

HERITAGE VIEWS

History and Heritage in Crowsnest Pass, Alberta



Issue 68

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With all of the activity that went on in Crowsnest Pass in the 1920s, it is no wonder that a number of centennial anniversaries are occurring this year. First and foremost is the September 1922 murder of Constable Stephen Lawson by either Emilio “The Emperor” Picariello, or by Florence Lassandro, or perhaps both. A number of buildings also turned 100 this year, notably the Bellevue Inn and the Greenhill Hotel.

When I arrived in the Pass, no buildings here were a century old. Now hundreds of them are. We celebrated the centenary of our own house in 2006 with a few friends and birthday cake. That little house in Frank was my first historical research project in the Pass, which revealed its big, big history. If you own a Century Home in the Pass, email us and tell us what you know about its past.

- Ian McKenzie, Editor

On the cover: A Gushul photograph of an ice cream (and beer) picnic in Crowsnest Pass, date unknown. The knife-wielding photo-bomber at the back would have appealed to Thomas Gushul’s sense of humour.

Photo: Crowsnest Museum and Archives, CM-GUSH-CP-12-02

Heritage Views is a publication of the Crowsnest Heritage Initiative. We are a cooperative committee of local heritage organizations and interested individuals who seek to promote the understanding and appreciation of heritage within the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, Alberta. For more information on who we are and what we do, click here: <http://www.crowsnestheritage.ca/crowsnest-heritage-initiative/>

This issue was edited and produced by Ian McKenzie and proofread by Isabel Russell and Ken Allred. Inquiries, comments or submissions can be sent to heritageviews.cnp@gmail.com. Future contributors should send in their articles in MS Word or something similar, with any photos sent as separate jpeg files. Do not embed photos into your document; we will just have to strip them out and reinsert them into our newsletter format.

Back issues of this free newsletter are available at www.crowsnestheritage.ca by clicking on the “heritage newsletter” link on the home page.

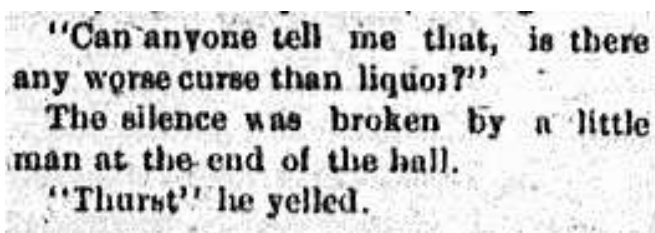
Local Heritage News

Commemorating Coal Mining Worldwide is a new book which describes over 400 coal-themed museums and heritage sites in 48 countries. "This is not a history of coal mining, but rather a catalogue of how museums around the world have portrayed the history of coal mining, colliers and mining communities." Our own Bellevue Underground Mine is included. The author was the director of the National Coal Mining Museum for England for almost thirty years. <https://www.barpublishing.com/commemorating-coal-mining-worldwide.html>

The derelict **Crowsnest Lake Dancehall** is still standing, despite plans for demolition by the Province of Alberta. Soon, we fear.

Info on the restoration and reopening project for the historic **Roxy Theatre** is at <https://www.crowsnestcando.ca/>

The July/August 2022 **Doors Open and Heritage Festival** was themed on the 100th anniversary of the murder of Cst. Stephen Lawson by Emilio Picariello and Florence Lossandro, billed as "Canada's most infamous rumrunning murder." One interesting event was the first-ever public viewing of **Voices From The Pass**, an oral history film by Ralph Thurn.



"Can anyone tell me that, is there any worse curse than liquor?"
The silence was broken by a little man at the end of the hall.
"Thurst" he yelled.

Blairmore Enterprise, January 12, 1922

Bellevue Underground Mine's sharp new logo is now on their big outdoor sign.



The former **Bellevue Garage / Bellevue Motors building** has changed hands, and we look forward to seeing what the new owners will do with it.

The annual **Harvest of Memories** museum fundraiser is planned for September 24. <https://www.crowsnestmuseum.ca/hom>

Our **website** www.crowsnestheritage.ca has been modernized with a new look.

Did you know...

... that the Coleman Opera House was built in 1908, two years before Blairmore's opera house?

... that it also served as a community hall, union meeting hall, and sports facility?

... that one of its first functions was the sheltering of victims displaced from the great Fernie fire of 1908?

... that its main hall had four chandeliers?

... that it survived until 1948, when it burned down?

A Bellevue Tragedy

by Ian McKenzie

This story begins and ends in a cemetery.

I belong to the CNP Memorial Society, which strives for improvements to our many historic cemeteries. One of its projects is the straightening and repair of leaning and damaged monuments, many of them over a century old. These very heavy stone monuments usually require a team of people and often mechanical equipment to deal with, and even the smallest headstone can be a struggle for a single person.

One such small monument marks the grave of M. Valpiola, which was off its base and leaning precariously against it. I was attracted to the inscription, "Nato a Cammore il Dec 20 1896" which I took to mean born in Canmore, only a few kilometres from where I grew up. The modest stone is within a beautiful wrought-



iron fence, and I felt it was a suitable target for a solo repair.

The job was more complicated than I thought. What I didn't know at the time was that the stone was still adhered to a secondary base, and both pieces had sunk deeply into the ground together. It required several visits to straighten the main base, excavate the stone and secondary base, and lift them back into place. During the excavation, I discovered a further inscription which had been hidden beneath the surface: "in Bellvue Mine Feb. 26, 1910." Some quick math determined this person died at age 14, in a mining accident. How could that be? I wanted to know.

A "Michel A. Valpeola," age four, does appear in the 1901 Canadian census in Canmore, son of "Jas" (miner) and "Leonora" Valpeola who came to Canada in 1892 from Italy. Reading through old Pass newspapers reveals that young "Mike Kiaola" was crushed between a compressed-air motorized dinky engine and a coal car, on his very first shift in the Bellevue mine. Though a coroner's inquest adjudged the death to be accidental, the victim's young age attracted further attention.

The following letter was written by John Stirling, Provincial Inspector of Mines, to the Deputy Minister of Public Works, on April 29, 1910:

Sir,

I beg to report that as I had reason to suspect that Michel Angelo Valpiola, who was killed in Mine No. 87, operated by the West Canadian Collieries at Bellevue on the 26th Feb. 1910 had been employed in contravention of the Coal Mines Act. I met Mr. W. M. Campbell, Agt. [sic] of The Attorney General, at Macleod, and acting on his advice, laid information against the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd. on the following three charges: — First, for employing Valpiola at their Bellevue mine above ground during the month of Dec. 1908 while he was under the age of 12 years, in contravention of sec. 8 of the Coal Mines Act; Second, for employing Valpiola at their Bellevue Mine underground on or about Feb. 26th, 1910, while he was under the age of 16 years, in contravention of sec. 6 of the Coal Mines Act, Third, for employing Valpiola between the ages of 12 and 16 without his having furnished a certificate from a duly qualified Provincial School teacher, in accordance with sec. 6 of the Coal Mines Act. I may here state that the third charge was not pressed and was eventually withdrawn.

The Company acting through their lawyer, pleaded "not guilty" to the first charge, but after putting up a very stiff fight, eventually pleaded "guilty" on the first and second charges.

I have received a notification from Inspector Belcher J.P. who tried the case at the Police Barracks at Frank on the 21st inst., that he had imposed upon the West Canadian Collieries Ltd., a fine of \$20.00 and costs on each of two charges.

Taken from *Tragedy at Bellevue: Anatomy of a Mine Disaster* by David Jay Bercuson

This shows the defensive attitude of mine owners a century ago when it came to their financial interests, and the unwillingness of authorities to meaningfully penalize them. Imagine the desperation of the impoverished parents who allowed their twelve-year-old son to become a wage earner, rather than stay in school.

How did all of this make his parents feel? History does not record that, nor anything about their lives after the burial of their young son in Blairmore's Catholic Cemetery.

The emerged headstone, with the revealed inscription underneath the still-visible burial horizon.



Happy Accident

by Chris Matthews

On any given day the staff and volunteers at the Crowsnest Museum may discover something completely unexpected. When working with such a unique and robust museum collection, it isn't uncommon to stumble across a buried gem of history or key piece to a historical puzzle. One such event happened to two summer students in 2018. These students were tasked with documenting 8mm films that were housed within the Gushul photo collection. Inside one box, which was supposed to be only tins of film, there were a few loose envelopes of film negatives. Instead of merely noting the negatives within the box, these very observant students took a closer look and noticed that one envelope had the name "Picariello" written in pencil on it. Immediately the students asked to scan the negatives, and once scanned they saw images of two individuals being brought into a building in handcuffs. Could it be? Were these long-lost images of Picariello and Lassandro being brought into the Coleman Opera House for their hearings, following the shooting of Constable Lawson? Well, we think so.

A bit of background. Constable Stephen Oldacres Lawson began his short career with the Coleman Detachment of the Alberta Provincial Police in March 1922. A decorated war veteran, Lawson had previous policing experience with the RNWMP and had served as the Chief of Police in Fernie. He lived at

the Barracks with his wife and five children until he was shot and killed in front of the building on September 21, 1922. Emilio Picariello, an Italian-born businessman with known involvement in the local illegal alcohol trade, and his associate Filumena (Florence) Lassandro, were charged and convicted for the murder of Constable Lawson. Both were sentenced to death, and were hanged at the Provincial Jail in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta on May 2, 1923.

The story of the events leading up to Lawson's murder, the trial, and its aftermath, is one of the most dramatic in Alberta's history. It contains elements of intrigue, romance, tragedy, pathos, and prejudice. The narratives of Prohibition, women's rights, class and ethnic differences, and the legitimacy of the death penalty all find focus in one moment - when the sound of gunshots pierced the air, and a policeman lay dying outside his home, watched by his young daughter.

When you are at the APP Barracks you are standing on the ground where shots were fired, a policeman was killed, and two suspects fled for their lives. Within the restored Barracks you learn about the Alberta Provincial Police, see what life was like living within a police station, and experience the rollercoaster ride through our prohibition and rum-running history. You will be introduced to Constable Stephen



The found photos (cleaned up and recropped through Photoshop).

Crowsnest Museum and Archives



Lawson, Florence Lassandro, Emilio Picariello, and a host of other characters that move within our infamous tale. You will literally walk through the story, and at the end you are asked to become part of the history. You get to leave your mark and say if you think how history unfolded was right, wrong, justified, tragic, or simply a series of unfortunate events.

The two long-lost images are currently being curated to be included within the APP Barracks exhibit, to help paint the picture of Picariello and Lassandro's world leading up to their trials and eventual hangings.

You can visit the APP Barracks in Coleman through the Crowsnest Museum. To find out more about the activities being held during this 100 year anniversary of the murder of Constable Lawson, please visit <https://www.appbarracks.com/100-years> .

The author Chris Matthews is the CEO of Heritage Crowsnest.

Questions about the Photos

Are those Coleman's row of coke ovens behind Florence Lassandro?

Is the Picariello photo facing north towards the street, and the Lassandro photo facing south towards the alley?

Was the crowd too large for them to be brought in the front door?

The Century Home Club

Address: 7805 19 Avenue, Coleman

Year built: unknown, probably around 1910 .

Features: 1½ storey wood frame on exposed basement. Retains its original form, except front porch has been enclosed.

Known occupants: Sidney and Phillis Umpleby, 1913



Do the shadow directions indicate the same time of day in each photo?

Why is there a crowd of men around Picariello, but only police around Lassandro?

Lassandro's facial expression is hard to decipher. Is it calm, or terror?

Are the police APP, or RCMP?

Piccariello/Lassandro Trial: Q&A with Pearl Lawson (1913 - 2016)

Excerpts from trial transcripts as reported in the *Calgary Weekly Herald* in 1922

Mr. McGillivray addressed the court when Pearl was called, pointing out that the [nine year old] child, in his opinion, was too young to be sworn. He felt, however, that it was his duty to call the girl to give evidence, but would leave the matter entirely in the hands of Mr. Justice Walsh. Under section 16 of the Canada Evidence Act, a certain discretion was allowed the presiding judge. Mr. Justice Walsh questioned the child for a moment and said: "I will take her unsworn testimony. She appears to be a child of intelligence."

Mr. McGillivray: You remember the night your daddy was killed?

Pearl: Yes.

Did a car come to the barracks?

I did not see it come. My Daddy went out and I followed.

What did you see?

The girl shot and daddy let go. Then more shots, and at the last shot daddy fell down, and I ran in to my mamma.

Which side of the car were you on?

On the side nearest the house.

Did you see anyone else? Do you know who fired the other shots?

No.

Mr. Cameron, in cross-examination: . . . After daddy fell you ran to tell your mamma?

Yes, but she came out.

Now, Pearl, you were standing watching daddy talking. Do you know how many were in the car?

I know there were two.

Did you stand at the corner of the house till all the shooting was over?

I went back further but I could see the car, all the time. The car was backing up when some shots were fired.

You remember daddy with his arms around the man's neck?

Yes.

Did you know what the fight was about?

No.

I suppose you thought your daddy was going to arrest someone?

Yes. When the car started, he put both feet on the running board. After the shots he put both feet on the car. I am not sure whether he had his arms around the man's neck when the car started, but when daddy saw the gun he put his arms around the

man's neck.

around the man's neck?

You could see your daddy and the car all the time until you daddy fell?

Yes.

Yes.

You have told a story about this before?

It wasn't very dark?

Yes.

No.

You always try to tell the truth?

I don't suppose you could tell who was shooting?

Yes.

I just saw the girl shoot.

Mr. Cameron at this point read from the evidence given by the child at the inquest,

Did the girl shoot your daddy?

I don't know. Daddy didn't fall when she shot.

when the child was reported to have said that Picariello had also fired a shot. The child declared, however, that "the lady shot and daddy let go and I did not hear any more shots."

You saw your daddy fall?

Yes.

You didn't see the man shoot?

When your daddy fell, how far would you be away?

No.

I was just past the side door.



Dorothy Pearl Hallman.
Photo from 2016 obituary

After daddy put his arms around the man's neck, the lady shot?

The last thing you saw of your daddy before he fell was when he had his foot on the running board of the car?

Yes.

Yes.

The last shot you heard was one fired by the lady?

You were some distance away?

No, I don't know who fired the last shot. The lady shot once and I didn't see any more.

Yes.

How many shots were fired?

So you did not see who fired the shot that killed your daddy?

Four.

I only saw the woman shoot.

You don't know who fired the others?

But you saw your daddy with his arms

No.

Book Review

Prohibition Lawman by Steve B. Davis (2015)

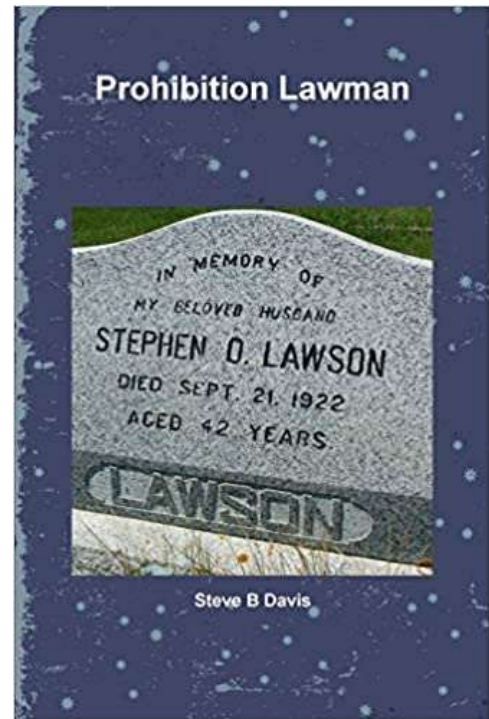
Review by Ian McKenzie

A handful of books have been written on the dramatic shooting of Corporal Stephen Oldacres Lawson by Emilio Picariello and Florence Lassandro. *Prohibition Lawman* is something of a reaction to the attention placed on the murderers, and instead focuses on the life of their victim, Corporal Lawson. The author includes some background on Prohibition in Alberta, rumrunning in Crowsnest Pass, and the Picariello/Lassandro court case and subsequent execution, in order to provide context for Lawson's murder. Even so, the entire book is only about fifty pages in length, and can easily be read through in a single sitting.

There are some interesting facts and stories about Lawson's earlier years, particularly as a policeman in Macleod and as a soldier in the Great War. I was surprised to learn that he listed his occupation as "singer" in the UK 1901 census. However, the material presented in this book is not enough to gain a real sense of Lawson's personality. Was he a tolerant parent, or a strict one? A gentle person, or a tough guy? Did he enjoy sports, or was work his main focus? Time often robs us of the basic truths about people.

A comparison with Jock Carpenter's *Bootlegger's Bride* (reviewed in our issue #62) seems inevitable. Also faced with a dearth of facts, Carpenter draws inferences and makes assumptions in order to flesh out Lassandro, and her book blossoms into a fact-based novel. Davis avoids speculation and sticks to the available facts which results in a much shorter, more documentary style of book. A 2017 reprint incorporates some corrections, including the removal of the Chapter 6 photo which was not of Lawson.

In order to keep the focus on Lawson, the author presents only the most basic information on Picariello and nothing on Lassandro. He dismisses them as "criminals" which, although technically correct, misses the nuances of their personalities and life-opportunities, as well as the question as to which one of them actually shot Lawson. This brevity is certainly understandable, perhaps even essential, but this short book should be read along with a more thorough study of this complex and controversial story.



A Picnic at Greenhill Mine

Most people interested in this type of thing will have visited the main Greenhill surface plant several times, but the site is impressive with many artifacts and deserves another visit. On a warm sunny day you can find a nice picnic spot in the shade of the surrounding forest.

Greenhill Mine operated from 1913 to 1957, and became one of the most extensive and visually prominent mines in the Pass. Its surface plant extended in bits and pieces from Grassy Mountain (Boisjoli) onto the slopes of Goat/Bluff Mountain (Cougar Valley), and past the main mine entrance (Greenhill) right down to the river. Large and small mining artifacts are scattered throughout that entire area, but much is on the proposed Grassy Mountain coal operation which is off-limits to hikers. The main Greenhill site is still open, though direct vehicle access has been replaced with a new and convenient trailhead.

Drive the golf course access road north from Highway 3, and after only 150 metres turn left onto a gravelled road and park at the informational sign. The walk to the site is less than five minutes, so you can spend all of your time exploring the site and its many artifacts. From the vehicle barricade, follow the dirt track for less than a minute where you can see an old fan in the trees, likely moved here from an upper site many years ago. Bear right and soon you will see various other artifacts, many remaining after

their wood buildings were burned to the ground by idiots. On your right was a machine shop, and on your left was a lamphouse and



hardware storage. Their metal artifacts remain and invite gentle investigation, and some guesswork! As you walk towards the mine portal with its long canopy, you will see an old conveyor belt, several derelict coal cars, and narrow-gauge rails. The principal remaining stone or metal buildings, in various states of ruin, are the rotary dump closer to the highway, and the powerhouse and compressor house further up the track to the right, past the mine portal. They are fenced for your protection.

One can spend hours here, but please do not disturb anything so that others may enjoy them too. Take plenty of photos instead, and please pick up litter left by the inconsiderate. Unfortunately the impressive hoist house with its massive machinery is now off limits, though only a kilometre away up the new mine road.

Yeah I know, it's only Greenhill, but every time I visit I am impressed at the number and quality of its remaining artifacts. It's time to visit again – and pack a picnic lunch.

News, 100 Years Ago

After the murder of Constable Stephen Lawson and the arrests of Emilio Picariello and Florence Lossandro, a two-day preliminary hearing was held at the Coleman Opera Hall. The hearing was reported on in the October 5, 1922 edition of the *Blairmore Enterprise*. Here are some excerpts (name spellings as they appeared):

Report of Preliminary Trial

The preliminary trial of Emilio Piccariello and Mrs. Florence Lassandro opened in the opera house at Coleman on Monday morning last at 10 o'clock, and the largest gathering in the history of The Pass was present to hear the proceedings. The building was crowded to the doors and then only about half of the people were able to get in. Magistrate Gresham presided and the court opened about 10.30 when the accused, Piccariello and Mrs. Lassandro arrived. They were jointly charged with the murder of constable Stephen O. Lawson, of the A.P.P., at Coleman on the evening of September 21st, last. The prosecution witnesses were then asked to leave the court, Mr. Congdon, of Blairmore, being the first witness called upon . . .

. . . J. Houghton, chief of police of Coleman was then called. Questioned by Mr. McDonald, he made the following statements: He first saw Piccariello on the 21st about four o'clock. He and Lawson were on the lookout for cars loaded with booze, Constable Lawson having asked his aid. At

the post office he saw McAlpine, Pick's mechanic, in the first car, Steve Piccariello in the second car about 20 feet behind, and the accused in the last car about 20 or 30 yards behind Steve, all going east. Lawson phoned Sergt. Scott that the cars were headed east and he (Houghton) returned to his office. Later he went down to meet the train at 4.35 and as train was leaving he met Lawson running towards him, who stated that the cars were doubling back and asked him to help intercept them. Just as they got to the main street Steve's car entered from the east. He went into the hotel to get Bell to drive his car after Steve, and while in there heard two shots. They gave chase but had tire trouble and gave up at the Divide. Returning they met the accused and Lawson got out of the car to talk to him. Heard Lawson say, "You had better go get your son, or I'll go and bring him back." He next saw Piccariello that evening, when he was standing near Mrs. Price's house. Piccariello and Mrs. Lassandro passed in a car and turned up towards the barracks. He walked on and was in front of Grand theatre when he heard three shots and saw Pick and Mrs. Lassandro pass in car headed east. On going to the barracks, he found Lawson lying between it and hospital, but saw no weapons near or on him. Lawson had on underclothing, breeches and boots. Helped to undress Lawson in hospital and saw the doctor remove a .38 caliber bullet from Lawson's left breast . . .

. . . Court then adjourned till 2 p.m., and Sergt. Scott, of the A.P.P., was called. He was examined by Mr. McGillivray. He stated that on the 21st he went to the Alberta Hotel

to search for liquor. As he drove around the corner, Pick made for his car and gave a signal on the horn. There was no liquor in Pick's car, so he drove around to the rear of hotel to see if Steve's car was there. Just then Steve drove past, headed west and he made chase. The accused tried to cut in ahead of him but he took the ditch and got the road. When he stopped at the Greenhill Hotel to let Constable Day phone Lawson, Piccariello passed. Piccariello kept him in the ditch to Coleman, when he dropped behind. He went on to Sentinel and met Lawson, Houghton and Bell. He then returned and Pick passed him again in Coleman, but stopped him on the road a few moments later, saying, "Well, you didn't get the load." He replied, "No, but charges of speeding and blocking the road will be laid against you." Pick replied that he "didn't care, he'd saved the load", and "Lucky for Lawson he didn't shoot my boy, I'd kill him." Sergt. Scott then replied, "You are crazy," and drove off . . .

. . . Mrs. S. O. Lawson, wife of the late Constable Lawson, was next called. She was very nervous and when she took the stand both prisoners broke down and cried. Her story ran as follows when questioned by Mr. McDonald: She and Mr. Lawson and little girl were in the office about 7 o'clock, Mr. Lawson putting a handle in the axe. A car drove up and she said it was the Sergeant, but upon looking again saw it was a man and a woman. She did not know Pick, but identified him in court as the man in the car. The car was close to the door facing east. She went into the kitchen to wash her face

and hearing a shot asked the little girl what she had knocked down. Before the girl replied, she heard two more shots and a scream. She told her daughter that the woman in the car did not want to go to jail and had screamed. Next she went to the door and saw her husband lying in a heap facing the north. She rushed to him, lifting his head in her arms and said, "oh, daddy, you've been shot!" Her husband did not answer her . . .

Sign of the Times

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.

There is a new sign at the new Greenhill Mine access point.



Have you read it?

Our Local Heritage Sites (check websites for rates, schedules, and season closures)



• **CROWSNEST MUSEUM and ARCHIVES** - 7701 18th Avenue, in Coleman National Historic Site. 403-563-5434, cnmuseum@shaw.ca , www.crowsnestmuseum.ca. Glimpse the rich social, economic, and natural heritage of Crowsnest Pass from 1900 - 1950 in two floors of themed rooms, plus large artifacts outdoors. Gift shop features local and regional books, and many other items.



• Close to the museum, the newly-restored **ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE BARRACKS** includes exhibits and artifacts on prohibition, rumrunning, and the legendary shooting of Constable Lawson and the subsequent execution of "Emperor Pic" and Florence Lossandro. 403-563-5434, cnmuseum@shaw.ca , www.appbarracks.com.



• **BELLEVUE UNDERGROUND MINE** - off Main Street in Bellevue. The premiere authentic historic underground coal mine tour of western Canada offers a family-oriented experience of what miners from a century ago saw and heard at work each day. Pre-book tours online; www.bellevuemine.com.



• **FRANK SLIDE INTERPRETIVE CENTRE** - off Hwy 3. 403-562-7388, www.frankslide.ca. Knowledgeable staff share fascinating stories of the Frank Slide of April 1903 through dynamic interpretive programs and presentations. State-of-the-art interactive exhibits focus on Canada's deadliest rockslide. Closed winter Mondays (but open Family Day).



• **HILLCREST CEMETERY PROVINCIAL HISTORIC SITE** - Hillcrest. Visit the mass graves of the 189 victims of the Hillcrest Mine Disaster of 1914, and many other historic graves. Interpretive signs explain it all. The **Millennium Memorial Monument** is Canada's homage to miners killed across the country. The adjacent **park** features interpretive signs about life in Hillcrest and the effect of the disaster, and picnic tables. All free.



• **LEITCH COLLIERIES PROVINCIAL HISTORIC SITE** - Highway 3, east edge of town, www.leitchcollieries.ca. Stabilized ruins of a century-old coal processing facility explained through interpretive signs. Parking lot closed in winter. Check out the nearby **Burmis Tree**, probably Canada's most-photographed tree; free.



• **COLEMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE** - downtown Coleman. Free map and pamphlet for a self-guided tour of this authentic coal-mining town amongst buildings from 1903 - 1950; most have interpretive building plaques. Glimpse the ruins of the mine plant and coke ovens, walk or drive through the "miners cottage" neighbourhood of West Coleman. An interpretive booklet can be purchased at the museum. Later, walk the pleasant **Miners Path**, retracing the steps of miners on their way to the McGillivray Mine. All free.



• **LILLE PROVINCIAL HISTORIC SITE** - A 6km long trail leads to this remote site. Ruins in or near this former mining village include the powerhouse, hotel foundation, and coke ovens. Interpretive signs on site. Enquire at the Frank Slide Interpretive Centre, 403-562-7388. Backcountry safety and etiquette apply. Free.

More information on these sites and other activities is at www.crowsnestheritage.ca