



Heritage News

Discover Crowsnest Heritage

Issue #47 June 2017

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Co-Editors

Barb Koch, Isabel Russell and Ken Allred

A Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Project

If interested in submitting an article, news piece, or update, please send it to cnhnewsletter.ca

This issue features two major events in the Crowsnest Pass this summer, both of which centre around the 100th anniversary of the creation of the Alberta Provincial Police Force and the opening of the historic APP Police Barracks. Hence our feature article is an in depth analysis of the formation of the Alberta Provincial Police Force.

Doors Open and Heritage Festival is an annual event but the **Canada 150 Celebrations** are extra special, focusing around the opening of the APP Police Barracks; making it a bang-up event to mark Canada's 150th birthday. Mark them both on your calendars.

What's On This Summer?

Crowsnest Pass Museum - Hours 9-5, seven days a week

- **August 3 - 7:00-9:00 - Let Justice Be Done: The Alberta Provincial Police - Michael Gourlie, Curator, Provincial Archives of Alberta**
- **August 4 - 7:00 - Badges, Bootleggers & Bullets - The Heritage Youth Theatre Company**
- **August 4 - 7:00-9:00 - Lawmen of Prohibition - guided tour of APP Barracks, music, historical vignettes, and reception**
- **August 5 - 10:00 - 4:00 - 11th Annual Teddy Bear's Picnic**

- **Crowsnest Pass Public Art Gallery** - Mon- Thur: 10:00-3:00, Friday: 10:00-1:00 and 2:00 - 4:00; Weekends and Holidays 1:00-4:00
 - **June 17 - July 16 - “Painted Thoughts”** - Judy Trafford - opening reception
Saturday, June 17, 1:00-3:00
 - **July 22 - August 27 - “Interpreting Canada: An Artist’s Portrait”** - Curated by Sherry Chanin & Joni MacFarlane
 - **September 2 - October 1 - “VIBE”** - Melanie Morstad
- **Crowsnest Pass Public Art Gallery exhibit at Stone’s Throw Cafe**
 - **July 3-Aug.28 - Shelley & Tynan Groves** - mixed media paintings, collages and linocuts
 - **Aug. 28 - Oct 23 - Jennifer Blair - paintings**
- **Canada 150 Celebrations** - see full program on page 18
 - **June 29 - Official Exhibit Opening Parade** - Flumerfelt Park to APP Barracks
 - 7:00 PM - **John Wort Hannam** - Crowsnest Museum Grounds
 - **July 1 - 11:00 - Canada Day Parade** - Downtown Coleman
 - 5:00 - **Hog Heaven Pig Roast** - Crowsnest Museum Grounds
 - 8:00 - **Mike Maguire** - Crowsnest Museum Grounds
- **Doors Open and Heritage Festival - August 3-7** tentative Schedule at a Glance on page 19. Watch for final program @ <crowsnestheritage.ca>
- **Artist Studio Tours - August 5-6** - 10:00 - 4:00

History of the Alberta Provincial Police Barracks Building

A Provincial Historic Resource

7809- 18th Avenue – Coleman, Crowsnest Pass, Alberta

Fred Bradley

With the establishment of the townsite of Coleman and the need for police services, the Alberta Provincial Police Barracks building was constructed by the International Coke and Coal Company (ICC) in 1904. Originally the building's footprint mirrored that of a miner's cottage.



**Alberta Provincial Police Barracks Building – September 1922
(Crowsnest Museum Collection)**

In 1904, it was rented to the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) to serve as their barracks. In June of 1904, the NWMP became the Royal North West Mounted Police (RNWP) and the building served their needs until the formation of the Alberta Provincial Police (APP) in 1917, at which time the building lease was transferred to the APP.

At some point after 1911, a front addition was constructed to house a police office and additional living space. The building also included two jail cells in the north-west corner of the building.

In March of 1922, Constable Stephen Lawson, his wife Margaret, four daughters and one son, moved into the building. This building served as not only their home, but also as a police office and jail.

On September 21, 1922, Constable Lawson was murdered in front of the building after an altercation with bootlegger Emilio Picariello and Florence Lassandro. This was the most infamous rum running murder in Canadian history and resulted in the hanging of both Picariello and Lassandro for the crime. She was the first and last woman hanged in Alberta.

After the shooting, the building continued to be periodically occupied by both the Alberta Provincial Police and the local Town of Coleman police. However, with the opening of the new Courthouse in Blairmore in 1923, with its additional quarters for police officers, most of the APP activity was transferred to the Blairmore site. By 1924, there were no APP officers stationed at Coleman.

With the merging of the APP with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1932, the building ceased to be used for police services and was then refurbished and rented out by ICC as a private residence, and sometime later sold to private interests.

In the 1995, the building was acquired by the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass for tax arrears and due to its deteriorating condition was scheduled for demolition. Due to the actions of Gary Carpenter and Monica Field, who realized the history of the building, the building was saved from being bulldozed.

The building was acquired from the Municipality by Eric Letts in 1996, on the condition that it would be restored. Some efforts were made to rehabilitate the building and in 1998 it was sold to McDan Construction and remained unoccupied.

The Crowsnest Historical Society (CHS), knowing its historic significance, purchased the building on October 12, 2001 with the goal of restoring the building to house a major exhibit to tell the story of the Alberta Provincial Police; the Prohibition Era; the shooting of Constable Lawson; and the trial, sentencing and hanging of Emilio Picariello and Florence Lassandro.

In February of 2002, the Government of Alberta designated the building as a Provincial Historic Resource. <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4665-094>

Hirano and Heaton Architects of Lethbridge completed a Conservation Study in 2003, which detailed the work needed to restore and conserve the building.

CHS then started a fundraising campaign to secure the funds for the restoration of the building which coincided with the production of the Opera "Filumena" by the Calgary Opera and the Banff Centre in Calgary and Banff in 2003, and in Ottawa and Edmonton in 2005, as an Alberta Centennial event.

In 2009, a new foundation was constructed and the building was moved four feet four inches to the west to conform with provincial fire codes.

In 2012, the roof and chimneys were restored.



Photo Credit: Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resources Management, 2004

The 100th anniversary of the Alberta Provincial Police and Canada's 150th birthday occurring in 2017 became a major incentive for the CHS/Crowsnest Museum to move the project to completion.

In 2015, major fundraising commenced. Westwind Design Group of Calgary was hired in the spring of 2016 to design and fabricate the exhibit. Reimer Construction was contracted to build an extension and to restore the exterior of the building. Burroughs Building was awarded the contract to rehabilitate and restore the interior.



Restoration of Building as of June 4, 2017 (Fred Bradley Photo)

The restored building and exhibit will officially open to the public on Thursday, June 29th at 2:00 PM. The public is invited to attend. For more details go to www.appbarracks.com.

Major funding for the project was received through grants from: the Government of Canada (Canada 150 Community Infrastructure Program, National Cost Sharing Program for Heritage Places, and the Canada Cultural Spaces Fund Program); the Government of Alberta (Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, Community Initiative Program, and the Community Facility Enhancement

Program); the Community Foundation of Lethbridge and South West Alberta; Community Futures Crowsnest Pass and corporate and private donors.

The project organizers launched a Crowdfunding project in late May to complete the funding for the project. For further information go to www.appbarracks.com/lastrun.

Feature Article

Wisdom or Folly - The Creation of the Alberta Provincial Police

Sean Moir

Since 1874 the Mounted Police have enforced the laws of Canada in the part of the country we now call Alberta. This has transacted through a series of service contracts between the federal government and the province. Contracts were, and remain, necessary because the Mounted Police are a federal agency and policing in Canada is, according to our constitution, a “local” responsibility. Most people approved, and continue to approve, of this arrangement. While some have always advocated for local control over policing, some have rather naively expressed concerns that a provincial force, unlike the Mounted Police, could be more easily manipulated for political purposes.

Under such a contractual arrangement a compliment of members under the command of an assistant commissioner, report to the Alberta attorney general. It should be noted, the same assistant commissioner also reports to the Commissioner of the force, and thus, the federal government – this has proven to result in some interesting situations in the past. Over the years, this type of arrangement certainly benefitted the federal government, notably with respect to keeping tabs on those organizations thought to present challenges to the status quo: labour unions, “radical” political parties, various minority groups, and so forth.

If all these things are true, what transpired, and when, leading to a decision by the Alberta government to form its own police force – the Alberta Provincial Police (APP)?

On one level the answer is straightforward - some context leading up to the formation of the APP in early 1917: Canada found itself at war in August 1914, and the initial public support for the war effort was overwhelming. Young men, notably those from Britain or of British heritage, were eager to “join up”. The initial surge of volunteers far outstripped the military’s needs. This initial wave of enthusiasm for the war effort did not tail off until midway through 1916.

On April 1, 1915, the federal government and province of Alberta signed a new five-year policing contract to take effect in April 1916. During the summer of 1915, the provincial government polled Albertans on the question of prohibition – the “drys” (those in favour of banning the sale, possession and consumption of alcohol) won a solid majority. Leading up to, and immediately after the vote, senior Mounted Police officials expressed concern over their ability to enforce the pending legislation. Prohibition came into effect July 1, 1916. Shortly thereafter, at the request of the Mounted Police, the federal government informed provincial officials that they were cancelling the newly implemented 5-year policing contract.



Alberta Provincial Police marching on Hotel Macdonald site,,Edmonton, Alberta. [ca. 1917] wearing original design uniforms and pith style helmets, replaced in 1-2 years with breeches and tunic designed for riding horse. “Courtesy Glenbow Archives” NA-1328-66604

In short, the answer to the question of what happened is straightforward – the provincial government had no choice but to form its own police force.

There are, however, two competing theories about why the APP was formed: the first suggests that the Mounted Police were left without a suitable pool of recruits to maintain its strength as all young men were needed for the war effort; this circumstance was amplified by the addition of several national security responsibilities to the mandate of the police force at the outset of the war. The other theory argues the Mounted Police did not want to have anything to do with the enforcement of provincial legislation prohibiting the sale, possession and consumption of liquor – they viewed it as an untenable situation that would cause serious damage to their reputation, possibly leading to a broader review of their role and continued existence.

While there is no definitive evidence corroborating the arguments in support of one theory, this writer leans toward the latter – that the Mounted Police did not want to become entangled in a no-win situation attempting to enforce legislation that they believed would soon lose favour among the majority of Albertans. With respect to the latter, the police were “spot on”.

It is true that the war had depleted the ranks of the police;

It is true that the war had depleted the ranks of the police; this because the senior command permitted members to purchase their discharges so they could sign on with the Canadian Expeditionary Force or return to their homelands, notably Britain or France, and join those military forces. The decline in the number of members was advanced by the decision to not advertise for new recruits during the war – this was rooted in the belief that the police should not compete for the services of young men needed for the war effort.

The overall drop in volunteers for the military, notably after June 1916, was not a result of a lack of suitable recruits, rather a growing awareness among those in Canada about the horrendous circumstances soldiers faced at the front line. Accordingly, the apparent lack of available young men to serve in the Mounted Police is a misconception.

Over the years, Mounted Police recruiting standards have varied greatly. The chief determinant has always been the economy. One did not become a policeman to get rich. When times were good, and work was aplenty, recruiters had no choice but to lower their expectations; during difficult economic times, when jobs were scarce, the pool of candidates grew – for those out of work and in need of money, the notion of a free bed, clothes, 3-squares a day, a horse and kit, and regular pay seemed like a pretty good deal.

Had the police opted to advertise for recruits they would not have had any difficulty in raising the necessary complement to fulfill all of their duties. Let us remember, the number of individuals required by the police was several hundred, unlike the tens of thousands required by the military.

Commencing in the spring and summer of 1916, the police stated they no longer had the personnel and resources to manage the competing demands of their community policing and wartime security responsibilities (monitoring the U.S. border, securing government buildings and critical infrastructure, and monitoring enemy alien populations).

Officially, the American government was opposed to any involvement in the war. However, by late 1915 -- early 1916, the U.S. law enforcement agencies cooperated with Canadian officials to suppress rogue elements that may have impacted the allied war effort.

Monitoring the border was a challenge, but the number of individuals engaged in the spread of pro-German/anti-British propaganda was minimal. Those found to be planning actual attacks on critical Canadian infrastructure and key government buildings was negligible.

By the time prohibition was implemented in Alberta, and the Mounted Police started sounding the alarm about a lack of manpower, most enemy aliens had been released from prison. Nearly all who owned firearms had relinquished their weapons. Most members of these communities had registered with their local police detachment and followed the rules of checking-in regularly. The majority of newspapers and agencies espousing pro-German sentiments had been shuttered.

... the introduction of prohibition in Alberta was the prime motivator behind the decision of the Mounted Police to withdraw its community policing services in 1916-1917?

What of the argument suggesting the introduction of prohibition in Alberta was the prime motivator behind the decision of the Mounted Police to withdraw its community policing services in 1916-1917?

In North America, the push for a ban on alcohol commenced in earnest during the first half of the 19th century. Restrictions on alcohol were not new in Canada. After Canada took control of the region called Rupert's Land (most of western Canada) – the federal government imposed

severe limitations on the sale and consumption of alcohol. Eradicating the illicit liquor trade in the west was among the initial responsibilities of the Mounted Police. This was welcomed early on during their tenure for it led to less violence and greater security for all peoples calling the region home.

As settler populations in the west increased, however, support for the maintenance and strict enforcement of Territorial liquor laws waned. By the early 1890's many were calling for the outright removal and disbanding of the Mounted Police. Frustration over this matter among the growing settler population was exacerbated by the fact that members of the Mounted Police had access to alcohol, purchasing it for use in their messes, and "friends" of the police (notably senior government representatives and other powerful citizens) were largely left alone, while others found to be in contravention of the law were fined and jailed.

Support for the Mounted Police among western settlers hit an all time low in 1892; federal politicians debated the matter in Ottawa, some asking if the agency's time had passed. Bending to pressure, territorial liquor laws were amended and the police remained, eventually recouping and rebuilding their reputation among the non-indigenous population of the region.

Many of those who held senior positions in the force when Alberta's prohibition law was introduced in 1916 were field commanders during the late 1880s and early 1890s – this included Mounted Police Commissioner Perry. He and others were not keen to relive the days of enforcing controversial and divisive morally based legislation that would place the police in a no-win situation.

To combat the growing trade in liquor –the APP established a dedicated Liquor Squad

The members of the newly formed APP, many of whom were ex-mounted policemen, spent a considerable amount of their time enforcing prohibition. In doing so they were roundly criticized, despite the fact roughly sixty percent (60%) of Albertans had voted in favour of implementation of the law. It was not long before support for the legislation began to wane. Ironically, some of the most vocal opponents of the law were soldiers returning from the front where access to alcohol was the norm. In the run up to the vote in 1915, the "drys" had pointed to those serving overseas, suggesting to Albertans that giving up the bottle was the least anyone at home could do, given the sacrifice their boys were making overseas.

To combat the growing trade in liquor – whether imported or the production of home brew - the APP established a dedicated Liquor Squad – the members of this unit focused exclusively on the enforcement of prohibition using all means at their disposal, including plainclothes officers, paying informants and infiltrating suspected organizations involved in the trade. Not surprisingly, this led to even louder criticism of the agency.

Persistent rumours surrounding the activities of some members of the force did not help. Specific evidence is hard to pin down – APP personnel files were “cleansed” in the 1940s – most items suggesting wrongdoing on the part of individual members or the administration were removed, and disciplinary files are nearly non-existent. Media reports, oral histories and family lore suggest that some members of the APP either turned a blind eye to the activities of known bootleggers and moonshiners, in return for money or material goods; and, some were known to be directly involved in the trade.

An examination of the newspapers from the era – 1916 to 1924 – reveals a steady stream of articles calling for the disbanding of the APP. Simply put, Albertans had grown weary of the enforcement of liquor legislation, and they directed their frustration at those who had the unenviable task of enforcing the legislation. Conversely, following the repeal of prohibition, any articles that did appear in the papers referencing the APP tended to be supportive.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that two years after the repeal of prohibition in 1924, the RCMP approached the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments with offers to take over community policing duties in their provinces at a cost far below that which the provinces were spending to run their own agencies. The Mounted Police insisted, however, that enforcement of provincial liquor control laws governing the distribution and sale of alcohol would have to be handled by provincial agents.

Poetry Corner

Spring Moul

spring moul of a ewe yearling
nesting material for a magpie
the silent chatterer
collects the soft moul

both ewe and magpie
in calm indifference
she sits atop the ewe's shoulders
gently tugging the moul free
as the ewe grazes on dry grass
exposed by the warm Chinook winds
the sunny morning
of a snow drifted meadow

she then ingests it
the lanolin and wool
easily swallowed
used later for the lining
a nest yet to be built
in a tall sturdy poplar

and collects tufts of hair
some windswept away
then caught in tall grass
that she diligently gathers

a new spring's nest

Michael J. Leeb

100 YEARS AGO 1917

First votes for women: women allowed to vote if they meet an exception for military personnel stationed abroad; Army nurses (Bluebirds) in Europe in World War I are the first women to vote legally in a Canadian federal election (women who owned property could vote before Confederation, but after 1867 they were legally barred from voting).

Income Tax is introduced as a temporary wartime measure.

April 9, 1917 - Canadians capture Vimy Ridge.

May 18, 1917 - Robert Borden announces conscription.

In Alberta, Louise McKinney becomes the first woman elected to a legislature in the British Commonwealth.

In Alberta, the Province cancels its contract with RN-WM Police and the Alberta

Provincial Police is established under Major A.E.C. McDonnell to enforce provincial law.

The Old Frank Road was built through the debris of the Frank Slide.

In Bellevue, the Coles family opened the Rex Theatre.

In Frank, an explosion levelled the surface plant of the Franco-Canadian Collieries mine.

You could buy a Ford Touring Car for \$495.00 from a dealer in Blairmore.

You could attend the Blairmore Opera House on March 29, 1917, and watch the drama, "Little Peggy O'Moore". The price of tickets was 75 cents or \$1.00 for adults and 25 cents for children.

Book Review

The Rumrunners - Dodging the Law During Prohibition

By Frank W. Anderson

Legislation. The Liquor Act. The Temperance and Moral Reform League of Alberta. The Licensed Victuallers Association of Alberta. Yawn. Does this sound like a book you might use as an antidote for insomnia?

Take these first three ingredients, mix in the province of Alberta, with a split population - some regions "wet" (against Prohibition) and some "dry" (for Prohibition). If that's not enough to get the pot boiling, add in a Prohibition-free bordering province (Saskatchewan) and the United States. Don't forget the opportunists, the bootleggers and rumrunners.

"Yes, I voted for Prohibition, and I'd vote for it again. I went broke farming." said Mr. George Packwood, a Calgary bootlegger. " He and his son were arrested May 11, 1923.

Cancel the services of the Royal North West Mounted Police from rural duty in Alberta in 1917. Recruit a new force, the Alberta Provincial Police. Would you want the position? At first all they had were makeshift barracks, no equipment, no uniforms, a handful of horses, and three Ford motor cars. Get out there and keep law and order!

Even food flavouring extracts needed a doctor's prescription. Would you buy a bottle of vanilla extract at five times the cost?

Follow a barhopping crowd on the evening of June 30, 1916, (start of Prohibition) to the present day and the monument in Water Valley marking the site of a whiskey still. Full of lively anecdotes:

"...make beer in the kitchen while her policeman husband was out looking for moonshiners..."

and peppered with clear photographs, this book kept me turning the pages. I finished this book feeling both informed and entertained.

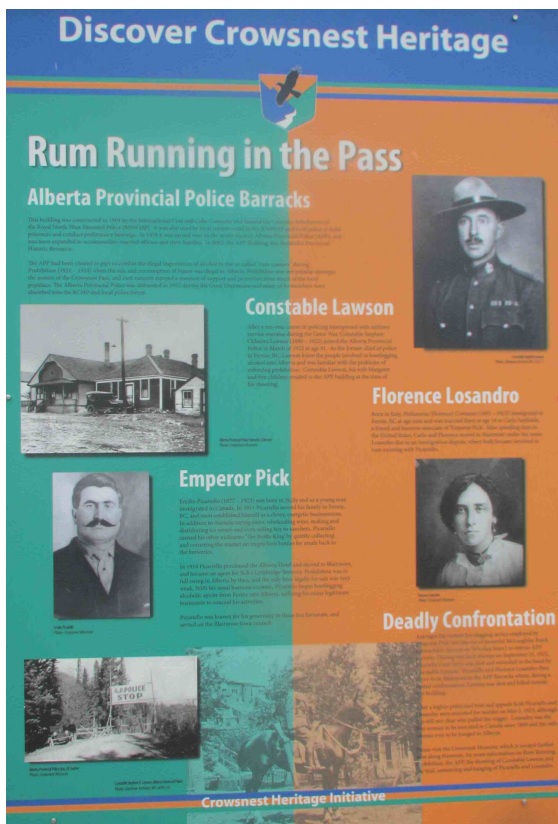
The *Rumrunners* takes us from the enactment of legislation (The Liquor Act), to the creation of the Alberta Provincial Police. We chase bootleggers down roads and crawl into back rooms, tunnels and basements. We follow Emilio Picariello's rise to fortune and fall to sentencing and execution. We shake our heads and question why the loss of men simply doing their jobs, like Constables Ernest Usher, Fred Bailey, Nick Kysli, Stephen Lawson and Charles M. Paris. We wonder when the circle of violence will cease when we read that two of APP's motorcycles were equipped with machine guns in 1923. Perhaps we breathe a sigh of relief that on May 10, 1924, Prohibition in Alberta came to an end.

The *Rumrunners* is available to borrow through the Chinook Arch Public Library system.

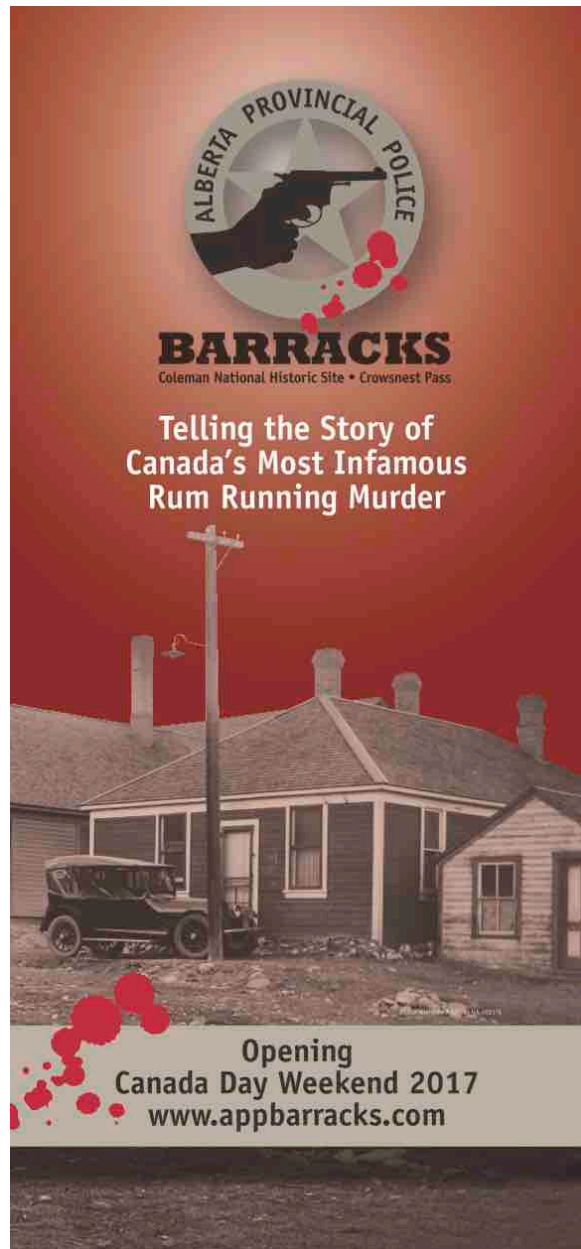
Barb Koch

SIGNS OF THE CROWSNEST PASS

The Crowsnest Heritage Initiative has installed four information kiosks, about fifty signs and over a hundred building plaques, each revealing a small piece of our diverse history.



This sign is located on 18 Avenue at 78 Street in Coleman



Historical Venues in Southern Alberta

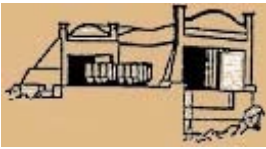


• **CROW'S NEST MUSEUM** - 7701 18th Ave. Coleman. 403-563-5434

• As well as exhibits on coal mining in the Crow's Nest Pass, there are galleries on Pass life in the early 1900s, natural history, the military, and on Emperor Pic and rum-running. There is a gift shop near the entrance. For tours and

educational programs: Contact: cnmuseum@shaw.ca.

- Open : Monday to Sunday, 9 am - 5 pm. Adults \$10, Seniors (65+) \$8, Youth (6-16) \$6, Under 6 free, Families \$24.



• **BELLEVUE UNDERGROUND MINE** - 21814 28th Avenue Bellevue, AB T0K 0C0 (403) 564-4700

• The Bellevue Underground Mine is the only authentic historic underground coal mine tour available to western Canada. The mine is a museum based, family oriented, historic underground coal mining museum tour site that offers its visitors the opportunity to experience, first hand, what the underground miners from the first half of the 20th century would have experienced as they entered the tunnels of the Bellevue Underground Mine to go to work to each day.

- Open: Monday—Sunday July - August - 10: am—6:00pm. Last tour 5:00 pm. Adults \$16, Seniors \$13, Youth \$10, Children 5 and under free, Families \$40. Group rates are available.



• **THE FRANK SLIDE INTERPRETIVE CENTRE** - off Hwy 3 Crow's Nest Pass 403-562-7388

The Frank Slide Interpretive Centre highlights the rich heritage of the Crow's Nest Pass amid the breathtaking beauty of the Canadian Rockies. The Centre is open all year and visitors are greeted by friendly, knowledgeable staff who share the fascinating stories of the Frank Slide through dynamic interpretive programs and presentations. State-of-the-art interactive displays and exhibits throughout the Centre focus on the infamous Frank Slide of 1903 - Canada's deadliest rockslide. The Frank Slide Interpretive Centre is open year round 10:00 am to 5:00 pm (10 am to 6 pm in the summer) . Adults \$13, Seniors (65+) \$11, Youth (7-17) \$9, 6 and under free, Families \$35.



• **KOOTENAI BROWN MUSEUM** - 1037 Bev McLachlin Dr., Pincher Creek. 403-627-3684

• This year we will be opening a special exhibit to commemorate the 100th anniversary of WWI and the 75th anniversary of WWII. Members of the Pincher Creek Legion, local war veterans and RCMP will participate in our plaque dedication for the exhibit and be available to give tours. There will also be a flag raising ceremony, bouncy tents, obstacle courses, face painting and balloons for kids; a concession with hotdogs, burgers, candy floss and snow cones; and historical tours.

- Established in 1966, the Museum consists of 19 buildings housing over 18,000 artifacts from southern Alberta. The legendary George "Kootenai" Brown lived in southern Alberta and his cabin and some of his possessions form part of the



Museum's exhibits. Kootenai Brown Museum is open to the public daily from 10 am to 6 pm. Adults \$10, Youth (7-17) \$7, Under 7 free, Families \$25

- **HEAD-SMASHED-IN BUFFALO JUMP (UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE)**- Hwy 785 403-553-2731 Hikes to the Drive Lanes 10:30—3 pm.
- Experience authentic First Nations culture in the open air of our plaza. Our best native dancers perform to the beat of Blackfoot drumming and singing. Hear stories of how drumming and dancing connect us with the ancient buffalo hunting culture
- Along with its displays, the interpretive centre has audio-visual presentations, a cafeteria featuring bison burgers, a gift shop filled with First Nations handicrafts, and hosts tour groups and runs educational programs. Open daily 9 am to 5 pm. Contact: info@head-smashed-in.com. Admission: Adults \$15, Seniors (65+) \$13, Youth (7-17) \$10, 6 and under free, Families \$40. The Centre can be booked for special events.



- **GALT MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES** -502 1st St. S., Lethbridge 1-866-320-3898
- The Museum is open all year round. Monday to Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Thursday 10 am to 9 pm, Sundays and Holidays 1 pm to 5 pm. Adults \$6, Seniors (60+) \$5, Post-secondary students and Youth (7-17) \$3, Under 7 free, Families \$15.



•**FORT WHOOP-UP NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE** - Lethbridge, off Whoop-Up Drive. 403-329-0444

•Fort Whoop-Up existed before there was an Alberta or Mounties; it was a notorious frontier trading post. It lies nestled in the coulees of Indian Battle Park, near the Oldman River. Today, the fort still trades with the aboriginal Blackfoot tribes of Southern Alberta, supplying many ceremonial goods, hides, sweetgrass, and other items.

- The Fort is open June - September. Monday to Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Thursday 10 am to 9 pm, Sundays and Holidays 1 pm to 5 pm; Adults \$10, Seniors (65+) \$9, Your \$5., Under 5 free, Families \$22.



•**REMINGTON CARRIAGE MUSEUM** - 623 Main St. Cardston. 403-653-5139

•The Museum has the largest collection of horse-drawn vehicles in North America with over 240 carriages, wagons and sleighs. The 63,000 square foot facility features video displays, a fire hall, a carriage factory, a restoration shop, a working stable, carriage rides, carriage rentals, a restaurant and a gift shop. There are free guided tours. Group tours and educational tours are offered. Summer hours -open daily 9 am - 5 pm. Contact:

info@remingtoncarriagemuseum.com. Admission: Adults \$13, Seniors (65+) \$11, Youth (7-17) \$9, 6 and under free, Families \$35.



- **•WRITING-ON-STONE** - Hwy 4 South from Lethbridge. Then Hwy 500 West. Then South on Range Road 130A

- Open year round for camping. No reservations are necessary if you wish to use a camp site at the park in the winter. Fees range from \$13 to \$19 a day. Guided rock art tours are only offered from May to October. Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi is a sacred landscape. The spectacular Milk River valley contains the largest concentration of First Nation petroglyphs (rock carvings) and pictographs (rock paintings) on the great plains of North America.



- **•HERITAGE ACRES** - Located off Hwy 3 next to the Oldman River Dam.

- Alberta's largest independent Agriculture Museum, home to an extensive collection of pioneer and farm related artifacts and heritage buildings located on 180 acre site.

- Open from May long weekend until September - 9:00am - 5:00pm. Closed Sundays. Adults

\$10., Youth \$5.

ARCHIVES

Copies of this newsletter and archived issues can be viewed at

<http://www.crownsnestheritage.ca/>

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cnhnewsletter@shaw.ca asking to unsubscribe.

CROWSNEST PASS CANADA 150 CELEBRATIONS

<u>Thursday, June 29</u>	<u>Friday, June 30</u>	<u>Saturday, July 1</u>
<p>1:55-2:05PM Official Exhibit Opening Parade FLUMERFELT PARK TO APP BARRACKS</p> <p>2:00PM Official Exhibit Opening APP BARRACKS 7809 18TH AVE, COLEMAN</p> <p>3:30-8:00PM Guided or self-guided tours of APP building and exhibit (every 15 minutes) Licensed Beer Garden Opens 7809 18TH AVE, COLEMAN</p> <p>4:00-8:00PM Crowsnest Community Market GAZEBO PARK, 20TH AVE, BLAIRMORE</p> <p>7:00-11:00PM Evening concert featuring folk musician John Wort Hannam and other entertainment. Licensed Beer Garden. FREE. ALL AGES. CROWSNEST MUSEUM GROUNDS</p>	<p>7:00-10:00PM 2nd Annual Coleman Pub Crawl. Costume contest and prizes! Tickets available in advance from Crowsnest Museum</p> <p>9:00-11:30PM Licensed Beer Garden with live entertainment CROWSNEST MUSEUM GROUNDS 7701 18TH AVE, COLEMAN</p>	<p>8:00-10:00AM Pancake Breakfast COLEMAN LEGION, 7831 17TH AVE</p> <p>11:00AM-12:00PM Canada Day Parade DOWNTOWN COLEMAN</p> <p>12:00-4:00PM BBQ and Beer Garden COLEMAN LEGION, 7831 17TH AVE</p> <p>1:30-3:30PM Strawberry Tea COLEMAN SENIORS DROP IN CENTRE 7801 18TH AVE, COLEMAN</p> <p>5:00-7:00PM Coleman Community Society's Annual Hog Heaven Pig Roast with licensed Beer Garden. <i>Tickets available at Blairmore Scotiabank</i> CROWSNEST MUSEUM GROUNDS, 7701 18TH AVE, COLEMAN</p> <p>8:00PM-LATE Licensed Beer Garden with live entertainment from Mike Maguire. FREE. ALL AGES. CROWSNEST MUSEUM GROUNDS, 7701 18TH AVE, COLEMAN</p>
 <p style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">CANADA 150</p>		
<p>ALL WEEKEND Crowsnest Museum & APP Barracks ADMISSION BY DONATION</p> <p>For more information contact Crowsnest Museum (403) 563-5434 or cnmuseum@shaw.ca</p>		

BARRACKS

Coleman National Historic Site • Crowsnest Pass

7809 18th Ave, Coleman

www.appbarracks.com

#appbarracks

On September 21, 1922, Constable Stephen Lawson of the Alberta Provincial Police (APP) was killed in a confrontation with Emilio Picariello and Florence "Filumena" Losandro in front of the APP Barracks in downtown Coleman, Alberta.

Discover the story of Canada's most infamous Rum Running murder at the Alberta Provincial Police Barracks in Coleman, Alberta. Visit the Scene of the Crime, the exact spot where the shots were fired and a man was killed, while also experiencing the trials and tribulations of policing prohibition in Alberta, the court case surrounding the murder, as well as the repercussions of the entire event.

The APP Barracks are opening Canada Day weekend in conjunction with Canada's 150th Anniversary of Confederation. Join us for the Grand Opening celebrations.



COLEMAN COMMUNITY SOCIETY
*DIG INTO THE PASS:
REDISCOVER COLEMAN!*

**CANADA DAY FAMILY FUN
IN FLUMERFELT PARK
ALL DAY**

- Astro Jump
- Live music
- Old fashioned games
- Cake cutting @ 1pm

Proudly supported by:


SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3

- 4 pm – 8 pm Crowsnest Community Market - Gazebo Park, Main Street Blairmore
- 7 pm – 8 pm Let Justice Be Done - *Guest Speaker Michael Gourlie PAA* - Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Avenue, Coleman

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4

- 8 am – 12 noon Birding Walk: Neighborhood Watch at Work - Gazebo Park, Main Street Blairmore
- 1 pm – 4 pm Historic Blairmore Courthouse Tours - 13437-20th Ave, Blairmore
- 1 pm – 4 pm Union Bank - 12707-20th Ave, Blairmore
- 1 pm – 4 pm Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company - 13055-20th Ave, Blairmore
- 7 pm – 9 pm Launch Event - Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Ave, Coleman
- 7 pm The Heritage Youth Theatre Company - *"Badges, Bootleggers & Bullets"* - Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Ave, Coleman
- 9 pm – 10 pm Booze and Bars Tour - Leaving from Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Avenue, Coleman

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5

- 9 am – 3 pm Crowsnest Pottery Club - Coleman Sportsplex, 8702-22nd Ave, Coleman
- 10 am – 4 pm Crowsnest Country Market - Coleman Community Society, Flumerfelt Park, Hwy 3, Coleman
- 11 am Auction at Country Market
- 10 am – 4 pm Teddy Bears' Picnic - Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Ave, Coleman
- 10 am – 4 pm Royal Canadian Legion Open House - Branch #9 Coleman 7831-17 Ave, Coleman
- 11 am – 4 pm 13th Annual Main Street Crowsnest Show & Shine - MDM Community Centre, Bellevue
- 11:30 am – 9 pm The Historic Rum Runner - 7902-20 Ave, Coleman
- 12 noon – 3 pm Family Fun Poker Rally on Bikes - Beginning at Pete's Park, 124-19th Ave, Blairmore
- 12 noon Masonic Hall Open House - Rocky Summit Lodge #30 Masonic Hall, 14806-21st Ave, Frank
- 12 noon – 3 pm Meet and Discover the "Wild Life" of Alberta Parks - Chinook Provincial Recreation Area
- 12 noon – 3 pm "The Tweet on Hummingbirds and What's Nuts about Squirrels" - Castle Falls Campground
- 4 pm Show and Shine Car Parade - Throughout the community of Frank
- 4 pm – 5:30 pm Booze and Bars Historic Hotel Pub Tour of Coleman - Leaving from Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Ave, Coleman
- 8 pm – 9 pm Wildlife Theatre Presentation - Beauvais Lake Provincial Park. Saturday Night Entertainment, check the listing in the brochure

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6

- 8 am – 12 noon Walking Heritage Trails: Stills in the Hills - Meet at the parking lot of the Pass Powderkeg Ski Lodge
- 9 am – 5 pm We Have Stories to Tell You - Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, 1.5 km off Hwy 3, Crowsnest Pass
- 11:30 am – 9 pm Mountain Bike Ride to Lille UROC - Meet at pipeline 2 km past cattle guard left of road to Frank Slide Centre
- 11 am – 12 noon Guided Walking Tour of Historic Miners' Path - Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Ave, Coleman
- 12 noon – 3 pm Meet and Discover the "Wild Life" of Alberta Parks - Lundbreck Falls Provincial Recreation Area

- 12 noon – 3 pm "The Tweet on Hummingbirds and What's Nuts about Squirrels" - Castle Falls Campground
- 1 pm – 4 pm Miners' Picnic - Bellevue Underground Mine, Main Street Bellevue
- 1 pm – 3 pm Miniature Train Ride - NIT Inter-Cultural Campus, 13437-20th Ave, Blairmore
- 4 pm – 5 pm Guided Cemetery Tour - Blairmore Old Union Cemetery, Turn north on Hwy 3, opposite Blairmore Centre Access
- 8 pm Movie By Starlight and Children's Activities - Bellevue Arena Memorial Park, located behind Marie's Poutine, 21313-25th Ave, Bellevue

MONDAY, AUGUST 7

- 11 am – 12 noon Guided Walking Tour of the Historic Miners' Path - Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18th Ave, Coleman
- 10 am – 3 pm Meet and Discover the "Wild Life" of Alberta Parks - Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, 1.5 km off Hwy 3, Crowsnest Pass
- 11 am – 5 pm Frank Slide Centre Celebrates Canada's 150th - Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, 1.5 km off Hwy 3, Crowsnest Pass
- 11 am & 2 pm Mad Science Fun Workshops - Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, 1.5 km off Hwy 3, Crowsnest Pass
- 1 pm – 3 pm Family Fun Centre - *face painting/caricatures/climbing wall/ music* - Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, 1.5 km off Hwy 3 Crowsnest Pass
- 1 pm – 3 pm Lawmen of the Crowsnest Pass - Guided Bus Tour Leaving from Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, 1.5 km off Hwy 3, Crowsnest Pass

ONGOING EVENTS: AUGUST 3 – AUGUST 7

Self-Guided Tours: Brochures can be picked up at the Bellevue Mine, Leitch Collieries Provincial Historic Site, Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, and the Crowsnest Pass Public Art Gallery, Crowsnest Museum, Old Dairy Ice Cream Shoppe – during their regular hours of operation. Brochures can also be picked up at historic kiosks where listed.

Food Fest – Throughout the Crowsnest Pass. Participating Restaurants include: 51RT Restaurant, 5 Rivers Pizza Co., A1 Pizza, Antigua Restaurant, Bamboo Bistro, Ben Wong's, Black Rock Pizzeria & Bakery, Chris' Restaurant, Cinnamon Bear Café, Crowsnest Café & Fly Shop, Holy Ghost Café & Music Hall, Limber Pine Smokehouse & Taberna, Pure Country, The Rum Runner Restaurant, Side Trax Diner, Stone's Throw Café, Vito's Family Restaurant, Crowsnest Pass Golf and Country Club Restaurant

Crowsnest Pass Prohibition GeoTour Challenge - Crowsnest Museum, 7701-18 Ave, Coleman. Start 9 am Saturday, July 30. End 5 pm Monday, August 7

Crowsnest Pass Photo Exhibit and Art Gallery Exhibit - Crowsnest Pass Public Art Gallery, 14733 Hwy 3

Tuesday – Saturday, 10 am – 4 pm. Sunday – Monday, 1 pm – 4pm

Historic Sites and Museums

- 9 am – 5 pm Crowsnest Museum - 7701-18th Ave, Coleman
- 9 am – 5 pm Alberta Provincial Police Barracks - 7809-18th Ave, Coleman
- 9 am – 6 pm Frank Slide Interpretive Centre - 1.5 km off Hwy 3, Frank
- 10 am – 6 pm Bellevue Underground Mine - Mainstreet Bellevue
- 10 am – 5 pm Leitch Collieries Provincial Site - Hwy 3. Guided tours at 11 am & 2 pm
- Crowsnest Pass Public Art Gallery - 14737 Hwy 3, Frank
- Tuesday – Saturday, 10 am – 4 pm
- Crowsnest Pass Photo Exhibit and Art Gallery Exhibit
- Open: Sunday & Holidays 1 pm – 4 pm