



MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BIGHORN

HERITAGE INVENTORY



Lazy JL Ranch



The circa 1930s Lazy JL Ranch cultural landscape consists of four main buildings: the main residence, two cabins, and one shed. The Lazy JL Ranch is located approximately two kilometres north of the hamlet of Benchlands on Highway 40. The Lazy JL Ranch cultural landscape is significant for its association with the theme of early ranching in the M.D. of Bighorn area, for its association with Guy Gibson, and for the traditional construction of the ranch buildings.

Pocaterra Site Area



The Pocaterra Site Area consists of a 1943 log cabin, the ruins of a 1942 chicken coop, and the ruins of a 1947 bee keeping shelter. The one-storey log cabin has a vaulted ceiling with a low pitch hipped roof. The Pocaterra Site is located near the Ghost River north of Highway 1A, near the Patterson Cabin. The Pocaterra Site Area is significant for its association with George and Norma Pocaterra, and for the log construction of the Pocaterra Cabin.

Black Rock Fire Lookout



This circa 1928 one-storey twelve by twelve foot square plan fire lookout has a medium pitch pyramid roof and wood shingle siding. It is located on the summit of Black Rock Mountain, which is on the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in the Ghost River area. The Black Rock Fire Lookout is significant for its association with the activity of forest fire detection, for its design, and for its association with the theme of the development of the forest industry and forest fire protection in the M.D. of Bighorn.

Exshaw Cemetery



The cultural landscape of the 1905 Exshaw Cemetery includes approximately forty distinguishable graves. Some stone, wood, and metal headstones remain. The cemetery is overgrown with aspen, wild grasses and roses. It is located on a high hill at the east end of Grotto Mountain on Lafarge leased land and is surrounded by a chain link fence. This cultural landscape is significant for its association with the theme of the burial of early settlers to Exshaw, plant workers, and early immigrant workers.

Padmore and Original Kananaskis Settlement Area



The cultural landscape of the Padmore and Original Kananaskis Settlement Area includes several cultural features such as a part of the original Highway 1A, Loder Lime kilns, Loder family house steps, a railway station foundation, and a grave site. It is located between the Bow River and Highway 1A. The cultural landscape of the Padmore and Original Kananaskis Settlement Area is significant for its association with the theme of settlement and early development of the Bow Corridor.

William Grier Site



The circa 1885 William Grier Site cultural landscape consists of the remains of a stone fire place, stone front steps, and stone foundation of a two-storey residential building that was destroyed by fire. It is located just north of Highway 1A, approximately one kilometre west of Jamieson Road and just over five kilometres west of the Ghost Dam, on the north portion of River Lot 6 of Plan 89B Morleyville Settlement. The William Grier Site is significant for its association with the theme of early development of the M.D. of Bighorn, for its association with the theme of early settlement of the Bow Valley, for its association with the institution of the Canadian Youth Hostel Association, and for its information potential.

Rocky Mountains Park Gate Office Site



This cultural landscape includes the remains of the 1917 Rocky Mountains Park Gate Office foundation and the surrounding area. The foundation is nineteen feet by seventeen feet and, at the highest point, two feet high. It is located next to the Highway 1A within the Kananaskis Settlement area. The Rocky Mountains Park Gate Office Site cultural landscape is significant for its association with the institutions of the Rocky Mountains Park and the Banff National Park, for its association with Annie Staple, and for its information potential.

The Vaults



The circa 1969 Vaults include a set of two transverse tunnels, an entrance tunnel that leads to a main tunnel leading to four rooms. It is located on the north-facing slope of Mount McGillivray overlooking Lac des Ares just south of Highway 1. The Vaults are significant for their association with the theme of the Cold War.

Patterson Site



The circa 1930s Patterson Site includes the one-storey log cabin, an outbuilding, and surrounding landscape. The log cabin has a front facing low-pitched gable roof, a river rock foundation, a wide plank front door with wood hinges and latch, and hand-split wood shingles on the roof. The outbuilding has a front facing medium-pitched gable roof, wood plank shiplap siding, and a spade-shaped cut out on either side. The Patterson Site is located in a small clearing of evergreens on the banks of the Ghost River, near the Pocaterra Cabin. The Patterson Site is significant for its association with Guy Gibson, Raymond Patterson, and George Pocaterra, and for the traditional log construction of the cabin.

St. Bernard's Catholic Church



St. Bernard's Catholic Church site includes the original 1907 church with a wrought iron gate in front, and a 1967 expansion. The 1907 church has a front-facing gable roof, a stucco finish, and an enclosed front porch. The 1967 addition has a side-facing gable roof, a stucco finish, an enclosed concrete block porch with a recessed entrance and two glass block windows, and rafters that extend to the ground. The St. Bernard's Catholic Church, including the 1907 original church and the 1967 addition, are a single storey in height, and is the only building left from the Uptown area of the hamlet of Exshaw on its original location. St. Bernard's Catholic Church is significant because of its association with early development in Exshaw, for its association with continued development in Exshaw, and for its association with the 1974-1975 Lafarge Cement Plant expansion.