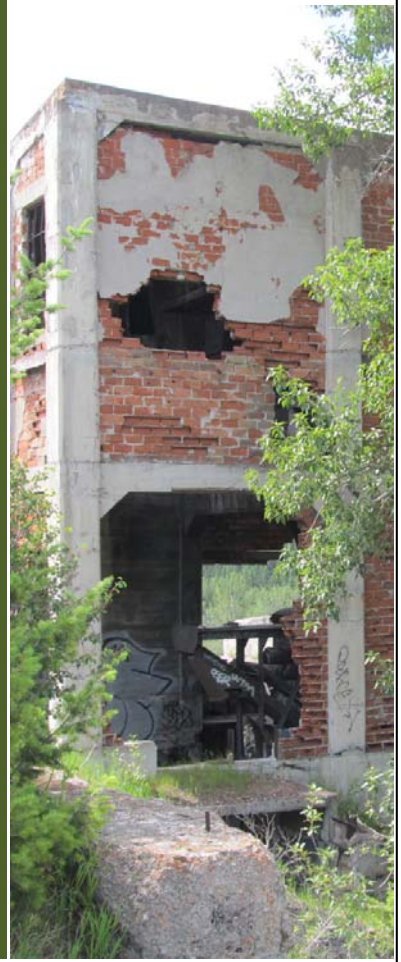




# HERITAGE INVENTORY PROJECT – PHASE 3

MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS  
Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg Areas



DECEMBER  
2015





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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 Resource Board as an advisory board to Council regarding matters relating to historic resources on heritage matters. The Municipality also recognized there was 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. Thus, the Municipality has now achieved the completion of three phases of a Heritage Inventory that includes Coleman, Blairmore, Frank, Bellevue, Hillcrest, and the Passburg region.

The Heritage Inventory helps to facilitate the identification of historic resources that merit designation and require protection, and promotes 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 that focused on Coleman and area, and produced an updated survey of 41 historic sites, and a final report containing a context paper and 31 Draft Statements of Significance. In 2014, Phase 2 focused on Blairmore and Frank with an updated survey of 41 historic sites and a final report containing two context papers and 35 Draft Statements of Significance. In 2015, Phase 3 has focused on Bellevue and Hillcrest with an updated survey of 36 historic sites and a final report containing two context papers and 35 Draft Statements of Significance.

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is committed to the continued development of the Heritage Resources Management Plan. This commitment is identified in the 2012-14 Municipal Strategic Plan, and supported by the completion of a Heritage Survey and Inventory for Coleman, Blairmore, Frank, Bellevue and Hillcrest.

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

### Project Objectives

Stemming from the previous stages of the Heritage Project, described above, the objective of the Heritage Inventory for Bellevue and Hillcrest is to evaluate a minimum of thirty-five (35) sites on the POIL, in conjunction with the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resource 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, the three survey and inventory projects were kept manageable, and the project was 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 undertook the Heritage Inventory Project in three phases. This document concentrates on the third phase – Bellevue, Hillcrest, and the Passburg region.

The objectives of this Heritage Inventory Project Phase 3 are as follows:

1. Provide two context papers – one each for the historic communities of Bellevue and Hillcrest;
2. Undertake a thorough inventory of potential resources within the Phase 3 areas of Bellevue, Hillcrest, and the Passburg region;
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 Resource 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 Bellevue and Hillcrest.

### Scope of Work

The scope of the Heritage Inventory Project Phase 3 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 3 – Bellevue and Hillcrest

### 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 – June 20, 2015

Participants were introduced to the Heritage Inventory Project Phase 3 and posters displaying 69 potential sites throughout Bellevue, and the Hillcrest and



Figure 1. Participants at Open House #1.

Passburg areas for their review. Over 55 participants were asked to identify which heritage sites were most important to protect in these areas 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 to understand what they value



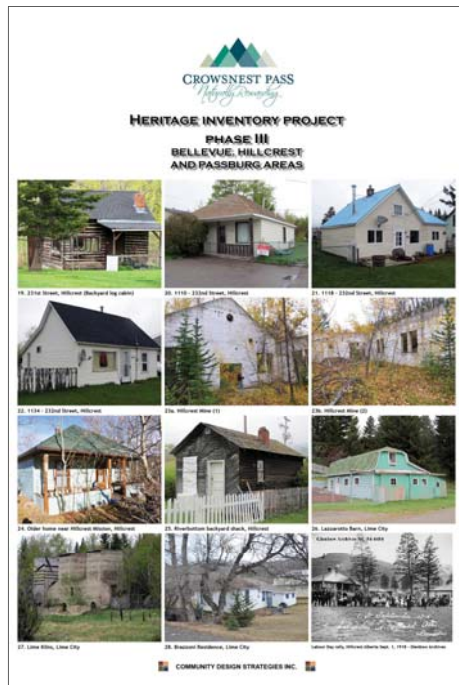
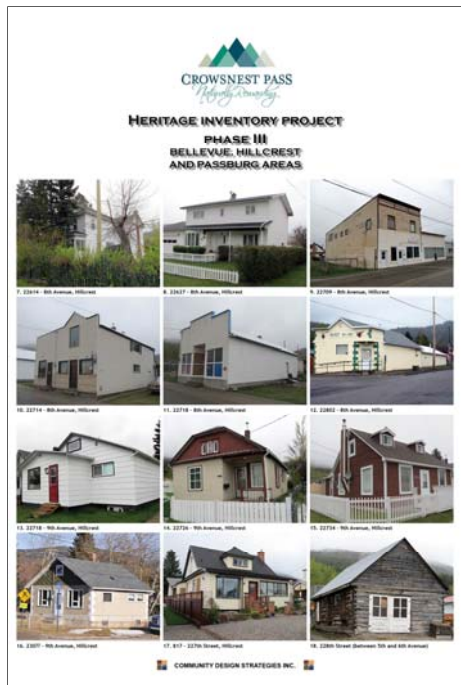
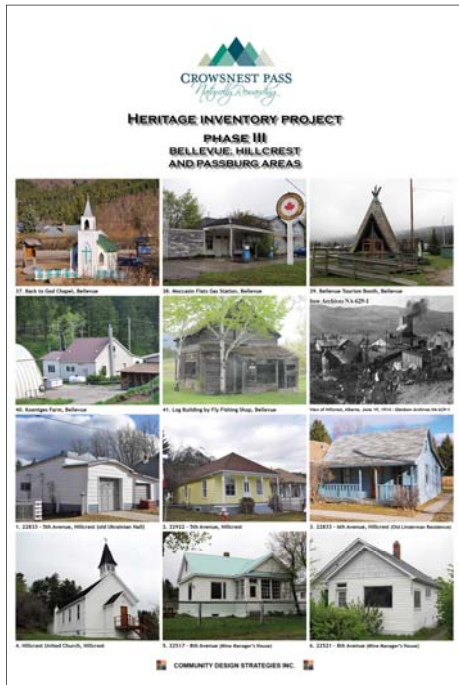
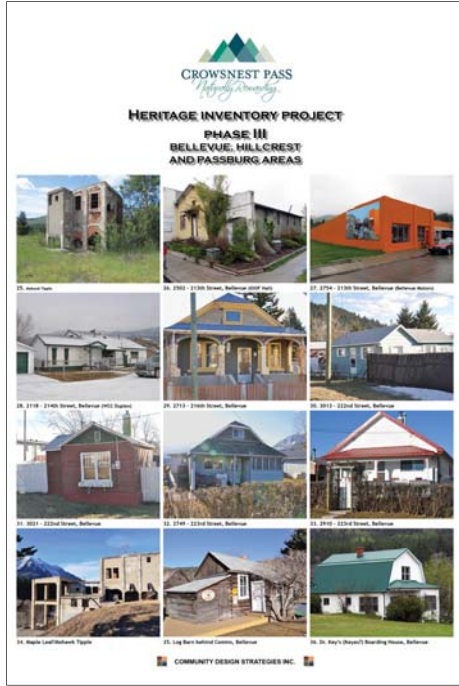
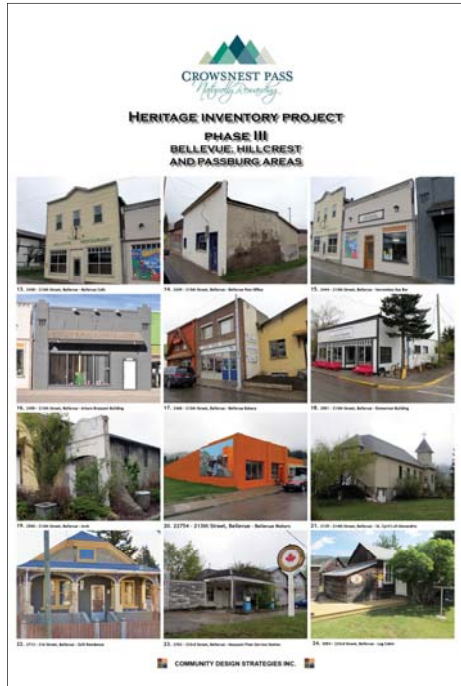
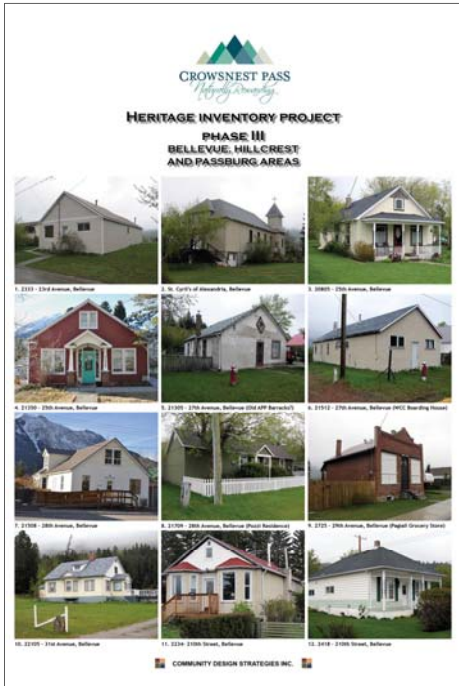


Figure 2: Open House #1 Posters showing sites on initial Places of Interest List.



**Open House #2 – October 29, 2015**

The second Open House had over 35 attendees, and was held at the Bellevue Senior’s Centre. Although open to the general public, the municipality formally invited the owners of historic buildings that were assessed, evaluated, and selected for the Heritage Inventory to attend the public Open House. This gave the property owners an opportunity to review the Draft Statements of Significance prepared for their particular building, review the revised context papers for Bellevue and Hillcrest, the completed survey forms for 36 sites and the completed 35 Draft Statements of Significance Pass, as well as talk with members of the Municipal Historical Resource Board and the heritage consultants specific to their property. It also gave opportunity to converse about the designation process and the opportunities for funding through the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation. 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.

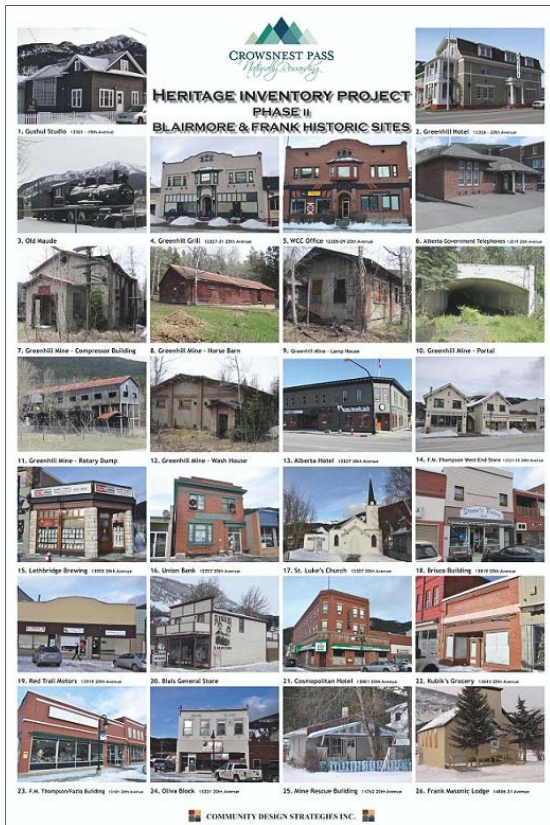
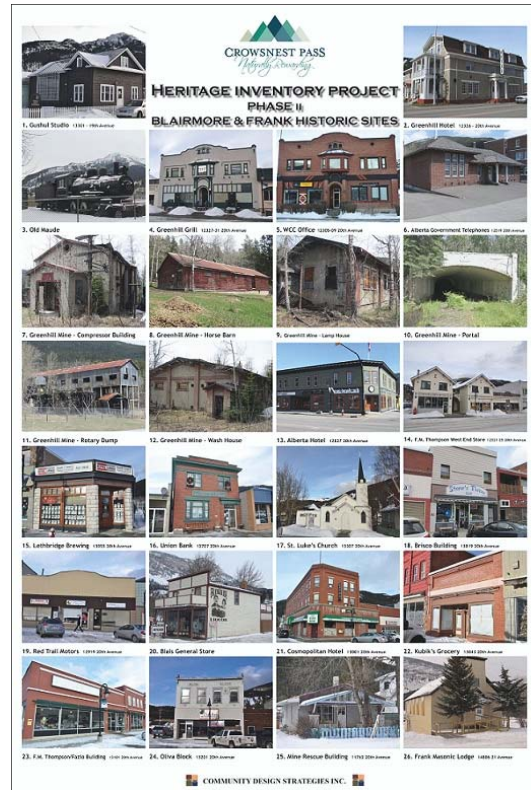


Figure 3: Open House #2 Posters of Confirmed Sites for the Phase 3 Heritage Inventory.

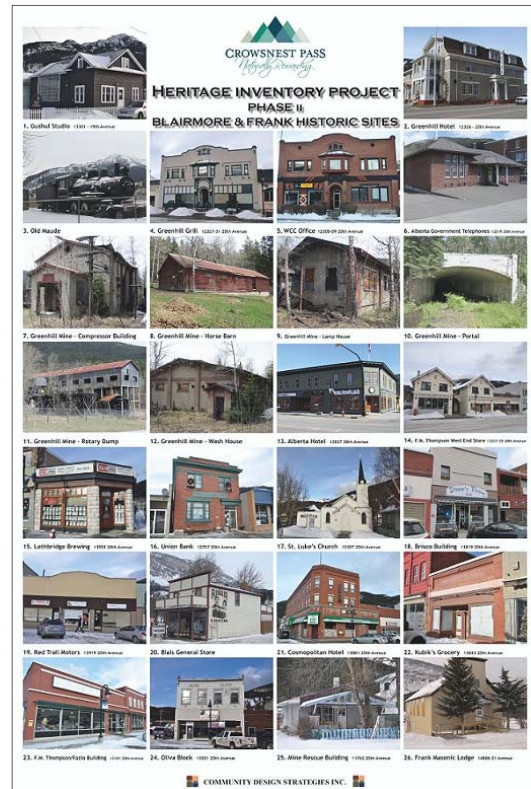






Figure 4: Open House #2 – Statements of Significance on display for review by site owners and the general public.



Figure 7: Open House #2 – Robert Earley and Fraser Shaw discuss the Inventory and the designation process with building owners.



Figure 5: Open House #2 – Robert Earley, Fred Bradley, and Fraser Shaw review blueprints brought in by a building owner.



Figure 8: Open House #2 – Merinda Conley and Fraser Shaw review additional information brought in by a building owner.



Figure 6: Open House #2 – Building owners review their Statement of Significance regarding their property.



Figure 9: Open House #2 Robert Earley engages in conversation with a resident curious about the process and result.

### Open House #3 – December 2, 2015

Following a presentation to Council on December 1<sup>st</sup>, a third Open House presented the final outcome of the Heritage Inventory Project, successes and recommendations, and the resulting document, the following evening on December 2<sup>nd</sup>. The Open House was attended by over 30 attendees, with several being building owners of buildings on the inventory. It was a great success and was indicative of the interest and momentum generated over the past three phases of the Heritage Inventory Project.

### Preparation of the Context Papers

The purpose of the Phase 3 Context Papers is to establish a framework for the evaluation of heritage resources within Bellevue, and the Hillcrest and Passburg area. 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 3 were assessed against the Phase 3 Context Papers following 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 June 20<sup>th</sup>, 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 36 priority sites for the survey and 35 for the Inventory.

### 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 3 Context Papers using established provincial criteria for determining the significance of heritage resources. Survey fieldwork was also completed for 36 sites following the Survey requirements of Alberta Culture and Tourism. The completed archival Survey forms do not form part of this final report and have been submitted to the Municipality of the Crowsnest Pass and Alberta Culture and Tourism'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 103 provide a summary of the significance and integrity assessments.

### “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 following areas have strong potential to offer interpretive attractions for local residents and tourists within the region.

- Bellevue’s historic downtown area
- Hillcrest Mine Site
- Mohawk Tipple

### 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:

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 for Phase 3

The final report includes Context Papers for Bellevue and Hillcrest, background information and site evaluations, as well as an overview of the Heritage Inventory Project and Statements of Significance for all the resources in Bellevue, and the Hillcrest and Passburg areas.

### 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;
- Enhanced understanding and appreciation for local heritage resources in the Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas;
- 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;

- Increased interest in designation by building owners;
- Increased response from out-of-town building owners;
- Increased interest by the local media in heritage issues;
- 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 Resource Board;
- Identification of potential resources for future additions to the Heritage Inventory; and
- Working with local historians and benefiting from their immense knowledge of the region.

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 short term. The priority areas revolve around the completion of a Heritage Management Plan, encouraging designations of historic places, and securing additional funding through the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation to conserve and protect heritage resources throughout the region.



<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Action by Whom</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
<i>Continue the designation process with interested building owners.</i>	Municipal Historic Resource Board, Municipal Staff, Provincial Conservation Advisor.	
<i>Apply to the Preservation Partnership Program under the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation to assist with the protection of character-defining elements on designated properties.</i>	Building Owner, Municipal Historic Resource Board, Municipal Staff.	Heritage Preservation Partnership Program under the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation. Municipally designated properties are eligible to apply for a maximum of \$50,000 each calendar year.
<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>Develop a Crowsnest Pass Heritage Management Plan as a Phase IV process to continue the momentum and provide policies, procedures, tools and templates.</i>	Heritage Consultant, Municipal Staff and Municipal Historic Resource Board.	Heritage Preservation Partnership Program "Research" category – maximum \$25,000
<i>Continue installing 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 under the following categories: Heritage Awareness – maximum \$5,000 grant Publications – maximum \$5,000 for books, \$3,000 for brochures and pamphlets  Community Initiative Program – maximum \$75,000 project-based grant
<i>Utilize Community Futures Business Improvement Interest Free Loans to promote business improvement activities that support the protection and conservation of character-defining elements retained by historic places listed on the Heritage Inventory, as well as those designated by the Municipality. Such loans could be used to match other matching grant programs, such as those offered by the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation's Heritage Preservation Partnership Program.</i>	Building Owners, Municipal Historic Resource Board, Community Futures Crowsnest Pass, Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, Heritage Preservation Partnership Program.	Community Futures Crowsnest Pass – Business Improvement Interest Free Flexible Term Loans of up to \$10,000 for business improvement activities. Eligible improvements include exterior and interior improvements. Loan application available at local Community Futures office in Blairmore.
<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.
<i>Work with the National Trust for Canada to explore opportunities for the region's historic main street areas.</i>	Municipal Historic Resource Board, Municipal staff.	Funding is currently not available, however, the Trust provides training and assistance with numerous Main Street issues to communities throughout Canada.
<i>Continue informing/educating the public about the designation process.</i>	Municipal Historic Resource Board, Municipal staff, Provincial Conservation Advisor.	
<i>Continue adding sites to the Municipal Heritage Inventory.</i>	Municipal Historic Resource Board, Municipal Heritage Planner, Heritage Consultant.	

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

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

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

However, for the purpose of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project Phase 3, 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 3 Context Paper for Bellevue, and the Phase 3 Context Paper for Hillcrest, relate directly to the thematic approach detailed in Alberta's *In Time and Place*.

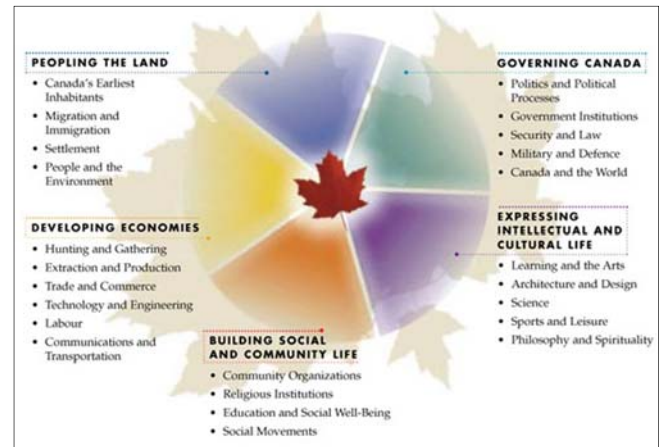


Figure 11: Parks Canada National Historic Sites System Plan







# HISTORICAL CONTEXT PAPER

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Bellevue**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Crowsnest Pass is the most southerly pass in Canada across the continental divide. The eastern boundary of the Pass is considered to begin 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 Mines. Bellevue began as a company town in 1903, coinciding with the opening of the mine. It was not incorporated as a Village until 1957. Blairmore, along with Coleman are the two largest communities in the region, while the smallest community is Frank. Other former communities within the municipal region, whether abandoned or reduced in size, included Passburg, Lille and Sentinel. Maple Leaf grew up around the Maple Leaf Mine, south of Bellevue and existed until 1957, when it was absorbed into Bellevue. 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 Bellevue 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. Bellevue is situated on a bench above the mine located at the bottom of a coulee, adjacent to the rail line.

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

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

in the simple architecture of the tiny miners' cottages that can be found in every community within the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass.

## 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 material 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 local industries, such as brick and cement manufacturing.

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Crowsnest Pass is the remains of stone tools of the Clovis culture found near Frank.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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).<sup>4</sup>

The majority of summer campsites have been found on the north 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup>

## FUR TRADE

The plains area of Alberta was seen by fur traders as a poor area for collecting furs and was rarely explored. The first European to mention the Pass in his journals was explorer and mapmaker Peter Fidler. In the winter of 1792-93, while working for the Hudson's Bay Company, he mapped much of southern Alberta and was told of the Crowsnest Pass by the Kootenai. Fidler was brought by his Peigan guides to meet with the Kootenai near the Livingstone Gap, about 35-kilometres north of the eastern entrance to the Crowsnest Pass. While Fidler was anxious to develop trade links with the Kootenai, they were prevented from doing so by the Muddy River, Blood, Black Feet and other southern tribes.<sup>8</sup>

## RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### COAL INDUSTRY

In 1873, Michael Phillipps travelled the Crowsnest Pass prospecting for gold.<sup>9</sup> 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

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

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 15-9.

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

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 152, 156.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 150, 152.

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

<sup>9</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 23.

Geological Survey of Canada.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> In 1887, Dawson published his definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains and described the deposits of coal as “practically inexhaustible.”<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

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. In some mines, the two types of coal could be found in seams running adjacent to each other.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup>

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.

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 re-opened in 1932.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup>

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. In the spring of 1903, WCC owned the mineral rights to 20,000-acres from Lille to Blairmore, and south to Bellevue and Byron Creek. The company’s exploration’s discovered a 12-foot thick layer of coal adjacent to the CPR rail line below where Bellevue is located. The Bellevue Mine began production in 1904, and the town sprung up on the bench above the mine site.

In 1907, the Maple Leaf Mine opened about one kilometre southeast of the Bellevue Mine, with residential and commercial development occurring between the two mines in the community called Maple Leaf. The company was owned by American shareholders and directors with the Traders National Bank of Spokane, Washington.<sup>18</sup> The mine worked several thick seams of coal that were to the east into the side of the mountain. Rumours that the mine was to close in 1914 were denied by the company.<sup>19</sup> The company merged with the troubled Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, which had ceased operation in 1939. About 100 Hillcrest miners found work at the newly named Mohawk-Hillcrest Mine ensuring that Hillcrest

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

<sup>11</sup> Cousins, *A History of the Crow’s Nest Pass*, 24.

<sup>12</sup> 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](http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=6667).

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

<sup>14</sup> Cousins, *A History of the Crow’s Nest Pass*, 100...

<sup>15</sup> World Coal Association, “Coal and Steel”, accessed April 9, 2013, [www.worldcoal.org/coal/uses-of-coal/coal-steel/](http://www.worldcoal.org/coal/uses-of-coal/coal-steel/).

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, 183.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*, 184.

<sup>18</sup> “Maple Leaf Mine Making Good Progress”, *Coleman Miner*, August 28, 1908, 5.

<sup>19</sup> “Maple Leaf Mine will not close down”, *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 2, 1914, 1.

would not become a ghost town.<sup>20</sup>The mine continued to operate until 1951.

There were also houses built along the river bottom below the mine in a location called “Il Bosc.” North of Il Bosc, and almost adjacent to West Canadian Collieries mine, a small Italian community occupied the north side of the Crowsnest River, and a larger community of mixed nationalities occupied the south side of the river. This area, known as River Bottom, stretched west to the eastern edge of the Frank Slide where it merged with a small community known as Lime City that rose up around the Frank Lime Company kilns. While nothing remains of the early settlements of Il Bosc and Lime City, River Bottom still exists and is part of Bellevue.

On December 10, 1910, thirty miners were killed in a methane-coal dust explosion at the Bellevue Mine. One rescuer also died. When the Lille Mine closed in 1912, the Lille community was abandoned with many miners moving to Bellevue. Power for the mine and the Bellevue townsite was provided by a steam generation plant at the mine until early June 1925. On June 11<sup>th</sup> of that same year, the steam plant was turned off and power was provided by the East Kootenay Power Company.<sup>21</sup> In 1944, the Byron Creek Adanac Mine began production. By 1957, all of the mines closed, in part, due to falling demand caused by the railways converting over to diesel powered locomotives.<sup>22</sup>

## LIMESTONE

There were several companies that established kilns in the Crowsnest Pass for processing limestone, which could be used in mortars and concrete. Joe Little purchased a piece of land covered by the east side of the Frank Slide<sup>23</sup>, for D.D. Christie and J.A. Henderson of Guelph, Ontario<sup>24</sup>. Christie and Henderson formed The Frank Lime Company to produce lime in two kilns from rocks in the slide. The two Ontario men owned a

number of companies in that province, including a lime kiln in Guelph<sup>25</sup>. In 1912, the company and property, by now known as Lime City, were sold 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. 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. Contractor Enrico Pozzi built a single kiln on the east side of Blairmore, which operated intermediately for a few years.

## 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.<sup>26</sup> The McLaren mill became the largest lumber producer in the Pass, closing in the 1930s.<sup>27</sup>

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.<sup>28</sup> 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.

## TRANSPORTATION

Means of transportation, whether from community to community or over the Crowsnest Pass, varied from

<sup>20</sup> “Carlyle General Manager of Mine”, *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 11, 1940, 4.

<sup>21</sup> “Local and General Items”, *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 11, 1925, p. 8

<sup>22</sup> William Wylie, *Coal-Mining Landscapes: Commemorating coal mining in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia* (Historical Services Branch, 2001), 20.

<sup>23</sup> “Slide is Bought – Mr. Little the Buyer”, *The Frank Paper*, November 4, 1909, p. 1.

<sup>24</sup> “Frank is quite Cheerful Now: Business is Booming – A Lime Burning Industry”, *The Lethbridge Daily Herald*, November 12, 1909, p. 1.

<sup>25</sup> [www.puslinchtoday.ca/2015/06/13/the-village-of-glen-christie/](http://www.puslinchtoday.ca/2015/06/13/the-village-of-glen-christie/)

<sup>26</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.



time period to time period, and on one's resources. Such means 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.<sup>29</sup>

The first European believed to have crossed the Crowsnest Pass was prospector Michael Phillipps. He crossed from British Columbia in 1873, just north of the current route, but decided to return by the easier North Kootenay Pass.<sup>30</sup> Ten years later W.R. Hull moved twelve hundred head of horses from his Kamloops area ranch through the Phillipps Pass for sale to the Mounted Police, and the North-West Cattle Company, later called the Bar U Ranch. Another 250 horses were moved through the same Pass that year by the D.E. Gillman and Company out of Oregon. Not all of the traffic of horses through the Pass were believed to be legal. In 1902, the Mounted Police were of the opinion that the Pass was a regular route for stolen livestock.<sup>31</sup>

## 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.<sup>32</sup>

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, located in the East Kootenay region of British Columbia.<sup>33</sup>

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."<sup>34</sup>

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

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

<sup>29</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 33.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid. 33.

<sup>31</sup> Leroy Victor Kelly, *The Range Men* (Surrey, BC; Heritage House Publishing Company Ltd., 2009), 116, 125, 260.

<sup>32</sup> Robert D. Turner, "The Crowsnest Pass Railway Route", accessed on March 24, 2013, [www.crowsnest.bc.ca/nextcrow7.html](http://www.crowsnest.bc.ca/nextcrow7.html).

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., 3

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., 4



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, BC, 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.<sup>35</sup>

Unlike all the other communities in The Pass, Bellevue did not have its own railway station. Travelers had to walk to and from the station at Hillcrest Junction.

## 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.<sup>36</sup> 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.<sup>37</sup> 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.<sup>38</sup> 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.<sup>39</sup>

## 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.<sup>40</sup>

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.<sup>41</sup> Jim Good also raised horses on his ranch on the flats west of Coleman.<sup>42</sup> 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; and the Blossomwood Ranch near Frank.<sup>43</sup> The Connelly Ranch was located north of the earliest development of Bellevue. As demand for residential property grew Robert Connelly subdivided lots and sold them to people who wanted to own their own property, rather than build on mine company land on the south side of Bellevue.<sup>44</sup>

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

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>36</sup> EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981), 14.

<sup>37</sup> Thomas Wilby, *A Motor Tour Through Canada*, (London: John Lane. 1914). 231-5.

<sup>38</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 34.

<sup>39</sup> Society, *Millennium*, 298.

<sup>40</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 662.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. 28.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid. 552.

<sup>43</sup> Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "Ranching"

<sup>44</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 475.

cattle for meat and milk. What was excess after feeding their own families, they sold.<sup>45</sup>

## 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. The Bellevue mine is located at the bottom of a coulee near the rail line, while the town is located on the gravel bench at the upper end of the coulee.

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, such as Bellevue, the street grid pattern runs north-south, and east-west.

Maple Leaf is the community that developed east of the Maple Leaf Mine on a north-south, east-west grid. For many years, Maple Leaf was a separate entity from Bellevue. However when Bellevue became a village in 1957, it absorbed Maple Leaf.

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.

Passburg is an example of one of many mining communities on both the Alberta and British Columbia sides of the Crowsnest Pass which were born, grew, prospered for many decades, and disappeared all since the start of the 1900s. William Hamilton was in his late



Figure 13: Bellevue Main Street. Crowsnest Museum and Archives. CM-BE-30-06.

thirties by the time he had made his way west from Ontario into The Pass. However he had worked his way up through the ranks of the mining community from a simple miner to someone who had owned and sold several mines. In 1907, he incorporated Leitch Collieries Limited Coal Company, and with faithful workers who followed him from other mines they developed a mine first at Byron Creek, and then at Police Flats. A town grew up with stores, a bank, a hotel, a school, a church and homes. Between 1908 and 1910, the mining equipment was modernized, and 101 coke ovens were built. However, a string of problems including an eight-month long strike; a poor relationship with the CPR, the mine's main customer; and the outbreak of WWI resulted in bad economic times for the company. Eventually an arrangement was made with the nearby Maple Leaf Mine to take over the operation. The mine ceased operation in 1915, and the assets were sold off. Residents began to leave, and the last house was moved from Passburg in the mid-fifties.<sup>46 47</sup>

## 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 ones 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

<sup>45</sup> Society, *Photo Companion*, 63.

<sup>46</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 225-37.

<sup>47</sup> Society, *Millennium*, 6-9.

sometimes moved from failed mining towns such as Lille, Passburg, as well as from the original site of the town of Frank when the area was considered a disaster zone. 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 had 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.<sup>48</sup>

When the West Canadian Collieries mine in Lille closed in 1913, the company moved some of the houses to Bellevue. In 1928, Joseph Talarico purchased one of the houses from the company. He worked at the Bellevue Mine firing the boiler used to make briquettes. The house had two bedrooms, living room and kitchen. When it was moved to Bellevue the house was set on



Figure 13: Talarico Residence, Bellevue, 2015.

<sup>48</sup> Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Heritage Sign, "Miners' Cottages".

timbers and ashes banked against the wood to keep out the cold. The stairs to the basement came from the Lille Hotel. In c1932, a wing was added to the east side next to the kitchen, and another addition was built on the west side with an entrance. In 1934, a log barn was built at the back of the property to house a cow the family had purchased for twelve-dollars. It provided the family with milk, butter and cheese. The shiplap siding was covered in c1935 with asphalt impregnated panels in a brick pattern called "Insulate." The house remains in the Talarico family.<sup>49</sup>



Figure 14: Alberta Provincial Police detachment and jail cell in Bellevue home, c.1920.



Figure 15: Alberta Provincial Police building currently a residence, Bellevue, 2015.

Some of the oldest houses in Bellevue are situated on the cross street at the east end of 213<sup>th</sup> Street and 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue, once called Poplar Avenue. There are seven similar style houses on the east side that were constructed in 1907 by Blairmore contractors Frayer and Sinclair for West Canadian Collieries to house mine employees. One of these houses was an earlier

<sup>49</sup> Silvio Talarico, Personal Communications, October 2015.



barracks for the Royal North West Mounted Police and later the Alberta Provincial Police. This house was modified with concrete-walled cells added in the basement, and living quarters created on the upper floor. The barracks, and the other houses on the street, are modest either one or one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame structures with medium-gable roofs. They have a very small footprint of about 800-square-feet. The two houses to the north were built in 1908.

Several houses and two boarding houses south on 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue were constructed for West Canadian Collieries. One of the boarding houses backs onto the coulee overlooking the Bellevue Mine. It is a rectangular building, with a medium-gable roof, and clad with stucco.



Figure 16: West Canadian Collieries Boarding House, Bellevue, 2015.

The house of Guisseppi (Joseph) and Eleanore (DeLieu) Nastasi was moved to Bellevue from Passburg in 1956, one of the last houses moved from Passburg after the Leitch Collieries closed. Joseph and his brother Jim first worked at the mine in Lille, where Joseph was a founding member of the Italian Society. The brothers moved to Passburg in 1910 and with a cousin constructed a bakery with a wood-burning, stone and brick oven. They delivered bread from Burmis to Blairmore. Joseph also worked at mines in Passburg, Byron Creek, and Bellevue before retiring due to ill health in 1939.<sup>50</sup> When they moved the house from Passburg to Bellevue, they first had to remove the existing log house of Robert and Jane Connelly, the first

<sup>50</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 738-9.

<sup>51</sup> Belle Kovach Research Notes.

house built in Bellevue, from the lot.<sup>51</sup> The one-storey house was moved onto a concrete foundation. It has a medium-hip roof with projecting eaves and verges.



Figure 17: Nastasi Residence, Bellevue, 2015.

A house built c1928 by a Hungarian family still exists on 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The one-storey house was purchased for \$500 in 1945 by Emile and Giovanna (Bosetti) Pozzi for their son Dante and his Dutch war-bride Maria (Miep). It is described by a family member as “a crooked little house, but we wouldn’t trade it for a new one.” The rectangular-shaped building, has a medium-gable roof with projecting eaves. The young couple lived in the house until the 1950s, after which his parents moved into this house around 1960 and remained there until c1971. The house is still in the family after seventy years.<sup>52</sup>



Figure 18: Pozzi Residence, Bellevue, 2015.

<sup>52</sup> Joe Pozzi.

Contractor Fred Wolstenholme built many residential and commercial buildings in the Pass and, in 1931, he constructed the “dream house” in Bellevue he had always promised his wife Jeannie (Petrie). He was one of the most successful businessmen in the early days of The Pass. He and his brothers established Crystal Dairy in Blairmore and a flour, feed, lumber and contracting business in Frank that Fred took over as his own in 1909. After a fire in 1910, Fred moved the business to near the Hillcrest train station. In 1912, he re-located this time to the north side of Bellevue where he had purchased a dairy, a district that is still known locally as the Dairy area. He also had chickens and cattle.<sup>53</sup> He died suddenly in 1939 after a brief illness and operation.<sup>54</sup> The house he had built is set on a slope with the main entrance at ground level. The entry has a returned eave pediment, with a curve above the door. The entry cover is supported by tapered, square wood columns on brick pedestals.



Figure 19: Wolstenholme Residence, Bellevue, 2015.

## DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

The Bellevue Bakery on Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street) opened in the 1920s and, over the next fifty years, was operated by several families including the Meades, Patons, and Timmermans.<sup>55</sup> The original bakery building was destroyed in the 1922 fire, and was



Figure 20: Bellevue – Fire of 1923. Crownest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-BE-09-03.

replaced with the current structure by contractor Fred Wolstenholme for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meade.<sup>56</sup> The two-storey brick building has a decorative brick detail in the parapet.



Figure 21: Bellevue Bakery, Bellevue, 2015

The upper windows have concrete lintels and brick sills. A horizontal concrete beam supports the structure above the large main floor display windows. The bakery served not just the Bellevue community, but also trucked their baking to other towns in The Pass.<sup>57</sup> The bakery had a specially made “bread wagon” built in Calgary for the delivery of their breads, pastries, and cakes.<sup>58</sup> By 1928, they were delivering to all the communities between Pincher Creek and Fernie, BC.<sup>59</sup>

R.T. Johnson and James Cousens had been employees at one of the first grocery stores in Bellevue, owned by Thomas Burnett and A.V. Lang. When the store was destroyed in the 1917 fire, Johnson and Cousens

<sup>53</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 900-1.

<sup>54</sup> *Blairmore Enterprise*, “Fred Wolstenholme Passes”, October 20, 1939, 1.

<sup>55</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>56</sup> *Lethbridge Herald*, undated.

<sup>57</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 117.

<sup>58</sup> *Blairmore Enterprise*, September 27, 1923, 9.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, August 30, 1928, 1.



purchased the property and built a new grocery and dry goods store.<sup>60</sup>



Figure 22: Bellevue Bakery. Crowsnest Museum and Archives. CM-BE-06-26.



Figure 23: Bellevue Inn, Bellevue, 2015.

the robbers. The second man was eventually captured after a four-day manhunt. He was convicted of murder, and executed.<sup>61</sup> The two-storey wood-frame building has a Boomtown façade with a partial gable parapet. The structure is clad with shiplap, and has two large display windows, with transoms above, on either side of the central entry.

In 1921, local contractor Fred Wolstenholme was hired by West Canadian Collieries to build the Bellevue Inn. The inn would replace two hotels which had been destroyed in the 1917 fire. He constructed a two-storey building with tile brick from the Blairmore brick works, in the style of a similar structure which may have been built in the European Alps.<sup>62</sup> Soon after, Calgary Breweries took over the ownership of the Inn. In 1924,

The original Bellevue Café on this site was destroyed in the 1917 fire that burned most of the downtown commercial sector. The café was re-built immediately, and operated by Joe Mah. Over the next seventy years it continued to operate as a café under various owners. It was here, in August 1920, where two wanted train robbers were confronted by police. A shoot out ensued with the two police constables killed, along with one of



Figure 24: Bellevue Inn. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-BE-15-01.



Figure 25: Bellevue Inn, Bellevue, 2015.

an addition was built north of the west side of the building creating a U-shape to the structure. The entire building was renovated, and several bedrooms were added, along with a “beer hall” on the main floor.<sup>63</sup>



Figure 26: The Royal Bank of Canada, Bellevue, c.1925.

The Bellevue Union Bank, constructed in 1912, was one of the three buildings in the downtown commercial district that survived the devastating 1917 fire.<sup>64</sup> The Union Bank was formed in Quebec City in 1865, as the Union

<sup>60</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>63</sup> “Addition to be built to Bellevue Boarding House”, *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 19, 1924, 1.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.





Figure 27: Bellevue Union Bank of Canada, Bellevue, 2015.

Bank of Lower Canada, relocated to Winnipeg in 1912, and was 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 Union Bank was first established in Frank, but then transferred to Bellevue in 1912. The new building was constructed by local contractor Jake Wheeler,<sup>65</sup> with the safe, described as the largest in the Pass, moved from the Frank branch by contractors Frayer and Sinclair.<sup>66</sup> The two-storey wood-frame building has a slight slope to the rear roof, with projecting eaves and verges, and few architectural features on the exterior. On the interior main floor, there are narrow-slat hardwood floors, and pressed metal ceilings. In 1925, the Union Bank was merged with the Royal Bank of Canada and in the early 1970’s, a new bank building was constructed across the street to the west. The former Union Bank became the Bellevue Municipal Office until the municipalities in the Pass were amalgamated in 1979.

While the Haddad Brothers Dry Goods Store had been fortunate to survive both the 1917 and 1921 blazes, it was destroyed in a 1922 fire. Property owner Charles Emmerson<sup>67</sup> had contractor Fred Wolstenholme build a new structure on the large corner lot.<sup>68</sup> The building has a Boomtown façade with a plain parapet. The large

<sup>65</sup> “Happenings in and Around Bellevue”, *Bellevue Times*, September 20, 1912, 1.

<sup>66</sup> “Happenings in and Around Bellevue”, *Bellevue Times*, April 12, 1912, 4.



Figure 28: Emerson Blais Building. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives.



Figure 29: Emmerson Building, Bellevue, 2015.

display windows have transom windows above. There are two entries, with one recessed. Emmerson a former superintendent for both the West Canadian Collieries and International Coal and Coke Company<sup>69</sup>, opened a hardware business, with the building later taken over by Pass Dairy Limited in the 1950s. The Dairy began in the 1930s as Meadow Sweet Dairy, and was purchased by Margaret and Albert Fauville in 1944. They began home delivery by horse and wagon from Coleman to Burmis. As the business grew, they required a larger space and moved into the former Emmerson hardware building in the 1950s. The business was acquired by Rudy Andrist in 1968, and the following year he began

<sup>67</sup> “Charles Emmerson Passes”, *Blairmore Enterprise*, July 21, 1944, 1.

<sup>68</sup> *Society*, *Crowsnest*, 153.

<sup>69</sup> “Frank News in Brief”, *Frank Paper*, August 5, 1909, 4.



Figure 30: Bellevue Union Hall-Sorrentino Gas Bar. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. 04-0004 #11.

making award-winning mozzarella cheese that was exported as far as Japan and the Caribbean.<sup>70</sup>

Gino Sorrentino opened a gas station in 1921, with pumps located in front of the building on Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street). The one-storey structure has a cornice at the parapet, and a smaller cornice just above the large display windows. Inside the building he had a shoemakers shop and confectionary. The building was used at various times for dances, the union hall for miners, and as a meeting place for the Great War Veteran's Association. In the late 1940s, the building was shared by a radio repair business, and the office for Dr. Ian Stewart.<sup>71 72</sup>



Figure 31: Sorrentino Gas Bar, Bellevue, 2015.

<sup>70</sup> Society, *Millennium*, 192-3.

<sup>71</sup> Belle Kovach notes.

<sup>72</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>73</sup> "Bellevue Happenings", *Blairmore Enterprise*, November 12, 1931, 5.



Figure 32: Green Motors, Bellevue, 2015.

John Green operated Bellevue Garage and Auto repairs starting in 1919, and also sold Dodge vehicles. The business was severely damaged by a fire in 1931, but re-opened in late 1931 as Bellevue Motors.<sup>73</sup> The irregular-shaped, one-storey building is located on a large corner lot at the east end of the downtown. The stucco-clad building has large display windows facing the main street. After John retired at the end of WWII, the business was run by his sons Leslie and George and renamed "Green Motors."<sup>74</sup> By the late 1950s the mines in the Pass were closing and, with more customers unable to pay their bills, the brothers decided to close the garage in 1961.<sup>75 76</sup>



Figure 33: Barbour Pharmacy, Bellevue, 2015.

Pharmacist E.C. McDonald operated a drug store in Bellevue that survived the 1917 fire, however that year he hired Jake Wheeler of Hillcrest to build a new store with hollow red blocks. The stucco-clad building has transom windows above the display windows and entry.

There is decorative brick work at the base of the pilasters and above the transoms. In the early 1920s McDonald sold the business to Alf (Doc) Barbour. In 1923, Barbour also had a store in Hillcrest that was managed by his brother-in-law, Fernie Beck. Alf and his wife Lou (Beck) left Bellevue that year, but returned in

<sup>74</sup> Society, *Millennium*, 183.

<sup>75</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>76</sup> Society, *Crowsnest - Millennium*, 641-2.



1924. He operated the drug store until 1934, when he sold it to the Haysom brothers who named the business Bellevue Rexall Drugs. Barbour's reputation as a professional hockey player on the west coast followed him to Bellevue. He was enticed to play on the local team which went on to win two Alberta Cups.<sup>77</sup>

Prior to 1907, residents of Bellevue picked up their mail at the post office in Frank. The first post office in Bellevue was located in the Burnett and Lang store that was destroyed in the 1917 fire.<sup>78</sup> A small 500-square-foot stand-alone post office was built the following



Figure 34: Bellevue Post Office. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-BE-23-02.



Figure 35: Bellevue Post Office, Bellevue, 2015.

year<sup>79</sup> on the south side of Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street) with Nora Mitchell as the postmaster.<sup>80</sup> The wood-frame building has a small upper cornice, and is primarily clad with stucco.

George Coupland arrived in Canada from Britain with a mining degree and worked at a number of mines in the Crowsnest Pass and Mountain Park in the Coal Branch south of Hinton. In 1927, he opened a butcher shop in Bellevue for his son Albert. When George retired from mining in 1935, he expanded the business, working with his son until Albert moved to the west coast in 1948. The senior Coupland continued at the store working with his daughter and son-in-law Bryn Richards until his death in 1955. Enzo Brazzoni bought the building and opened Super Save Foods.<sup>81 82</sup>



Figure 36: Arturo Brazzoni Building, Bellevue, 2015.

Arturo Brazzoni, a mason by trade, constructed a new building on Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street) where a variety of businesses have located over the years. These included insurance, hardware, a diner, bakery, and confectionery and appliance sales.<sup>83</sup> The one-storey building has a hollow block superstructure and is clad with stucco. There is a fixed wood canopy between the pilasters above the large display window.

## MAPLE LEAF BUSINESSES

In some Alberta towns, it was not uncommon to find certain ethnic groups who dominated ownership of local businesses. In the Crowsnest Pass there were many

<sup>77</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 409.

<sup>78</sup> "News in Brief", *Frank Paper*, June 20, 1907, 4.

<sup>79</sup> "Bellevue Happenings", *The Bellevue Times*, June 28, 1918, 5.

<sup>80</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 39.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, 480.

<sup>82</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>83</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.



Figure 37: Maple Leaf school c. 1920 – Pagiali Building. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. 04-0003 BE.

that were owned and operated by Italians.<sup>84</sup> A small grocery store owned by a Mr. Pagiali opened in 1915, on the west side of Maple Leaf. It was constructed by Blairmore builder Enrico Pozzi with bricks from the Blairmore brick works, with the store located in the front, and a small living space at the rear. The building has a Boomtown façade, with a decorated, partial gable parapet. The central entry is flanked by large



Figure 38: Pagiali Store, Bellevue, 2015.

display windows, with transoms above. Pagiali specialized in stocking the shelves with Italian foods. In 1919, the building was converted to a one-room school to handle the growing school population in nearby Bellevue. The building would once again become a

<sup>84</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 117

<sup>85</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>86</sup> Belle Kovach notes.

store in 1924 after the new Maple Leaf School opened. It was first owned by the Skaridko family, and then by John Sprlak who ran the store until the early 1970s.<sup>85 86</sup> The original 1915 building had a plain parapet, with



Figure 39: Moccasin Flats Garage Ozar in Maple Leaf, 1942. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. 04-0002 BE.



Figure 40: Moccasin Flats Service Station, Bellevue, 2015.

sloping roof to the rear. The medium-gable roof, and gable parapet were likely added when the building underwent a change of use in 1924.

In 1937, Nick Sevischuk and William Sewada built a Texaco Service Station and Maple Leaf General Store on the site of a former livery stable. In 1950, the general store was sold to Fred Horadezky, and Metro (Mike) Ozar purchased the service station.<sup>87 88</sup> Later, the business became known as the Moccasin Flats Service Station. The building has a medium hip roof, with a half-hip roof over the drive through. In front of

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>88</sup> Society, *Millennium*, 20.

the building is a free-standing metal sign post supporting a round service station sign.

On the east side of Maple Leaf is a squared-log house, an example of an early miner's home. The small cabin-like structure has a high-gable roof, with an upper loft, and small wood-frame windows.

## 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 Bellevue there were major fires in the downtown in 1917, 1921 and 1922. The fire on August 17, 1917 was devastating to the downtown business community. Only three of the commercial buildings survived the blaze which swept down the two commercial streets...Main Street (212th Street) and Front Street (213th Street), and can still be found today. These were the Union Bank Building, Haddad Brothers-Emmerson Building, and a mine company building, now the Royal Canadian Legion Building.<sup>89</sup> Following the fire, businesses were quick to re-build, however they established themselves on Front Street while the former Main Street became a residential area.

In 1932, a citizens' fire brigade was formed in Bellevue with a truck, and several hundred feet of hose. The equipment was stored at the rear of the theatre and bakery.<sup>90</sup>

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Residential and commercial construction in Bellevue began in 1903 on the gravel bench above the coulee where the mine was located. The townsite was owned by the mining company, similar to most other communities in The Pass.<sup>91</sup> It was not until 1957 that Bellevue was incorporated as a village, and for the first time residents elected a council. Among those elected

to the first village council was Clemence Jepson. In 1963, she became the first woman elected as mayor in an Alberta municipality, and served until 1969. During her term, the village became more active in regional activities, including joining the regional recreation board and preventative social services. In 1966, the village purchased the privately owned water system from Mr. Van Wyk.<sup>92</sup>

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.

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.<sup>93</sup>

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.<sup>94</sup>

## HEALTH

The first record of a doctor in Bellevue was Dr. Duncan McKenzie in 1905, who then left in 1918. He used a house constructed by West Canadian Collieries as a hospital, which was later replaced by a hospital overlooking the mine. Medical coverage was provided to the miners for \$1.00 per month, which was deducted from their monthly pay cheques. Dr. Norman Beeman built a hospital and adjacent house in Bellevue, that

<sup>89</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>90</sup> "Local and General Items", *Blairmore Enterprise*, July 14, 1932, 8.

<sup>91</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 13.

<sup>92</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 152, 601.

<sup>93</sup> 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.

<sup>94</sup> Langford, *In a World Apart*, 96-98.





Figure 41: Dr. Key Residence, Bellevue, 2015.

were both destroyed by fire in 1922. Dr. James Key had arrived in Bellevue just a few months before the fire, and had turned a former barn-shaped boarding house into a home for his wife and five children. After the Beeman hospital was destroyed, Dr. Key converted a portion of his two-storey house into a hospital. The building, set into the side of a hill, and has a gambrel roof with projecting eaves and verges. The Key family moved into a new residence in 1924<sup>95</sup>, while their former home remained as a hospital. Dr. Key provided medical services in Bellevue until 1927, when he and the family re-located to Bowden, and he went into practice with another doctor in Innisfail. During his time in Bellevue he was president of the Bellevue hockey club for several terms. In 1949, a regional hospital was opened between Coleman and Blairmore.<sup>96</sup>

## WORK AND LEISURE

### WORK

All of the 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

<sup>95</sup> "Local and General Items", *Blairmore Enterprise*, April 10, 1924, 12.

<sup>96</sup> *Society, Crowsnest*, 139, 623-4.

<sup>97</sup> Langford, *In a World Apart*, 41.

month, and possibly included a cold water tap, and a single light.<sup>97</sup>

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

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.<sup>98</sup>

## SPIRITUAL LIFE

The first recorded Catholic baptism in the Pass took place in 1902, likely in a camp for coal prospectors. Prior to the completion of St. Cyril's in 1915, Roman Catholic parishioners in Bellevue held services in private homes and a bunkhouse owned by the mining company. Non-Catholics held services in the same bunkhouse at other times.<sup>99</sup> Father Ronald Beaton was the force behind the construction of St. Cyril's on land donated by West Canadian Collieries. Excavation of the basement began in October 1914, with carpenter Ed Hughes erecting the wood-frame building with the assistance of Father Beaton, and many members of the congregation. The

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.* 187.

<sup>99</sup> "Bellevue Catholic Church Celebrates Silver Jubilee", *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 28, 1940, 5.



quality of their workmanship was revealed twelve years later when explosives were required to blast a hole in the concrete wall to create a garage opening for the priest's car. Quarters for the priest and a sacristy for storing church records, vestments and furnishings was built at the rear of the church. The church may have been named St. Cyril due to many residents of Bellevue having come from Slavic countries where St. Cyril was credited with creating the first Slavic alphabet. In 1950, a house some distance from the church was purchased where the priest lived. This house was sold in 1957, and the house adjacent to the church became the residence for Father Stanley Henke. The church is unusual in that the front entrance to the building is on the east side of the church, and the steeple is on the southwest corner. This is due to Father Henke undertaking major renovations in the early 1950s at which point the original west entrance was replaced with the east entrance, including the doors and the stairs. In the church interior, he removed walls to increase the seating capacity, and changed the arrangement of the altar and the pews.<sup>100</sup>



Figure 42: St. Cyril's, Bellevue, 2015.

Not everyone regularly attended church services. However, people wanted churches for weddings, baptism and funerals. Before World War I, the Methodists and Presbyterians decided to split up the Pass, and not compete for parishioners. The Presbyterians limited themselves to Blairmore and

Coleman, and the Methodists concentrated their efforts in Bellevue, Frank, Hillcrest and Passburg.<sup>101</sup>

The Methodists began construction of a new church building in 1921, however it was partially destroyed in a major fire that same year. The church was then re-built and later became the United Church of Canada formed by the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists in 1925. The building was later demolished and all that currently remains is the stone arch.<sup>102</sup> When the Anglican Churches at Bellevue and Coleman closed, their furnishings were moved to St. Luke's.<sup>103 104</sup>

Many of the ethnic groups in the Pass created their own societies to provide aid, mutual benefit, and enjoyment. In the Pass there were societies for Italians, Finns, Poles, Slovaks and Ukrainians. Some had their own drama clubs, musical groups, language classes, and dance schools. The more prominent ones would build their own halls for meetings, dances, and other events. The building for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) was destroyed twice by fire, once in 1917 and again in 1921. It was re-built adjacent to the United Church and hosted banquets, school concerts, and other social events until the 1960s. It was then used as a pool hall into the 1990s.<sup>105</sup>

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

The first businesses to establish in a new community were usually those that met the initial needs of the community. These businesses were commonly lumber yards and hardware stores to meet building needs, general stores that carried food supplies and clothing, and hotels and cafes built to house and feed newcomers who had yet to either find or build a house. Over time, the variety of businesses expanded as early entrepreneurs determined what services and goods were needed to meet the needs of the residents. Commonly these included banks, blacksmith shops, shoemakers, and drug stores.<sup>106</sup>

## UNIONS

Coal miners in the Pass were members of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). In the

<sup>100</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 293-4.

<sup>101</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 251-52.

<sup>102</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>103</sup> Langford, *In a World Apart*, 288-9.

<sup>104</sup> Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque "St. Luke's Anglican Church".

<sup>105</sup> Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>106</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 115-16.

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.<sup>107</sup>

The UMWA was a “craft” union, which meant all the members worked in coal mining, while other trades and crafts had their own unions. In the end, this was a struggle between the coal miners in the Pass and the distant union officials. The UMWA went so far as to side with the coal mine companies in an attempt to stop the workers changing unions. This came to a head in 1919 when the UMWA withdrew financial assistance to miners striking over pay and hours of work. The newly formed OBU was not yet in a financial position to provide the miners with strike pay, and the strike collapsed. But only the workers approved by the UMWA were re-hired by the companies, and OBU supporters were kicked out of the UMWA.<sup>108</sup>

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.<sup>109</sup>

Essentially, the Crowsnest Pass was a one-industry region...mining coal. There were attempts to diversify the economy but, for various reasons, either the attempts were never made or the new ventures were not successful beyond a short period of time, including two brickyards and a zinc smelter. In 1911, there were individuals who believed that urban development was

possible by developing other secondary industries using the natural resources found in the region. The proposed ideas included a glass factory, pulp and paper mill, sash and door factory, sugar mill, and an iron shop. For industrialists, making a profit from coal was easy, and it was difficult to convince investors to put money into other ventures.<sup>110</sup>

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

The RNWMP 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.<sup>111</sup> The Pass had more reported crimes than similar agricultural communities, and often foreigners were blamed for the crimes. Most of the crimes were minor and usually consisted of gambling, but during Prohibition in Alberta, from 1916 to 1924, bootlegging was an issue.<sup>112</sup>

In 1881, a temporary NWMP post named Police Flats was established just east of Bellevue to try and control cattle rustling in the district.<sup>113</sup> By the early 1900s, most 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, but 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. With World War I occurring at this time, one of the police duties was to keep track of 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

<sup>107</sup> 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.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid. 117.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid. 118-119.

<sup>110</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 97-98.

<sup>111</sup> Society, *Crowsnest - Millennium*, 54-6.

<sup>112</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 236.

<sup>113</sup> Society, *Photo Companion*, 94.



Figure 43: Bellevue Main Street, October 18, 1942 to celebrate 3<sup>rd</sup> Victory Loan. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. 1520.

regarding the protection of coal mining during WWI.<sup>114</sup>

Prior to April 1911, Frank was the headquarters for the RNWMP who policed the east end of The Pass, including Bellevue.<sup>115</sup> The headquarters was moved to Bellevue as it was more central to the communities of Hillcrest, Lille, Maple Leaf and Passburg. It was believed that in an emergency police could be dispatched faster from Bellevue to these areas.<sup>116</sup> The Bellevue barracks were located in a single-storey house located at the east end of Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street), with a view down the main street from the front office. The house was one of several that was constructed in 1907 by contractors Frayer and Sinclair<sup>117</sup> for the mine company to house employees. When the Alberta



Figure 44: Alberta Provincial Police detachment and jail cell in Bellevue home, c.1920.

<sup>114</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 334-6.

<sup>115</sup> "Happenings in and around Frank", *The Bellevue Times*, April 7, 1911, 1.

Provincial Police was created in 1917, former Pincher Creek Police Chief Joe Kelly was put in charge of the Bellevue detachment.<sup>118</sup>

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, the supply was from moonshine stills back in the hills, but primarily smuggled in from British Columbia where prohibition had ended.<sup>119</sup>



Figure 45: Alberta Provincial Police detachment building, Bellevue, 2015.

## MILITARY

### WORLD WAR I

Over 400 men, most of them miners, enlisted in the 192<sup>nd</sup> 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),

<sup>116</sup> "Happenings in and around Bellevue", *The Blaimore Enterprise*, April 13, 1911, 8.

<sup>117</sup> *The Frank Paper*, October 1907.

<sup>118</sup> "Of Local and General Interest" *The Bellevue Times*, March 9, 1917, 8.

<sup>119</sup> Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 65-6.

Norway (2), Italy (2), Bohemia (2), Finland (1), India (1), and France (1).<sup>120</sup>

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 9<sup>th</sup> Reserve Battalion where many of the miners found themselves digging tunnels on the front lines.<sup>121</sup>

## 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.<sup>122</sup>

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.<sup>123</sup>

<sup>120</sup> Society, *Photo Companion*, 163.

<sup>121</sup>

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

<sup>122</sup>

[http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied\\_history/tutor/calgary/world\\_war2.html](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/world_war2.html)

Former residents of The Pass living in Creston, British Columbia, were among those that organized an Italian dinner to raise money for the Red Cross. The group also condemned the Italian government for going against the will of the Italian people in siding with Germany. Nearly sixty former Pass residents signed an oath of allegiance to Canada.<sup>124</sup>

## 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.<sup>125</sup>



Figure 46: Bellevue Legion, 1960's. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. 04-0001.

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.

<sup>123</sup>

[http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied\\_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html)

<sup>124</sup> *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 28, 1940, 1.

<sup>125</sup> Glen T. Wright, “Royal Canadian Legion”, accessed on April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia, [www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/royal-canadian-legion](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/royal-canadian-legion).





Figure 47: Bellevue Legion, Bellevue, 2015.

Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 19 began within the Great War Veterans Association moving into their current location in 1925. The building was constructed in 1916, by

contractor Enrico Pozzi for the West Canadian Collieries. Because the superstructure was hollow brick, it was one of three buildings on this street to survive the 1917 fire. The building has a plain parapet. There are three finishes to the front of the building. The lower portion and the pilasters are covered with cut stone. The central area is finished with stucco, and the upper portion is covered with a wide band of shiplap. There is a memorial plaque on the front of the structure and located adjacent to the building is a war memorial.

## EDUCATION

The Bellevue School District 1336 was established in 1905, shortly before Alberta became a province. The register shows that the following year the lone teacher taught 28 students, age six to twelve years, in four grades. The first school building was located on 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue, with several nearby buildings utilized to hold students as the enrollment grew. The four-room Bellevue High School was constructed in 1912, with an additional four classrooms added in 1919. Nearby Maple Leaf had its own four-room school constructed in 1924. In 1962, a new elementary school was built in Maple Leaf, and named M.D. McEachern after the long-time area teacher, principal, and school superintendent. After the Hillcrest Mine closed, the Bellevue and Hillcrest School Districts merged. They were consolidated with the other Crowsnest Pass School districts in 1957.<sup>126</sup>

## 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.

Horsereading, 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.<sup>127</sup>

## 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 coal mines throughout the Crowsnest Pass created a demand for experienced miners and inexpensive laborers that, in turn, resulted in the Crowsnest Pass becoming home to 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 small 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.

<sup>126</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 249, 700-02.

<sup>127</sup> Cousins, *A History of Crow’s Nest Pass*, 59-60.

## 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.<sup>128</sup> The first miners also came from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Finland. However some of the 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.<sup>129</sup>

## 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.”<sup>130</sup>

## 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.<sup>131</sup>

## 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.<sup>132</sup> They stayed to themselves in a close knit community, and continued with customs such as cremating their dead atop a wooden pyre.

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<sup>128</sup> Howard Palmer, *Alberta: A New History* (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers Ltd., 1990), 76-7.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid. 155.

<sup>130</sup> Ibid. 88, 98.

<sup>131</sup> 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.

<sup>132</sup> Ibid., 28.



11. Kmet, Irene 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.
12. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Photo Companion: Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB, Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1990.
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27. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Heritage Sign, "Miners' Cottages."
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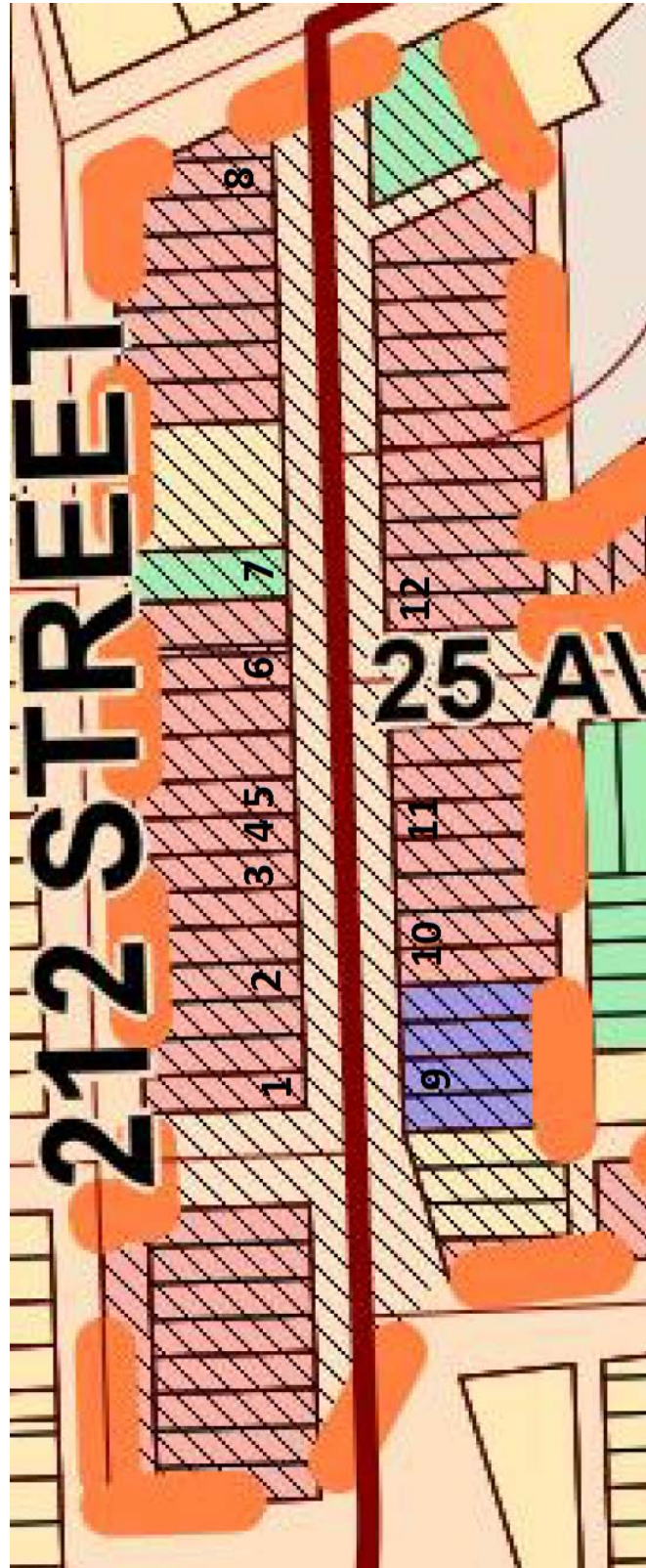
# MAPS OF HISTORIC PLACES

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Bellevue**

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- |                         |                        |                           |                           |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 - Bellevue Union Bank | 4 - Sorrentino Gas Bar | 7 - Arch                  | 10 - Barbour Pharmacy     |
| 2 - Bellevue Inn        | 5 - Brazzoni Building  | 8 - Bellevue Motors       | 11 - Bellevue Post Office |
| 3 - Bellevue Cafe       | 6 - Bellevue Bakery    | 9 - Royal Canadian Legion | 12 - Emmerson Building    |

**Bellevue Main Street (213th Street) Sites**

Figure 48: Bellevue Main Street Site Map.



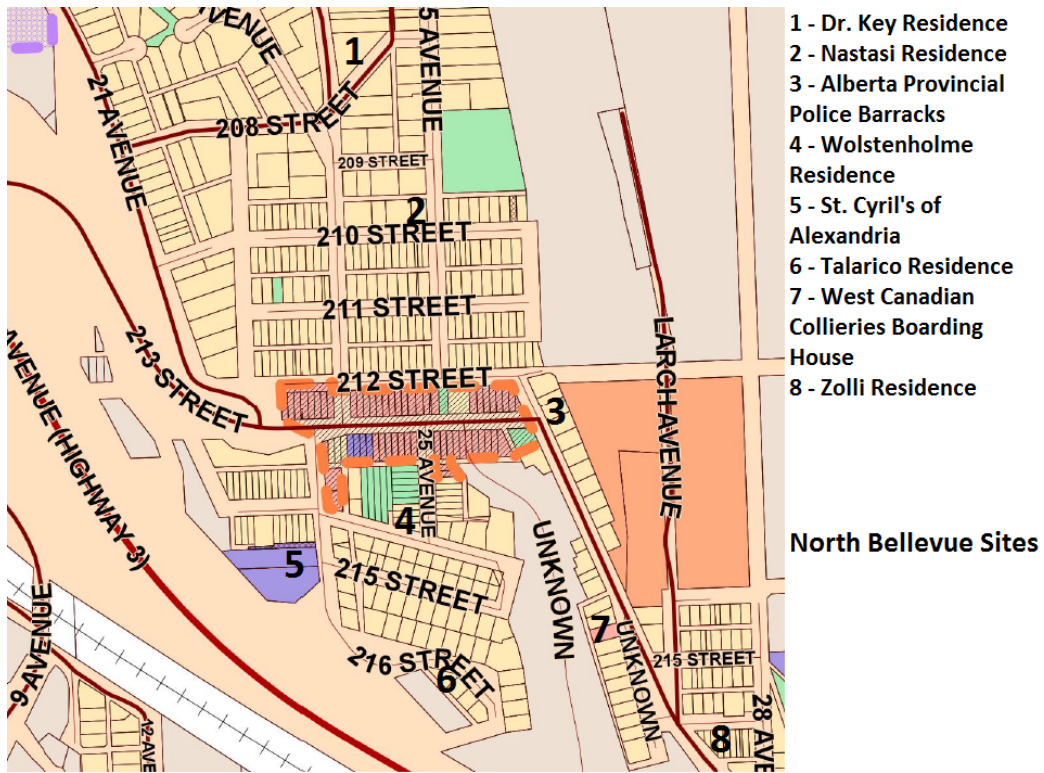


Figure 49: North Bellevue Site Map.

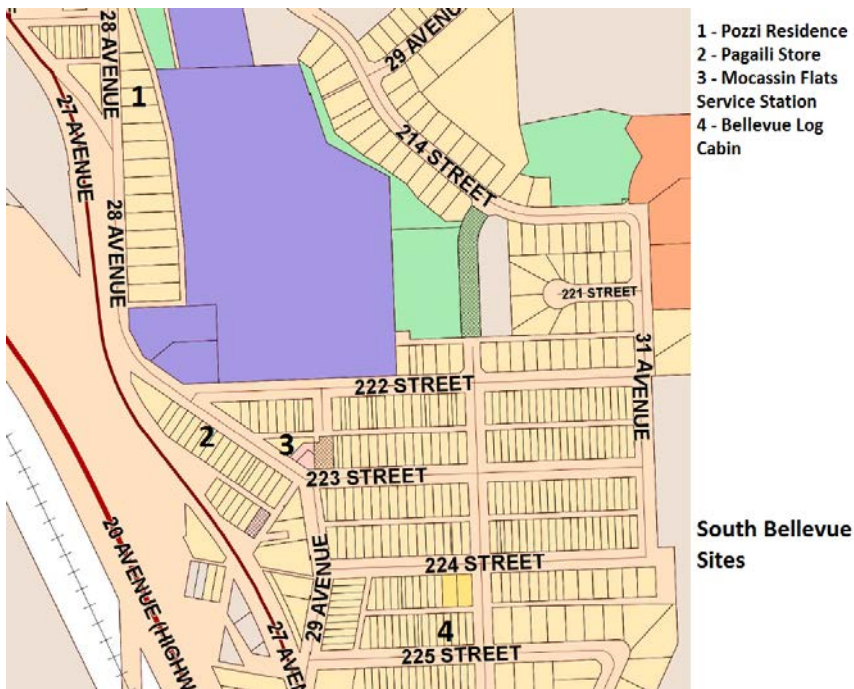


Figure 50: South Bellevue Site Map.



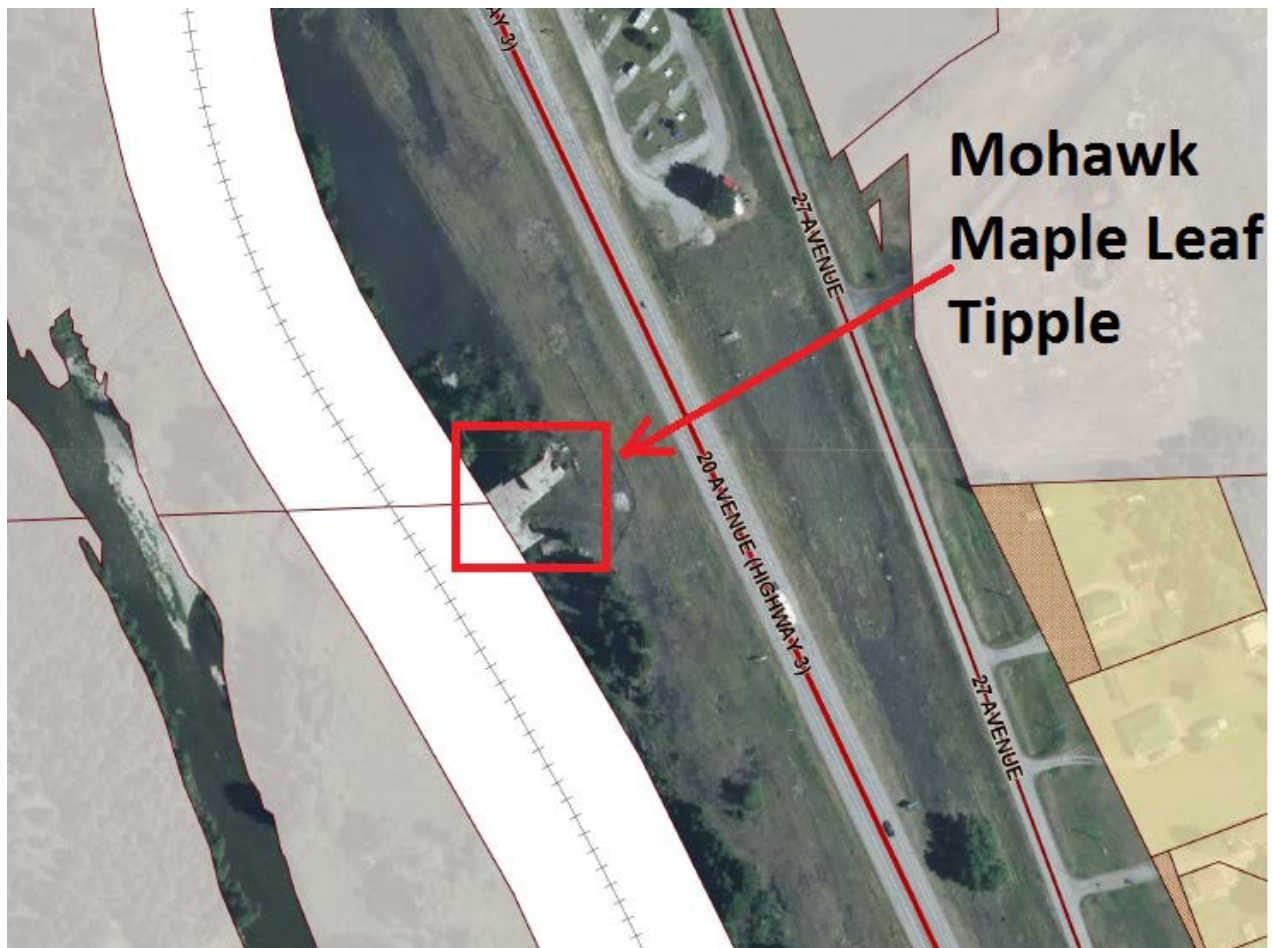


Figure 51: Mohawk Maple Leaf Mine Tipple Site Map.



# STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Bellevue**

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# WOLSTENHOLME RESIDENCE

21350 25 AVENUE

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Wolstenholme Residence is a 1931, one-storey, wood-frame building with a medium-gable roof with a striking appearance from the street. The central entry has a medium-gable cover with returned eaves mimicking the returned eaves on the house. The cover is supported by tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. The house is located in a residential district in the block south of the downtown.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Wolstenholme Residence lies in its association with residential development in Bellevue; with contractor Fred Wolstenholme; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the Wolstenholme Residence with urban residential development in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. In 1908, when the Maple Leaf Mine opened, many built their homes just south of Bellevue, but others settled in Bellevue. The closure of the Lille mine in 1912 saw more growth as WCC employees were moved to Bellevue.

The resource is significant for its association with prominent local contractor Fred Wolstenholme. He built many residential and commercial buildings in the Pass and, in 1931, he constructed the “dream house” in Bellevue that he had always promised his wife Jeannie (Petrie). He was one of the most successful businessmen in the early days of the Pass. He and his brothers established Crystal Dairy in Blairmore, and a flour, feed, lumber and contracting business in Frank that Fred took over as his own in 1909. After a fire in 1910, he moved the contracting business near the Hillcrest train station. In 1912, he re-located to the north side of Bellevue where he had purchased a dairy, a district that is still known locally as Dairy. He also had chickens and cattle. He died suddenly in 1939 after a brief illness and operation. His obituary described him as a “pioneer of the Crowsnest Pass.” Among the buildings he constructed in Bellevue are the Bellevue Inn, the Bellevue Bakery, and the Emerson Building.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the residence he built specifically as his wife’s dream house. The one-storey wood-frame building is built into a slope with the front at ground level, with a walk out basement at the side. It has a medium-gable roof with projecting eaves, and the projecting verges have return eaves. The house retains the original window and door fenestrations, along with wood trim on the openings. There are



double-hung windows with a pane arrangement of four vertical lites over-one. There are windows with the pane arrangement of three vertical lites over-one. They are covered with one-over-one wood frame storms. There are also three-by-three fixed windows on the left side. Also on the left side of the building are two bay windows. The central entry has a transom and sidelights. The entry has a medium-gable roof cover, with a medium-gable roof, return eaves, and a plain pediment with a curve on the bottom. The cover is supported by tapered wood posts on brick pedestals.

### Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood frame house;
- Medium-gable roof;
- Projecting eaves;
- Projecting verges with return eaves;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Double-hung wood windows, with four vertical over-one configuration;
- One-over-one storms;
- Double-hung wood windows with three vertical over-one lites;
- Fixed three-by-three wood windows;
- Two bay windows on left side;
- Central entry with transom and sidelights;
- Covered entry with medium-gable roof, return eaves, plain pediment with curve;
- Entry cover supported by tapered wood posts on brick pedestals;
- Wood trim on all window and door openings;
- Location on slope in residential district;
- Setback from public sidewalk.

#### *Sources:*

1. Fred Bradley, Personal Communication, May 25, 2014.
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# ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE BARRACKS

21309 27 AVENUE

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Alberta Provincial Police Barracks is a 1908, one-and-a-half-storey residence that was converted into an office and housing for police stationed in Bellevue. The modest house has simple architectural elements such as projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffits. The building is located on a residential street, at the east end of the downtown commercial district.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Alberta Provincial Police (APP) Barracks lies in its association with West Canadian Collieries; with contractors Frayer and Sinclair; and with the Royal North West Mounted Police (RNWMP), and the Alberta Provincial Police.

There is significance in the association of the resource with West Canadian Collieries (WCC). WCC was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. In the spring of 1903, WCC owned the mineral rights to 20,000 acres from Lillie to Blairmore, and south to Bellevue and Byron Creek. The company's exploration's discovered a 12-foot thick layer of coal adjacent to the CPR rail line below where Bellevue is located. The Bellevue Mine began production in 1904, and the town sprung up on the bench above the mine site. This house is one of seven that was built on this street by the mine company to house its employees.

The APP Barracks is significant for its design, and its association with contractors Frayer and Sinclair. Based in Blairmore Thomas Frayer and D.A. Sinclair were significant contractors throughout The Pass involved in the construction of residential, commercial, industrial, and municipal projects. They also undertook building structures for mine companies, but also building homes for senior mine staff, and "cottages" for miners. In 1914, they sold their lumber yard and contracting business to another important contractor Enrico Pozzi. The structure has a modest design with a medium-gable roof, and projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffits. The building retains some original fenestrations.

Significance can be found in the resource's association with policing in the Pass. Prior to April 1911, Frank was the headquarters for the RNWMP who policed the east end of the Pass, including Bellevue. The headquarters was moved to Bellevue as it was more central to the communities of Hillcrest, Lille, Maple Leaf and Passburg. It was believed that in

an emergency police could be dispatched faster from Bellevue to these areas. The Bellevue barracks were located in a single-storey house located at the east end of Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street), with a view down the main street from the front office. In 1917, the Alberta Provincial Police was created taking over most policing duties from the RNWMP, at which time former Pincher Creek Police Chief Joe Kelly was put in charge of the Bellevue detachment. The building interior retains several elements from its period as a police barracks including the spatial arrangements of rooms on the main floor, and the passageway between two large front rooms, with decorative wood paneling. The stairway to upper floor has an open wood rail and newel post leading to the upper storey sleeping quarters, with a row of closets with vertical wood panels, and brass hardware. The basement still contains the concrete walls from the three prison cells.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Alberta Provincial Police Barracks include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half-storey building;
- Medium-gable roof;
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia and plain soffit;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit, and moulded frieze and pediment;
- Fixed windows on left side of front façade;
- Enclosed porch on rear with gable roof;
- Spatial arrangement of interior rooms;
- Passageway between two large front rooms, with decorative wood paneling;
- Stairway to upper floor with open wood rail, and newel post;
- Spatial arrangement of concrete-walled prison cells;
- Upper floor closets with vertical wood panel doors, and brass fixtures;
- Set on single town lot; and
- Located on a residential street at the east end of the main downtown commercial street.

#### Sources:

1. *The Bellevue Times*, "Happenings in and around Frank", April 7, 1911, 1.
2. *The Blairmore Enterprise*, "Happenings in and around Bellevue", April 13, 1911, 8.
3. *The Frank Paper*, October 1907.
4. *The Bellevue Times*, "Of local and general interest", March 9, 1917, 8.
5. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.

# WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES BOARDING HOUSE

21512 27 Avenue  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The West Canadian Collieries (WCC) Board House is a c1910, modest one-storey, wood-frame building with a narrow façade and a long rectangular footprint. It has a medium-gable roof, with an entry on the front, and multiple entries on the right side. The building is set at the top of the coulee overlooking the Bellevue mine site.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the WCC Boarding House lies in its association with West Canadian Collieries; and in its modest design and construction.

The resource has significance for its association with Western Canadian Collieries. The company was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. The company operated mines at Lille and Bellevue and took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes and businesses on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. The mine company also built a variety of residential structures. They built large single family homes for senior mine employees; smaller homes for some miners; and boarding houses for unmarried miners. The boarding house is one of several that was constructed in Bellevue by West Canadian Collieries for their employees. In c1910, the bunk house was used for Catholic Church services in the morning, and by Protestant congregations in either the afternoon or evening.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the one-storey wood-frame building. It has a medium-gable roof with projecting eaves with plain fascia. The projecting verges have plain fascia and frieze. The building retains the original window and door fenestrations. There are fixed and hinged single-pane windows with wood trim. The building is clad with stucco containing small black and white stones.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood-frame building;
- Medium-gable roof;



- Projecting eaves with plain fascia;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia and frieze;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Fixed and hinged windows with single and one-by-one pane arrangements;
- Wood trim on window and door openings;
- Stucco containing small black and white stones;
- Located in residential district backing onto the coulee overlooking the Bellevue Mine; and
- Setback from the public street.

**Sources:**

1. "Bellevue Catholic Church Celebrates Silver Jubilee", *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 28, 1940, 5.

# POZZI RESIDENCE

21709 28 AVENUE

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Pozzi Residence is a modest 1928, one-storey, wood-frame building with a medium-gable roof and projecting eaves and verges. The central entry has a gable roof cover supported by square wood posts. The house is located in a residential district on the east side of the community with the property backing into a rising slope.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Pozzi Residence lies in its association with residential growth in the community; and in its simple design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with urban residential development in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Then, in 1908, the Maple Leaf Mine opened, and while many built their homes just south of Bellevue there were some that settled in Bellevue. The closure of the Lille mine in 1912 saw more growth as WCC employees were moved to Bellevue. This house was constructed in 1928 in a newer area east of the downtown. In 1945, the house was purchased for \$500 by Emile and Giovanna (Bosetti) Pozzi for their son Dante and his Dutch war-bride Maria (Miep). The house has remained in the Pozzi family for over 70 years.

Significance can be found in the modest design and construction of the Pozzi Residence. The one-storey wood-frame building has a medium-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges with a plain fascia. There is a decorative design in the right side gable end made with overlapping shingles. The building retains its original window and door fenestrations, with original wood trim on the window and door openings. The central entry has a covered porch. The gable roof cover is supported by square wood posts.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building;
- Medium-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges with a plain fascia;
- Shingles in overlapping pattern in right side gable end;

- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Wood trim on windows and doors;
- Central entry with five-panel wood door;
- Gable roof cover over entry supported by square wood posts;
- Location on single lot; and
- Setback from public street.

**Sources:**

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.

## DR. KEY RESIDENCE

2402 208 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



### Description of Historic Place

The Dr. Key Residence is a c1915, two-storey, wood-frame house with a gambrel roof. It has a half-hip roof that covers both an enclosed porch, and an open porch on the front of the house. The building is set into the side of a hill in a residential district north of the downtown.

### Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Dr. Key Residence lies in its association with the medical practice of Dr. James Key; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the development of medical services in Bellevue, and with Dr. James Key. Soon after mines were established, either the mine or the local union hired a doctor to provide medical care to the miners and the community. The first hospital in Bellevue was in a mine-owned house, with a proper hospital built soon after overlooking the mine site. In circa 1920, Dr. Norman Beeman built a new hospital and attached home just south of the downtown. The house and hospital were destroyed in a fire in 1922. Dr. James Key had arrived in Bellevue just a few months before the fire, and renovated this former boarding house into a home for his wife and five children. After the Beeman hospital was destroyed, Dr. Key converted a portion of his house into a hospital. In 1924, the family moved into a new house in Bellevue and their former home remained as a hospital. Dr. Key provided medical services in Bellevue until 1927, when he and the family re-located to Bowden went into practice with another doctor in Innisfail. During his time in Bellevue he was president of the Bellevue hockey club for several terms. In 1949, a regional hospital was opened between Coleman and Blairmore.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the residence, which is set into the side of a hill in a residential district north of the downtown. The two-storey house has a metal-covered gambrel roof. The entrance consists of an open porch and enclosed porch, both covered by a half-hip roof. The off-centre entry has a five-panel wood door. On the rear is an enclosed porch clad with shiplap, and covered with a shed roof. The stucco-clad building retains the original window and door fenestrations. The window and door openings all have wood trim. On the lower slope side is a vehicular garage entrance.



## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of two-storey wood-frame building;
- Gambrel roof;
- Stucco;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Double-hung windows with two-over-two pane arrangement and wood storms;
- Fixed windows;
- Wood trim on windows;
- Enclosed rear porch with shed roof and clad with shiplap;
- Off-centre entry, with five-panel wood door, and wood trim;
- Open front porch with half hip roof supported by square wood post;
- Lower garage entrance;
- Location on side of hill in residential district; and
- Setback from the public street.

### *Sources:*

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
2. Blairmore Enterprise, "Local and General Items", April 10, 1924, 12.
3. Blairmore Enterprise, April 23, 1925, 4.
4. Blairmore Enterprise, "Dr. James A. Key takes up practice at Innisfail", May 5, 1927, 1.

## NASTASI RESIDENCE

2418 210 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



### Description of Historic Place

The Nastasi Residence is a c1910, one-storey wood-frame building with a medium-hip roof. It has an open verandah with wood posts and a decorative wood detail below the verandah eaves. The building is located on single corner lot north of the downtown commercial district.

### Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Nastasi Residence lies in its association with residential development in Bellevue; with the Nastasi family; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with urban residential development in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. The mine company itself had homes built for employees, from senior management staff to miners, on land it owned south of the present main street. The land north of the main street was part of the Robert Connelly Ranch, which he eventually did subdivide and sell for building lots. The Nastasi Residence is located where the original Connelly log house once stood.

The Nastasi Residence is significant for its association with the Nastasi Family. The house of Guisseppi (Joseph) and Eleanore (DeLieu) Nastasi was moved to Bellevue from Passburg in 1956, one of the last houses moved from Passburg after the Leitch Collieries closed. Joseph and his brother, Jim, first worked at the mine in Lille where Joseph was a founding member of the Italian Society. The brothers moved to Passburg in 1910 and, with a cousin, constructed a bakery with a wood-burning stove and brick oven. They delivered bread from Burmis to Blairmore. Joseph also worked at mines in Passburg, Byron Creek, and Bellevue before retiring due to ill health in 1939.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the Nastasi Residence. The house has a medium-hip roof with projecting verges. The roof over the open verandah is supported by milled wood posts. There is a decorative wood detail beneath the eaves of the verandah roof. The windows include double-hung and horizontal sliding mechanisms, contain wood-frame windows with wood trim. There are also wood storm windows.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the wood-frame one-storey house;
- Medium-hip roof, with projecting verges;
- Open verandah with supported by milled wood posts;
- Decorative wood detail beneath eave of verandah roof;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Wood frame windows, both double-hung, and horizontal sliding;
- Wood storm windows;
- Wood trim on windows and doors;
- Location on corner lot; and
- Set back from 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.

# BELLEVUE ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION

2401 213 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion building is a 1916 one-storey structure clad with cut stone, stucco and shiplap. The building has a plain parapet with a roof that slopes to the rear. The building is located on the main street, and adjacent to a war memorial.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion lies in its association with military war veterans' associations; with contractor Enrico Pozzi; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the organizations formed by military veterans. 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. 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. Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 19 began within the Great War Veterans Association moving into their current location in 1925.

There is also significance for its association with Enrico Pozzi. He was the preeminent contractor who built residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass. 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 purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore's most prominent contracting firm. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than seventy buildings in the Pass.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the building. The building was constructed in 1916 by contractor Pozzi for the West Canadian Collieries. With the superstructure constructed of hollow brick rather than wood, it was one of three buildings on this street to survive the 1917 fire. The building has a plain parapet. There are



three finishes to the front of the building. The lower portion and the pilasters are covered with cut stone, the central area is finished with stucco, and the upper portion is covered with a wide band of shiplap. There is a memorial plaque on the front of the structure and located adjacent to the building is a war memorial.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey hollow brick building;
- Plain parapet;
- Clad with cut stone on the lower portion, and the pilasters;
- Stucco covering in central portion of façade with wide shiplap band above.
- Memorial plaque on façade;
- Adjacent war memorial;
- Location on main commercial street, and
- Set flush to public sidewalk.

#### *Sources:*

2. Glen T. Wright, "Royal Canadian Legion", accessed on April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia, [www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/royal-canadian-legion](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/royal-canadian-legion).
3. Belle Kovach Research Notes.
4. Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

# BELLEVUE UNION BANK

2402 213 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Bellevue Union Bank is a 1912, modest appearing, two-storey wood-frame building. It has a plain parapet and retains the original window and door fenestrations. The building is located on a corner lot at the west edge of the downtown main street.

## Heritage Value

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

The Union Bank has significance for its association with financial services in Bellevue. The community developed as the residential and commercial district following the opening of the nearby West Canadian Collieries mine. Bellevue 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 wood-frame Union Bank building was completed in 1912.

There is significance with the association with the Union Bank of Canada, and the Royal Bank of Canada. The bank was formed in Quebec City in 1865 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 Union Bank was first established in Frank and, in 1912, transferred to Bellevue. In 1925, the Union Bank was merged with the Royal Bank of Canada and, in the early 1970's, a new bank building was constructed across the street to the west.

There is significance in the association of the resource with contractor Jake Wheeler. Wheeler lived across the Crowsnest Valley in Hillcrest where he constructed several commercial buildings. The new building was constructed by local contractor Jake Wheeler, with the safe, described as the largest in the Pass, moved from the Frank branch by

contractors Frayer and Sinclair. Wheeler was also active in Bellevue where one of his other projects was the Barbour Pharmacy.

Significance can be found in the bank's design and construction. The two-storey wood-frame building has a plain parapet, and retains the original fenestrations. The interior main floor contains the original tin ceiling, hardwood flooring, and wainscoting. The J. & J. Taylor walk-in safe is at the rear of the building. The grills for heating and ventilation are still evident.

The Bellevue Union Bank has significance as a landmark in the downtown. The two-storey building is located on a prominent corner lot. For many years it served as the main bank in the community and, from the early 1970's until 1979, it was the Bellevue Municipal Office until the municipalities in the Crowsnest Pass were amalgamated in 1979.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Bellevue Union Bank include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey wood frame building;
- Plain parapet;
- Original fenestrations;
- Retains interior spatial arrangement of rooms;
- Narrow hardwood flooring on main floor;
- Tin ceiling on main floor;
- Original J. & J. Taylor walk-in safe;
- Original heating and vent grills;
- Wainscoting on main floor;
- Location on corner lot; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

#### *Sources:*

1. Bellevue Driving Tour.
2. "Happenings in and Around Bellevue", Bellevue Times, September 20, 1912, 1.
3. "Happenings in and Around Bellevue", Bellevue Times, April 12, 1912, 4.
4. Union Bank Heritage Plaque.

# BARBOUR PHARMACY

2413 213 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Barbour Pharmacy is a 1917 one-storey commercial building with an angled parapet, a mid-level cornice, and central entry with two large display windows on both sides. There is decorative brick detailing in the recessed space above the transom windows. The building is located mid-block on the main commercial street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Barbour Pharmacy lies in its association with retail development in Bellevue; with pharmacist Alf Barbour; with contractor Jake Wheeler; and in its early commercial design and construction.

The Barbour Pharmacy is significant for its association with the development of the retail sector in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Prior to a devastating fire in 1917, Bellevue had commercial development on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire, Main Street became a residential street while business owners re-built on just Front Street, which is today's 213<sup>th</sup> Street.

There is significance in the association of the resource with prominent Pharmacist Alf (Doc) Barbour. E.C. McDonald operated a drug store in Bellevue that survived the 1917 fire. However, that same year he hired Jake Wheeler of Hillcrest to build this new store. In the early 1920s he sold the business to Alf Barbour. In 1923, Barbour also had a store in Hillcrest that was managed by his brother-in-law, Fernie Beck. Alf and his wife Lou (Beck) left Bellevue that year, but returned in 1924. He operated the drug store until 1934, at which point he sold it to the Haysom brothers, who then named the business Bellevue Rexall Drugs. Barbour's reputation as a professional hockey player on the west coast followed him to Bellevue. He was enticed to play on the local team, a team that went on to win two Alberta Cups.

The Barbour Pharmacy is significant for its association with contractor Jake Wheeler. Wheeler lived across the Crowsnest Valley in Hillcrest where he constructed several commercial buildings. He was also active in Bellevue where he constructed the Union Bank building.

Significance in the Barbour Pharmacy can be found in its early commercial design and construction. After the 1917 fire, many new commercial buildings were built using hollow clay brick. The parapet has a slight angle with decorative tile details in the projections on either end. There is a cornice above a recessed space over top of the wood frame transom



windows. On either side of the central entry are two large display windows. The pilasters on both sides of the façade have decorative brick details at their base.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Barbour Pharmacy include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey brick building;
- Early commercial façade with angled-parapet, and decorative tile detailing;
- Cornice below parapet;
- Central entry with two large display windows on either side;
- Transom windows;
- Recessed space above transom windows with decorative brick detailing;
- Pilasters on either side of façade with decorative brick detailing at the base;
- Wood trim on windows and door frames;
- Location mid-block on main commercial street; and
- Set flush to public sidewalk.

### *Sources:*

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
2. Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.

# BELLEVUE INN

2414 213 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Bellevue Inn is a 1922, two-storey building with a hollow tile superstructure in a U-shape, with the west wing slightly longer than the east wing. It has a hip gable roof with wide projecting eaves, and wood brackets. It is located on the main commercial street in Bellevue.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Inn lies in its association with West Canadian Collieries; with the development of the Bellevue commercial sector; with Fred Wolstenholme; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with West Canadian Collieries (WCC) and the growth of a downtown business district. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes and businesses on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Prior to a devastating fire in 1917, Bellevue had commercial development on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire, Main Street became a residential street while business owners re-built on just Front Street, which is today's 213<sup>th</sup> Street. A second major blaze destroyed both the downtown hotels, and WCC hired a contractor to build this new hotel using hollow clay blocks.

Significance can be found in the early 1900s design and construction by contractor Fred Wolstenholme. Following two major fires in 1917 and 1922, which destroyed much of the downtown, local contractor Wolstenholme erected this solid two-storey building with a clay block superstructure. This was one of several commercial buildings he erected in the downtown.

The Bellevue Inn has significance for its mass, scale, and form, and its interesting design unique to the Crowsnest Pass. The u-shape building fronts the main street with two wings projecting to the rear. The east wing was added in 1924, and is slightly longer than the original wing. The east wing has a hip roof on the rear, while the front and west wing have gable hip roofs, all with wide projecting eaves and verges. There are wood brackets on the gable hip ends. There are three entries on the front. The central entry has glass block sidelights. Most of the windows are fixed with some double-hung. The window sills are all concrete.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Bellevue Inn include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of two-storey U-shape building;
- Gable hip roof on main building;
- Hollow block superstructure;
- Stucco cladding;
- Raised stucco band between floors;
- Projecting wide eaves with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting wide verges with plain fascia, soffit and wood brackets;
- Multiple front entries;
- Glass block sidelights on central entry;
- Original window openings;
- Fixed and double-hung windows;
- Concrete sills;
- Location on main commercial street; and
- Setback from the public sidewalk.

### *Sources:*

1. Bellevue Driving Tour.
2. "Addition to be built to Bellevue Boarding House", Blairmore Enterprise, June 19, 1924, 1.

# BELLEVUE CAFE

2438 213 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Bellevue Cafe is a 1917 two-storey, wood-frame building with a Boomtown façade. The clapboard-sided building has large display windows with multi-lite transoms above. The building is located on the main commercial street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Café lies in association with development of the business sector in Bellevue; with an historic train robbery, and subsequent shootout at the Café; in its Boomtown Style and construction; and its status as a landmark in the downtown.

There is significance in the association of the resource with retail development in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Prior to a devastating fire in 1917, Bellevue had commercial development on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire, Main Street became a residential street while business owners re-built on just Front Street, which is today's 213<sup>th</sup> Street. The original Bellevue Café on this site was destroyed in the 1917 fire. The café was re-built immediately, and operated by Joe Mah. Over the next seventy years it continued to operate as a café under various owners.

The Bellevue Cafe is significant for its association with an historic event that shocked the Crowsnest Pass community. In August of 1920, the café was the scene of a shoot-out between police and three armed train robbers who had been seen at the restaurant. The episode began with the three men planning to rob Emilio Picariello, as the rum runner was believed to be on his way to British Columbia by train to buy alcohol to be smuggled back into Alberta. Some speculate whether Picariello was on the train or if he was he possibly sensed something was wrong, and he left the train before it reached his destination. Not wanting to leave empty-handed, the three men then robbed the remaining passengers. Several days later two of the suspects were spotted in the Bellevue Café, and the local police were informed. In an attempt to arrest the men, two police officers and one suspect were killed in a shoot-out. The other fled the scene, but was arrested after a manhunt. The third was captured in Montana and returned to Canada.

Significance can also be found in the early Boomtown design and construction. The false front provides a more imposing façade than the low gable roof behind, although the gable end creates a peak in the parapet. The building is



clad with shiplap and has corner boards. The upper wood frame windows have wood trim. On either side of the central entry are large display windows with transom windows. Above the entry is a “Café” blade sign.

The Bellevue Café has significance as a landmark in the downtown because of its connection to the shootout. For many years patrons would vie for the seats where the bullet holes could be seen in the walls.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Bellevue Cafe include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey wood frame building;
- Boomtown façade with low gable roof creating peak in parapet;
- Shiplap siding with corner boards;
- Original fenestrations;
- Wood frame upper windows with wood trim;
- Large display windows on either side of entry;
- Transoms above display windows;
- “Café” blade sign;
- Location on main commercial street; and
- Set flush to public sidewalk.

#### *Sources:*

1. Bellevue Driving Tour.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), Crowsnest and Its People, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979, 339.

# BELLEVUE POST OFFICE

2443 213 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Bellevue Post Office is a 1918 modest one-storey building with a Boomtown façade with a simple wood cornice. The front and sides are clad with stucco, with shiplap siding on the rear. The building is located mid-block on the downtown commercial street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Post Office lies in its association with the Canadian postal service; and in its modest design and construction.

The Bellevue Post Office is significant for its association with the national postal service. It was with the arrival of the railway that postal service soon followed for those living in the Crowsnest Pass. The first post office in the Pass was established in Blairmore in 1899. Two years later, a post office was created in Frank where residents of Bellevue picked up their mail for the next six years. The first post office in Bellevue was located in the Burnett and Lang store in 1907, with Thomas Burnett as the town's first postmaster. The store was destroyed in the 1917 fire, and a stand-alone post office was built the following year on the south side of Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street), with Nora Mitchell as the postmaster.

Significance can be found in the modest design and construction of the one-storey building. It has a Boomtown façade, with a simple wood cornice and a shed roof. The building is clad with stucco on the front and side, with shiplap on the rear of the structure. There is a fixed, wood-frame window on the front, with an entry on the right with a single-panel wood door with glass in the upper portion. Both the window and door are finished with moulded wood trim.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Bellevue Post Office include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood-frame building;
- Boomtown façade with simple wood cornice;
- Stucco finish on front and sides;
- Shiplap siding on rear;
- Large, fixed wood-frame window;

- Single panel wood door, with glass in upper portion;
- Moulded wood trim on window and door openings;
- Shed roof;
- Addition on rear with shed roof;
- Location on the main downtown commercial street; and
- Set flush to public sidewalk.

**Sources:**

1. Belle Kovach Research Notes.
2. "Bellevue Happenings", *The Bellevue Times*, June 28, 1918, 5.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
4. Library and Archives Canada, [www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/postal-heritage-philately/post-offices-postmasters/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=21347&](http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/postal-heritage-philately/post-offices-postmasters/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=21347&), September 27, 2015

# SORRENTINO GAS BAR

2444 213 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Sorrentino Gas Bar is a 1921, one-storey wood-frame building with a Boomtown façade, and an upper level cornice with decorative brackets and dentils. The commercial building has large display windows on either side of a central entry. The building is located mid-block on the downtown commercial street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Sorrentino Gas Bar lies in its association with the development of services for the motoring public; and in its design and construction.

The Sorrentino Gas Bar is significant for its association with the growth of automotive services in the Crowsnest 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 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. This was the last connection on Canada's first highway from coast to coast, even though in severe weather it was not always passable. It was at this time the Sorrentino Gas Bar opened on the main commercial downtown street with gas pumps in front of the building.

Significance can be found in the commercial building design and construction. The one-storey wood frame building has a Boomtown façade, and is clad with shiplap, and has corner boards. There is an upper level cornice with dentils, and wood brackets at either end. A second cornice above the large display windows has dentils. There are transom windows above the display windows. The central entry has a two-panel wood door, with an upper glass portion. Above the door is a single-lite transom. The building retains the wood trim on the windows and doors.



## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Sorrentino Gas Bar include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood-frame building;
- Boomtown façade;
- Upper cornice with dentils, and wood brackets;
- Shiplap siding with corner boards;
- Mid-level cornice with dentils;
- Large display windows with transoms above;
- Central entry with a two-panel door, and glass portion above;
- Single lite transom above entry;
- Wood trim on window and door openings;
- Location on single lot; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

### *Sources:*

1. Belle Kovach Research Notes.
2. Bellevue Driving Tour.

# ARTURO BRAZZONI BUILDING

2450 213 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Arturo Brazzoni Building is a 1927 one-storey structure with a Boomtown façade, with raised pilasters that extend above the plain parapet, with a stepped-design on the top of each pilaster. Above the large fixed display windows and the entrance is a fixed wood canopy supported by wood brackets. Decorative wood detailing exists above the fixed canopy and on the upper portion of each pilaster. The building is set mid-block on the main commercial downtown street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with Arturo Brazzoni; with retail development in Bellevue; and in its modest design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the builder and owners Arturo Brazzoni. He was a mason by trade, and constructed a new building on Front Street (213<sup>th</sup> Street) where a variety of businesses have located over the years. These included an insurance office, hardware store, a diner, a bakery, and a confectionery and appliance sales.

The Arturo Brazzoni Building is significant for its association with the development of the retail sector in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Prior to a devastating fire in 1917, Bellevue had commercial development on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire, Main Street became a residential street while business owners re-built on just Front Street, which is today's 213<sup>th</sup> Street.

Significance can be found in the 1920s Boomtown design and construction of the resource. The building typifies the Boomtown design with a decorative false front, covering what is a modest one-storey building. It has the original large display windows with plain wood trim. The entry is offset with moulded wood trim.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building

- Boomtown facade, with plain parapet and pilasters;
- Decorative wood detailing,
- Brick chimney;
- Original large display window opening on front, with plain wood trim;
- Off-centre entry with moulded wood trim;
- Fixed wooden canopy;
- Flush verges and eaves (at rear)
- Set on long, narrow lot; and
- Location mid-block on the main commercial downtown street.

***Sources:***

1. Bellevue Driving Tour.
2. Belle Kovach Research Notes.

# BELLEVUE BAKERY

2468 213 STREET  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Bellevue Bakery is a 1922 two-storey brick building with large display windows. The upper floor windows have concrete lintels and brick sills. The building is located on the main commercial street in Bellevue.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Bakery lies in its association with retail development in Bellevue; with several family-owners of the business; and with contractor Fred Wolstenholme.

The Bellevue Bakery is significant for its association with the development of the retail sector in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes and businesses on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Prior to a devastating fire in 1917, Bellevue had commercial development on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire, Main Street became a residential street while business owners re-built on just Front Street, which is today's 213<sup>th</sup> Street. The original bakery building was destroyed in the 1922 fire, and was replaced with the current structure.

There is also heritage value in the succession of families which began the Bellevue Bakery and developed the bakery as a key business in Bellevue. The bakery opened in the 1920s and, over the next fifty years, was operated by several families, including the Meades, Patons, and Timmermans. The bakery served not just the Bellevue community, but they also trucked their baking to other towns in the Pass. The bakery had a specially constructed "bread wagon" built in Calgary for the delivery of their breads, pastries, and cakes. By 1928, they were delivering to all the communities between Pincher Creek and Fernie, BC.

Significance can be found in the early 1900s design and construction by contractor Fred Wolstenholme. Following two major fires in 1917 and 1922, which destroyed much of the downtown, local contractor Wolstenholme erected this solid two-storey brick building. The exposed concrete beam supports the upper floor, and allows for the large open display window and entrance area. The parapet has a simple brick design. The upper window openings each have a large fixed lite, and a hinged window. The upper windows have concrete lintels, and brick sills. The building is set flush to the public sidewalk.



## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Bellevue Bakery include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building;
- Plain parapet with brick detail;
- Recessed upper wood frame windows with large fixed window and smaller hinged window;
- Upper windows have concrete lintels, and brick sills;
- Mid-level concrete beam;
- Recessed space for display windows and building entry;
- Two offset-right entries, one to upper floor;
- Location on main commercial street; and
- Set flush to public sidewalk.

### *Sources:*

1. Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.
2. Lethbridge Herald, undated.
3. Kmet, Irene 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.
4. Blairmore Enterprise, September 27, 1923, 9.
5. Ibid., August 30, 1928, 1.

# EMMERSON BUILDING

2501 213 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Emmerson Building is a 1922, one-storey wood-frame building with a recessed entry, and transom windows above large display windows. It has bulkheads with wood detailing, and is clad with clapboard. The building is located on a large corner lot at the east end of the downtown commercial district near the access road to the Bellevue Mine.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Emmerson Building lies in its association with the development of the retail sector; with prominent business owner Charles Emmerson; with Pass Dairy; with contractor Fred Wolstenholme; and in its design and construction.

The Emmerson Building is significant for its association with the development of a retail sector in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Prior to a devastating fire in 1917, Bellevue had commercial development on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire, Main Street became a residential street while business owners re-built on just Front Street, which is today's 213<sup>th</sup> Street. While the original building on this site, Haddad Brothers Dry Goods Store, had been fortunate to survive both the 1917 and 1921 blazes, it was destroyed in a 1922 fire. Property owner Charles Emmerson had contractor Fred Wolstenholme build a new structure.

There is significance in the association of the resource with Charles Emmerson. Emmerson a former superintendent for both the West Canadian Collieries and International Coal and Coke Company, recognized a business opportunity and opened a hardware business. Emmerson was a prominent member of Bellevue, and was involved in many community organizations, church groups and the Masons.

The Emmerson Building is significant for its association with Pass Dairy Limited, which took over the building in the 1950s. The Dairy began in the 1930s as Meadow Sweet Dairy, and was purchased by Margaret and Albert Fauville in 1944. They began home delivery by horse and wagon from Coleman to Burmis. As the business grew, they required a larger space and moved into the former Emmerson hardware building in the 1950s. The business was acquired by Rudy Andrist in 1968, and the following year he began making award winning mozzarella cheese that was exported as far as Japan and the Caribbean.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the one-storey wood frame building. It has a Boomtown façade with a plain upper cornice, clapboard siding with corner boards. The building has the original fenestrations, including

a recessed main entry with display windows in the recess. There are also large display windows with transom windows above. A second entry has a transom window above. In the upper façade is a large central sign band. There is a plain frieze on the façade and the first portion of the sides. The bulkheads have a wide base board.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building;
- Boomtown Façade with upper cornice;
- Clapboard siding with corner boards;
- Original fenestrations;
- Recessed entry, with display windows in recess;
- Second entry with transom above;
- Large display windows with transoms above;
- Central sign band in upper façade;
- Plain frieze on façade and first portion of sides;
- Wide base board below bulkheads;
- Location on corner lot; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

### Sources:

1. "Charles Emmerson Passes", *Blairmore Enterprise*, July 21, 1944. 1.
2. "Frank News in Brief", *Frank Paper*, August 5, 1909, 4.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
4. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition*, Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979.

# ARCH

2550 213<sup>th</sup> STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Arch is all that remains of the Bellevue Methodist Church constructed in 1921. The stucco clad structure has a superstructure composed of hollow red clay bricks. The Arch is located at the south entrance to a pocket park on the downtown commercial street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Arch lies in its association with the Bellevue Methodist and United Churches; in its design and construction; and its association as a landmark in the community.

There is significance in the association of the resource with spiritual life in Bellevue. Soon after coal mining began in the Crowsnest Pass, several religious denominations began looking to become established in the district. A Methodist mission came from Pincher Creek in 1900, and by 1905 services were being held in five mining camps. The first Methodist Church in Bellevue was constructed in 1908. Work was underway on a new church in 1921, when the building was severely damaged in a fire which destroyed several downtown businesses. The structure was demolished, and work started on a new building. When the Methodist Church became part of the United Church of Canada, the building became the Bellevue United Church, and served in this capacity until 1984. The building was demolished four years later, with the Arch left standing.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the Arch. The structure is hollow red clay brick clad with stucco, with a walkway under a curved arch. A curved parapet at the top has a recessed area with a decorative design in the space. The top corners have a decorative brick detail.

The Arch has significance as a landmark in the downtown. The structure by its mass, scale, and form, and its location at a main street pocket park, is a contributing historic resource to the Bellevue main street landscape.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the hollow clay brick structure;
- Curve at top of walk-way;



- Stucco covering;
- Curved pediment, with decorative pattern;
- Decorative brick detail on top of corners'
- Recess just above walk-way
- Recess in upper portion;
- Location on lot; and
- Setback from public sidewalk.

# BELLEVUE MOTORS

2754 213 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

Bellevue Motors is a 1919, one-storey, stucco-clad service station of an irregular shape. The building features large display windows on the front, as well as a service bay entrance. The building is located at the east end of the downtown commercial district across from a residential area.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of Bellevue Motors lies in its association with the development of services for the motoring public; with the Green Family; and in its design and construction.

Bellevue Motors is significant for its association with the growth of automotive services in the Crowsnest 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 as they drove a Canadian-made REO Motor Company sedan from Halifax to Victoria in 52 days. Because of 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.

Bellevue Motors is significant for its association with the Green Family. Beginning in 1919, John Green operated Bellevue Garage and Auto repairs, and also sold Dodge vehicles. The business was severely damaged by a fire in 1931, but re-opened in late 1931 as Bellevue Motors. At the end of WWII, John retired and the business was then run by his sons Leslie and George, who renamed business "Green Motors." By the late 1950s, the mines in the Pass were closing and, with more customers unable to pay their bills, the brothers decided to close the garage in 1961.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the resource. The structure has an irregular shape with a shed roof. The left side is set flush to the public sidewalk, while the right side is set back from the sidewalk. There are

large fixed, display windows in both sections facing the street. The window openings are recessed with wood trim. The building has a plain parapet, and is clad with stucco. There is also a large service bay entry.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Bellevue Motors include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey building;
- Irregular shape;
- Shed roof;
- Plain parapet;
- Stucco cladding;
- Pilasters;
- Large fixed display windows, with wood trim;
- Recessed window openings;
- Wood trim on door openings;
- Large service bay entry; and
- Location on corner lot, on the main commercial street.

#### **Sources:**

1. "Bellevue Happenings", *Blairmore Enterprise*, November 12, 1931, 5.
2. Bellevue Driving Guide.
3. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition*, Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979.
4. EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981), 14.
5. Thomas Wilby, *A Motor Tour Through Canada*, (London: John Lane. 1914). 231-5.

# ST. CYRIL'S OF ALEXANDRIA

2129 214 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

St. Cyril's of Alexandria is a 1914, one-storey stucco-clad church, with a mansard roof. The entrance is on the east side of the building, while the steeple is on the southwest corner. The church is located on the edge of the bank overlooking the Crowsnest Valley to the west.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of St. Cyril's of Alexandria lies in its association with the development of religious activities in Bellevue; its association with the Catholic Church; with the design and construction of the church; and with its status as a landmark in the community.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the growth of religious activities in the Pass, and with the Catholic Church in particular. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. The first recorded Catholic baptism in the Pass took place in 1902, likely in a camp for coal prospectors. Prior to the completion of St. Cyril's, in 1915, Roman Catholic parishioners in Bellevue held services in private homes and a bunkhouse owned by the mining company. Non-Catholics held services in the same bunkhouse at other times. Father Ronald Beaton was the force behind the construction of St. Cyril's on land donated by West Canadian Collieries. Excavation of the basement began in October 1914. The church may have been named St. Cyril as many residents of Bellevue were from Slavic countries where St. Cyril was credited with creating the first Slavic alphabet.

Significance can also be found in the early 1900s design and construction. Excavation of the basement began in October 1914, with carpenter Ed Hughes erecting the wood frame building with the assistance of Father Beaton and many members of the congregation. The quality of their workmanship was revealed twelve years later when explosives were required to blast a hole in the concrete wall to create a garage opening for the priest's car. Quarters for the priest and a sacristy for storing church records, vestments, and furnishings was built at the rear of the church.



St. Cyril's is also significant as a landmark in the community. The building by its mass, scale, and form, and its location overlooking the Crowsnest River valley is a contributing historic resource to the Bellevue landscape.

### Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey church;
- Mansard roof four sides;
- Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia, soffit, and moulded frieze;
- Hip dormer on the front;
- Gable dormer with returned eaves on the rear;
- Four-sided spire with wood-louver vents on each side, and topped with a cross;
- Skirt roof on spire;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Hinged, horizontal sliding, fixed;
- Fixed side windows have panes in the five vertical, and three horizontal pattern;
- Double entry at top of double straight staircase;
- Sidelights;
- Wood trim on windows and doors;
- Location a top slope overlooking Crowsnest Valley; and
- Setback from the public street.

#### *Sources:*

1. "Bellevue Catholic Church Celebrates Silver Jubilee," *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 28, 1940, 5.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979, 293-4.

# TALARICO RESIDENCE

2333 216 STREET

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Talarico Residence is a c1910, one-storey, wood-frame building with a medium-gable roof, and clad with “Insulbrick”, asphalt impregnated sheets, in a brick design. The central entry has a small decorative gable roof supported by wood brackets. The modest house is located in a residential district cul-de-sac overlooking the Crowsnest River valley.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with residential development in Bellevue; and with its modest design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with residential development in the community. After West Canadian Collieries (WCC) began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. This residence was moved to Bellevue when the company’s mine in Lille closed in 1913. It was then purchased from WCC by Joseph Talarico in 1928, and continues to be in the family. He worked at the Bellevue Mine firing the boiler used to make briquettes.

Significance can be found in the modest design and construction of the residence. The initial foundation consisted of timbers set on the ground and banked with ashes to keep out the cold. The one-storey wood-frame house has a medium-gable roof. The projecting eaves have plain fascia, soffit, and a moulded frieze. The projecting verges have a plain fascia, soffit and frieze. Both gable ends contain decorative asphalt shingles in an overlapping pattern and attic access doors. The “Insulbrick” asphalt impregnated sheets was installed over the original shiplap siding in c1935. The building retains the original window and door fenestrations. The double-hung windows have a two-over-two pane arrangement, and there are two-over-two wood storms. The central entry has a two-panel door, with an upper glass panel of multiple-lites. The entry is covered with a small decorative gable roof supported by wood brackets. The entry cover has exposed rafters. There is a large wing on the back of the building with a medium-gable roof, and an exterior basement entry, which was added to the structure in c1932. At the same time, a wing was added on the west side, including an entrance. The residence still retains the original configuration of rooms consisting of two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and the c1932 additions. The interior bedroom doors, wood casing and built in cabinets are original.

When the basement was finished in the late 1930s, the stairs from the Lille Hotel were used to access the space and still remain.

In c1934, a log barn was built from logs brought in from Beaver Mines, and continues to stand today as a “shop” in the southwest corner at the rear of the property. Here the family kept a cow that provided milk from which the family made butter and cheese. The original outhouse beside the barn continues to stand as well.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, form and scale of one-storey wood-frame house;
- Medium gable roof, with decorative shingles in overlapping pattern in the gable ends;
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia, soffit, and moulded frieze;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit and frieze;
- Insulbrick asphalt sheets on exterior;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Double-hung windows, with two-over-two pane arrangement, and multi-lite storms;
- Wood two-over-two storms;
- Large wing on rear with medium gable roof;
- Central entry with two-panel door, and upper nine-lite glass portion;
- Entry covered with gable roof, supported by wood brackets;
- Entry roof has exposed rafters terminating with a bird’s beak design;
- Exterior basement entry;
- Attic entry in gable ends;
- Decorative asphalt shingles in the gable ends;
- Original interior configuration of rooms;
- Original multi-panelled doors, interior wood casings, trim and flooring;
- Narrow built-in wood cabinetry;
- Log barn and adjacent outhouse;
- Location in residential district; and
- Setback from public sidewalk.

### *Sources:*

1. Silvio Talarico, Personal Communications, October 2015.
2. Silvio Talarico, Letter to Jenny Wong, October 21, 2015.

## ZOLLI RESIDENCE

2713 216 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



### Description of Historic Place

The Zolli Residence is a c1910, one-storey house with a hip-gable roof. It has a hollow clay brick superstructure covered with stucco, and features an open verandah with an arcade design that has decorative coloured glass above the columns. The house is located in a residential district southeast of the downtown.

### Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Zolli Residence lies in its association with residential development in Bellevue; and in its elaborate design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the Zolli Residence with urban residential development in Bellevue. After West Canadian Collieries (WCC) began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. When the Maple Leaf Mine opened in 1908, many built their homes just south of Bellevue while others settled in Bellevue. The closure of the Lille mine in 1912 saw more growth as WCC employees were moved to Bellevue. The property was owned by WCC prior to 1945, at which time it was purchased by Richard Zolli.

Significance can be found in the exceptional design and construction of the residence. The Zolli Residence has a striking appearance from the street with the open verandah, and its arcade feature highlighted by the decorative use of coloured glass pieces in the space at the top of each column. There is a closed railing, and the columns have Doric capitals. The house has a hipped gable roof with projecting eaves and verges. The eaves and verges each have a moulded frieze, and on the rear are return eaves. In the front gable end is a fixed single-pane window. There are quoins on all the corners. The house retains the original window and door fenestrations. There are double-hung windows with a two-over-two pane arrangement, covered with wood frame two-over-two storms. The window openings have concrete sills. The front entry is off-centre to the right, with two-casement windows on either side, with continuous concrete sills under each pair of windows.

### Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey building'
- Hollow red clay block;
- Hipped gable roof, with fixed single pane window in front gable end;
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia, plain soffit, and moulded frieze;

- Projecting verges with plain fascia, plain soffit, moulded frieze, and return eaves on rear;
- Stucco finish;
- Quoins on all corners;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Double-hung, with two-over-two pane arrangement;
- Two-over-two storms;
- Concrete window sills;
- Open verandah with columns, Doric capital, arcade, and closed railing;
- Decorative coloured glass in verandah arcades;
- Off-centre entry;
- Location in residential district; and
- Setback from the public street.

**Sources:**

1. Historical Land Title Certificate, Government of the Province of Alberta, Title Number 141V92.



# MOCCASIN FLATS SERVICE STATION

2702 223 STREET  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Moccasin Flats Service Station is a 1937, one-storey wood-frame building with a covered drive-thru covered with a half hip roof supported by square wood posts. There is a gas pump located on a concrete pad, and a free standing metal sign in front of the building. The building is located on a triangular-shaped lot.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Moccasin Flats Service Station lies in its association with the development of services for the motoring public; and in its design and construction.

The Moccasin Flats Service Station is significant for its association with the growth of automotive services in the Crowsnest 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 as they drove a Canadian-made REO Motor Company sedan from Halifax to Victoria, in 52 days. Due to 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.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the 1937 wood-frame building. The main building has a hip roof, while the covered drive-thru has a half-hip roof supported by square wood posts mounted on concrete slabs. The main building and the storage wing on the left are both clad with shiplap and have corner boards. There are twin entries to the building, each with five-panel wood doors, and a transom above each door. There are original wood-frame windows on both sides of the doors, with wood storm windows. The window and door openings have wood trim. The drive-thru has a gas pump mounted on a concrete base. In front of the building is a free-standing metal post with an oval business sign.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Moccasin Flats Service Station include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building;
- Hip roof;
- Covered drive-thru with half-hip roof supported by square wood posts on concrete pads;
- Shiplap siding with corner boards;
- Two entries with five-panel wood doors; and three-lite transoms above;
- Display wood frame windows on either side of entries;
- Wood frame storms;
- Original wood trim around windows and doors;
- Gas pump located on concrete pad;
- Free standing signage in front of building;
- Shiplap sided storage building attached to left side of main building;
- Location on triangular lot; and
- Setback from the public street.

### *Sources:*

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.

# PAGIALI STORE

2725 223 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Pagiali Store is a 1915, one-story brick building with a Boomtown façade with large display windows. The parapet has a peak following the profile of the medium gable roof, with brick detailing at the parapet corners and at the base of the peak on the parapet. The building is located in what was the community of Maple Leaf, which became a part of Bellevue in 1957.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Pagiali Store lies in its association with retail development; in its design and construction; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

The Pagiali Store is significant for its association with the development of the retail sector in Maple Leaf. The Maple Leaf Coal Company began the Mohawk Bituminous Mine just over a kilometre south of the Bellevue Mine in 1909, and built the community of Maple Leaf just south of Bellevue. There was a three-storey hotel, and a variety of businesses to support the community. While the residents always felt separate and distinct from residents of Bellevue, they did have to go to the nearby the community for their mail. A small grocery store owned by a Mr. Pagiali opened in 1915 on the west side of Maple Leaf. It was constructed by Blairmore builder Enrico Pozzi with material from the Blairmore brick works, with the store on the front, and a small living space at the rear.

Significance can be found in the early 1900s design and construction of the building. The one-storey brick building has a prominent Boomtown façade with a peak created by the medium-gable roof extending above the level of the parapet. The original 1915 building had a plain parapet, with sloping roof to the rear. The medium-gable roof, and gable parapet were likely added when the building underwent a change of use in 1924. On the corners of the parapet and the points where the peak meets the parapet are raised brick details. The building features large display windows and a central entry. There is a recessed sign band above the display windows, and a decorative brick detail in the space between the sign band and the parapet. There is a small basement window on the front with a concrete sill and curved brick lintel.

The Pagiali Store has significance as a landmark in the downtown because of its prominent design, and of its uses through the last century. Pagiali specialized in stocking the shelves with Italian foods. In 1919, the building was converted to a one-room school to handle the growing school population in nearby Bellevue. The building once again

become a store in 1924 after the new Maple Leaf School opened. It was first owned by the Skaridko family, and then by John Sprlak who ran the store until the early 1970s.

### Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey brick building;
- Medium gable roof;
- Parapet with peak created by roof gable;
- Decorative brick detail below parapet;
- Cobblestone foundation;
- Central entry with a transom above;
- Large display windows;
- Recessed sign band;
- Basement window in front with concrete sill, and curved brick lintel; and
- Setback from public sidewalk.

#### **Sources:**

1. Belle Kovach Research Notes.
2. Bellevue Driving Tour Guide.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
4. Alexander Dean, Personal Communication, October 2015.

## BELLEVUE LOG CABIN

2950 225 Street  
Bellevue, Alberta



### Description of Historic Place

The Bellevue Log Cabin is a c1910, one-storey building constructed of squared horizontal logs, with a foundation of wood, stone and concrete. The building has a medium-gable roof with projecting eaves, exposed rafters and a plain fascia. It is located in the rear yard of a residential district in an area of south Bellevue once called Maple Leaf.

### Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Log Cabin lies in its association with residential growth; and in its early design and construction.

The resource has significance for its association with residential development in the former community of Maple Leaf, now south Bellevue. The Maple Leaf Coal Company began the Mohawk Bituminous Mine just over a kilometer south of the Bellevue Mine in 1909, and built the community of Maple Leaf just south of Bellevue. There was a three-storey hotel, and a variety of businesses to support the community. While the residents always felt separate and distinct from residents of Bellevue, they did have to go to the nearby the community for their mail.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of an early example of a simple miner's home. The one-storey structure is constructed of squared horizontal logs, which are joined at the corners by square notches. It has a medium-gable roof with an exterior entry to the loft on the south side gable end. The projecting eaves have exposed rafters, and a plain fascia, while the projecting verges have a plain fascia. There is an enclosed porch with a five-panel wood door. On the left of the house is a shed-roofed wing sided with wide planks. There are double-hung windows with a two-over-two pane arrangement, and two-over-two wood storms. On the lane side is a one-third, two-third double-hung window.

### Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey log cabin;
- Medium-gable roof with vertical boards in gable ends;
- Loft entrance in gable end;
- Wood, stone and concrete foundation;



- Finished horizontal log with square notch corners;
- Enclosed porch with shiplap siding;
- Shed-roofed wing with wide-plank siding;
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters, and plan fascia;
- Projecting verges;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Double-hung two-over-two wood frame window;
- Two-over-two wood storms;
- One-third, two-third double-hung window;
- Off-façade entry with five-panel wood door;
- Wood trim on all windows and doors;
- Location in rear of yard in residential district.

**Sources:**

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
2. "Maple Leaf Mine Making Good Progress", *Coleman Miner*, August 28, 1908, 5.
3. "Maple Leaf Mine will not close down", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 2, 1914, 1.
4. "Carlyle General Manager of Mine", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 11, 1940, 4.

# MOHAWK TIPPLE

Highway ROW

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Mohawk Tipple is a c1907, multi-storey, poured concrete, and brick structure which was once used for loading rail cars with coal from the Mohawk-Hillcrest Bituminous Mine. The building is located on the side of a slope between Highway 3 and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Mohawk Tipple lies in its association with mining in the Crowsnest Pass; with the Maple Leaf Coal Company; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with mining development 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.” The Maple Leaf Coal Company opened the Mohawk Bituminous Mine in 1907, just south of the Bellevue Mine.

The resource has significance for its association with the Maple Leaf Coal Company. The company was owned by American shareholders and directors with the Traders National Bank of Spokane, Washington. The mine worked several thick seams of coal that were to the east into the side of the mountain. Rumours the mine was to close in 1914 were denied by the company. The company merged with the troubled Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, which had ceased operation in 1939. About 100 Hillcrest miners found work at the newly named Mohawk-Hillcrest Mine, ensuring that Hillcrest would not become a ghost town. The mine continued to operate until 1951.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the multi-storey poured concrete building. The spaces between the concrete pillars are filled with hollow red clay bricks, and some parts of the structure are clad with bricks in a stretcher pattern held in place by thickly applied mortar. The building has a flat roof with a plain parapet. The building is set on top of a bench, and down the slope overlooking the Canadian Pacific Rail line.

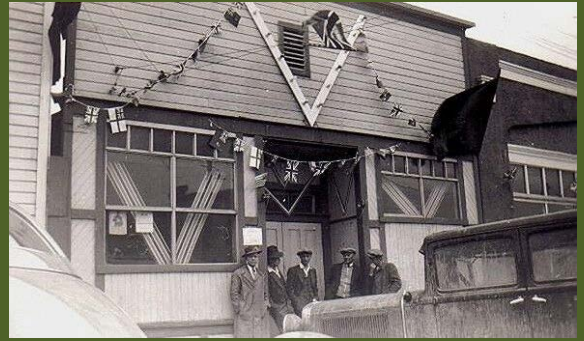
## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Mohawk Tipple include its:

- Mass, form, and scale of early 1900's mine tipple;
- Concrete foundation;
- Poured concrete superstructure;
- Hollow red clay blocks between concrete superstructure;
- Brick in stretcher bond configuration, and stucco finish;
- Pilasters;
- Flat roof;
- Plain parapet;
- Flush eaves and verges;
- Location overlooking rail line;
- Setback from highway 3.

### *Sources:*

1. Hanon, Steve, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, Edmonton: Newest, 2013.
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](http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=6667).
4. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
5. Cousins, Wm. James, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass, Calgary: The Historic Trails Society of Alberta*, 1951.
6. "Maple Leaf Mine Making Good Progress", *Coleman Miner*, August 28, 1908, 5.
7. "Maple Leaf Mine will not close down", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 2, 1914, 1.
8. "Carlyle General Manager of Mine", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 11, 1940, 4.



# RESOURCE EVALUATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Bellevue**

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# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Wolstenholme Residence

21350 25 AVENUE  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Wolstenholme Residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 32-35; 6; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Wolstenholme Residence is a 1931, one-storey wood-frame building with a medium-gable roof with a striking appearance from the street. The central entry has a medium-gable cover with returned eaves mimicking the returned eaves on the house. The cover is supported by tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. The house is located in a residential district in the block south of the downtown.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban and residential development in Bellevue; in its association with prominent local contractor Fred Wolstenholme; and in its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1931 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-and-a-half-storey wood frame house;</li> <li>• Medium-gable roof;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with return eaves;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Double-hung wood windows, with four vertical over-one configuration;</li> <li>• One-over-one storms;</li> <li>• Double-hung wood windows with three vertical over-one lites;</li> <li>• Fixed three-by-three wood windows;</li> <li>• Two bay windows on left side;</li> <li>• Central entry with transom and sidelights;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covered entry with medium-gable roof, return eaves, plain pediment with curve across the bottom;</li> <li>• Entry cover supported by tapered wood posts on brick pedestals;</li> <li>• Wood trim on all window and door openings;</li> <li>• Location on slope in residential district;</li> <li>• Setback from public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Wolstenholme Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Alberta Provincial Police Building

21309 27 AVENUE  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Alberta Provincial Police Building</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 1; 14; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Alberta Police Building is a plain looking, one-and-a-half-storey building with a medium-gable roof. There is a white picket fence at the front, and at the rear of the yard is the former stable. The building is set on a single town lot, at the east end of the main street, with a view down the main street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	WCC was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. In the spring of 1903, WCC owned the mineral rights to 20,000 acres from Lillie to Blairmore, and south to Bellevue and Byron Creek. The company's exploration's discovered a 12-foot thick layer of coal adjacent to the CPR rail line below where Bellevue is located. The Bellevue Mine began production in 1904, and the town sprung up on the bench above the mine site.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Barracks lies in its association with the police; with the Alberta Provincial Police force; and for its simple design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1908 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half-storey building;</li> <li>• Medium-gable;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with plain fascia and plain soffit;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit, and moulded frieze and pediment;</li> <li>• Fixed windows on left side of front façade;</li> <li>• Enclosed porch on rear with gable roof;</li> <li>• Spatial arrangement of interior rooms;</li> <li>• Passageway between two large front rooms, with decorative wood paneling;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stairway to upper-floor with open wood rail, and newel;</li> <li>• Upper floor closets with vertical wood panel doors, and brass fixtures;</li> <li>• Set on single town lot; and</li> <li>• Located on a residential street at the east end of the main downtown commercial street.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Alberta Provincial Police Barracks</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## West Canadian Collieries Boarding House

21512 27 AVENUE  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>West Canadian Collieries Boarding House</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 9; 19; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The West Canadian Collieries (WCC) Boarding House is a c1910 modest one-storey, wood frame building with a narrow façade and a long rectangular footprint. It has a medium-gable roof, with an entry on the front, and multiple entries on the left side. The building is set at the top of the coulee, overlooking the Bellevue mine site.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The company was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. The company operated mines at Lille and Bellevue and took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes and businesses on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. The mine company also built a variety of residential structures. They built large single family homes for senior mine employees; smaller homes for some miners; and boarding houses for unmarried miners.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the WCC Boarding House lies in its association with West Canadian Collieries; and for its modest design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	c1910 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Medium-gable roof;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with plain fascia;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with plain fascia and frieze;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Fixed and hinged windows with single and one-by-one pane arrangements;</li> <li>• Wood trim on window and door openings;</li> <li>• Stucco clad;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in residential district backing onto the coulee overlooking the Bellevue Mine; and</li> <li>• Setback from public street.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>West Canadian Collieries Boarding House</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Pozzi Residence

21709 28 AVENUE  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pozzi Residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 3; 6429CT
<b>Description</b>	The Pozzi Residence is a modest 1928, one-storey wood frame building with a medium-gable roof projecting eaves and verges. The central entry has a gable roof cover supported by square wood posts. The house is located in a residential district on the east side of the community with the property backing into a rising slope.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. This house is in a later development east of the original residential district, and was built in 1915.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Pozzi Residence lies in its association with residential growth in the community; and with its simple design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1928 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Medium-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia;</li> <li>• Shingles in over-lapping pattern in right side gable end;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Wood trim on windows and doors;</li> <li>• Central entry with five-panel wood door;</li> <li>• Gable-roof cover over entry supported by square wood posts;</li> <li>• Location on single lot; and</li> <li>• Setback from public street.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Pozzi Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

## RESOURCE EVALUATION

### Dr. Key Residence

2402 208 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dr. Key Residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Boarding House, Hospital</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 17; 14; 6828EO</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Dr. Key Residence is a two-storey, wood frame house with a gambrel roof. It has a half-hip roof that covers both an enclosed porch, and an open porch on the front of the house. The building is set into the side of a hill in a residential district, north of the downtown.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	Soon after mines were established, either the mine or the local union hired a doctor to provide medical care in the community. The first hospital in Bellevue was in a mine-owned house, with a proper hospital built soon after overlooking the mine site. About 1920, Dr. Norman Beeman built a new hospital and attached home just south of the downtown. The house and hospital were destroyed in a fire in 1922, at which time the recently arrived Dr. James Key renovated a portion of his home as a hospital.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Dr. Key Residence lies in its association with the medical practice of Dr. James Key; and for its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	c1915 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of two-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Gambrel roof;</li> <li>• Stucco;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Wood trim on windows;</li> <li>• Enclosed rear porch with shed roof and clad with shiplap;</li> <li>• Off-centre entry, with five-panel wood door, and wood trim;</li> <li>• Open front porch with half hip roof supported by square wood post;</li> <li>• Lower garage entrance;</li> <li>• Location on side of hill in residential district; and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setback from public street.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Dr. Key Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>



# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Nastasi Residence

2418 210 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Nastasi Residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 7; 10; 0512619
<b>Description</b>	The Nastasi Residence is a one-storey wood frame building with a medium hip roof. It has an open verandah with wood posts and a decorative wood detail below the verandah eaves. The building is located on a single town lot north of the downtown commercial district.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. The mine company itself had homes built for employees from senior management staff to mines, on land it owned south of the present main street. The land north of the main street was part of the Robert Connelly Ranch, which he eventually did subdivide and sell for building lots. The Nastasi residence is located where the original Connelly log house once stood.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Nastasi Residence lies in its association with residential development in Bellevue; with the Nastasi family; and for its design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1956 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the wood frame one-storey house;</li> <li>• Medium-hip roof, with projecting verges;</li> <li>• Open verandah with supported by milled wood posts;</li> <li>• Decorative wood detail beneath eave of verandah roof;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Wood frame windows, both double-hung, and horizontal sliding;</li> <li>• Wood storm windows;</li> <li>• Wood trim on windows and doors;</li> <li>• Location on corner lot; and</li> <li>• Set back from public sidewalk.</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>■ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>■ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Nastasi Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion

2401 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 9-11; 6; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion building is a 1916 one-storey structure clad with cut stone, stucco and shiplap. The building has a plain parapet with a roof that slopes to the rear. The building is located on the main street, and adjacent to a war memorial.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	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. 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. Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 19 began within the Great War Veterans Association moving into their current location in 1925.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion lies in its association with military war veterans' associations; and with the design and construction of the building.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1916 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey hollow brick building;</li> <li>• Plain parapet;</li> <li>• Clad with cut stone on the lower portion, and the pilasters;</li> <li>• Stucco covering in central portion of façade with wide shiplap band above.</li> <li>• Memorial plaque on façade;</li> <li>• Adjacent war memorial;</li> <li>• Location on main commercial street, and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set flush to public sidewalk.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Bellevue Royal Canadian Legion</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Bellevue Union Bank

2402 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Union Bank</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Bellevue Municipal Office</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 26; 1; 6099AQ</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Bellevue Union Bank is a modest appearing two-storey wood frame building. It has a plain parapet and retains the original window and door fenestrations. The building is located on a corner lot at the west edge of the downtown main street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The community developed as the residential and commercial district following the opening of the nearby West Canadian Collieries mine. Bellevue 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.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with financial services in Bellevue; in its association with the Union Bank of Canada and the Royal Bank of Canada; in its association with contractor Jake Wheeler; and in its design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1912 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Plain parapet;</li> <li>• Original fenestrations;</li> <li>• Retains interior spatial arrangement of rooms;</li> <li>• Narrow hardwood flooring on main floor;</li> <li>• Tin ceiling on main floor;</li> <li>• Original J. &amp; J. Taylor walk-in safe;</li> <li>• Original heating and vent grills;</li> <li>• Wainscoting on main floor;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on corner lot; and</li> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Bellevue Union Bank</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Barbour Pharmacy

2413 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Barbour Pharmacy</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 8; 6; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Barbour Pharmacy is a 1917 one-storey commercial building with an angled parapet, a mid-level cornice, and central entry with two large display windows on either side. There is decorative brick detailing in the recessed space above the transom windows. The building is located mid-block on the main commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial developments on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Barbour Pharmacy lies in its association with retail development in Bellevue; with pharmacist Alf Barbour; and in its early commercial design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1917 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale and form of the one-storey brick building;</li> <li>• Early commercial façade with angled-parapet, and decorative tile detailing;</li> <li>• Cornice below parapet;</li> <li>• Central entry with two large display windows on either side;</li> <li>• Transom windows above;</li> <li>• Recessed space above transom windows with decorative brick detailing;</li> <li>• Pilasters on either side of façade with decorative brick detailing at the base;</li> <li>• Wood trim on windows and door frames;</li> <li>• Location mid-block on main commercial street; and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set flush to public sidewalk.</li> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Barbour Pharmacy</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Bellevue Inn

2414 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Inn</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 22-25; 1; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Bellevue Inn is 1922, a two-storey hollow tile structure in a U-shape, with the west wing slightly longer than the east wing. It has a hip gable roof with wide projecting eaves, and wood brackets. It is located on the main commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial developments on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Inn lies in its association with West Canadian Collieries; with the development of the Bellevue commercial sector; with Fred Wolstenholme; and for its design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1921 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of two-storey U-shape building;</li> <li>• Gable hip roof on main building;</li> <li>• Hollow block superstructure;</li> <li>• Stucco cladding;</li> <li>• Raised stucco band between floors;</li> <li>• Projecting wide eaves with plain fascia and soffit;</li> <li>• Projecting wide verges with plain fascia, soffit and wood brackets;</li> <li>• Multiple front entries;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glass block sidelights on central entry;</li> <li>• Original window openings;</li> <li>• Fixed and double-hung windows;</li> <li>• Concrete sills;</li> <li>• Location on main commercial street; and</li> <li>• Setback from the public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Bellevue Inn</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>



# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Bellevue Cafe

2438 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Cafe</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 20; 1; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Bellevue Cafe is a two-storey wood frame building with a Boomtown façade. The clapboard sided building large display windows with multi-lite transoms above. The building is located on the main commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial developops on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Café lies in association with development of the business sector in Bellevue; with a train robbery, and subsequent shootout at the Café; and in its Boomtown Style and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1917 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Boomtown façade with low gable roof creating peak in parapet;</li> <li>• Shiplap siding with corner boards;</li> <li>• Original fenestrations;</li> <li>• Wood frame upper windows with wood trim;</li> <li>• Large display windows on either side of entry;</li> <li>• Transoms above display windows;</li> <li>• "Café" blade sign;</li> <li>• Location on main commercial street; and</li> <li>• Set flush to public sidewalk.</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Bellevue Café</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

## RESOURCE EVALUATION

### Bellevue Post Office

2443 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Post Office</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 3; 6; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Bellevue Post Office is a modest one story building with a Boomtown façade topped with a simple wood cornice. The front and sides are covered with stucco, while there is shiplap on the rear. The building is located mid-block on the downtown commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	Postal service in the Crowsnest Pass began in 1899 with the first post office established in Blairmore. In 1901, a post office opened in Frank, and also served residents of both Bellevue and Frank. It was six years later that a post office was established in Bellevue.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the national postal service, and in its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1917 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b></li> <li>• <b>No</b></li> </ul> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood-frame building;</li> <li>• Boomtown façade with simple wood cornice;</li> <li>• Stucco finish on front and sides;</li> <li>• Shiplap siding on rear;</li> <li>• Large, fixed wood-frame window;</li> <li>• Single panel wood door, with glass in upper portion;</li> <li>• Moulded wood trim on window and door openings;</li> <li>• Shed roof;</li> <li>• Addition on rear with shed roof;</li> <li>• Location on main downtown commercial street; and</li> <li>• Set flush to public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>1. Location</b>

	<p><b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Bellevue Post Office</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Sorrentino Gas Bar

2444 213 Street  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Sorrentino Gas Bar</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 19; 1; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Sorrentino Gas Bar is a 1921, one storey-wood frame building with a Boomtown façade, and an upper level cornice with decorative brackets and dentils. The commercial building has large display windows on either side of a central entry. The building is located mid-block on the downtown commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial developments on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street. By 1919, motor vehicles were not an uncommon sight, with work underway to blast a new, and lower route, through the Crowsnest Pass into British Columbia.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Sorrentino Gas Bar lies in its association with the development of services for the motoring public; and for its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1921 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Boomtown façade;</li> <li>• Upper cornice with dentils, and wood brackets;</li> <li>• Shiplap siding with corner boards;</li> <li>• Mid-level cornice with dentils;</li> <li>• Large display windows with transoms above;</li> <li>• Central entry with two panel door, and glass portion above;</li> <li>• Single lite transom above entry;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood trim on window and door openings;</li> <li>• Location on single lot; and</li> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Sorrentino Gas Bar</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Arturo Brazzoni Building

2450 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Arturo Brazzoni Building</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 18; 1; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The resource is 1927, one-storey stucco clad building with a boomtown façade, pilasters, and a plain parapet. The building has a fixed wooden canopy above large display windows. The building is located mid-block on a long narrow lot, on the main commercial street in the downtown.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial developments on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with Arturo Brazzoni; with retail development in Bellevue; and for its modest design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1927 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building</li> <li>• Boomtown facade, with plain parapet and pilasters;</li> <li>• Decorative wood detailing,</li> <li>• Brick chimney;</li> <li>• Original large display window opening on front, with plain wood trim;</li> <li>• Off-centre entry with moulded wood trim;</li> <li>• Fixed wooden canopy;</li> <li>• Flush verges and eaves (at rear)</li> <li>• Set on long, narrow lot; and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location mid-block on main commercial downtown street.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Arturo Brazzoni Building</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Bellevue Bakery

2468 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Bakery</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 15PT; 1; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Bellevue Bakery is a 1922 two-storey brick building with large display windows. The upper floor windows have concrete lintels and brick sills. The building is located on the main commercial street in Bellevue.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes and businesses on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial development on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street. The original bakery building was destroyed in the 1922 fire, and was replaced with the current structure.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Bakery lies in its association with retail development in Bellevue; with several family-owners of the business; and with contractor Fred Wolstenholme.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1922 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building;</li> <li>• Plain parapet with brick detail;</li> <li>• Recessed upper wood frame windows with large fixed window and smaller hinged window;</li> <li>• Upper windows have concrete lintels, and brick sills;</li> <li>• Mid-level concrete beam;</li> <li>• Recessed space for display windows and building entry;</li> <li>• Two offset-right entries, one to upper floor;</li> <li>• Location on main commercial street; and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set flush to public sidewalk.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Bellevue Bakery</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>



# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Emmerson Building

2501 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Emmerson Building</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Pass Dairy</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 1-4; 7; 6099AQ</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Emmerson Building is a 1922, one-storey wood frame building with a recessed entry, and transom windows above large display windows. It has bulkheads with wood detailing, and is clad with clapboard. The building is located on a large corner lot at the east end of the downtown commercial district near the access road to the Bellevue Mine.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial developments on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street. While the original building on this site, Haddad Brothers Dry Goods Store, had been fortunate to survive both the 1917 and 1921 blazes, it was destroyed in a 1922 fire. Property owner Charles Emmerson had contractor Fred Wolstenholme build a new structure.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Emmerson Building lies in its association with the development of the retail sector; with prominent business owner Charles Emmerson; with Pass Dairy; with contractor Fred Wolstenholme; and for its design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1922 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Upper cornice;</li> <li>• Clapboard siding with corner boards;</li> <li>• Original fenestrations;</li> <li>• Recessed entry, with display windows in recess;</li> <li>• Second entry with transom above;</li> <li>• Large display windows with transoms above;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central sign band in upper façade;</li> <li>• Plain frieze on façade and first portion of sides;</li> <li>• Wide base board below bulkheads;</li> <li>• Location on corner lot; and</li> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Emmerson Building</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</li> <li>■ Designate as a Municipal Resource</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process</li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Arch

2550 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	Arch
<b>Other Names</b>	Bellevue United Church Arch
<b>Legal Description</b>	Lot, Block, Plan: 5-5;1;6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Arch is all that remains of the Bellevue Methodist Church constructed in 1921. The stucco clad structure has a superstructure composed of hollow red clay bricks. The Arch is located at the south entrance to a pocket park on the downtown commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	Soon after coal mining began in the Crowsnest Pass, several religious denominations began looking to become established in the district. A Methodist mission came from Pincher Creek in 1900, and by 1905 services were being held in five mining camps. The first Methodist Church in Bellevue was constructed in 1908. Work was underway on a new church in 1921, when the building was severely damaged in a fire which destroyed several downtown businesses. The structure was demolished, and work started on a new building. When the Methodist Church became part of the United Church of Canada, the building became the Bellevue United Church, and served in this capacity until 1984. The building was demolished four years later, with the Arch left standing.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Arch lies in its association with the Bellevue Methodist and United Churches; with its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1921 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the hollow clay brick structure;</li> <li>• Curve at top of walk-way;</li> <li>• Stucco covering;</li> <li>• Curved pediment, with decorative pattern;</li> <li>• Decorative brick detail on top of corners'</li> <li>• Recess just above walk-way</li> <li>• Recess in upper portion;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on lot; and</li> <li>• Setback from public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The Arch 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Bellevue Motors

2754 213 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Motors</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Green Motors</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 1-4; 1; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	Bellevue Motors is a 1919, one-storey, stucco clad service station of an irregular shape. The building features large display windows on the front, as well as a service bay entrance. The building is located at the east end of the downtown commercial district, across from a residential area.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. Bellevue prior to a devastating fire in 1917 had commercial developments on two streets, Main Street and Front Street. After the fire Main Street became a residential street, while business owners re-built on just Front Street, today's 213 <sup>th</sup> Street. By 1919, motor vehicles were not an uncommon sight, with work underway to blast a new, and lower route, through the Crowsnest Pass into British Columbia.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Individual Significance</li> <li>o Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>o Work of a Master</li> <li>o High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The Natural Environment</li> <li>o Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of Bellevue Motors lies in its association with the development of services for the motoring public; with the Green Family; and for its design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1919 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey building;</li> <li>• Irregular shape;</li> <li>• Shed roof;</li> <li>• Plain parapet;</li> <li>• Stucco cladding;</li> <li>• Pilasters;</li> <li>• Large fixed display windows, with wood trim;</li> <li>• Recessed window openings;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood trim on door openings;</li> <li>• Large service bay entry; and</li> <li>• Location on corner lot, on main commercial street.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p><b>Bellevue Motors</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</li> <li>■ Designate as a Municipal Resource</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process</li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

**St. Cyril's Of Alexandria**  
2129 214 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>St. Cyril's of Alexandria</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 5-6; 9; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	St. Cyril's of Alexandria is a 1914, one-storey stucco clad church, with a Mansard 4-side roof. The entrance is on the east side of the building, while the steeple is on the southwest corner. The church is located on the edge of the bank overlooking the Crowsnest Valley to the west.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. The first recorded Catholic baptism in the Pass took place in 1902, likely in a camp for coal prospectors. Prior to the completion of St. Cyril's in 1915, Roman Catholic parishioners in Bellevue held services in private homes and a bunkhouse owned by the mining company. Non-Catholics held services in the same bunkhouse at other times. Father Ronald Beaton was the force behind the construction of St. Cyril's on land donated by West Canadian Collieries. Excavation of the basement began in October 1914.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of St. Cyril's of Alexandria lies in its association with the development of religious activities in Bellevue; with the Catholic Church; with the design and construction of the church; and as a landmark in the community.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1914 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey church;</li> <li>• Mansard roof four sides;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia, soffit, and moulded frieze;</li> <li>• Hip dormer on the front;</li> <li>• Gable dormer with returned eaves on the rear;</li> <li>• Four-sided spire with wood-louver vents on each side, and topped with a cross;</li> <li>• Skirt roof on spire;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Hinged, horizontal sliding, fixed;</li> <li>• Fixed side windows have panes in the five vertical, and three horizontal pattern;</li> <li>• Double entry at top of double straight staircase;</li> <li>• Sidelights;</li> <li>• Wood trim on windows and doors;</li> <li>• Location a top slope overlooking Crowsnest Valley; and</li> <li>• Setback from public street.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p><b>St. Cyril's of Alexandria</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Talarico Residence

2333 216 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Talarico Residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 1; 14; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Talarico Residence is a one storey-wood frame building with a medium-gable roof, and clad with sheets of asphalt in a brick design. The central entry has a gable roof cover, supported by wood brackets. The modest house is located in a residential district cul-de-sac overlooking the Crowsnest River valley.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with residential development in Hillcrest; and with its modest design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	C1910 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, form and scale of one-storey wood frame house;</li> <li>• Medium gable roof, with decorative shingles in overlapping pattern;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with plain fascia, soffit, and moulded frieze;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit and frieze;</li> <li>• Clad with asphalt sheets in brick design;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Double-hung windows, with two-over-two pane arrangement;</li> <li>• Wood frame two-over-two storms;</li> <li>• Large wing on rear with medium gable roof;</li> <li>• Central entry with two panels, and upper nine-lite glass portion;</li> <li>• Entry covered with gable roof, supported by wood brackets;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry roof has exposed rafters with bird's eye design;</li> <li>• Exterior basement entry;</li> <li>• Attic entry in gable ends;</li> <li>• Location in residential district; and</li> <li>• Setback from public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Talarico Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>



# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Zolli Residence

2713 216 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Zolli Residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 19-20; 23; 6099AQ
<b>Description</b>	The Zolli Residence is a one-storey house with a hip-gable roof. It has a hollow clay rick superstructure covered with stucco, and features an open verandah with an arcade design. The house is located in a residential district southeast of the downtown.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	After West Canadian Collieries (WCC) began to develop its mines at Byron Creek and Bellevue, people began to build homes on the bench above the coulee where the Bellevue Mine was located. When the Maple Leaf Mine opened in 1908, many built their homes just south of Bellevue while others settled in Bellevue. The closure of the Lille mine in 1912 saw more growth as WCC employees were moved to Bellevue. The property was owned by WCC prior to 1945, at which time it was purchased by Richard Zolli.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Zolli Residence lies in its association with residential development in Bellevue; and for its elaborate design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	c1910 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey building'</li> <li>• Hollow red clay block;</li> <li>• Hipped gable roof;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with plain fascia, plain soffit, and moulded frieze;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with plain fascia, plain soffit, moulded frieze, and return eaves on rear;</li> <li>• Stucco finish;</li> <li>• Quoins on all corners;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Double-hung, with two-over-two pane arrangement;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-over-two storms;</li> <li>• Concrete window sills;</li> <li>• Open verandah with columns, Doric capital, arcade, and closed railing;</li> <li>• Decorative tile in verandah arcades;</li> <li>• Off-centre entry;</li> <li>• Location in residential district; and</li> <li>• Setback from public street.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Zolli Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Moccasin Flats Service Station

2702 223 Street  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Moccasin Flats Service Station</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Maple Leaf General Store &amp; Texaco Service Station</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 11; 13; 6822GL</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Moccasin Flats Service Station is a one-story wood frame building with a covered drive-thru covered with a half hip roof supported by square wood posts. There is a gas pump located on a concrete pad, and a free standing metal sign in front of the building. The building is located on a triangular shaped lot.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	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 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. 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.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Individual Significance</li> <li>o Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>o Work of a Master</li> <li>o High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The Natural Environment</li> <li>o Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Moccasin Flats Service Station lies in its association with the development of services for the motoring public; and for its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1937 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Hip roof;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covered drive-thru with half-hip roof supported by square wood posts on concrete pads;</li> <li>• Shiplap siding with corner boards;</li> <li>• Two entries with five-panel wood doors; and three-lite transoms above;</li> <li>• Display wood frame windows on either side of entries;</li> <li>• Wood frame storms;</li> <li>• Original wood trim around windows and doors;</li> <li>• Gas pump located on concrete pad;</li> <li>• Free standing signage in front of building;</li> <li>• Shiplap sided storage building attached to left side of main building;</li> <li>• Location on triangular lot; and</li> <li>• Setback from public street.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Moccasin Flats Service Station</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Pagiali Store

2725 223 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pagiali Store</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 10; 6632Y
<b>Description</b>	The Pagiali Store is a 1915, one-story brick building with a Boomtown façade, with large display windows. The parapet has a peak created by the medium gable roof, with brick detailing at the parapet corners, and at the base of the peak on the parapet. The building is located in what was the community of Maple Leaf, which became a part of Bellevue in 1957.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Maple Leaf Coal Company began the Mohawk Bituminous Mine just over a kilometer south of the Bellevue Mine in 1909, and built the community of Maple Leaf just south of Bellevue. There was a three-storey hotel, and a variety of businesses to support the community. While the residents always felt separate and distinct from residents of Bellevue, they did have to go to the nearby the community for their mail.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Pagiali Store lies in its association with retail development; with its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1915 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey brick building;</li> <li>• Medium gable roof;</li> <li>• Parapet with peak created by roof gable;</li> <li>• Decorative brick detail below parapet;</li> <li>• Cobblestone foundation;</li> <li>• Recessed entry and windows;</li> <li>• Large display windows;</li> <li>• Transom window over entry;</li> <li>• Recessed sign band;</li> <li>• Basement window in front with concrete sill, and curved brick lintel;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on double(?) lot; and</li> <li>• Setback from public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Pagiall Store</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Bellevue Log Cabin

2950 225 STREET  
Bellevue, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Bellevue Log Cabin</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 27-28;31;7242A1
<b>Description</b>	The Bellevue Log Cabin is a one-storey building constructed of squared horizontal logs, with a foundation of wood, stone and concrete. The building has a medium-gable-roof with projecting eaves, exposed rafter sand plain fascia. It is located in the rear yard of a residential district in an area of south Bellevue once called Maple Leaf.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Maple Leaf Coal Company began the Mohawk Bituminous Mine just over a kilometer south of the Bellevue Mine in 1909, and built the community of Maple Leaf just south of Bellevue. There was a three-storey hotel, and a variety of businesses to support the community.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Bellevue Log Cabin lies in its association with residential growth; and for its early design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	C1910 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey log cabin;</li> <li>• Medium-gable roof with vertical boards in gable ends;</li> <li>• Attic entrance in gable end;</li> <li>• Wood, stone and concrete foundation;</li> <li>• Finished horizontal log with square notch corners;</li> <li>• Enclosed porch with shiplap siding;</li> <li>• Shed-roofed wing with wide-plank siding;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with exposed rafters, and plan fascia;</li> <li>• Projecting verges;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Double-hung two-over-two wood frame window;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-over-two wood storm;</li> <li>• One-third two-third double-hung window;</li> <li>• Off-façade entry with five-panel wood door;</li> <li>• Wood trim on all windows and doors;</li> <li>• Location in rear of yard in residential district.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Bellevue Log Cabin</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Mohawk Tipple

### HIGHWAY ROW

### Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, AB



	<b>Mohawk Tipple</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Mohawk-Hillcrest Tipple</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: Highway 3 Right-of-way</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Mohawk Tipple is a multi-storey poured concrete and brick structure which had been used for loading rail cars with coal from the Mohawk-Hillcrest Bituminous Mine. The building is located on the side of a slope between Highway 3 and the Canadian Pacific Railway.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	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.” The Maple Leaf Coal Company opened the Mohawk Bituminous Mine in 1907, just south of the Bellevue Mine.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Mohawk Tipple lies in its association with mining in the Crowsnest Pass; with the Maple Leaf Coal Company; and with its design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	19?? to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, form, and scale of early 1900's mine tipple;</li> <li>• Concrete foundation;</li> <li>• Poured concrete superstructure;</li> <li>• Hollow red clay blocks between concrete superstructure;</li> <li>• Brick in stretcher bond configuration, and stucco finish;</li> <li>• Pilasters;</li> <li>• Flat roof;</li> <li>• Plain parapet;</li> <li>• Flush eaves and verges;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location overlooking rail line;</li> <li>• Setback from highway 3.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Mohawk Tipple</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>





# HISTORICAL CONTEXT PAPER

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Hillcrest**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Crowsnest Pass is the most southerly pass in Canada across the continental divide. The eastern boundary of the Pass is considered to begin 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 Mines. Other former communities within the municipal region, whether abandoned or reduced in size, included Passburg, Lille and Sentinel. The 2011, Government of Canada Census report states the Crowsnest Pass as having a population of 5,565.

Hillcrest Mines remains as the proper name for the community, but is commonly just called Hillcrest. In January, 1905 the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was incorporated with the company owning the mine and the town site. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1911, the company built in town a two-storey office building, two-storey general manager's home, and another two-storey

house on one side of Main Street. On an adjacent street three two-bedroom cottages were built.

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. Most settlements were established in proximity to each of the mines and, such as along the railway, built through the Pass into the metal and coal mining regions of eastern British Columbia. The Hillcrest Mine was located about three-kilometres from the rail line. The mine company operated its own train to haul coal from the base of its tippie to the CPR line. Mine owner C. H. Hill stated his railway was just as wide as the CPR's, just not as long.

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. The Hillcrest town site is located a short distance downhill from the mine site.

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

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

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.

## 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 local industries, such as brick and cement manufacturing.

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Crowsnest Pass is the remains of stone tools of the Clovis culture found near Frank.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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).<sup>4</sup>

The majority of summer campsites have been found on the north 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup>

## FUR TRADE

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 15-9.

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

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 152, 156.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 150, 152.

from doing so by the Muddy River, Blood, Black Feet and other southern tribes.<sup>8</sup>

## RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### COAL INDUSTRY

In 1873, Michael Phillipps travelled the Crowsnest Pass prospecting for gold.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> In 1887, Dawson published his definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains and described the deposits of coal as “practically inexhaustible.”<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal.<sup>14</sup> Hill was born in Delaware in 1862. Hill brought a background in automobile building in New York City; railways in St. Paul; mine engineering in Montana; prospecting in

British Columbia, Montana, and the Klondike. In 1892, he was appointed by the American government to collect duties along more than 1,200 kilometres of the Canadian-US border. The Port Hill Idaho border crossing is named after him. He was a member of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City, The Montreal Club in Montreal, and the Constitutional Club in London, England. He married Enid Mary MacLean of Prince Edward Island, whose father, Thomas Alexander MacLean came to Hillcrest upon the opening of the mine and established one of the town’s original stores and a boarding house in the early town.<sup>15</sup>



*Figure 52: Charles Plummer Hill. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. 21-0001.*

Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest Junction,<sup>16</sup> which also served nearby Bellevue.

Accustomed to hard physical work, Hill dug the first 200 feet into the mine himself. He hired six Ukrainian men to work beside him cutting a road through the forest to the mine site. He was unable to pay them the \$2.25 a day promised until six months later when he received funding from his eastern Canadian backers. In

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

<sup>9</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 23.

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

<sup>11</sup> Cousins, *A History of the Crow’s Nest Pass*, 24.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

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

<sup>14</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 213.

<sup>15</sup> *Canadian History Makers. A Volume Containing Accurate and Concise Sketches of Men who have Done Things in The Dominion of Canada Past and Present Together with Photogravures Made from their Latest Photographs*, Montreal, Canadian Publication Society, 1913, 159p., p. 97.

<sup>16</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 213.

the meantime he fed them, and housed them in shacks he had built.<sup>17</sup>

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, and the type found in the Hillcrest Mine, is high in carbon, low in ash, and produces a high amount of heat suitable for operating steam powered locomotives. The CPR used this coal almost exclusively for passenger trains.<sup>18</sup>

Hill had always intended to build coke ovens at Hillcrest, however he never acquired the capital to build them.<sup>19</sup>

After protracted negotiations Hill sold the mine in 1910, retaining less than majority interest to an ownership group. As a small under financed mine operation he had been put in a position where he was more or less forced to relinquish ownership. He fought efforts by the owners to force him out of the house he owned next to the mine. The new owners felt he would be a “nuisance” if he were allowed to live near the mine.<sup>20</sup>

In 1910, William Hutchinson took over as surveyor-engineer at the mine, and soon after began to expand the operation. The following year, a new power house was built to supply the mine and the town.<sup>21</sup> Improvements to the mine operation improved the quality of the product such that very little coal was rejected by the railway. By 1920, the mine employed 500 men, and was producing 250,000 tons of coal a year.<sup>22</sup>

On June 19<sup>th</sup>, 1914 disaster struck the Hillcrest Mine. Of the 237 miners who entered the mine that morning, only 48 would survive a devastating explosion. An inquiry concluded the blast was from methane gas which had built up in the mine, subsequently stirring up coal dust which exploded at least once, and possibly twice. The inquiry did not reach a conclusion on what



Figure 53: Hillcrest Mine Buildings, 1919. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-HM-02-01b.

ignited the gas. Possible causes investigated were a faulty miner’s safety lamp, a rock fall that created sparks, and a miner illegally smoking. And the inquiry never answered why there was a buildup of methane in the mine. Was the mine poorly ventilated allowing for the buildup?<sup>23</sup> The compensation paid to each dependent of the 189 dead miners was set at \$1,800. The mine reopened, but disaster struck again on September 19, 1926. This time the cause was ascertained to be sparks from a rock fall igniting methane gas. The only fatalities were the two men who were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Production resumed a month later.<sup>24</sup>

In 1938, the companies operating the Hillcrest Mine and Mohawk Mine at Maple Leaf merged. Late the following year the company announced the closing the Hillcrest Mine and, in April 1940, the entrance to the mine was sealed.

The Maple Leaf Coal Company opened the Mohawk Bituminous Mine in 1907, just south of the Bellevue Mine. The company was owned by American shareholders and directors with the Traders National Bank of Spokane, Washington.<sup>25</sup> The mine worked several thick seams of coal that were to the east into the side of the mountain. Rumours that the mine was to

<sup>17</sup> Steve Hanon, *The Devil’s Breath: The story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, (Edmonton: Newest Press, 2013), 46-7.

<sup>18</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 213.

<sup>19</sup> Hanon, *The Devil’s Breath*, 78.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid. 63-78.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid. 213-216.

<sup>22</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 218.

<sup>23</sup> Hanon, *The Devil’s Breath*, 247-258.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid. 280.

<sup>25</sup> “Maple Leaf Mine Making Good Progress”, *Coleman Miner*, August 28, 1908, 5.



close in 1914 were denied by the company.<sup>26</sup> The company merged with the troubled Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, which had ceased operation in 1939. About 100 Hillcrest miners found work at the newly named Mohawk-Hillcrest Mine ensuring that Hillcrest would not become a ghost town.<sup>27</sup> The mine continued to operate until 1952.

## LIMESTONE



Figure 54: Lime Kilns. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-BE-06-16.

There were several companies that established kilns in the Crowsnest Pass for processing limestone, which could be used in mortars and concrete. Joe Little purchased a piece of land covered by the east side of the Frank Slide<sup>28</sup> for D.D. Christie and J.A. Henderson of Guelph, Ontario.<sup>29</sup> Christie and Henderson

formed The Frank Lime Company to produce lime in two kilns from rocks in the slide. The two Ontario men owned a number of companies in that province, including a lime kiln in Guelph.<sup>30</sup> In 1912, the company and property, by now known as Lime City, were sold 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. 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. Contractor Enrico Pozzi built a single kiln on the east side of Blairmore, which operated intermediately for a few years.

<sup>26</sup> "Maple Leaf Mine will not close down", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 2, 1914, 1.

<sup>27</sup> "Carlyle General Manager of Mine", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 11, 1940, 4.

<sup>28</sup> "Slide is Bought – Mr. Little the Buyer", *The Frank Paper*, November 4, 1909, p. 1.

<sup>29</sup> "Frank is quite Cheerful Now: Business is Booming – A Lime Burning Industry", *The Lethbridge Daily Herald*, November 12, 1909, p. 1.



Figure 55: Lime Kilns, 2015.

## 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.<sup>31</sup> The McLaren mill became the largest lumber producer in the Pass, closing in the 1930s.<sup>32</sup>

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.<sup>33</sup> 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.

<sup>30</sup> [www.puslinchtoday.ca/2015/06/13/the-village-of-glen-christie/](http://www.puslinchtoday.ca/2015/06/13/the-village-of-glen-christie/)

<sup>31</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.

<sup>32</sup> Irene Kmet and Donald Wetherell, "Town Life: Main Street and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880-1947", (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press and Alberta Community Development, 1995), 102.

<sup>33</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.



## TRANSPORTATION

Means of transportation, whether from community to community or over the Crowsnest Pass, varied from time period to time period, and on one's resources. Such means 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.<sup>34</sup>

The first European believed to have crossed the Crowsnest Pass was prospector Michael Phillipps. He crossed from British Columbia in 1873, just north of the current route, but decided to return by the easier North Kootenay Pass.<sup>35</sup> Ten years later W.R. Hull moved twelve hundred head of horses from his Kamloops area ranch through the Phillipps Pass for sale to the Mounted Police, and the North-West Cattle Company, later called the Bar U Ranch. Another 250 horses were moved through the same Pass that year by the D.E. Gillman and Company out of Oregon. Not all of the traffic of horses through the pass were believed to be legal. In 1902, the Mounted Police were of the opinion that the Pass was a regular route for stolen livestock.<sup>36</sup>

## 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.<sup>37</sup>

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.<sup>38</sup>

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."<sup>39</sup>

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

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

<sup>34</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 33.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 33.

<sup>36</sup> Leroy Victor Kelly, *The Range Men* (Surrey, BC; Heritage House Publishing Company Ltd., 2009), 116, 125, 260.

<sup>37</sup> Robert D. Turner, "The Crowsnest Pass Railway Route", accessed on March 24, 2013, [www.crowsnest.bc.ca/nextcrow7.html](http://www.crowsnest.bc.ca/nextcrow7.html).

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 3

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 4

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 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, BC, 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.<sup>40</sup>

A train station was built at Hillcrest Junction in 1910, which also served nearby Bellevue. The railway spur line of standard gauge that ran between the Hillcrest mine and the CPR mainline cut through the village and wound its way down the valley, and over the red trestle bridge to the siding and junction constructed for this purpose in the River Bottom area between Bellevue and Hillcrest.

## 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.<sup>41</sup> 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.<sup>42</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup> 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.<sup>44</sup>

## 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.<sup>45</sup>

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.<sup>46</sup> Jim Good also raised horses on his ranch on the flats west of Coleman.<sup>47</sup> 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.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>41</sup> EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981), 14.

<sup>42</sup> Thomas Wilby, *A Motor Tour Through Canada*, (London: John Lane. 1914). 231-5.

<sup>43</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 34.

<sup>44</sup> Society, *Millennium*, 298.

<sup>45</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 662.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid. 28.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid. 552.

<sup>48</sup> Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "Ranching"

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.<sup>49</sup>

## 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. The Hillcrest Mine is located just to the southwest of the townsite.

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, such as Hillcrest, the street grid pattern runs north-south and east-west.



Figure 56: Hillcrest Street View. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-HI-30-02.

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.

## 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 ones 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 mining towns such as Lille, Passburg, as well as from the original site of the town of Frank when the area was considered a disaster zone. 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 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

<sup>49</sup> Society, *Photo Companion*, 63.



Figure 57: Hillcrest Mines Mine Office Manager's House 1929. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-HM-02-11.

electricity, and were heated by burning either wood or coal in freestanding heaters with exterior flues.<sup>50</sup>

Unlike in some mining communities, where the town site was owned by the mine, in Hillcrest people could own their own homes. The mining company supplied residents with electricity from the power plant used for the mine. In 1911, the mine company built a two-storey general office, general manager's house, and another two-storey house on the main street of Hillcrest. On an adjacent street the company built three two-bedroom houses for senior staff.<sup>51</sup> The general manager's house was a large two-storey residence used for entertaining officials and customers visiting the mine. John Brown was the first manager to occupy the residence. He arrived in Hillcrest on April 8, 1910, two days after Hill left with his wife for a tour of Europe after Hill sold majority interest in the mine to a new ownership group. Brown was managing a mine in Arkansas when he was quietly approached by the new group of investors. Brown timed his arrival to occur after Hill had left Hillcrest. Brown had been injured while attempting to rescue a miner after an explosion. With his recovery in question, the new Hillcrest Mine owners began discussions with Robert Drinnan for the manager's position. However it was felt Brown could extract coal from the mine at less cost than Drinnan. Drinnan replaced Brown after the Hillcrest Mine Explosion, and moved into the manager's residence. During Brown's four-year tenure as manager, the relationship between management and the union greatly improved.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>50</sup> Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Heritage Sign, "Miners' Cottages".

<sup>51</sup> Society, Crowsnest, 213-16.

<sup>52</sup> Hanon, *The Devil's Breath*, 74-85.



Figure 58: George E. Cruickshank. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives.

At the time George Cruickshank and his business partner, Thomas Burnett, in 1913, built their new store on Main Street, Cruickshank had a one-and-a-half-storey house built immediately behind the store. The house reflects his success through its dimensions, and some of the details. The house has a medium gable roof with hip dormers on the front and rear. When the

business was sold to Walter Moser and Dave Halton, in 1948,

the house was sold to Halton. The house remained in the Halton Family for almost 70 years.

A modest miner's log house stands in southeast Hillcrest, backing onto Drumm Creek. The simple one-storey structure is made of squared logs, held together with square notches at the corners. There is an exterior entrance to the loft under the high gable roof. The single-lite windows are horizontal sliders.

The single-storey house where George Pounder lived is located on 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue (Taylor Street) backing onto Drumm Creek. It is a modest house with shiplap siding, and a high gable roof. In October 1913, he married Ninian C. Murray late on a Friday afternoon, just hours after she first arrived in The Pass.<sup>53</sup> He had met her on one of his many trips back to England. Eight months later she became a widow when he was killed in the Hillcrest Mine Explosion. Five months after the explosion, his wife gave birth to a son who died soon after. One month prior to his death, Pounder was on the pit committee with the mine superintendent, the union president, and another miner, who all inspected the mine. The report, presented as evidence at the inquiry into the deadly explosion, stated the ventilation conditions in the mine at the time were good.<sup>54 55</sup>

<sup>53</sup> "Pounder-Murray Wedding", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 17, 1913, 4.

<sup>54</sup> "Hillcrest Ideal Mine to Work In, say Fire Bosses", *The Edmonton Capital*, July 6, 1914, 5.

<sup>55</sup> Hanon, *The Devil's Breath*, 210.



## DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

During the summer of 1907, the mine was shut down because of a general strike at all the mines in the region. Hill used the time to continue planning the layout of the town, and to prepare a brochure promoting both the mine and the townsite. He established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White.<sup>56</sup>

Prior to 1907, residents of Hillcrest picked up their mail at the post office in Frank. The first post master was Hill himself.<sup>57</sup>

In 1908, the in-laws of mine owner C.P. Hill, T.A. MacLean and his wife Annie, opened the MacLean Trading Company in Hillcrest. The business was purchased by George Cruickshank and Thomas Burnett, who, in late 1912,<sup>58</sup> began construction of a new and larger two-storey, wood-frame building across the street from the general store. There is a small cornice at the parapet, and wood planks used in vertical and diagonal patterns just below the cornice. The upper floor is sided with shiplap, and the lower portion with stucco. Cruickshank operated the business while Burnett was involved in other ventures. When the Hillcrest Mine exploded in 1914, Cruickshank supplied much of the required emergency supplies, including sheets to wrap the bodies, and the upstairs Masonic Hall was used as a temporary morgue. In 1937, Cruickshank bought out his partner, and sold the hardware portion to Thornton and Sons. In 1948 he sold the grocery and dry goods business<sup>59</sup> to Walter Moser and Dave Halton who added a butcher shop next door.<sup>60</sup>

Sam Shing moved his laundry from Frank in 1913, into a new building on the main street. The move proved to be highly profitable, as miners from the nearby boarding house brought their clothing to him. A year later he was able to buy the property from his landlord. The building later housed a shoe repair business in 1934, and eleven years later it became a residence. In 1960, the front portion became the Hillcrest Post Office, with the postmaster living at the rear.<sup>61</sup> The

<sup>56</sup> Hanon, *The Devil's Breath*, 50.

<sup>57</sup> "News in Brief", *Frank Paper*, June 20, 1907, 4.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, 104.

<sup>59</sup> Building Historic Sign.



Figure 59: Cruickshank and Burnett building, Hillcrest, 2015.



Figure 60: Sam Shing Laundry building, Hillcrest, 2015.

wood frame building features a Boomtown façade with a partial gable parapet.

The Hillcrest Trading Company was opened in 1921 by Stephen and Mary Janostak, who also had a grocery store in Coleman. The one-storey, wood frame building has a Boomtown façade with a stepped parapet. There are large two-over-two display windows on both sides of the recessed entry. During the summers, in the mid-1920s, the couple also operated the Lake Hotel near the dance pavilion at Crowsnest Lake.<sup>62 63</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Hillcrest Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>61</sup> Historic Building Sign.

<sup>62</sup> Hillcrest Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>63</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 598-9.





Figure 61: Hillcrest Trading Company building, Hillcrest, 2015.

Chim (Cook) Chan opened the New Canada Café in a building constructed in 1921, after the original building on the site had been destroyed by fire. The rectangular building is set on a corner lot at the south end of the main commercial street. It has visual impact because of the coloured quoins on the building corners, and placement on either side of the angled corner entry. Quong Jim and Wong Jong took over the café in 1930 and ran it until 1946. The building was then taken over by the Loyal Order of the Moose who converted it into a hall.<sup>64</sup>



Figure 62: New Canada Café building, Hillcrest, 2015.

<sup>64</sup> Hillcrest Driving Tour Guide.

<sup>65</sup> "Fire at Hillcrest", *Frank Vindicator*, November 4, 1920,

<sup>66</sup> Allen Seager, "The Pass Strike of 1932", *Alberta History*, XXV:11, 1977, 1-9.

## 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.

There were few major fires in Hillcrest. In 1910, strong winds and a lack of water resulted in the destruction of five homes in the community. The fire was believed to have started by a spark from a wood burning stove falling onto the wood floor in one house. There was concern at first the winds would spread the flying embers throughout the community, but they were able to extinguish most of the small fires.<sup>65</sup>

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

In the early 1930s, the miners and their union were becoming more vocal and more political in their activities. In 1929, Miners at the Blairmore's Greenhill Mine worked less than 180 days. 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 fire boss led to the firing of the miner, after which the miners voted to strike. The strike spread to other mines in the Pass, and was not resolved until the early fall.<sup>66</sup>

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.<sup>67</sup>

<sup>67</sup> 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.

In the provincial election of 1930, Hillcrest businessman George E. Cruickshank ran as an Independent candidate and won with a solid majority, as the opposition vote was split between the Labor and Communist candidates. Cruickshank sought re-election in 1935, but finished a distant fourth in the voting.<sup>68</sup>

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.<sup>69</sup>

## HEALTH

In 1910, Doctor Allan Ross was practicing medicine in Hillcrest.<sup>70</sup> His practice was taken over in 1919 by Dr. H.A. MacDonald, formerly of Blairmore.<sup>71</sup> Dr. Blair Rose was hired in 1923 by Hillcrest Collieries as the doctor for the mine and the community. He was to spend 18 years tending to injured miners and treating sick residents. A small hospital, which he ran with the help of a nurse, was connected to the family home next door where the kitchen was used to prepare meals for the family and patients. Rose worked with other doctors in the Pass, and travelled as far east as Pincher Creek.<sup>72</sup>

## WORK AND LEISURE

### WORK

All of the 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.

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

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.<sup>73</sup>

In 1911, the Hillcrest miners had a two-storey building constructed to house the Hillcrest Cooperative on the main floor, and the Hillcrest Union Hall on the upper floor. Miners, and those associated with the mine, could buy provisions from the Cooperative at cost. The store closed in 1927, and the space was taken over by the Hillcrest Miners Literary and Athletic Association, which obtained a beer license. While union business was conducted on the upper floor, the large open space was also used for dances, banquets and school activities. The space was one of the temporary morgues following the 1914 Hillcrest Mine explosion. The building was destroyed by fire in 1959. It was soon

<sup>68</sup> "Cruikshank Elected Easily", *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 26, 1930, 1.

<sup>69</sup> Tom Langford and Wayne Norton, "Politicians of the Pass" 96-98.

<sup>70</sup> "Hillcrest Observations", *Blairmore Enterprise*, February 13, 1914, 4.

<sup>71</sup> "Just Caught in Passing", *Blairmore Enterprise*, March 13, 1919, 8.

<sup>72</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 820.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.* 187.

replaced with a new building, and continues to be used as a Literary and Athletic club facility.<sup>74</sup>

## SPIRITUAL LIFE

The first recorded Catholic baptism in the Pass took place in 1902, likely in a camp for coal prospectors. In 1913, there were 80 Catholics in Hillcrest. It was not until a dozen years later that the St. Theresa Catholic Church was built in Hillcrest by Father Donovan, who also looked after the church in Bellevue. A church hall was constructed during 1928-29 with money Father Donovan had raised during a visit to eastern Canada. The donations included the sum of \$250 from Sir Charles Gordon, President of the Bank of Montreal, one of the owners of the Hillcrest Collieries at the time. After the Hillcrest mine closed, the church population began to decrease. The last service was held in the church in 1963, after which parishioners attended St. Cyril's in Bellevue. The Hillcrest church was demolished the following year. The parish hall was sold in 1965.<sup>75</sup>

Not everyone regularly attended church services. However, people wanted churches for weddings, baptism and funerals. Before World War I, the Methodists and Presbyterians decided to split up the Pass, and not compete for parishioners. The Presbyterians limited themselves to Blairmore and Coleman, and the Methodists concentrated their efforts in Bellevue, Frank, Hillcrest and Passburg.<sup>76</sup>



Figure 63: Hillcrest United Church. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives. CM-HI-04-04.

The Presbyterians constructed a church in Hillcrest in 1910, and the first minister was Rev. Jas Lang, who lived in Passburg and walked to Hillcrest for Sunday service. He would then walk to Bellevue for services before making his way home. In 1913, the Methodists acquired title to the church

with Rev. W.T. Young was the minister at the time of the Hillcrest Mine explosion. He conducted funerals

<sup>74</sup> Belle Kovach Research Notes.

<sup>75</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 295.



Figure 64: Hillcrest United Church, Hillcrest, 2015.

for 109 of the 189 miners killed. The building became a United Church of Canada when Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists decided to merge as one church body.<sup>77</sup> The church is built into the side of a hill on the northwest edge of Hillcrest. The wood frame building has a high gable roof, and is sided with shiplap. The steeple has vents on all sides, and terminates with a cross. The church was closed in 1999, and sold in 2000.

Many of the ethnic groups in the Pass created their own societies to provide aid, mutual benefit, and enjoyment. In the Pass there were societies for Italians, Finns, Poles, Slovaks 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.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

The first businesses to establish in a new community were usually those that met the initial needs of the community. These businesses were commonly lumber yards and hardware stores to meet building needs, general stores that carried food supplies and clothing, and hotels and cafes built to house and feed newcomers who had yet to either find or build a house. Over time, the variety of businesses expanded as early entrepreneurs determined what services and goods were needed to meet the needs of the residents.

<sup>76</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 251-52.

<sup>77</sup> Hillcrest Driving Tour Guide.

Commonly these included banks, blacksmith shops, shoemakers, and drug stores.<sup>78</sup>

## UNIONS

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.<sup>79</sup>

The UMWA was a “craft” union, which meant all the members worked in coal mining, while other trades and crafts had their own unions. In the end, this was a struggle between the coal miners in the Pass and the distant union officials. The UMWA went so far as to side with the coal mine companies in an attempt to stop the workers changing unions. This came to a head in 1919 when the UMWA withdrew financial assistance to miners striking over pay and hours of work. The newly formed OBU was not yet in a financial position to provide the miners with strike pay, and the strike collapsed. But only the workers approved by the UMWA were re-hired by the companies, and OBU supporters were kicked out of the UMWA.<sup>80</sup>

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.<sup>81</sup>

Essentially, the Crowsnest Pass was a one-industry region...mining coal. There were attempts to diversify the economy but, for various reasons, either the attempts were never made or the new ventures were not successful beyond a short period of time, including two brickyards and a zinc smelter. In 1911, there were individuals who believed that urban development was possible by developing other secondary industries using the natural resources found in the region. The proposed ideas included a glass factory, pulp and paper mill, sash and door factory, sugar mill, and an iron shop. For industrialists, making a profit from coal was easy, and it was difficult to convince investors to put money into other ventures.<sup>82</sup>

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

The RNWMP 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.<sup>83</sup> 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, however during Prohibition in Alberta, from 1916 to 1924, bootlegging was an issue.<sup>84</sup>

In 1881, a temporary NWMP post named Police Flats was established just east of Bellevue to try and control cattle rustling in the district.<sup>85</sup> 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, but was increased to two

<sup>78</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 115-16.

<sup>79</sup> 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.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid. 117.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. 118-119.

<sup>82</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 97-98.

<sup>83</sup> Society, *Crowsnest - Millennium*, 54-6.

<sup>84</sup> Kmet, *Town Life*, 236.

<sup>85</sup> Society, *Photo Companion*, 94.



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. World War I occurring at this time, the police duties was to keep track of 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.<sup>86</sup>

Prior to April 1911, Frank was the headquarters for the RNWMP who policed the east end of The Pass, including Bellevue.<sup>87</sup> The headquarters was moved to Bellevue as it was more central to the communities of Hillcrest, Lille, Maple Leaf and Passburg. It was believed that in an emergency police could be dispatched faster from Bellevue to these areas.<sup>88</sup>

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, the supply was from moonshine stills back in the hills, but primarily smuggled through mountain passes by horse from British Columbia where prohibition had ended.<sup>89</sup>

## MILITARY

### WORLD WAR I

Over 400 men, most of them miners, enlisted in the 192<sup>nd</sup> 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),

<sup>86</sup> Society, *Crowsnest*, 334-6.

<sup>87</sup> "Happenings in and around Frank", *The Bellevue Times*, April 7, 1911, 1.

<sup>88</sup> "Happenings in and around Bellevue", *The Blairmore Enterprise*, April 13, 1911, 8.

<sup>89</sup> Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 65-6.

Norway (2), Italy (2), Bohemia (2), Finland (1), India (1), and France (1).<sup>90</sup>

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 9<sup>th</sup> Reserve Battalion where many of the miners found themselves digging tunnels on the front lines.<sup>91</sup>

### 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.<sup>92</sup>

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

<sup>90</sup> Society, *Photo Companion*, 163.

<sup>91</sup>

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

<sup>92</sup>

[http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied\\_history/tutor/calgary/worldwar2.html](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/worldwar2.html)



Ukrainian Albertans a level of mainstream social acceptance that had previously eluded them.<sup>93</sup>

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).<sup>94</sup>

## EDUCATION

The first school in Hillcrest was conducted in a hall above the Barbara Rudd's general store constructed in 1908, followed by the Mission School on the hill above the United Church. It was a very basic school, with children using slate and slate pencils for writing. In 1913-14, a new two-room school was constructed by the mine company, just below the Mission School and adjacent to the new Methodist Church. Two teachers taught four grades in each room. The school was enlarged in 1921, with the addition of six more rooms to meet the growing student enrollment. It was considered to be a very modern building with steam heat and washrooms. School supplies were provided for every student by the school board. By the early 1930s, a full complement of teachers were giving instruction to twelve grades. After the mine closed, the teaching staff was reduced and high school students were sent to Bellevue. The Hillcrest District was merged with the nearby Bellevue District, and both were later consolidated with all the districts in the Pass.<sup>95</sup>

## 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 and golf. Horseracing, and betting on the horses, was also 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.<sup>96</sup>

## 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 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

<sup>93</sup>

[http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied\\_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html)

<sup>94</sup> 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.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid. 277-281.

<sup>96</sup> Cousins, *A History of Crow's Nest Pass*, 59-60.

government developed a policy for “peopling” the west, primarily with peasant farmers from Eastern Europe.<sup>97</sup> 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.<sup>98</sup>

## 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.”<sup>99</sup>

## 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.<sup>100</sup>

## 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. A Ukrainian Hall was built in Hillcrest c1910, and run by the socialist leaning

Ukrainian Social Democratic Party (USDP). However subsequent to the communist take-over of Ukraine, Ukrainian immigrants in Hillcrest no longer supported the USDP. With the Ukrainian community dis-united, the hall was closed.<sup>101</sup>

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.<sup>102</sup> They stayed to themselves in a close knit community, and continued with customs such as cremating their dead atop a wooden pyre.

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<sup>101</sup> Hanon, *The Devil’s Breath*, 31.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid. 28.

<sup>97</sup> Howard Palmer, *Alberta: A New History* (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers Ltd., 1990), 76-7.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid. 155.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid. 88, 98.

<sup>100</sup> Claire H. Chuchla, “We Came to Find Bread”, in *A World Apart: The Crowsnest Communities of Alberta and British*

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  18. [http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied\\_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html).
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# MAP OF HISTORIC PLACES

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Hillcrest**

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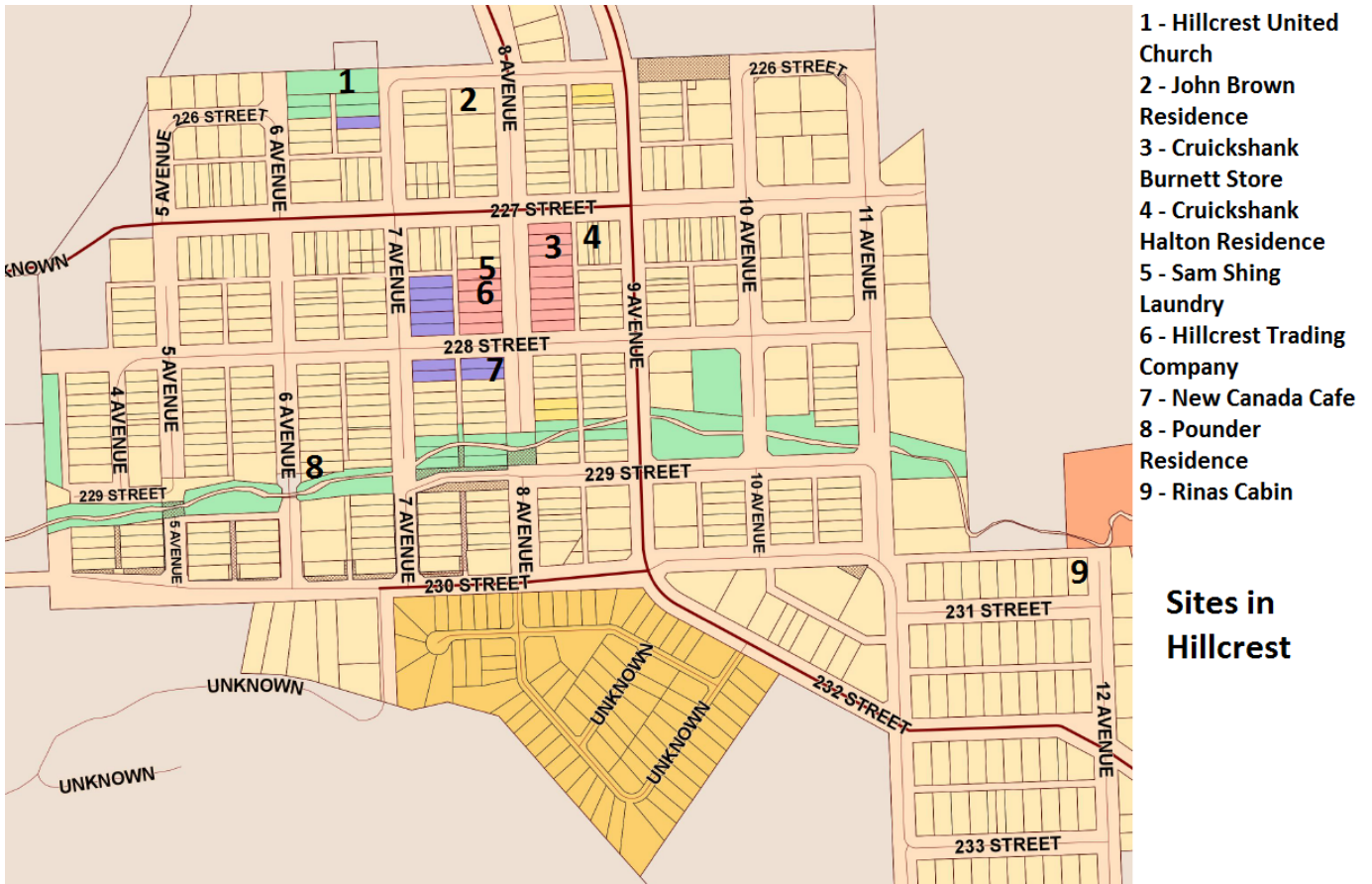
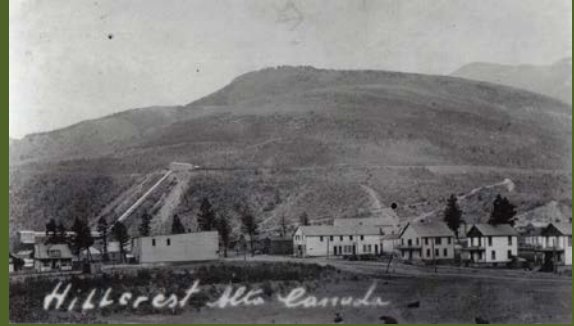


Figure 65: Hillcrest Site Map.



Figure 66: Hillcrest Mine Site Map.



# STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Hillcrest**

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# GEORGE POUNDER RESIDENCE

22833 6 AVENUE

Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The George Pounder Residence is a c1910, one-storey, wood-frame building with an open verandah covered with a shed roof that is supported by square wood posts. The house has double-hung windows with wood trim. The building is located in a residential district alongside Drumm Creek.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the George Pounder Residence lies in its association with residential development in Hillcrest; with miner George Pounder; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with residential development in the community. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. During a strike at all the mines in 1907, Hill used the time to continue planning the layout of the town, and to prepare a brochure promoting both the mine and the townsite. He established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. George Pounder owned two of the original lots adjacent to Drumm Creek.

There is significance for the association with Hillcrest miner George Pounder. He was born in England in 1875, and by 1902 he was mining in Fernie, and arrived in Frank in 1908. He wrote his third class mining certification and became a fire boss in the Hillcrest mine. On one of his visits to England he met a Scottish woman, Ninian (Mina) Murray. On the afternoon that she arrived in Blairmore in 1913, they were married. However, within the year he was dead as one of the 189 miners killed in the Hillcrest explosion, along with his brother-in-law John Coan. Coan and Pounder's sister, Sarah, lived in the neighbouring house along the creek. Five months after the explosion, Pounder's wife gave birth to a daughter who died soon after. One month prior to his death, Pounder was on the pit committee with the mine superintendent, the union president, and another miner, who inspected the mine. The report, presented as evidence at the inquiry into the explosion, stated the ventilation conditions in the mine were good.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the one-storey wood-frame building. The high-gable roof has projecting eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia. The projecting verges have a plain fascia and frieze. The house is sided with shiplap, and there are plywood sheets on the rear porch. The house retains the original window and door fenestrations. The double-hung windows have two-over-two lites. The doors and windows have the original wood trim. The open rail verandah has a shed roof supported by square wood posts. On the rear is a wing with a shed roof, as well as an enclosed porch with a shed roof.

### Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood frame house;
- High gable roof;
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia and frieze;
- Double-hung windows with two-over-two lites;
- Sliding horizontal one-by-one window on the side;
- Fixed one-by-one window in the gable end;
- Rear wing with shed roof;
- Rear enclosed porch with shed roof;
- Open rail verandah with shed roof supported by square wood posts;
- Wood trim on window and door openings;
- Shiplap siding;
- Plywood sheets on rear porch;
- Location in residential district, backing onto Drumm Creek;
- Setback from public sidewalk.

#### *Sources:*

1. Hanon, Steve, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, Edmonton: Newest, 2013.
2. "Pounder-Murray Wedding", *Blairmore Enterprise*, October 17, 1913.
3. "Hillcrest Ideal Mine to Work In, say Fire Bosses," *The Edmonton Capital*, July 6, 1914.
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# HILLCREST UNITED CHURCH

22618 7 AVENUE

Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Hillcrest United Church is a c1911, one-storey church with a high-gable roof, and projecting eaves and verges. The steeple at the front of the roof has louvered vents on all sides, and is topped with a cross. The church is located on the north side of Hillcrest in a residential district.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Hillcrest United Church lies in its association with the development of spiritual life in Hillcrest; with the Methodist and United Churches; with the design and construction of the church; its association with the 1914 Hillcrest Mine Explosion, and with and with its status as a landmark in the community.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the development of religious activities in Hillcrest. Soon after coal mining began in the Crowsnest Pass, several religious denominations began looking to become established in the district. A Methodist mission came from Pincher Creek in 1900, and by 1905 services were being held in five mining camps. The church was constructed c1911, but it was not until 1912 that the congregation acquired the title to the property.

The Hillcrest United Church is significant for its association with the Methodist and United Churches. The first builder was Rev. Jas Lang, who lived in Passburg and walked to Hillcrest for Sunday service. Then he walked to Bellevue for services before making his way home. Rev. W.T. Young was the minister at the time of the Hillcrest Mine explosion. Rev. Charles Pinder had been the Methodist minister for two years, when the United Church of Canada was formed in 1925, and he continued as the minister for two more years. In the early 1970s, attendance fell and services were discontinued until 1978. At about the same time the church and annex underwent renovations and repairs.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the building. The church has a high-gable roof, with an enclosed porch on the front of the structure with a similar roof. There are projecting eaves and verges with a plain fascia and frieze. The building retains the original window and door openings, with wood trim on the openings. The centred roof steeple centre at the front of the building has louvered panels on all sides, and terminates with a cross. On the interior in the nave, the ceiling and floor are composed of original materials, including the wood trim on the windows.

Significance is attached to the church with its association with the 1914 Hillcrest Mine Explosion. When the blast occurred in 1914, 189 miners were killed either by the explosion or being overcome by the fumes. Rev. W.T. Young conducted funerals for 109 of the miners.

The Hillcrest United Church has significance as a landmark in the downtown. The building by its mass, scale, and form, and its location is a contributing historic resource to Hillcrest.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Hillcrest United Church include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood-frame church;
- High gable roof;
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia and plain frieze;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia, plain soffit, and plain frieze;
- Steeple on roof, with vents on all sides, and topped with cross;
- Shiplap on main building, and wide clapboard on rear annex;
- Corner boards;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Enclosed front porch with high gable roof;
- Original interior nave ceiling and floor;
- Location on a corner lot in a residential district; and
- Setback from the public street.

#### **Sources:**

1. "Brief History of the First Knox Methodist Church," *Blairmore Enterprise and Frank Vindicator*, September 8, 1910, 1.
2. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition*, Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
4. Ian McKenzie, Personal Communication.
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# JOHN BROWN RESIDENCE

22614 8 AVENUE

Bellevue, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The John Brown Residence is a 1911, two-storey, wood-frame building with a low-gable roof with pediments in the gable ends. The enclosed front porch wraps around one side of the house, with a half-hip roof on the front portion, and a shed roof on the side. The building is located on a large lot near the north entrance to Hillcrest.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the John Brown Residence lies in its association with the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company; with mine manager John Brown; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the John Brown Residence with the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company. The company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned town site, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1911, the company built in town; a two-storey office building; two-storey general manager's home; and another two-storey house on one side of Main Street. On an adjacent street three two-bedroom cottages were built for office staff.

The resource is significant for its association with mine manager John Brown. John Brown was the first manager to occupy the residence. He arrived in Hillcrest on April 8, 1910, two days after Hill left with his wife for a tour of Europe, and after Hill sold majority interest in the mine to a new ownership group. Brown was managing a mine in the United States, when he was quietly approached by the group. Brown timed his arrival for after Hill had left Hillcrest. Brown had been injured while attempting to rescuer a miner after an explosion. With his recovery in question, the new Hillcrest owners began discussions with Robert Drinnan for the manager's position. However, it was felt that Brown could extract coal from the mine at less cost than Drinnan. Drinnan replaced Brown in 1915, after the Hillcrest Mine Explosion, and moved into the manager's residence. During Brown's four-year tenure as manager, the relationship between management and the union greatly improved.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the two-storey wood-frame building which, by its size and details, reflects the importance of the resident mine manager. The house has a low-gable roof with projecting eaves

and verges, and pediments on the gable ends. The enclosed verandah wraps part way round the left side, with a hip roof on the front portion, and a shed roof on the side. There is an exterior brick fire place chimney. The house retains the original window and door fenestrations. The south foundation has an applied cut-stone finish.

### Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale and form of two-storey wood frame building;
- Low gable roof with projecting verges and eaves;
- Pediment on gable ends;
- Enclosed verandah on front with hip roof, and left side with shed roof;
- Enclosed porch on rear with shed roof, and returned eave;
- Exterior brick fire place chimney;
- Cut stone finish on south foundation;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Location on large lot in residential district; and
- Setback from public sidewalk.

#### **Sources:**

1. Hanon, Steve, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, Edmonton: Newest, 2013.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.

## CRUICKSHANK AND BURNETT BUILDING

22705 8 AVENUE

Bellevue, Alberta



### Description of Historic Place

The Cruickshank and Burnett building is a 1912, two-storey, wood frame building, with a wood cornice along the parapet. While the lower portion is stucco-clad, the upper portion is mostly shiplap, with wood planks used in a decorative vertical and diagonal patterns in the space below the cornice. The building is located near the north end of the main commercial street.

### Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Cruickshank and Burnett building lies in its association with retail development in Hillcrest; with several prominent business owners; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the development of a commercial sector in Hillcrest. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1912, George Cruickshank and Tom Burnett purchased the MacLean Trading Company from the in-laws of mine owner Hill.

The resource is significant for its association with several prominent business owners. George Cruickshank operated the business while Burnett was involved in other ventures, including a store in Bellevue with A.V. Lang. Burnett was the first postmaster in Bellevue. After the store and post office were destroyed in a fire in 1917, Burnett sold the property to two of his employees. When the Hillcrest Mine exploded in 1914, Cruickshank supplied much of the required emergency supplies, including sheets to wrap the bodies, and the upstairs hall was used as a temporary morgue. In 1937, Cruickshank bought out his partner and sold the hardware portion to Thornton and Sons. In 1948, he sold the grocery and dry goods business to Walter Moser and Dave Halton who added a butcher shop next door. In the provincial election of 1930, Cruickshank ran as an Independent candidate and won with a solid majority, as the opposition vote was split between the Labor and Communist candidates. Cruickshank sought re-election in 1935, but finished a distant fourth in the voting. Both Burnett and Cruickshank were members of the Masonic Lodge in the Pass. In 1910, Burnett became the District Deputy Grand Master for Alberta and, in 1927, Cruickshank became the Grand Master of the



Grand Lodge of Alberta. In 1942, Walter Moser began working at the store and, after a few years, he and his brother-in-law David Halton bought the business. Moser was born in Switzerland, and by the time he arrived in Hillcrest in 1921 he had worked on a farm in Saskatchewan, homesteaded in the Peace River country, played violin in the Edmonton Symphony, and taught music students in southern Alberta. He married one of his students, Jane Halton. He founded the Crowsnest Pass Symphony Orchestra and the annual Crowsnest Pass Music Festival. Many of his students went on to play in symphonies across Canada.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the 1925 commercial building. The two-storey wood-frame building has a wood cornice with wood brackets. The building is sided predominately with shiplap, but also vertical plank, stucco, and vertical metal sheeting. Between the cornice and the upper windows are three horizontal spaces, which are finished with either diagonal or vertical wood planks to create a decorative finish. The building retains many of the original window and door openings with original wood trim. There are large display windows on the main floor, with fixed and hinged windows on the upper floor.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Cruickshank and Burnett building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of two-storey wood frame building;
- Wood cornice with wood brackets;
- Sided with vertical plank, shiplap, stucco, vertical metal sheeting;
- Corner boards;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Fixed and hinged window mechanisms;
- Large display windows;
- Wood trim on window and door openings;
- Location on large lot on commercial street; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

#### Sources:

1. Hillcrest Driving Tour Guide.
2. Historic Building Sign.
3. Steve Hanon, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, (Edmonton: Newest Press, 2013).
4. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
5. "Hillcrest Business Change," *Blairmore Enterprise*, April 27, 1945, 1.
6. "Cruickshank Elected Easily," *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 26, 1930, 1.

# SAM SHING LAUNDRY

22714 8<sup>th</sup> AVENUE

Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Sam Shing Laundry is 1913, two-storey, wood-frame building with a Boomtown façade and a medium-gable roof. There is a one-storey wing on the left side with a shed-roof sloping to the left. It is located on the main commercial street in Hillcrest.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Sam Shing Laundry lies in its association with retail development in Hillcrest; and in its Boomtown style construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the development of the retail sector in Hillcrest. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. Sam Shing moved his laundry from Frank in 1913, into this new building. A year later he bought out his landlord due in part to the brisk business from a nearby boarding house. The building housed a shoe repair business in 1934, and eleven years later it became a residence. In 1960, the front portion became the Hillcrest Post Office with the postmaster living at the rear.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the Boomtown building. The two-storey wood-frame structure is composed of the original 1913 portion on the right, and a wing on the left side. The Boomtown façade covers the front of both structures, with a gable parapet on the 1913 building. There is a medium-gable roof on the right side, and a shed roof on the wing. On the rear is another shed roofed wing. There are projecting eaves with plain soffit and fascia, and projecting verges with plain fascia. The building retains the original window and door fenestrations.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Sam Shing Laundry include its:

- Mass, scale and form of two-storey wood-frame building;

- Boomtown façade with peak created by gable;
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia;
- One-storey shed roof wing on left side;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Location mid-block on main commercial street; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

*Sources:*

1. Historic building sign.

# HILLCREST TRADING COMPANY

22718 8 AVENUE

Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Hillcrest Trading Company is a 1921, one-storey, wood-frame building with a Boomtown façade which has a stepped parapet. There is a recessed entry with large, multi-lite display windows on both sides. The building is located mid-block on the downtown commercial street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Hillcrest Trading Company lies in its association with retail development in Hillcrest; and with its Boomtown design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the growth of the retail commercial sector in Hillcrest. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. Hill established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1911, the company built in town a two-storey office building, two-storey general manager's home, and another two-storey house on one side of Main Street. The building was constructed in 1921 as a grocery store for Mary and Steve Janostak, who had a similar business in Coleman. The Janostak's were often called to act as interpreters in court, and with doctors. While owners changed over the years, the business name stayed the same, and operated until 1975.

The Hillcrest Trading Company building is significant for its Boomtown design and construction. The one-storey wood-frame building has a stepped parapet with projecting eaves and verges on the low-gable roof. Another Boomtown feature is the recessed entry, with one-over-one display windows in the recess. There are large multi-lite display windows on both sides of the recess. The original wood trim is found on the window openings. The parging on the front is scored in a large block pattern.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Hillcrest Trading Company building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood-frame building;
- Boomtown façade with stepped parapet;

- Projecting eaves and verges;
- Recessed entry with one-over-one display windows in recess;
- Large two-over-two display windows on either side of entry;
- Wood trim on doors and windows;
- Finished stucco on front;
- Scored parging in concrete block design;
- Location on commercial street; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

**Sources:**

1. Historic Building Signage.
2. Historic Driving Tour Guide.
3. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition*, Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979.



# NEW CANADA CAFÉ

22802 8<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE

Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The New Canada Café is a 1921, one-storey, stucco-clad building with a gable parapet. It features quoins on both sides of the angled entry, and on the front building corners. The building is located at the south end of the main commercial street in Hillcrest.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the New Canada Café lies in its association with commercial development in Hillcrest; and in the structure's design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with commercial development in the community. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. During a strike at all the mines in 1907, Hill used the time to continue planning the layout of the town, and to prepare a brochure promoting both the mine and the townsite. He established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. The New Canada Café was built in 1921, on the site of a boarding house and restaurant which had been destroyed by fire. Café owner Chim Chan was known simply as "cook." The business name was changed to Hillcrest Café in 1946, when it was purchased by Joseph Koutsky and Wasyl Kaywen. The building was converted into a meeting hall when it was purchased by the Loyal Order of the Moose in 1959.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the one-storey stucco-clad building. It has a Boomtown façade with a gable parapet. The medium-gable roof has projecting eaves and verges. The main entry is angled, and setback into the building, so as to be covered. There are quoins on both sides of the entry, and on both front corners.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the New Canada Café include its:

- Mass, scale and form of one-storey building;
- Medium gable roof;

- Boomtown façade with peak created by the gable;
- Projecting eaves and verges;
- Angled corner entry;
- Quoins on building corners and both sides of the entry;
- Location on large corner lot; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

**Sources:**

1. Hanon, Steve, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, Edmonton: Newest, 2013.
2. Advertisement, *The Blairmore Graphic*, October 11, 1946.
3. Heritage Building Plaque.

# CRUICKSHANK/HALTON RESIDENCE

817 227 STREET

Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Cruickshank/Halton Residence is a 1912, one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame building with a hip-roofed dormer over a closed verandah. The house has a medium gable roof, with projecting eaves and verges, and pediments on the gable ends. The building is located in a residential district, a half block from the main commercial street.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Cruickshank/Halton Residence lies in its association with residential development in Hillcrest; with owners George Cruickshank and David Halton; and in its design and construction.

There is significance in the association of the resource with residential growth in Hillcrest. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. George Cruickshank had the house constructed in 1912, across the alley from the grocery store he owned with Thomas Burnett.

The residence is significant for its association with the Cruickshank and Halton families. At the time George Cruickshank and his business partner Thomas Burnett built their new store on Main Street, Cruickshank had a one-and-a-half-storey house built immediately behind the store. The house has a medium-gable roof with hip dormers on the front and rear. In the provincial election of 1930, Cruickshank ran as an Independent candidate and won with a solid majority. When the store was sold to Walter Moser and Dave Halton, in 1948, the house was sold to Halton. The house remained in the Halton Family for almost 70 years.

Significance can be found in the design and construction of the one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame building. The house reflects the financial success of George Cruickshank through its dimensions, and the architectural details. The house has a medium-gable roof with wood shingles, and projecting eaves and verges. There are pediments on the gable ends. Hip-roofed dormers are located on the front and rear of the house. There are bay windows on the left front, and also the left side of the house. The building retains the original window and door fenestrations, along with wood trim on the openings. The enclosed verandah has a shed roof. There is an exterior brick fireplace chimney.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Cruickshank/Halton Residence include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame house;
- Medium gable roof, with wood shingles
- Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffit;
- Pediment on verges;
- Hip roof dormers on front and rear;
- Exterior brick fire place chimney;
- Enclosed verandah;
- Bay window to left of front;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Original wood trim on windows;
- Location in residential district; and
- Setback from public sidewalk.

### **Sources:**

1. Hillcrest Driving Tour Guide.
2. Steve Hanon, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, (Edmonton: Newest Press, 2013).
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
4. "Hillcrest Business Change," *Blairmore Enterprise*, April 27, 1945, 1.
5. "Cruickshank Elected Easily," *Blairmore Enterprise*, June 26, 1930, 1.

# RINAS CABIN

1138 231 Street  
Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Rinas Cabin is a one-storey, squared horizontal log structure with a medium-gable roof, projecting eaves and verges, with exposed rafters. It has both double-hung and horizontal sliding windows with wood trim. The cabin is located on a residential lot in southeast Hillcrest, backing onto Drumm Creek.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Rinas Cabin lies in its association with residential development in Hillcrest; and in its design and construction as a log structure.

There is significance in the association of the resource with residential development in Hillcrest. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. During a strike at all the mines in 1907, Hill used the time to continue planning the layout of the town, and to prepare a brochure promoting both the mine and the townsite. He established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes.

Significance can also be found in the design and construction of the simple cabin built of squared horizontal logs with notched corners. A thick mortar is used to seal the space between the logs. It has a medium-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges, and exposed rafters. The building retains the original window and door fenestrations. There are double-hung windows with a one-over-one configuration, and horizontal sliding windows with one-by-one configuration. There is an open verandah with a shed roof supported with square wood posts and wood brackets. A door in the left gable-end gives access to the loft.

## Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Rinas Cabin include its:

- Mass, scale and form of one-storey log house;
- Medium-gable roof;



- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters;
- Projecting verges;
- Horizontal square log with notched corners;
- Mortar;
- Original window and door fenestrations;
- Double-hung window with one-over-one configuration;
- Sliding horizontal one-by-one window;
- Open verandah with shed roof supported by wood posts and wood brackets;
- Door in gable end to loft;
- Location at rear of yard, backing onto Drumm Creek.

**Sources:**

1. Hanon, Steve, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, Edmonton: Newest, 2013.

# HILLCREST MINE SITE

NE-18-7-3-W5

Hillcrest, Alberta



## Description of Historic Place

The Hillcrest Mine Site contains the concrete skeletons of several 1905 mining operation buildings, including the Engine House, Wash House, and Hoist. The buildings are located in a wooded area, on the side of the mountain, west and above the community of Hillcrest.

## Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Hillcrest Mine Site lies in its association with mining in the Crowsnest Pass; its association with the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, and its founder Charles Plummer Hill; in its design and construction; in its potential to reveal more information about the early mining process; and in its status as the landmark site of the largest industrial accident in Canada.

There is significance in the association of the resource with coal mining in the Crowsnest Pass. In 1873, Michael Phillipps travelled the Crowsnest Pass prospecting for gold. He did not locate any gold but, instead, found evidence of coal deposits. He sent his coal samples to geologist Dr. George M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada. Dawson, 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.” Charles Plummer Hill discovered a rich vein of coal in 1898.

Significance is also found in the site’s association with the C.P. Hill, and the mine company he founded. The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, and work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately. A spur line was built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Accustomed to hard physical work, Hill dug the first 200 feet into the mine himself. He hired six Ukrainian men to work beside him, cutting a road through the forest to the mine site. He was unable to pay them the \$2.25 a day promised until six months later when he received funding from his eastern Canadian backers. In the meantime, he fed them and housed them in shacks he had built. The type of coal found in the Hillcrest Mine is high in carbon, low in ash, and produces a high amount of heat suitable for operating steam powered locomotives. The CPR used this coal almost exclusively for passenger trains. After protracted negotiations Hill sold the mine in 1910, retaining less than majority interest, to an ownership group. In 1910, William Hutchinson took over as surveyor-engineer at the mine, and soon after began to expand the operation. The following year, a new power house was built to supply the mine and the town. Improvements to the mine operation

improved the quality of the product such that very little coal was rejected by the railway. By 1920, the mine employed 500 men, and was producing 250,000 tons of coal a year. In 1938, the companies operating the Hillcrest Mine and Mohawk Mine at Maple Leaf merged. Late the following year the company announced the closing the Hillcrest Mine and, in April 1940, the entrance to the mine was sealed.

There is significance for the resource as the site of the largest industrial accident in Canada. On June 19<sup>th</sup>, 1914 disaster struck the Hillcrest Mine. Of the 237 miners who entered the mine that morning, only 48 would survive a devastating explosion. An inquiry concluded the blast was from methane gas which had built up in the mine, subsequently stirring up coal dust which exploded at least once, and possibly twice. Mine Engineer William Hutchinson was only senior mine management person who was not killed, unconscious, or who could be immediately located to begin the rescue. He entered the mine and was overcome by the poisonous fumes and barely escaped with his life. When the first bodies were pulled from the mine, mounted police had to force back the women and children who rushed forward to see if their husbands, fathers, sons, were among the dead. Overwhelmed by the number of bodies, local undertaker T.W. Davies asked for, and received, assistance from undertakers from Cranbrook to Lethbridge. He ordered train car loads of coffins from Winnipeg and Calgary as local miners could not make enough to meet the demand.

Significance is also found in the design and construction of the concrete buildings on the mine site. There are the concrete skeletal remains of three buildings. The Engine House supplied power to the mine, and the community of Hillcrest Mines, located down the slope and east of the mine. The building is a long rectangular shaped structure with thick concrete walls, and a concrete gable end on the west end. There are concrete pads on the interior floor which at one time supported heavy pieces of equipment. On the south side exterior is a half-wall for a bunker which held coal for firing the boiler in the Engine House. To the west of the building are the remains of the Wash House. South and across the road from these two structures are the remains of the Hoist House which sits in front of the gradual slope where the number one mine entrance was once located.

The Hillcrest Mine Site retains the ability to provide more information about the process of mining in the early 1900s in the Crowsnest Pass. There were two more mine entrances located across the creek to the west with associated mining structures. The entire area is overgrown with trees and shrubs covering many of the structures and the mine entrances.

The mine site is a physical landmark in the Crowsnest Pass, but also has significance in the industrial history of Alberta and Canada as the site of the worst industrial accident in Canada.

## Character-Defining Elements

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

### Engine House

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey poured in-place concrete structure;
- Concrete walls, with steel re-enforcing;
- Concrete gable on west side, with circular ventilation hole;
- Steel frames and trim for windows and door fenestrations;
- Concrete bunker on south side for storing coal;
- Location on bench 75-meters above Hillcrest; and
- Proximity to related mine structures.

### Wash House

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey poured in-place concrete structure;

- Concrete walls, with steel re-enforcing;
- Location on bench 75-meters above Hillcrest; and
- Proximity to related mine structures.

#### Hoist House

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey poured in-place concrete structure;
- Concrete walls, with steel re-enforcing;
- Location on bench 75-meters above Hillcrest; and
- Proximity to related mine structures.

#### Sources:

1. Hanon, Steve, *The Devil's Breath: The Story of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914*, Edmonton: Newest, 2013.
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](http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=6667).
4. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society (Canada), *Crowsnest and Its People*, Coleman, AB: Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, 1979.
5. Cousins, Wm. James, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, Calgary: The Historic Trails Society of Alberta, 1951.
6. Buckley, Karen, *Danger, Death and Disaster: In the Crowsnest Pass Mines 1902-1928*, Calgary: University of Alberta Press, 2014.







RESOURCE  
EVALUATIONS  
AND  
STATEMENTS OF  
INTEGRITY

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Hillcrest**

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# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## George Pounder Residence

22833 6 AVENUE  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>George Pounder residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Old Lindermann Residence</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 1-2; 25; 51505</b>
<b>Description</b>	The
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. During a strike at all the mines in 1907, Hill used the time to continue planning the layout of the town, and to prepare a brochure promoting both the mine and the townsite. He established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. George Pounder owned two of the original lots adjacent to Drumm Creek.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with residential development in the community; in its associations with Hillcrest miner George Pounder; and for its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	c1910 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood frame house;</li> <li>• High gable roof;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with plain fascia and frieze;</li> <li>• Double-hung windows with two-over-two lites;</li> <li>• Rear wing with shed roof;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rear enclosed porch with shed roof;</li> <li>• Open rail verandah with shed roof supported by square wood posts;</li> <li>• Wood trim on window and door openings;</li> <li>• Shiplap siding;</li> <li>• Plywood sheets on rear porch;</li> <li>• Location in residential district, backing onto Drumm Creek;</li> <li>• Setback from public sidewalk..</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>George Pounder Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Hillcrest United Church

22618 7 AVENUE  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Hillcrest United Church</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Hillcrest Methodist Church</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 14-15; 41; 5150S</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Hillcrest United Church is a 1910, one-storey church with a high-gable roof, and projecting eaves and verges. The steeple at the front of the roof has louvered vents on all sides, and is topped with a cross. The church is located on the north side of Hillcrest in a residential district.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	Soon after coal mining began in the Crowsnest Pass, several religious denominations began looking to be established in the district. A Methodist mission came from Pincher Creek in 1900, and by 1905 services were being held in five mining camps. It was not until 1913 that the church acquired property in Hillcrest for a building.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Hillcrest United Church lies in its association with the development of religious activities in Hillcrest; with the Methodist and United Churches; with the design and construction of the church; and as a landmark in the community.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1910 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>  <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood frame church;</li> <li>• High gable roof;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with plain fascia and plain frieze;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with plain fascia, plain soffit, and plain frieze;</li> <li>• Steeple on roof, with vents on all sides, and topped with cross;</li> <li>• Shiplap on main building, and wide clapboard on rear annex;</li> <li>• Corner boards;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Enclosed front porch with high gable roof;</li> <li>• Original interior nave;</li> <li>• Location on a corner lot in a residential district; and</li> <li>• Setback from public street.</li> </ul>



Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>■ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>■ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Statement of Integrity	<p>The <b>Hillcrest United Church</b> 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"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## John Brown Residence

22614 8 AVENUE  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>John Brown Residence</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Drinnan Residence</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 21; 42; 0813839</b>
<b>Description</b>	The John Brown Residence is a c1910, two storey, wood frame building with a low-gable roof with pediments in the gable ends. The enclosed front porch wraps around one side of the house, with a half-hip roof on the front portion, and a shed roof on the side. The building is located on a large lot near the north entrance to Hillcrest.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1911, the company built in town a two-storey office building, two-storey general manager's home, and another two-storey house on one side of Main Street. On an adjacent street three two-bedroom cottages were built for office staff.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the John Brown Residence lies in its association with the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company; with mine manager John Brown; and for its design and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	c1910 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></li> </ul> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale and form of two-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Low gable roof with projecting verges and eaves;</li> <li>• Pediment on verges;</li> <li>• Enclosed verandah on front with hip roof, and left side with shed roof;</li> <li>• Enclosed porch on rear with shed roof, and returned eave;</li> <li>• Exterior brick fire place chimney;</li> <li>• Cut stone finish on south foundation;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Location on large lot in residential district; and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setback from public sidewalk..</li> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>John Brown Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Cruickshank and Burnett Building

22705 8 AVENUE  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cruickshank and Burnett Building</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Halton &amp; Moser</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 7-9; 35; 5150S</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Cruickshank and Burnett building is a 1912, two-storey wood frame building, with a wood cornice along the parapet. While the lower portion is stucco clad, the upper portion is mostly shiplap, with wood planks used in a decorative vertical and diagonal patterns in the space below the cornice. The building is located near the north end of the main commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Cruickshank and Burnett building lies in its association with retail development in Hillcrest; with several prominent business owners; and with its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1912 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>  <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of two-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Wood cornice with wood brackets;</li> <li>• Sided with vertical plank, shiplap, stucco, vertical metal sheeting;</li> <li>• Corner boards;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Fixed and hinged window mechanisms;</li> <li>• Large display windows;</li> <li>• Wood trim on window and door openings;</li> <li>• Location on large lot on commercial street; and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk.</li> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Cruickshank and Burnett Building</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Sam Shing Laundry

22714 8 AVENUE  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Sam Shing Laundry</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 22-23; 34; 9610807
<b>Description</b>	The Sam Shing Laundry is 1913 two-storey wood frame building with a Boomtown façade and a medium-gable roof. There is a one-storey wing on the left side with a shed-roof sloping to the left. It is located on the main commercial street in Hillcrest.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. Sam Shing moved his laundry from Frank in 1913, into this new building. A year later he bought out his landlord due in part to the brisk business from a nearby boarding house.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Sam Shing Laundry lies in its association with retail development in Hillcrest; and with its Boomtown style and construction.</p>
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1937 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <p><b>List:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale and form of two-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Boomtown façade with peak created by gable;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with plain fascia and soffit;</li> <li>• Projecting verges with plain fascia;</li> <li>• One-storey shed roof wing on left side;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Location mid-block on main commercial street;</li> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Sam Shing Laundry Building</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Hillcrest Trading Company

22718 8 AVENUE  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Hillcrest Trading Company</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 15; 34; 5150S</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Hillcrest Trading Company is a one-storey wood frame building, with a Boomtown façade which has a stepped parapet. There is a recessed entry with large, multi-lite display windows on either side. The building is located mid-block on the downtown commercial street.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1911, the company built in town a two-storey office building, two-storey general manager's home, and another two-storey house on one side of Main Street. Hill established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Hillcrest Trading Company lies in its association with retail development in Hillcrest; and with its Boomtown design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1921 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>  <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey wood frame building;</li> <li>• Boomtown Façade with stepped parapet;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves and verges;</li> <li>• Recessed entry with one-over-one display windows in recess;</li> <li>• Large two-over-two display windows on either side of entry;</li> <li>• Wood trim on doors and windows;</li> <li>• Finished stucco on front;</li> <li>• Scored parging in concrete block design;</li> <li>• Location on commercial street; and</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk.</li> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Hillcrest Trading Company</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## New Canada Cafe

22802 8 AVENUE  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>New Canada Cafe</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Hillcrest Cafe</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 19; 26; 5150S</b>
<b>Description</b>	The New Canada Café is a one-storey, stucco clad building with a gable parapet. It features quoins on both sides of the angled entry, and on the front building corners. The building is located at the south end of the main commercial street in Hillcrest.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1911, the company built in town a two-storey office building, two-storey general manager's home, and another two-storey house on one side of Main Street. Hill established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the New Canada Café lies in its association with commercial development in Hillcrest; and with the design and construction of the structure.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1921 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale and form of one-storey building;</li> <li>• Medium gable roof;</li> <li>• Boomtown façade with peak created by gable;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves and verges;</li> <li>• Entablature;</li> <li>• Angled corner entry;</li> <li>• Quoins on building corners and both sides of the entry;</li> <li>• Location on large corner lot; and</li> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk.</li> </ul>

<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>■ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>■ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>New Canada Café</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Cruickshank/Halton Residence

817 227 STREET  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cruickshank Resident</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Halton Residence</b>
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan: 16 PT 17; 35; 5150S</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes. In 1911, the company built in town a two-storey office building, two-storey general manager's home, and another two-storey house on one side of Main Street. On an adjacent street, three two-bedroom cottages were built for office staff.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with residential growth in Hillcrest; in its association with Cruickshank and Halton; and for its design and construction.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	1937 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-and-a-half-storey wood frame house;</li> <li>• Medium gable roof, with wood shingles</li> <li>• Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffit;</li> <li>• Pediment on verges;</li> <li>• Hip roof dormers on front and rear;</li> <li>• Exterior brick fire place chimney;</li> <li>• Enclosed verandah;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bay window to left of front;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Original wood trim on windows;</li> <li>• Location in residential district; and</li> <li>• Setback from public sidewalk.</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Cruickshank/Halton Residence</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Rinas Cabin

1138 231 STREET  
Hillcrest, AB



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Rinas Cabin</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> 13; 1; 1112409
<b>Description</b>	The Rinas Cabin is a one-storey, squared horizontal log structure with a medium-gable roof, projecting eaves and verges, with exposed rafters. It has both double-hung and horizontal sliding windows with wood trim. The cabin is located on a residential lot in southeast Hillcrest, backing onto Drumm Creek.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately with an 88-foot wide road built for the main street. A spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. A railway station was built at Hillcrest, which also served nearby Bellevue. During a strike at all the mines in 1907, Hill used the time to continue planning the layout of the town, and to prepare a brochure promoting both the mine and the townsite. He established prices for lots varying from \$400 for lots on the corners of Main Street to \$125 for corner lots on White Street, and \$100 for mid-block lots on White. <sup>103</sup> By 1910, the town site consisted of a hotel, store, one-room school, and several homes.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the lies in its association with residential development in Hillcrest; and with the design and construction of the log structure.
<b>Period of Significance</b>	???? to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <b>List:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale and form of one storey log house;</li> <li>• Medium gable roof;</li> <li>• Projecting eaves with exposed rafters;</li> <li>• Projecting verges;</li> <li>• Horizontal square log with notched corners;</li> </ul>

<sup>103</sup> Hanon, *The Devil's Breath*, 50.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mortar;</li> <li>• Original window and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Double-hung window with one-over-one configuration;</li> <li>• Sliding horizontal one-by-one window;</li> <li>• Open verandah with shed roof supported by wood posts and brackets;</li> <li>• Door in gable end to loft;</li> <li>• Location at rear of yard, backing onto Drumm Creek..</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The <b>Rinas Cabin</b> 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>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></li> <li>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></li> </ul>

# RESOURCE EVALUATION

## Hillcrest Mine Site

NE-18-7-3-W5

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, AB



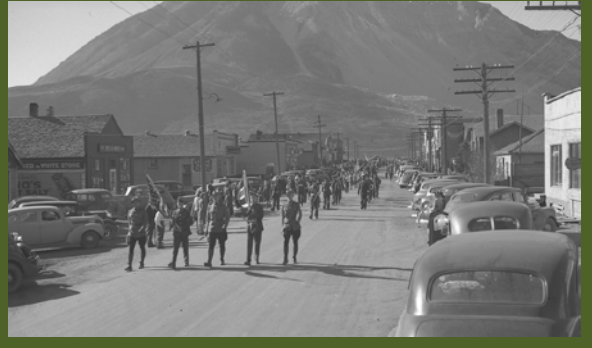
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Hillcrest Mine Site</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>Lot, Block, Plan:</b> NE-18-7-3-W5
<b>Description</b>	The Hillcrest Mine Site contains the concrete skeletons of several mining operation buildings, including the Engine House, Wash House, and Hoist. The buildings are located in a wooded area, on the side of the mountain, west and above the community of Hillcrest.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></li> <li>■ <b>D. Information Potential</b></li> <li>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Context Statement</b>	The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was formed in January 1905, seven years after Charles Plummer Hill first discovered a rich vein of coal. Work on the mine, and the company-owned townsite, began immediately and a spur line was also built to connect the mine with the Canadian Pacific rail line. Accustomed to hard physical work, Hill dug the first 200 feet into the mine himself. He hired six Ukrainian men to work beside him cutting a road through the forest to the mine site. He was unable to pay them the \$2.25 a day promised until six months later when he received funding from his eastern Canadian backers. In the meantime he fed them, and housed them in shacks he had built. The type of coal found in the Hillcrest Mine, is high in carbon, low in ash, and produces a high amount of heat suitable for operating steam powered locomotives. The CPR used this coal almost exclusively for passenger trains. After protracted negotiations Hill sold the mine in 1910, retaining less than majority interest, to an ownership group. In 1910, William Hutchinson took over as surveyor-engineer at the mine, and soon after began to expand the operation. The following year, a new power house was built to supply the mine and the town. Improvements to the mine operation improved the quality of the product such that very little coal was rejected by the railway. By 1920, the mine employed 500 men, and was producing 250,000 tons of coal a year. On June 19 <sup>th</sup> , 1914 disaster struck the Hillcrest Mine. Of the 237 miners who entered the mine that morning, only 48 would survive a devastating explosion. An inquiry concluded the blast was from methane gas which had built up in the mine, subsequently stirring up coal dust which exploded at least once, and possibly twice. The mine reopened, but disaster struck again on September 19, 1926, when a rock fall igniting methane gas killing the only two men who were in the mine. Production resumed a month later. In 1938, the companies operating the Hillcrest Mine and Mohawk Mine at Maple Leaf merged. Late the following year the company announced the closing the Hillcrest Mine and, in April 1940, the entrance to the mine was sealed.
<b>Municipal Significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Style/Type/Method of Construction</li> <li>○ Work of a Master</li> <li>○ High Artistic Value</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Explain:</b> The municipal heritage value of the Hillcrest Mine Site lies in its association with mining in the Crowsnest Pass; its association with the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, and its founder Charles Plummer Hill; for its design and construction; for its potential to reveal more information about the early mining process; and as a the landmark site of the largest industrial accident in Canada.</p>

Period of Significance	1905 to present
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No </p> <p>List:</p> <p><b>Engine House</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey poured in-place concrete structure;</li> <li>• Concrete walls, with steel re-enforcing;</li> <li>• Concrete gable on west side, with circular ventilation hole;</li> <li>• Steel frames and trim for windows and door fenestrations;</li> <li>• Concrete bunker on south side for storing coal;</li> <li>• Location on bench 75-meters above Hillcrest; and</li> <li>• Proximity to related mine structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Wash House</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey poured in-place concrete structure;</li> <li>• Concrete walls, with steel re-enforcing;</li> <li>• Location on bench 75-meters above Hillcrest; and</li> <li>• Proximity to related mine structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hoist House</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass, scale, and form of one-storey poured in-place concrete structure;</li> <li>• Concrete walls, with steel re-enforcing;</li> <li>• Location on bench 75-meters above Hillcrest; and</li> <li>• Proximity to related mine structures.</li> </ul>
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure is on its original location.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The exterior design of the structure has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> Its association with its environment has not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original exterior materials have not changed.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.</li> </ul>
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or</li> <li>▪ A representative of the work of a master, or</li> <li>▪ Having high artistic value</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>D. Information Potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Statement of Integrity	<p>The <b>Hillcrest Mine Site</b> 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</p>

	deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process</li></ul>







## SOURCES

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Bellevue and Hillcrest**

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## SOURCES

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## Internet Resources

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[www.crowsnest.bc.ca](http://www.crowsnest.bc.ca)

[www.crowsnestheritage.ca/](http://www.crowsnestheritage.ca/)

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[www.ucalgary.ca/applied\\_history/tutor/calgary/worldwar2.html](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/worldwar2.html)

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Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaques, "Barbour Pharmacy," "Bellevue Café," "Bellevue Inn,"

"Bellevue Motors", "Bellevue Union Bank", "Sam Shing Laundry", "Burnett Cruickshank Building", "Hillcrest Trading Company", "New Canada Café."

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

Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "Ranching."

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

## Personal Communications

Alexander Dean, owner of Pagaili Store.

Ian McKenzie, owner of Hillcrest United Church Residence.

Dinat Pozzi, owner of Pozzi Residence.

Silvio Talarico, owner of Talarico Residence.





## APPENDIX

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MUNICIPALITY OF  
CROWSNEST PASS

**Bellevue and Hillcrest**

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## HISTORICAL TITLE SEARCHES

Historical title searches were undertaken for the following properties. Due to the quantity of pages, copies of the historic title searches are included with the Municipality's copy of the heritage surveys for these particular sites:

### 1. Bellevue Log Cabin

Plan 7242I, Block 16, Lot 5,6, 7, and east half of lot 8

### 2. Rinas Cabin

Plan 1112409, Block 1, Lot 14

### 3. Pozzi Residence

Plan 6429CT, Lot 3

### 4. Zolli Residence

Plan 6099AQ, Block 23, Lot 19 and 20

### 5. Alberta Provincial Police Barracks

Plan 6099AQ, Block 17, Lot 3

### 6. George Pounder Residence

Plan 5150S, Block 25, Lots 1 and 2

### 7. Talarico Residence

Plan 6099AQ, Block 14, Lot 1

### 8. West Canadian Collieries

#### Boarding House

Plan 6099AQ, Block 19, Lot 9

### 9. Dr. Key Residence

Plan 6828EO, Block 14, Lot 17

# SAMPLE PUBLICITY

## Open House #1

Join Us!

# openhouse

**Saturday,  
June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
12 noon – 2 PM**  
Full Moon Adventure Co.  
Bellevue  
2419 – 213 Street

Learn about the


Heritage  
Inventory Project

View the historic sites!  
Share your memories!  
Identify what you value about  
the heritage of Bellevue,  
Hillcrest, and Passburg areas!





Volunteer to help!





---


Questions?  
Fred Bradley  
403-563-5353  
bradleyf@telusplanet.net




Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory  
Phase III


















Community Design Strategies Inc.





Community Design Strategies Inc.



## Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project – Phase Three

# here's an update

**Saturday,  
June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
12 noon – 2 PM**  
Full Moon Adventure Co.  
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Learn about the

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View the historic sites!  
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the heritage of Bellevue,  
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Volunteer to help!

---

Questions?  
Fred Bradley  
403-563-5353  
bradleyf@telusplanet.net

Since 2013, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass completed two phases of its Inventory Project that helped identify properties in Coleman and west to the provincial boundary, as well as Blairmore and Frank, with historic/heritage value and potential for formal municipal designation as a significant historic place within the community. Earlier this year, Phase III of the Inventory was launched to undertake the same process in Bellevue, Hillcrest, and Passburg areas. A preliminary list of commercial and residential properties has been identified for Phase III, and an Open House will be held on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015 in Bellevue.

A Heritage Inventory is a record of significant historic sites in a community. This project will assist in the preservation and protection of such historic resources, increase public interest in local history and conservation, and encourage future designations of local heritage resources. It is important to note, however, that being listed on this Heritage Inventory is entirely voluntary and will add no additional planning or legal restrictions to the property.


The Municipality's Heritage Advisory Board, along with consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc., have now identified a preliminary list of 69 commercial and residential properties for further examination and research. We now need to gather more information and input, from the property owners and the community at large, to assist us with creating a short list of properties to be included in the final Heritage Inventory Project listing.

This Open House provides the opportunity to see displays of all the sites on the preliminary list that are being considered for the Phase III Heritage Inventory. Municipal staff, Community Design Strategies Inc., and Alberta Culture staff are ready to answer any questions regarding the Heritage Inventory, as well as the process of formal historic designations and potential funding sources for designated heritage properties.

**Thank you for attending, and please make sure you:**

1. Sign in...It is important we know how many attended today.
2. View the site posters, and if you know the history of any of the buildings...grab a team member so we can record your knowledge and memories.
3. Using the red dots provided, place one dot on every site you feel should be included in this Heritage Inventory Project...this is called DOTMOCRACY.
4. Respond to questions about why you value your heritage in Bellevue, Hillcrest, and the Passburg areas.
5. If you want to actively participate in the process, sign up for one of the volunteer opportunities.
6. Enjoy refreshments and talk with the staff from the town, the province, or CDS Inc.

THANK YOU FOR SPENDING SOME TIME WITH US!



MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS  
PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE

HERITAGE INVENTORY PROJECT  
LAUNCH OF PHASE III

Saturday, June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
12 noon – 2:00 P.M.  
FULL MOON ADVENTURE COMPANY  
2419 – 213 STREET, BELLEVUE

The Municipality of Crowstest Pass is pleased to announce the launch of its third Heritage Inventory Project. Phase I focussed on Coleman, and the area west to the provincial border. Phase II focussed on both commercial and residential properties in Frank and Blairmore. Phase III will now focus on Bellevue, Hillcrest, and Passburg areas to identify properties with historic/heritage value, and potential for formal municipal designation as a Historic Place.

As the initial step in this 2015 project, the Crowstest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board and heritage consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc., have identified a preliminary list of approximately 69 sites that may qualify for final listing on the Phase III Heritage Inventory, and... this is where you come in!

The public is invited to attend this Open House to learn about the Phase III 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 historical 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 the Bellevue, Hillcrest, and Passburg areas.

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. Representation from the Municipal Historic Resources Board and the Heritage Advisory Committee, from our heritage consultant Community Design Strategies Inc., and from Alberta Culture's Heritage Conservation Advisory Services will be on hand to answer questions regarding the Heritage Inventory, the process of formal historic designations, and potential funding sources for designated heritage properties.

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowstest Pass at (403) 562-8833 [jenny.wong@crowstestpass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crowstestpass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net).

We look forward to seeing you there!



Invitation to Open House  
Crowstest Pass Heritage Inventory Project  
Launch of Phase II

Dear Property Owner,

The Municipality of Crowstest Pass is launching the second phase of its Heritage Inventory Project. A Heritage Inventory is a record of significant historic sites in a community. This project will assist in the preservation and protection of such historic resources, increase public interest in local history and conservation, and encourage future designation of local heritage resources. The first phase included Coleman and the area west to the provincial border. The second phase focusses on Blairmore and Frank. The purpose is to identify properties with historic/heritage value, and potential for formal municipal designation as a Historic Place.

To kick-off Phase II, the Crowstest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board has generated a preliminary list of both commercial and residential properties in Blairmore and Frank that may have potential for inclusion in the Heritage Inventory. Of the 65 properties identified, only 35 properties will be included in the final Heritage Inventory Project listing. Therefore, it's important to gain a sense of owner interest in participating in this Heritage Inventory, and thus our reason for contacting you.

**You have been sent this letter because the Municipal Historic Resource Board believes your property may be of historic interest.**

**It should be noted that being listed on this Heritage Inventory will add no additional planning or legal restrictions to your property and does not result in the designation of your property.**

As a property owner of one of these potential historic sites, you are invited to attend an Open House to learn about the project and the benefits designation.

The Open House is:

**April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014, at the Elks Hall in Blairmore, Drop-in anytime between 4pm – 8pm.**

The Open House will have displays of all sites on the preliminary list being considered for the Phase II Heritage Inventory. The results from Phase I will also be available as an example of the work to be undertaken this year. Members from the Crowstest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board, Community Design Strategies Inc., Alberta Culture and the Municipality will be on hand to answer questions regarding the Heritage Inventory, as well as to discuss the process of formal historic designation, and potential funding sources for designated Heritage properties.

In addition, the Open House will be an opportunity for the consultants to gather more information and input from property owners who are keen to be a part of this project. Your participation, and any information on the history of your building, will assist us in creating a short list of properties to be included in the final Heritage Inventory Project.

We hope you will attend this event, and we look forward to meeting with you and learning about your building. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact either Municipality of Crowstest Pass Development Officer Ken Bourdeau (403) 562-2218 [development@crowstestpass.com](mailto:development@crowstestpass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net).

Municipality of Crowstest Pass Heritage Inventory Project Phase III

Open House

Saturday, June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

FULL MOON ADVENTURE COMPANY  
2419 – 213 STREET, BELLEVUE  
12 noon – 2:00 p.m.

To launch the Phase III Heritage Inventory Project, the Crowstest Pass Municipal Historic Resources 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 Crowstest Pass in general. While Phase I focussed on Coleman, and the area west to the provincial border, and Phase II focussed on Blairmore and Frank, Phase III will focus on Bellevue, Hillcrest, and Passburg areas. 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 Municipal Historic Resources Board, CDS Inc. 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 Crowstest Pass.

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowstest Pass at (403) 562-8833 [jenny.wong@crowstestpass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crowstestpass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net).

We look forward to seeing you there!

Open House #2

Join Us!


openhouse

**Thursday,  
October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
3 PM – 7 PM  
Senior's Centre  
Bellevue  
2413 – 213 Street**

**Heritage Inventory Project**

Come view and comment on the 36 site surveys, draft Statements of Significance, and a thematic historical overview of the context of heritage in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and their mine sites!



Learn about our history!




**Questions?**  
Fred Bradley  
403-563-5353  
bradleyf@telusplanet.net

**Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project**  
**Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas**






Municipality of Crowsnest Pass

Heritage Inventory Project – Phase Three

here's an update

**Thursday,  
October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
3 PM – 7 PM  
Senior's Centre  
Bellevue  
2413 – 213 Street**

**Heritage Inventory Project**

Come view and comment on the 36 site surveys, draft Statements of Significance, and a thematic historical overview of the context of heritage in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and their mine sites!

Learn about our history!

Since 2013, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass completed two phases of its Inventory Project that helped identify properties in Coleman and west to the provincial boundary, as well as Blairmore and Frank, with historic/heritage value and potential for formal municipal designation as a significant historic place within the community. In June 2015 the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass launched Phase III of its Heritage Inventory Project which is concentrating on commercial, institutional, and residential properties in Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas. A Places of Interest List (POIL) of 36 properties have been identified for Phase III, all of which will be on display at the October 29<sup>th</sup> Open House from 3:00 PM to 7:00 PM.


Public input at the first Open House, held on June 20<sup>th</sup>, exhibited 69 properties that were initially viewed as having potential for inclusion on the Phase III Heritage Inventory. Through a Dotmocracy exercise, the public identified which properties they felt contained historic/heritage value and should be considered for the inventory. From this outcome, members of the Municipal Historic Resources Board and our heritage consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc. (CDS Inc.) identified 40 priority sites that were then evaluated based on guidelines developed by Alberta Culture and Tourism's Heritage Division. The evaluation helped reduce the number of properties to a maximum of 36 for inclusion in the Phase III Heritage Inventory, and potential municipal designation as a Historic Place.

The Bellevue and Hillcrest Context Papers are now in draft form, and heritage surveys for 36 of these properties have been completed. Draft Statements of Significance (SoS) that describe the heritage value and character-defining elements of these historic properties have also been prepared.

Property owners and members of the general public are invited to review the context papers, the heritage surveys and the draft Statements of Significance at the Open House. Members of the Municipal Heritage Board, and the consultants from CDS Inc. who prepared the surveys and SoSs, will be present to answer any questions regarding the Heritage Inventory Project, the municipal designation process, or other elements about conserving and preserving heritage properties. In addition, as you review the material you input is very important to ensure accuracy of content, so please come and join us.

**Questions?**  
Fred Bradley  
403-563-5353  
bradleyf@telusplanet.net

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass at (403) 563-5333 [jenny.wong@crownsnestpass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crownsnestpass.com) or Marinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds@telus.net](mailto:cds@telus.net).



**THANK YOU FOR SPENDING SOME TIME WITH US!**



**NEWSLETTER NOTICE**

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project Phase III

Open House

Thursday, October 29, 2015

Senior's Centre, Bellevue

3:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

As part of the Phase III Heritage Inventory Project, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Historic Resources Board is hosting a second open house to provide an opportunity for residents to learn more about the properties that are included in this year's project. While Phase I focussed on Coleman, and the area west to the provincial border, and Phase II focussed on Blaimore and Frank, Phase III has focused on Bellevue, and Hillcrest and Passburg areas. Heritage surveys, draft Statements of Significance, and draft context papers that give a brief thematic history of Bellevue and Hillcrest, will be on display for you to view, read, and comment on. The format will be on a come and go basis, with no formal presentation or program scheduled. Representatives from the Historic Resources Board, Municipal staff, and CDS Inc. consultants will be on hand to answer your questions. We hope residents will find time in their calendars to drop by, and help us ensure accuracy with regard to the history of each property included in this year's Heritage Inventory.

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass at (403) 562-8833 [jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net).

We look forward to seeing you there!

**MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS  
PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE****HERITAGE INVENTORY PROJECT  
PHASE III – Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas****Thursday, October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015****3:00 P.M. – 7:00 P.M.****SENIOR'S CENTRE  
2413 – 213 STREET, BELLEVUE**

In June 2015 the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass launched Phase III of its Heritage Inventory Project which is concentrating on commercial, institutional, and residential properties in Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas.

Public input at the first Open House, held on June 20<sup>th</sup>, exhibited 69 properties that were initially viewed as having potential for inclusion on the Phase III Heritage Inventory. Through a Dotmocracy exercise, the public identified which properties they felt contained historic/heritage value and should be considered for the Inventory. From this outcome, members of the Municipal Historic Resources Board and our heritage consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc. (CDS Inc.) identified 40 priority sites that were then evaluated based on guidelines developed by Alberta Culture and Tourism's Heritage Division. The evaluation helped reduce the number of properties to a maximum of 36 for inclusion in the Phase III Heritage Inventory, and potential municipal designation as a Historic Place.

The Bellevue and Hillcrest Context Papers are now in draft form, and heritage surveys for 36 of these properties have been completed. Draft Statements of Significance (SoS) that describe the heritage value and character-defining elements of these historic properties have also been prepared.

Property owners and members of the general public are invited to review the context papers, the heritage surveys and the draft Statements of Significance at the Open House. Members of the Municipal Heritage Board, and the consultants from CDS Inc. who prepared the surveys and SoS, will be present to answer any questions regarding the Heritage Inventory Project, the municipal designation process, or other elements about conserving and preserving heritage properties. In addition, as you review the material you input is very important to ensure accuracy of content, so please come and join us.

This Open House will be an informal walk-in and review for your convenience and leisure. For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass at (403) 562-8833 [jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net).

We look forward to seeing you there!

**Municipality of Crowsnest Pass  
2015 Heritage Inventory Project Phase III  
Open House**

Thursday, October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015

3:00 P.M. – 7:00 P.M.

**SENIOR'S CENTRE  
2413 – 213 STREET, BELLEVUE****(For PUBLIC FORUM PAGE)**

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is pleased to announce a second Open House for Phase III of the Heritage Inventory Project (HIP). Phase I focussed on residential and commercial buildings in Coleman, and the area west to the provincial border. Phase II focussed on Frank and Blaimore. Phase III is focussing on Bellevue, Hillcrest, and the Hillcrest and Passburg mine sites and has identified properties with historic/heritage value, and potential for formal municipal designation as a Historic Place.

Public input at the first Open House held on June 20<sup>th</sup> exhibited 69 properties that were initially viewed as having potential for inclusion on the Phase III Heritage Inventory. Through a Dotmocracy exercise, the public identified which properties they felt contained historic/heritage value and should be considered for the Inventory. This exercise also assisted members of the Municipal Historic Resources Board, and our heritage consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc. (CDS Inc.), to identify 40 priority sites that were then evaluated based on guidelines developed by Alberta Culture and Tourism's Heritage Division that help assess eligibility and historic significance. The evaluation helped reduce the required number of sites to a maximum of 36 for inclusion in the Phase III Heritage Inventory, and potential municipal designation as a Historic Place.

CDS Inc. has now surveyed the 36 sites, and have also completed Statements of Significance that identify the value and important "character defining elements" of each property, and which are required in order for a property to be listed on the Alberta Register of Historic Places. Context papers for Bellevue and Hillcrest have also been drafted to provide a brief thematic overview of the history of each community. The final report, including the list of properties and their associated Statements of Significance, will be presented to Crowsnest Pass Municipal Town Council later this year.

For more information about the guidelines used by CDS Inc. for evaluating properties, please click here (<http://culture.alberta.ca/heritage-and-museums/programs-and-services/municipal-heritage/>). To view historic resources currently on Alberta's Registry, please visit: (<https://hermis.alberta.ca/arhp/>)

Once a building has been evaluated and a draft Statement of Significance has been prepared, it may be eligible for designation as a Municipal Designated Resource (<http://culture.alberta.ca/heritage-and-museums/programs-and-services/historic-places-research-and-designation/>), should the owner(s) wish to pursue that option. Such designations legally protect the resource and open channels for provincial funding for certain types of repairs, subject to meeting all required criteria and approvals.

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass at (403) 562-8833 [jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net).

We look forward to seeing you there!

Open House #2

Join Us!

openhouse

**Wednesday  
December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015  
4 PM – 8 PM**  
MDM Community Centre  
Room #13  
2802 – 222 Street, Bellevue



Heritage  
Inventory Project


We are done! Come view the results of the site surveys, draft Statements of Significance, and a thematic historical overview of the heritage context in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and their mine sites!

Learn about our history!









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Questions?  
Fred Bradley  
403-563-5353  
bradleyf@telusplanet.net




Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project  
Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas



Community Design Strategies Inc.



CROWSNEST PASS

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass

Heritage Inventory Project – Phase Three

here's an update

**Wednesday  
December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015  
4 PM – 8 PM**  
MDM Community Centre  
Room #13  
2413 – 213 Street, Bellevue



Heritage  
Inventory Project

We are done! Come view the results of the site surveys, draft Statements of Significance, and a thematic historical overview of the heritage context in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and their mine sites!

Learn about our history!

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Questions?  
Fred Bradley  
403-563-5353  
bradleyf@telusplanet.net

In June 2015 the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass launched Phase III of its Heritage Inventory Project concentrating on commercial, institutional, and residential properties in Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas.


Public input at the first Open House, held on June 20<sup>th</sup>, exhibited 69 properties and assisted members of the Municipal Historic Resource Board and our heritage consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc. (CDS Inc.) to identify 40 priority sites to evaluate based on guidelines developed by Alberta Culture and Tourism's Heritage Division. The evaluation helped reduce the number of properties to a maximum of 35 for inclusion in the Phase III Heritage Inventory, and potential municipal designation as a Historic Place.

The second Open House, held on October 29<sup>th</sup> provided property owners and the general public to view the Phase 2 Context Papers the focussed on Bellevue and Hillcrest, heritage surveys for all these properties, as well as draft Statements of Significance (SoS) that describe the historic significance of these properties.

Since then, the consultants have compiled an extensive Heritage Survey and a DRAFT Final Heritage Inventory Report reviewing the process that was undertaken, including 35 revised Statements of Significance, the assessment and evaluation for each site, as well as recommended future steps in helping to proceed through to a Municipal Heritage Management Plan. The Municipal Historic Resource Board provided comments and revisions, and the Report was presented to Council on the evening of December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015.

Today, please review the results of the Heritage Inventory – Phase III, read the Statements of Significance, and view the DRAFT Final Report. The consulting team and members of the Municipal Historic Resource Board are available today to hear your comments.

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass at (403) 562-8833 [jenny.wong@crownsnestpass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crownsnestpass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds\\_inc@telus.net](mailto:cds_inc@telus.net).



THANK YOU FOR COMING THIS EVENING!  
CONSERVING OUR HERITAGE PLACES NEEDS YOUR PARTICIPATION!



## NEWSLETTER NOTICE

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project Phase III

Open House

Wednesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

MDM Community Centre – Room #13

2802 – 222 Street, Bellevue

4:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

As part of the Phase III Heritage Inventory Project, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Historic Resources Board is hosting a third open house to provide an opportunity for property owners and members of the general public to review the results of the project that will be on display in the form of the final survey of the historic properties and the final report, which contains the context papers and the final draft Statements of Significance for the 35 properties that were chosen based on the province's evaluation criteria. Members of the Municipal Heritage Board, and the consultants from CDS Inc. who prepared the surveys, the Context Papers, the Statements of Significance and the final report will be present to answer any questions regarding the Heritage Inventory Project, the municipal designation process, or other elements about conserving and preserving heritage properties. In addition, as you review the material your input is very important to ensure accuracy of content so please come and join us and provide us with feedback.

This Open House will be an informal walk-in and review for your convenience and leisure. For further details about this Open House, please contact either Jenny Wong, Development Officer, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass at (403) 562-8833 [jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com) or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net).

We look forward to seeing you there!

## DRAFT GENERIC LETTER TO PROPERTY OWNERS

November....., 2015

Dear Property Owner:

**Re: Invitation to the Heritage Inventory Project Open House**  
**Wednesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.**  
**MDM Community Centre, Room #13**  
**2802 – 222 Street, Bellevue**

You are formally invited to join us at the third and final Open House for the Heritage Inventory Project – Phase 3, focusing on the Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas, on Wednesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, from 4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. at the MDM Community Centre.

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is in its final stages of the Phase 3 Heritage Inventory Project, focusing on commercial, institutional, and residential properties in the Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas. The purpose of this project is to identify heritage properties that significantly contributed to, and are representative of, the history of the Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg region. Such properties are valued for their influences on local and regional history and have been added to the Municipality's Heritage Inventory, and could possibly be formally designated as a Municipal Historic Resource should the owner(s) be interested in pursuing that option.

All property owners whose buildings form part of this Phase 3 Heritage Inventory were invited to a second Open House held on October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015. The four-hour informal come-and-go session provided property owners, such as yourself, with the opportunity to review the Statement of Significance specific to their building, heritage surveys specific to each building, and the Bellevue and Hillcrest Context Papers that outline the various themes of development within the area, and how such historic buildings as yours contribute to the region's history. The Statement of Significance of your property is attached for your information.

Property owners and members of the general public are now invited to review the results of the Phase 3 Heritage Inventory Project. The Open House will be a come-and-go event to accommodate everyone's varying schedules. Copies of the Phase 3 Final Report for the Heritage Inventory Project, as well as the reports for Phase 1 and 2, will be available for viewing along with the Phase 3 property surveys. Members of the Municipal Heritage Board, and consultants from CDS Inc. will be present to answer any questions regarding the Heritage Inventory Project, the municipal designation process, or other opportunities available to you if you wish to conserve and protect your heritage property. If you are unable to join us, a member of the Municipal Historic Resource board will be following up with you at your convenience.

For further details please contact Jenny Wong, Municipal Development Officer, at 403-563-5474, or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 [cds.inc@telus.net](mailto:cds.inc@telus.net)

Join  
Us!

openhouse

Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project Phase III

Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg areas



**Heritage Inventory Project**

Wednesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

4 PM – 8 PM

MDM Community Centre, Room #13

2802 – 222 Street, Bellevue

We are done! Come view the results of the site surveys, draft Statements of Significance, and a thematic historical overview of the heritage context in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and their mine sites! Learn about our history!

Questions? Contact Development Officer Jenny Wong at 403-563-5581 or [jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com](mailto:jenny.wong@crowstnepass.com)

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass  
2015 Heritage Inventory Project Phase III  
Open House

Wednesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

4:00 P.M. – 8:00 P.M.

MDM Community Centre – Room #13

2802 – 222 STREET, BELLEVUE

(For PUBLIC FORUM PAGE)

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is pleased to announce a third Open House for Phase III of the Heritage Inventory Project (HIP). Phase I focussed on residential and commercial buildings in Coleman, and the area west to the provincial border. Phase II focussed on Frank and Blairmore. Phase III is focussing on Bellevue, Hillcrest, and the Hillcrest and Passburg mine sites and has identified properties with historic/heritage value, and potential for formal municipal designation as a Historic Place.

Public input at the first Open House, held on June 20<sup>th</sup>, exhibited 69 properties and assisted members of the Municipal Historic Resource Board and our heritage consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc. (CDS Inc.) to identify 40 priority sites to evaluate based on guidelines developed by Alberta Culture and Tourism's Heritage Division. The evaluation helped reduce the number of properties to a maximum of 35 for inclusion in the Phase III Heritage Inventory, and potential municipal designation as a Historic Place.

The second Open House held on October 29<sup>th</sup> provided property owners and the general public to view the Phase 2 Context Papers focussed on Bellevue and Hillcrest, heritage surveys for all these properties, as well as draft Statements of Significance (SoS) that describe the historic significance of these properties.