

# Village of Marwayne

## Inventory of Historic Places



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March 15, 2011



Municipal Heritage  
Partnership Program





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*A special thank you to Rebecca Oakes, Community Development Officer with the Marwayne Agricultural Society, for her support and assistance in interviewing local community members and reviewing content; Joanne Horton, CAO at the Village of Marwayne, for her support and assistance in providing site specific information; and Robert Earley for his contributions to research and document preparation.*

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## Introduction

The Village of Marwayne was successful in making application to Alberta Culture and Community Spirit's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) to obtain funding to undertake the Village of Marwayne Municipal Heritage Inventory Project. As a requirement, the municipality must equally match the MHPP funding contribution for the project.

The purpose of the Inventory of Historic Places is to apply provincially structured criteria to determine the significance and integrity of potential historic resources in the area. The criteria ensures that all sites are evaluated equally and, based on a systematic assessment, results in a collection of information meeting documentation requirements for inclusion on the Alberta and Canadian Register of Historic Places.

The project began on July 15, 2010, with completion set for December 31, 2010, aside from project manager revisions and final edits. The initial phase included the confirmation of the Places of Interest List (POIL) with the representatives from the Village of Marwayne. Rebecca Oakes, Community Development Officer with the Marwayne Agricultural Society, undertook oral interviews with the local seniors to obtain information over and above what was already collected. The interviews provided further insight into the historic resources under evaluation.

During the Inventory stage, an evaluation and assessment determines their ability to convey significance and integrity. Ten (10) potential historic places met assessment criteria and research further undertaken to develop a draft Statement of Significance for each historic place. This process helps to determine which sites are significant, have integrity, and meet the standard re-

quirements for municipal designation and placement on the Alberta and Canadian Registers of Historic Places.

### Project Objectives

The primary objectives of the Village of Marwayne Inventory of Heritage Places are to undertake the following:

- Review the Places of Interest List (POIL), provided by the Village of Marwayne, based on the depth of the history available and the tombstones from earlier site surveys.
- Select historic resources from the POIL that carry significant history and information, and assess eligibility, significance, and integrity of each site in accordance with evaluation criteria developed by the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) to determine placement in the Village of Marwayne Inventory of Historic Places.
- Prepare a detailed context paper to understand the important themes in Marwayne's history including local history, events, and trends that may contribute to the Village's heritage.
- Undertake additional research on selected historic resources to obtain a greater depth of site history.
- Prepare a draft Statement of Significance (SoS) for each historic resource and an assessment review in accordance with the principles and practices articulated in *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places: Identifying, Evaluating, Managing*, by the Historic Resources Management Branch.
- Provide a final report that includes the context paper, a list of historic resources in the Inventory of Historic

Places, a draft Statement of Significance for each resource, assessment documentation evaluating each resource, and other supporting documentation.

### Role of the Village of Marwayne

Joanne Horton, CAO of the Village of Marwayne, and Rebecca Oakes, Community Development Officer with the Marwayne Agricultural Society, provided guidance and initial identification of potential historic places for placement on the municipal inventory. Their engagement involved meetings, material distribution, correspondence, and the review of all documentation provided by CDS Inc. The Village also invited Sharon Kneen, owner of the Old Hospital Building, and Hotel owner Cheryl Eikeland to assist with community tours and information gathering. CDS Inc. would like to thank Cheryl Eikeland for the valuable historical documentation she collected for project reference and for the use of her facilities as temporary workspace.

### Role of the Village of Marwayne Project Manager

Rebecca Oakes, the Marwayne Agricultural Society's Community Development Officer, was the designated Project Manager. Rebecca provided overall support to the team, spoke with local seniors, undertook oral interviews, arranged for interior photographs, and provided her detailed review of the Heritage Inventory document.

Rebecca Oakes and Joanne Horton were instrumental in providing the team access to municipal information, mapping, and legal and municipal addresses.



## Description of Report Content

The report includes a contextual overview of Marwayne's history, the locations of the ten (10) sites included in the Village of Marwayne Inventory of Historic Places, draft Statements of Significance for each historic place, and a detailed resource assessment completed for each site prior to drafting the Statement of Significance.

### Village of Marwayne Context Paper

The Village of Marwayne's context paper establishes a framework from which to evaluate Marwayne's historic places. It provides the patterns, themes, or trends that help explain the significance of a historic place and its "place" in the overall development of the region. The context paper provides "a sense of place" by illustrating how the community developed and how the historic places included in this inventory connect with the Village's growth over time. Reading the context paper gives one a better understanding of Marwayne's environment and background prior to reviewing individual Statements of Significance.

### Maps of Historic Places Placed in Inventory

The location of the ten (10) historic places included in this inventory are primarily located in the commercial area and are identified on a map of the Village of Marwayne shown on page 32.

### Draft Statements of Significance

Upon completion of historic place assessments, ten (10) Statements of Significance are drafted and included in this document and have been prepared for inclusion in the Village's Inventory of Historic Places. All ten (10) sites re-

tain integrity and are therefore potentially eligible for "municipal designation."

The Statement of Significance is in three parts:

1. Description of resource
2. Heritage value
3. Character-defining elements

The resource description is a brief general statement about what the resource looks like, its size, location, and any other contributing resources on site, if applicable.

The heritage value statement describes the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, and spiritual importance of the resource, and speaks to the resource's significance in past, current, and future generations.

Lastly, character-defining elements identify the most important features of the resource that contribute to its heritage value. Such elements consist of a description of materials, forms, scale, massing, location, uses over time, cultural associations, and other significant associations that add to the value of the resource.

It is important to note that the character-defining elements described in each Statement of Significance provide guidance and direction to resource owners, planners, architects, historical societies, and anyone else who may be involved in preparing a rehabilitation, restoration, or preservation proposal for the particular historic resource.

### Resource Assessments

Assessing each historic resource follows evaluation criteria set out by the Historic Resources Management Branch detailed in *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places: Identifying, Evaluating, Managing*.

The process follows three specific steps:

1. Eligibility assessment
2. Significance assessment
3. Integrity assessment

The eligibility assessment determines if the resource is eligible for inclusion on a Municipal Heritage Inventory and for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource. It briefly describes the history and physical attributes of the resource, determines if the resource is an excluded site and of what type, and whether the resource is a type providing an exception from exclusion.

Assessing the significance of a resource requires that the site meet at least one of the following criterion of the significance criteria:

- A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
- B. Institution/Person
- C. Design/Style/Construction
- D. Information Potential
- E. Landmark/Symbolic Value

A context statement for the individual resource helps to understand why the resource is significant under each criterion selected. Similar to Marwayne's context paper, the context statement explains the role of the resource in relation to the broader historical trends while drawing on facts about the resource and the community. Next, assessing the resource for its municipal significance shows if it exhibits strong documented association with one or more of the significance criteria to be eligible. The resource's context statement helps to develop the Statement of Significance for that same resource.

Finally, the integrity assessment involves a description of the resource's character-defining elements in terms of materials, forms, scale, massing, location, uses over time, and cultural



associations, or other significant associations that add to the value of the resource. These elements must still exist for the resource to retain its heritage value. It is important to note that not all the historic features need to still exist in order for the resource to retain integrity. However, it must still contain the essential physical features that help to convey the resource's historical identity. Once the resource's significance and character-defining elements are understood, the resource is then evaluated based on the seven "aspects of integrity":

1. Location
2. Design
3. Environment
4. Materials
5. Workmanship
6. Feeling
7. Association

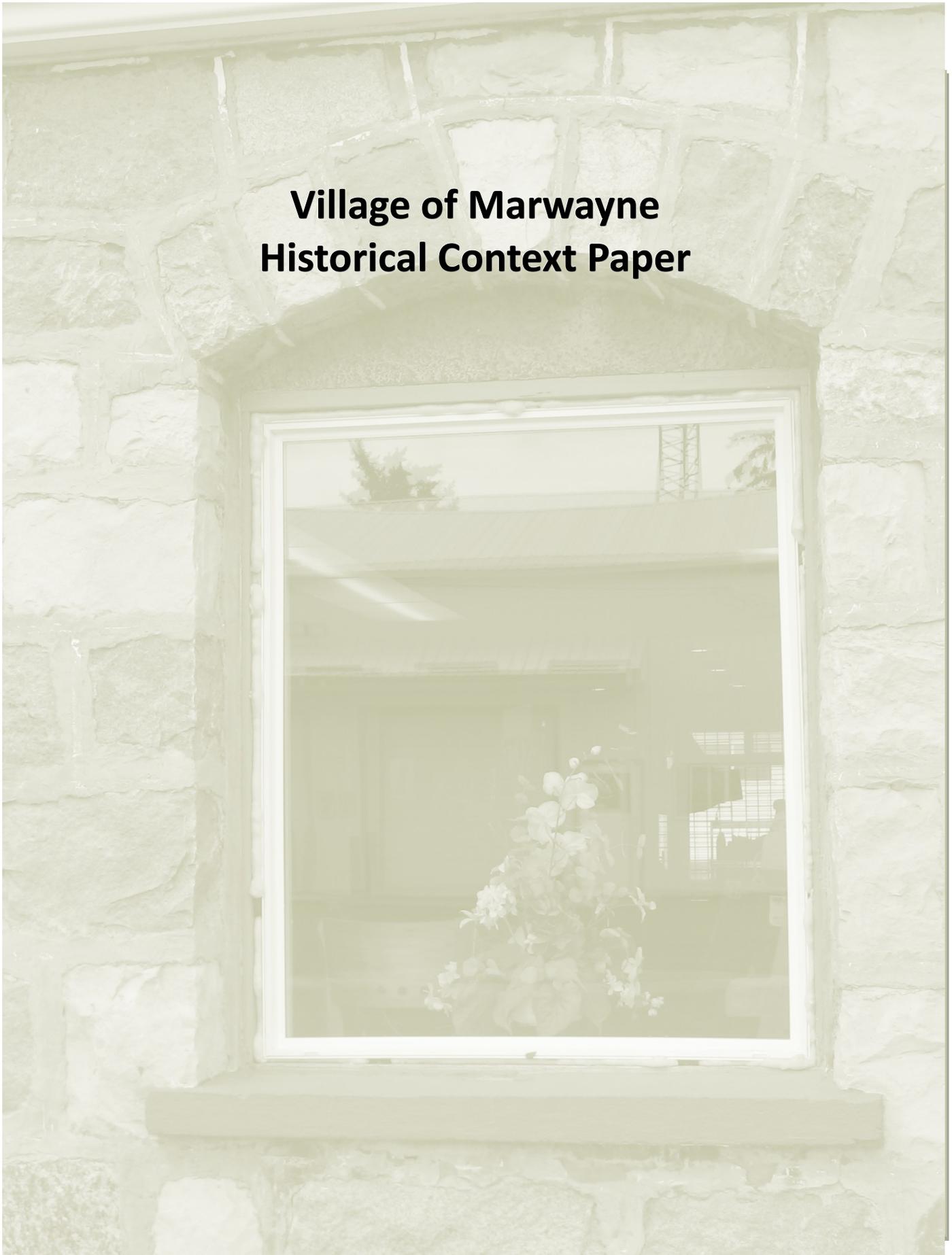
These seven aspects help to determine if the resource is still in its original location: if it retains the combination of all design elements such as form, plan, space, structure, and style; if there are particular environmental elements, such as topographical features, vegetation, manmade features, adjacencies, and spatial relationships with other features, open space, character of the street, the particular neighbourhood, or the wider area; if there is presence of materials and layered interaction related to its period of significance; if there is physical evidence of the original workmanship and craft of the given period; if the resource continues to convey its aesthetic or historical sense of the given period; and if there is a direct association with a significant historical theme, activity, event, institution, or person.

The completion of the assessment process results confirms whether the resource should be included in the Village of Marwayne Heritage Inventory and whether the resource retains

enough integrity to be eligible for designation.



**Village of Marwayne  
Historical Context Paper**





## Introduction

The Village of Marwayne is a small, vibrant community located on the Lloydminster-Cold Lake corridor just north of the Yellowhead TransCanada Highway, and just west of the Saskatchewan border at the intersection of Highway 45 and Secondary Highway 897. It is located in one of the best farming and ranching districts in western Canada and in an area that is very active in the oil and gas industry. Marwayne's vision is that its successful and prosperous community continues building on its *Angles for Success* to "Promote growth, opportunity and economic development to benefit our community."<sup>1</sup>

The fortitude of the Village of Marwayne has its beginnings with the community's instantaneous development of its main street area. Within months, the main street became a bustling hamlet of service and subsistence to a growing population. Many struggles were conquered and setbacks overcome. The values of those who initially explored the area, of the aboriginal peoples who intimately knew the landscape and everything that roamed along the plains, of the early homesteaders and those who braved vast new beginnings in the creation of this community continue to give strength to the determination embedded in the residents of Marwayne today.

## Early Explorers

Anthony Henday was the first early explorer to venture into the vicinity of Marwayne and pass the Lea Park site as he travelled eastward on his return to the Hudson Bay Company in 1756. Other employees of the Hudson Bay Company also hunted and trapped in the Marwayne region, such as David Thompson, a young 13-year-old who apprenticed under the Hudson Bay

Company and was sent to explore British America in 1784. The First Nations called him Koo Koo Sint, "the man who looks at the stars."<sup>2</sup> In 1793, Thompson surveyed and mapped the North Saskatchewan River and its embankments from Buckingham House near Elk Point, from where he rode horse back to where Edmonton is now located, and then east towards what is now Prince Albert. Overall Thompson completed a survey of over 4000 miles of untouched wilderness in a span of ten months.<sup>3</sup>

Over the years, Thompson was responsible for creating a map of the North West Territory of the Province of Canada at a scale of 15 miles to an inch, during which he developed a very positive rapport with the aboriginal peoples of the area. However the North West Company would not publish his findings of the fur trade territory in fear that their competitors would benefit. Thompson even tried to publish the information himself but failed due to little public interest. Thompson continued to survey into his seventies until failing eyesight required him to stop. Although encouraged to sell his records of his explorations without due credit, he refused and was eventually forced to sell his instruments to feed himself and his wife. He died in poverty in Montreal in February of 1857 at 87 years of age. His wife followed three months later. The Salish, Stoney, Chipewyan, and Cree along the North Saskatchewan River remembered Thompson favorably. Legends were told to the children of the man who scouted the territories and always treated the people with the respect and kindness they deserved.<sup>4</sup>

Thompson's work was finally published in 1915 by the Champlain Society when Joseph B. Tyrell, a government surveyor, discovered the Thompson maps and journals of his travels. "This man had travelled over 50,000 miles on foot, on

horseback, and by canoe to map half of the North American continent, and had been forgotten for over half a century." Several monuments stand in memory of David Thompson and his achievements. In Marwayne, the committee of the Elks and Royal Purple members chose the "David Thompson Manor" for their Senior Citizen's housing complex to commemorate the achievements of Thompson, who most likely travelled in the Marwayne region as he mapped the area.<sup>5</sup>

The actual site of Marwayne was once a Blackfoot First Nations camp where the Blackfoot drove buffalo into pounds. Fur trader Alexander Henry travelled extensively along the North Saskatchewan River in the Marwayne area and traded for horses. He pastured them on the north side of the river near Elk Point where the Cree were more unlikely to steal the horses than the Blackfoot on the south.<sup>6</sup>

## Indigenous Peoples

Since the mid-1700's, the people indigenous to the area of Marwayne primarily included Cree and Metis, who hunted and camped along the North Saskatchewan River prior to the arrival of the fur trade and early explorers such as David Thompson. The Cree laid claim to land north of the Blackfoot Nation, who had already claimed land between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers.<sup>7</sup>

Following the buffalo migration, over 35,000 aboriginal people from various tribes lived on the prairie during the warm seasons and sheltered in the river valleys during winter. In 1775, however, the arrival of the horse changed the lifestyle to which the First Nations people had been accustomed. Owning a horse brought the need for horsemanship skills. It meant faster food collection, and it provided a sense



of prestige and wealth to those fortunate enough to obtain them. This led to horse stealing, fighting, and various wars among the tribes.<sup>8</sup>

The Woodland Cree's tribe was very expansive, as evident in the area of their hunting grounds from the Hudson Bay to the Rocky Mountains in the west and from the southern plains to the northern sub-Arctic. After being the first to meet the fur traders on the Hudson Bay in 1600, the Cree became trappers and exchanged their furs for goods, such as knives, guns, and utensils. They also started to trade such items with other tribes, thus earning the title of "middle-men." The Cree continued to move west in search for more furs. Those who stayed close to the traders became the "Home Guard." Those who stayed close to the traders were the "Southard." By the early 1800's, the Woodland Cree were very much in control of the forested area of western Canada and continued to follow the traders to the northern areas. At the same time, the Cree began to adopt the European influence of dress, and the traders began to marry the Cree women from which their descendants became the Métis. Those who chose to retain their mother's ways of hunting and fishing protected the remnants of the Cree culture. Others chose to obtain an education and work for the trading companies.<sup>9</sup>

The Woodland Cree survived on meat and fish and kept in small groups except when coming together during ceremonial events or at the trading post. With the arrival of the fur traders, food sources became short in supply. They either had to relocate further from the trappers and the trading posts or live closer to them and depend on supply handouts and credit that inevitably brought problems of alcohol and disease.<sup>10</sup>

By the mid-1800's, missionaries began

to establish missions among the Woodland Cree. Sent from the Catholic Church in 1842, Father Thibault travelled the North Saskatchewan River to Frog Lake to become known among the Plains and Woodland Cree. In 1843, he settled at Lac Ste. Anne and then travelled to Cold Lake in 1845. The first Methodist Missionary was established in the early 1840's and was later followed by the establishment of an Anglican Missionary. Residential schools opened in the 1880's and 1890's.<sup>11</sup>

By 1890, many of the Woodland Cree bands had combined with the Métis, and had been influenced by the Hudson Bay trading posts and their managers. The 1898 Klondike brought increased trading, trapping, and farming, but the transient nature of those seeking gold caused a breakdown in the Hudson Bay Company credit system and caused the First Nations to fear for the security of their lands. The Southern Cree signed Treaty Six in 1876, but few of the northern Cree bands benefited. In 1899, the Canadian Government decided that First Nations accepting Treaty Eight would secure aboriginal status. Metis, on the other hand, could register with the Script Commission and obtain 160 acres of land. Both treaties encouraged the Cree to farm land, yet it met with little success. The aboriginals continued to hunt, trap, and fish until prices and stock declined, at which point several entered residential schools, the workforce, farmed, or adopted an alternate way of life.<sup>12</sup>

Today, present day highways replace the North Saskatchewan River trails of 1867 to Fort Vermilion used by the First Nations. Highway 45 links the Village of Marwayne with other towns to the east and west. Highway 897 leading to the Lea Park Bridge at the old fort site, which was also the landing place of the scows of some of the earlier pioneer settlers, is now the north-south connection.<sup>13</sup>

## Method of Transportation

The formation of the Local Improvement District 26-A-4 in 1906 resulted in the combination of four divisions, with representatives from each forming a council. Part of the council's responsibility for the District was to ensure roads were maintained and passable for access to the market centres, using a scraping plough (also called a slip and Fresno) pulled by horses. Farmers paid a portion of their taxes by helping the municipality with road building. Their allotment depended on the amount of tax they owed. At the same time, road construction and maintenance required considerable tax collection due to the ongoing demand and need for better road access. Increased use of motor traffic and the increase in school buses that emerged with the consolidation of local school districts into larger centralized schools placed considerable pressure on the need for consistent road maintenance.<sup>14</sup>

In the early years, horses transported the grain. Poles behind Berg's (once the Campbell's Store but no longer existing) and F.O. McGirr's (where Perk's store was once located) accommodated the hitching of horses. People avoided taking their horses to the elevators as they had a tipping platform for unloading that was dangerous for the horses. The spring roads were also dangerous for the horses due to soft snow covering the rough uneven surfaces. In the winter, sleighs hauling heavy loads required brakes to go down hills.<sup>15</sup>

The consolidation of schools affected transportation as well as it led to bringing students together at one central location. Buses were allotted certain routes and were hired to transport students. This required the municipality to provide "all weather roads." Provincial grants were used to purchase better road building and snow plow



equipment, hire full-time employees, all to improve the standard of roads so buses could provide consistent service.<sup>16</sup>

Leading up to 1929, roads throughout the district were in good condition. A typical annual budget for road maintenance in the municipal district was \$17,000, which allowed automobiles to travel in all directions. Located twelve-and-a-half miles north of Kitscoty just off the main highway between Saskatoon and Edmonton, Marwayne was conveniently established on the main highway running north to what was rapidly becoming the popular summer and fishing resort of Cold Lake.<sup>17</sup>

In the Depression of the 1930's, several people rode the freight cars in summer and winter. To save on the cost of gasoline, vehicles changed into Bennet buggies — light-framed model T Fords or other vehicles that had their engines removed and were stripped down to the running gear to hook up a pull system for horses.<sup>18</sup>

Severe winter conditions of 1955-56 required reconsideration of road maintenance. On November 8, 1955, the municipality decided that all snowplowing was to follow a maintenance priority with the first being district highways, then school bus routes, and finally local roads. The following year provided no relief from impassible roads, and road building in the summer months was minimal due to the funds directed at snow clearing in the winter.<sup>19</sup>

Over the initial forty years of community development, garages and oil machine agencies replaced Drakes Livery Stable and Dray Service, and Mueller's Blacksmith Shop to service the modern "horsepower" of motor vehicles. Isert's Garage, built entirely of stone, is "a symbol of one man's faith in the growth of our town and community."<sup>20</sup>



Marwayne Motors (Isert's Garage) 1943—1944

Village of Marwayne

The first train on the C.P.R. Lloydminster-Willingdon line passed through the village in July of 1927. It was a "mixed" train providing a passenger coach and freight cars. For two years, it operated between Clandonald, Alberta and Wilkie, Saskatchewan with connections to Saskatoon. The tri-weekly service line reached Edmonton in 1929 and later added a daily passenger service and several freight trains to handle the large volume of grain and cattle grown in the area.<sup>21</sup> The station was initially a boxcar at the end of the loading platform and was later replaced with a permanent station in 1928.<sup>22</sup> The first agent, Mr. Colin Farrel, remained for 27 years, followed by E. Gregory in 1967 when train service was then mainly for freight. A daily passenger service to and from Edmonton was provided by the "Sunburst" bus.<sup>23</sup>

## Agricultural Development

Settlement of the area began in 1903. Original pioneers included W.W. Shaw, James Stanton, Mr. Jones, and Jack Fleming. Bringing all their belongings by scow from Edmonton, they landed at the Lea Park site.<sup>24</sup> They built their scows at the old Waters' mill in Edmonton and, after travelling 200 miles down the North Saskatchewan River, they homesteaded in the Stretton district.<sup>25</sup> That same year the three Marfleet boys, Fred, Ted, and Harry, arrived with the Barr Colonists and decided to homestead in the same area. The following spring, the Marfleet boys met the rest of their family in Edmonton and returned by scow along the North Saskatchewan River to Marwayne. The scow was later dismantled and used as material for the construction of their first home and other necessities for the W.C. Marfleet family.<sup>26</sup>





Six large grain elevators  
Village of Marwayne

fleet, W.W. Shaw, and C.S. Aston, still resided in Marwayne.<sup>29</sup> Fred Marfleet, with his wife, Agnes, is buried in the Marwayne Cemetery across the road from where they raised their five sons on their farm.<sup>30</sup>

The post office established in 1906 at the W.C. Marfleet homestead next to SW-24-52-W3. The name given to the post office was a mixture of their name “Marfleet “ and the name of their former native town in Lincolnshire, England called “Wainfleet” (originally spelled Waynefleet),<sup>31</sup> thus Marwayne.<sup>32</sup>

Overall, the judgment of the pioneers, in deciding their homesteading location, was very sound. The area was rich for mixed farming, and the soil was rich for good crops of wheat and other varieties. With the arrival of the railway, wheat growing became the leading industry, and farmers began to break and work their raw lands as rapidly as possible for the growing of grain.<sup>33</sup> There was always sufficient rainfall and the soil was ideal wheat land. It consisted of black loam

from ten to twenty inches in depth, with brown clay subsoil well suited to hold moisture.<sup>34</sup>

The land throughout the district was mostly level with sufficient slope to carry off any surplus waters. It was not heavily wooded and consisted mostly of prairie over which collections of small poplar and light scrub provided excellent shelter for stock and buildings. The raw lands were easily cleared and well suited to either horse or tractor farming. Grass and water supply were abundant, and livestock running free required no attention from spring to late fall.<sup>35</sup>

The early years brought an average yield of district wheat at 20 bushels per acre. Marwayne had six large grain elevators with a 220,000-bushel capacity. In 1926, Marwayne shipped out 650,000 bushels of wheat and other grains including several carloads of cattle, hogs, and sheep . In addition, the district produced large amounts of cream that went to the creameries at Lloydminster and Kitscoty.<sup>36</sup> The Marwayne Feed mill ground feed-grain for livestock. Built and owned by the National Grain Co., it opened in March of 1965 with Edgar Bell as agent and Wes Craig as assistant operator.<sup>37</sup> Situated on the Willingdon branch, 21 miles northwest of Lloydminster and 155 miles east of Edmonton, it was one of the best farming districts in western Canada.



Marwayne’s Centre Street  
1927—First Sport’s Day  
Village of Marwayne

The Marwayne Agricultural Society received its Charter in 1975 with over 100 members

in place. The intention was twofold: to promote agriculture in such a way as to





**Marwayne Hotel 1926**  
*Village of Marwayne*



**Marwayne Hotel—Early Days—1930's**  
*Village of Marwayne*

create a greater awareness of the process of agriculture in the urban centre; and to help coordinate agricultural-oriented events in the community. The Society eventually took over various responsibilities initially assigned to the Chamber of Commerce or the Women of Unifarm. The Society held barbecues, annual fairs, pet shows, antique shows, white elephant sales, bingos, and games for children. Today, the Society is the umbrella structure providing governance, professional development of volunteers, and financial and expert assistance on various tasks and problems that non-profit organizations face in Marwayne.<sup>38</sup>

### Surge of Urban Development

The Village of Marwayne underwent an immediate surge of urban development within a very short period of time. Such resourceful and community-minded spirit still continues in the community's determination to build whatever they require, to extend services and assistance to whomever is in need, and to remain steadfast on and committed

to their overall vision.

Marwayne was first established in 1906 as a post office located on SE-24-52-3-W4 at the homestead of William Creasey Marfleet, who was appointed as the first postmaster.<sup>39</sup> The post office was later moved to the farm home of son Fredrick Creasey Marfleet (who was also postmaster) located on the NW-24-52-3-W4.<sup>40</sup>

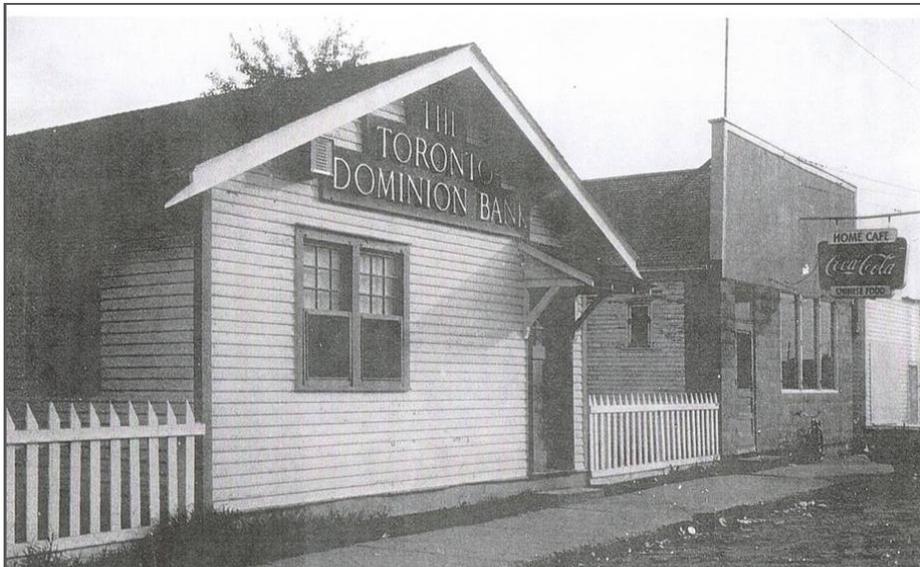
Settlement proceeded at a rapid rate. Marwayne settlers were mainly from the British Isles, eastern Canada, and the United States, and all were English-speaking. Although many of them came into the district with very little capital, they still managed to acquire land with several developing their lands into successful farms and good producing crops.<sup>41</sup> The determination of these early settlers helped them to

see beyond the struggles and to succeed — a virtue that is still embedded in the residents of Marwayne today.

Another example of Marwayne's conviction is the quick decisiveness of the early settlers to develop the Village centre along "Government Road," prior to the town site survey and the arrival of the railroad. William Campbell and Roy Campbell arrived in Marwayne in 1925 and built a general store on what is presently Lot 13 in Block 6. By February of 1926, Superior Lumber erected a lumber yard and a house with Ambrose Ladell as manager. John Mueller constructed a blacksmith shop, and Tom Read built and operated a meat market. Mr. Hanson operated the real estate office. The Drake family catered to the hungry in their restaurant, and a notary public was in operation. In early spring Verne Hayward arrived from

**Marwayne's Railway Avenue 1928**  
*Village of Marwayne*





Toronto Dominion Bank and the Home Café 1966  
*Village of Marwayne*

Edmonton and established a lumber yard across from what was then John Doull’s shop. Mr. William Reid managed this lumber company for the first couple of years.<sup>42</sup>

When the surveyors arrived, they had a different idea as to where the business section should be. Upon completion of the survey, all the buildings were moved to a new location using teams of 16 to 20 horses.<sup>43</sup> A number of lots in block two were changed to front onto Centre Street.<sup>44</sup>

On January 12, 1925, CPR received title to 40 acres of land for the town site of Marwayne. During 1925 and 1926, CPR constructed the Lloydminster-Willingdon railway line and led to the establishment of Marwayne town site on the railway line on SE-26-52-2-W4. The post office moved from the Marfleet farm to the town site, and Fred Marfleet continued as postmaster.<sup>45</sup> Marwayne is an example of one of Alberta’s newer towns that came into an overnight existence in August of 1926.

In 1926, lots sold very quickly, and con-

struction quickly began on several buildings to house the services required by the new community. In a matter of months, businesses were operating and providing new residents with almost instantaneous service. New services included the Campbell Hardware Store, Superior Lumber, the Jardine General Store, Aston Drugs, the Hotel under W.E. Fleming, Mr. Marfleet’s post office, a municipal office, a blacksmith shop, Sam and Bill Moorehead’s Pool Hall and Barber Shop, the Bank of Toronto under the management of Bill Cardiff, Ben Shaw’s meat market, Hayward Lumber Co., a café, Peterson Bros. Garage, a federal elevator, and a home elevator.<sup>46</sup> Moorehead’s Pool Hall and Barber Shop is now the Marwayne Senior’s Friendship Centre; the Bank of Toronto is currently the Susan Olson Health Centre building; Shaw’s Meat Market building now houses the Marwayne Coin Wash; and the Hotel continues to provide accommodation, food, refreshment, and entertainment to the community.

In 1928, Hardware and Massey Harris

implements established, followed by six more elevators. Shortly after, additional businesses were established, such as a general store, bakery, jeweler, a second café, beauty parlor, shoe and harness repair, livery barn, garage with a lighting plant, barber shop, and two more garages.<sup>47</sup> Considering Marwayne only originated in 1926, the speed at which the community developed showed remarkable progress.

The Campbell Hardware Store contained a hall upstairs that was used for dances, meetings, boxing bouts, church services, and a classroom for the Tring district. It eventually became a residence until the building was removed in 1979.<sup>48</sup> Moorehead’s Pool Hall and Barber Shop held the first attempts of a Sunday-afternoon church service delivered by a young Anglican minister, Howard Elliot, who worked in the Campbell grocery store at the time. Later, J.R. Trimming conducted the services above the Campbell Hardware Store.<sup>49</sup>

By 1929, the Marwayne district had an estimated population of 2,000 people, of which 250 were located in Village itself. Residents of Marwayne were known to work together in harmony for general welfare and promotion,<sup>50</sup> and this value continues to drive the community today.

Telephone communications began with a meeting in December of 1934 to form a locally incorporated company to purchase Alberta Government Tele-

Swanson’s  
 1940’s  
*Village of Marwayne*



phones circuit No. 1 rural line running north from Kitscoty. In 1936, under the sponsorship of the Board of Trade, the Marwayne Mutual Telephone Co. was formed.<sup>51</sup> Alberta Government Telephones offered the

Rudi Isert's Garage now No Need to Nock 2010  
CDS Inc.



company the circuit with 17 telephones for \$324.30.<sup>52</sup> With the purchase, new lines were added in the village and the district.<sup>53</sup> In 1936, the company purchased an additional three circuits and a long-distance line from Lea Park to Kitscoty for \$575.<sup>54</sup> In 1940, telephone poles were moved to backlanes.<sup>55</sup> In 1944, representatives of the Marwayne Mutual, Riverton Greenlawn, and Union Mutual Telephone Co. discussed company amalgamation to enable a central office to be located in Marwayne through the Alberta Government Telephones.<sup>56</sup> In 1945, a telephone office

opened in Marwayne with Mr. and Mrs. Alf Lucas as the operators and their son Jerry working the lines. Mable Craig later became the chief operator with assistance from part-time staff.<sup>57</sup> When dial phones arrived in 1967, the Marwayne Mutual Telephone Co. was taken over by Alberta Government Telephones.<sup>58</sup> The telephone office building still exists and is commonly referred to as the Keith Parker Telegraph/Telephone Service building.

In the mid-1930's, Marwayne had almost every facility except for waterworks. Water was available from the village pump from which residents would pump water into two of their own pails. During winter, a pail of hot water would be required to thaw out the pump to fill two pails. Soft water was collected by melting snow in the winter and collecting rainwater in the summer. A hand-dug soft-water well located in the cellar with a pump installed in the kitchen was a luxury to many, as was an icebox that was eventually placed in a cupboard. Ice was obtained from the icehouse at the butcher shop.<sup>59</sup> In 1935, discussions began regarding fire safety measures. The village purchased 12 pails, and a 24-foot and a 32-foot ladder, and stored half of the purchase at the community hall and the other half at Hayward Lumber. In 1942, they tried to create a fire alarm from a tiller and saw blades.<sup>60</sup>

Marwayne Central Telephone Office with Mrs. A. Lucas standing on right who provided eight-hour telephone service—1945  
Village of Marwayne



Umiker and Gray first provided lighting for the village and operated a lighting plant for Marwayne.<sup>61</sup> It is also stated that J.R. Hanna operated a small light plant prior to Rudi Isert.<sup>62</sup> In 1938-39, Rudi Isert installed a 27-kilowatt, direct-current, 100-volt generator powered by a 50-horsepower engine<sup>63</sup> to provide the community with service from his electric plant in

Marwayne Motors until Canadian Utilities installed a power line and a power system in 1947.<sup>64</sup> The Canadian Utility building still exists on Centre Street, and is currently owned by G.T. Horton Agencies. Rudi Isert's Marwayne Motors, commonly known as Isert's Garage, now contains a retail shop and small restaurant called No Need to Nock. The structure, with its unique and substantial stone construction intact, situated at the entry to the Village, clearly symbolizes the community's strength and resolve.

Over the next two years, John Spence and John Doull began wiring houses in readiness for electricity as Canadian Utilities expanded into the district. John Spence was born in Lloydminster in 1905 and was the son of Barr Colonist Herbert Spence, a joiner from Leyburn, Yorkshire, and Isabella Rutherford from Sunderland, Durham. John Spence worked for Herb Jardine's General Store as a clerk until Jardine's business was sold to Frank McGirr in 1932. John Doull then worked for McGirr until he sold to the newly formed Co-op. The store later burned down. In 1960, John Spence opened a new business called Stop and Shop, operated by Jess Lowerie and Florence Chester until it was sold to Elmer Wilcox. John Spence retired in 1971.<sup>65</sup> This building, currently owned by Beulah Stannard, is an Alberta Registry Agent office and craft store.

In April of 1954, a fire destroyed several buildings on the north side of Centre Street, leaving only the post office and the hotel. The fire started at the back of the Co-op Store and quickly spread to the Curtis Store, the café, and the Moorehead Pool Hall. The community managed to save the post office with the help of a pumper truck that arrived from Lloydminster. Total damage was in the range of \$66,000. Fire insurance covered approximately \$43,000 of the loss that, in turn, helped the immedi-



Fire destroys much of the north side of Centre Street  
1954  
Village of Marwayne

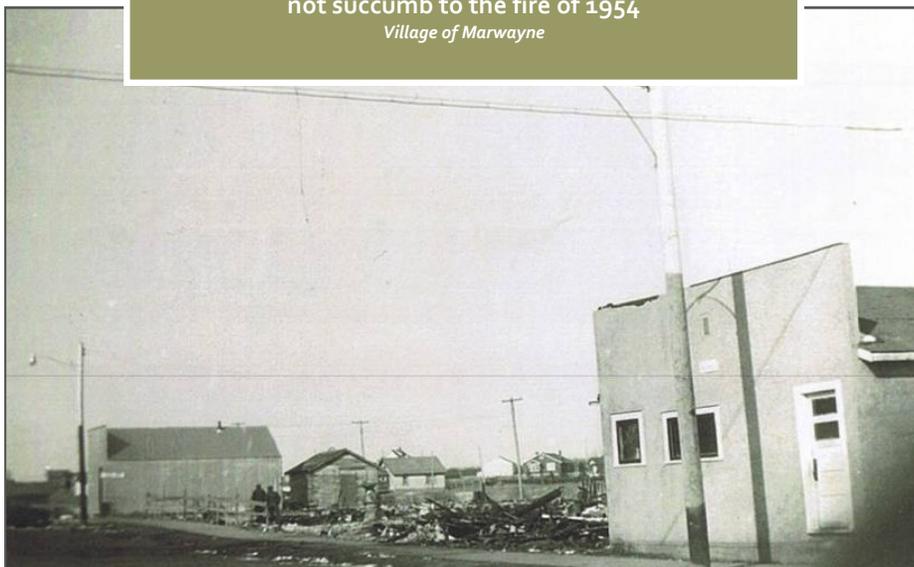
ate process of rebuilding.<sup>66</sup> The overwhelming persistence of the Village of Marwayne led quickly to the replacement of the former Co-op, the W. Curtis building, the Billiards Barber Shop, and Alex's Coffee Shop, with concrete block structures to house a variety of businesses, including Perks Treasure House, Village Flowers and Gifts, a grocery store, and what is now Fine Foods. The Billiards and Barber Shop now contains the Marwayne Senior's Friendship Centre.<sup>67</sup> The fire placed considerable pressure on the need for installing water and sewer,<sup>68</sup> and led to the use of noncombustible building materials that increased

resistance to ravaging fires, such as those used to build Fine Foods.

In 1957, water and sewer facilities were constructed and installed, as was point pumper equipment for fire-fighting. In 1961, the community built the fire hall and village office. The Metiskow school bell was purchased in 1940 and used as the community fire alarm. It was later sold to the Anglican Church when the village purchased a siren and a pressurized chemical unit similar to an oversized fire extinguisher for more effectively fighting fires. In

1960, the equipment

The post office and the hotel (right of post office) do not succumb to the fire of 1954  
Village of Marwayne



was updated to a new truck with a 500-gallon fiberglass tank and all the necessary equipment required to properly deliver effective fire-fighting services to the area.<sup>69</sup> Unfortunately, new equipment could not stop the arena from succumbing to fire in August

Stores rebuilt shortly after the 1954 fire using noncombustible material

Village of Marwayne



of 1967, and in October of 1973, fire destroyed three elevators.<sup>70</sup> The same fire truck still exists in the fire hall.

In readiness for expansion in electricity, Marwayne grew from 103 customers and 13 incandescent streetlights to 161 customers and 64 mercury-vapor streetlights in 1967. Jack Wright was the first resident service man in 1952 followed by Mr. D. Berg in 1967.

The telephone system changed to underground wiring and dial phones in 1967. An update of the sewage system consisted of moving of the lagoon to a more remote area, installing new wells, increasing water storage capacity, moving the sanitary landfill to a more isolated area, and updating fire protection. In 1987, the paving of Centre Street occurred with the upgrading of downtown sidewalks. The village population at the time was 516 with an estimated tax revenue of \$200,000.<sup>71</sup>

### Politics and Government

In 1939, the Village of Marwayne had a population of approximately 250 people. The M.D. of Streamstown handled civic matters, of which G.H. Campbell was the Reeve for 20 years and Fred Marfleet was secretary-treasurer for 17 years. The M.D. of Streamstown had a district of 24 schools, churches, and rural telephone service.<sup>72</sup> The municipal

office was located in Marwayne.<sup>73</sup>

Some of the first Board of Trade meetings occurred in the Superior Lumber office. In 1932, meetings moved to the Legion Hall on Centre Street in a building later occupied by Perks and Spence. In 1938, the Board of Trade incorporated under the name of Civic Affairs Society and became the Chamber of Commerce in 1962.<sup>74</sup> F.O. McGirr was the Marwayne Civic Affairs Society's president and bank manager J.C. Thom was the secretary. This organization functioned voluntarily in place of the village council or Board of Trade.<sup>75</sup> One of their mandates was their concern with the safety, welfare, and progress of the hamlet and community.<sup>76</sup> The Marwayne Civic Affairs Society played an important role while serving as a liaison between the ratepayers and the municipality.<sup>77</sup> Local taxpayers had the opportunity to participate in the business of the municipality through attendance at the annual general meeting. Such meetings took place in public spaces like the school or community hall.<sup>78</sup>

Discussions to incorporate the Village began in the late 1940's.<sup>79</sup> On February 9, 1953, the Village of Marwayne was

incorporated. Elected councilors included W.G. Curtis (Mayor), A.E. Wirtz, and John Spence. Secretary-treasurers included J.A. Elliot from 1953 – 61; A. Vaghan Smith (also spelled Vaughn and Von) from 1962–66; Ida Wellman from 1966–71; G.T. Horton from 1972–2000,<sup>80</sup> and Joanne Horton from 2000 to present.<sup>81</sup> Council worked on municipal affairs without pay, other than the secretary-treasurer who received a salary.<sup>82</sup>

The business of local government within the municipal district ranged from dealings with leased land; administering mother's allowances, child welfare, and old age pensions; and managing the demand for improved roads due to the high increase in motor traffic. Municipalities also had to care for those in need, making it a burden during the difficult 1930's. Medical expenses and other necessities were also paid. Where required, farmers received seed grain in the spring in order for the planting of crops and farm operations to continue. Assistance with cattle feed was also provided.<sup>83</sup>

Today, the Marwayne Agricultural Society has adopted much of what were the responsibilities of the Marwayne



Civic Affairs Society. It is the umbrella structure providing governance, professional development of volunteers, and financial and expert assistance to the various tasks and problems facing non-profit organizations in Marwayne.<sup>84</sup> The sense of volunteerism, charitable work, and community assistance continues to be a mainstay within the community and is the driving force of their ongoing success.

## Health Services

The Marwayne Drugstore built and operated by English druggist, Mr. Charles Spurgeon Aston, from 1927 to 1949, changed hands to his daughter, Blanche, for a few years after his passing.<sup>85</sup>

In the early years, the closest medical doctor was in Kitscoty or Elk Point. Residents depended on Mrs. Joe Ure Sr., and Mrs. Jardine for medical requirements. In 1928-29, Dr. Langston was a resident in Marwayne, after which Dr. Simmer was the resident for one year in 1930, followed by Dr. Harry Christie and Dr. Paul Harvey. The Board of Trade attempted to organize a local 6 – 8 bed subsidiary to the Lloydminster Hospital. The Women's Institute tried for several years to initiate a small hospital facility. They made presentations to council of the M.D. of Streamstown and the Board of Trade to request assistance. On March 30, 1934, the council and Board of Trade supported the establishment of a nursing home.<sup>86</sup>

The small nursing hospital dealt primarily with maternity cases, some pneumonia patients, and a tonsillitis operation. The two-storey building was initially on the outskirts of Marwayne. The top floor contained three rooms: a large room with three beds, a case room with a nursery, and the nurse's sleeping quarters. Without electricity or running water, coal, oil and gas lamps were used. A commode toilet

was also used, and water had to be carried up to the second level. Sterilization procedures involved placing wrapped dressings in the oven at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour, and instruments and basins were boiled.<sup>87</sup>

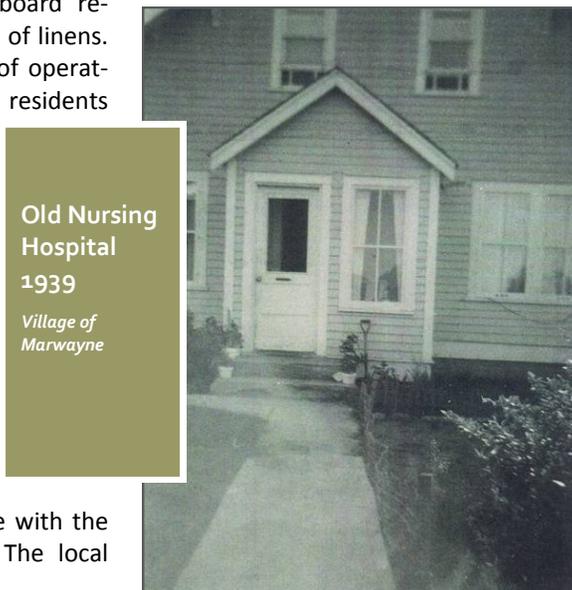
Mrs. Tomsett managed the nursing home until 1937, after which it passed to Miss Garries and Miss Loomer. In 1939, a governing body representing the Board of Trade and the Women's Institute was formed with O.H. Quist as chairman; H. Spence as Secretary-Treasurer; and members F.O. McGirr, Mel Barr, and Ben Shaw. A government grant helped fund the monthly building rent of \$20. In 1941, the government requested that an incorporated body own the building and install water and sewer to retain the government grant. The Board of Trade had already become an incorporated body known as the Marwayne Civic Affairs Society and assisted in obtaining \$870 for the purchase and installation of services.<sup>88</sup>

The nursing home struggled financially. Drugs and dressings were expensive, and it was difficult to retain nurses for any length of time. Nurses Tulloch (Loomer) and Garries continued from 1937 – 1940. From the daily \$0.45 per patient government grant, the two nurses received \$0.35 and the board retained \$0.10 to cover the cost of linens. Due to the financial stresses of operating in the nursing home, residents brought baking, produce from their gardens, and fruit to help ease costs.<sup>89</sup>

Dr. Paul Harvey was instrumental in helping the home continue its service to the community. He made all-season house calls throughout the district. In the winter, he reached his patients in a small airplane he reconstructed into a sled-like snow plane with the assistance of Abrose Ladell. The local

dentist at the time, Dr. Cecil Carley, also assisted with saving lives.<sup>90</sup>

In 1940, Janet Ferguson, known as "Fergie," became the managing nurse with Mrs. Lockwood as the night nurse. At the same time, the hospital's capacity increased to seven beds, a case room, and a kitchen. Patient charges increased to \$2 per day, and \$3 for the case room. The increases allowed \$15 per month to be paid to a maid and cook. Money was scarce and many people paid with chickens, produce, wood, or other items of value. One patient came with a camera that Ferguson accepted as payment because she did not have one. Throughout this time, the government grant remained unchanged at a daily \$0.45 rate per patient. Janet Ferguson received \$0.30 and the board received \$0.15. In 1942, Ferguson threatened to resign if the government would not discontinue the \$20 per month building rent and, in turn, hire another nurse to allow Ferguson to take a two-week holiday. Ferguson also lobbied the Lloydminster Hospital for financial assistance however, in 1942, the residing Dr. Hasinoff relocated to another community. Soon after, Ferguson resigned. Efforts were made to contract with the Medical Society, the University of Alberta's Fac-



Old Nursing  
Hospital  
1939

Village of  
Marwayne





**Nursing Hospital**  
 1934-43  
*Village of Marwayne*

mer bank to a clinic and enabled regular doctor visits and a monthly baby clinic held by the Public Health nurse.

The clinic opened with doctors attending from the Islay Hospital to provide regular office hours. If there was no doctor available, the

community relied on Mrs. Bremner, Kidder, Ferguson, Rea, and Elliot for the medical expertise. The Public Health Nurses were from the Minburn Vermilion Health Unit and regularly checked on the senior citizens living at home, new mothers, post-operative patients, and schools for inoculation of pupils, teachers, staff, bus drivers, and seniors at the Senior Citizen Centre.

ulty of Medicine, and the Department of Health, but in light of financial difficulties and, in part, the war, it was all to no avail, and the nursing home eventually closed. Its equipment was sold to the Islay Hospital, and the building was sold for use as a private residence.<sup>91</sup>

After the nursing home closed, various resident doctors (Duncan and Ted Marfleet) provided medical care and, in circa 1950, Dr. Dickout from the Lloydminster Clinic arranged for doctors from Lloydminster to hold a weekly clinic at the home of Ted Rea. The doctors were J. Hemstock, Dr. Dickout, Dr. Wong, and Dr. Johnson.

Mrs. Susan Heath provided mid-wife services to the pioneer women. Arriving from the city of London, where she worked as a maid in English homes, she settled in the South Ferriby district filing for farmland with her only son of 21, Alfred Walter (Jack) Heath. With little knowledge of farming, she made her living providing mid-wife services to women throughout the districts, at times spending more than a week in a home. She received payment in the form of livestock, butter, eggs, and vegetables.

In 1911, Susan Heath married John Ol-

son, who was originally from Sweden. They lived the first two years on Susan Olson's (nee Heath) farmstead in the South Ferriby District and then built a two-storey house on Mr. Olson's homestead in what became the Crown Hill District. Their only son, Henry, was born in 1912. In 1928, Susan Olson's son, Jack, perished in a house fire along with his wife and only child. Her second son, Henry, died of pneumonia the same year, followed by the death of her husband. Unable to look after the farm and property, she moved to Marwayne and then to St. Joseph's Hospital in Edmonton where she lived for many years until her passing from heart failure on March 8, 1948. She is burried in the Tring Cemetery with her husband and son. Upon her passing, she gifted her farm and property to the Village of Marwayne for a hospital.

Unfortunately, increased costs made construction costs prohibitive and therefore resulted in a clinic. A Susan Olson sign erected on the front of the former Toronto Dominion Bank on Marwayne's Centre Street remains there to this day.<sup>92</sup>

Susan Olson's will made it possible for the conversion of the for-

Annual fall clinics were also held to check the fitness level of children. For several years, the Marwayne Hotel was used by an Edmonton Optometrist, Dr. Francis, to undertake eye examinations in one of the rooms in the hotel. A Vermilion dentist, Dr. Scott, maintained office hours in the drug store.<sup>93</sup>

### Work and Leisure

In the late 1910's and early 1920's, survival meant doing whatever was required to clothe and feed the family. The trapping of muskrats and weasels brought in \$0.20 to \$0.30 cents each.

**Susan Olson Clinic 2010**  
*CDS Inc.*



Ten skins would pay for a pair of boots and a good winter coat required 15 to 20 skins. Raising turkeys provided food and extra cash on the market, and knitting socks and mittens provided warmth in the winter. Raising cattle brought milk and butter.<sup>94</sup> This was the very means of survival that became embedded in the residents of Marwayne and drove their insistence to build a community that would provide for all residents.

In the early 1930's, money was almost non-existent. It was a struggle to survive. Men would work for farmers whenever they could to earn a dollar a day and a place to stay. Work boots cost \$3, a shirt was \$1 and pants were \$1.50. It would take three days to purchase a pair of boots. A loaf of bread cost \$0.25 — the value of working two-and-a-half hours to pay for it.<sup>95</sup>

Extra work opportunities consisted of shoveling coal from the railroad cars to a dray and delivering the coal to homes, businesses, and the school. With two lumberyards, there was always lumber to be piled and granaries to be built. Young boys could always earn extra dollars by such activities, by working for local businesses during the winter, and by working on the farms during the spring and fall.

In the early 1930's, the hamlet and district of Marwayne was a growing community. Residents realized they needed a social centre for meetings, dances, and many other types of gatherings. In 1932, residents of the then hamlet united to build a community hall. The hall, built by Mr. O. Sundahl as carpenter and contractor, officially opened on New Year's Eve that year.<sup>96</sup> Community spirit of Marwayne took hold as they raised money at each phase of

building. Once the shell was built, electricity was installed and connected to a local power unit. Planks of trestles provided seating until the community purchased and installed theatre-type seating. The hall committee then approached Kent Purdy of Edmonton, who was actively showing movies in a circuit of theatres around Central Alberta. Movies arrived in Marwayne in 1933 with showings twice a week until 1942 when Kent Purdy sold to Harvey Corr, who then sold the interests to Mr. Lawrence Perks in 1959.<sup>97</sup>

In the early days, movies operated during the summer months and sometimes until Christmas due to winter roads being impassable until the 1940's when year-around operation was finally possible. Merchants and businessmen, as well as Mr. Purdy, held a free annual Christmas show for many years before it was discontinued. The merchants and businessmen shared in the cost to show a movie on a Friday evening and all day Saturday just prior to Christmas. People would attend the movie and shop on Centre Street while having the opportunity to meet with old friends and neighbours before the holidays. The merchants and businessmen also had the opportunity to show their appreciation to the public for their ongoing patronage.<sup>98</sup>

The sense of community in Marwayne was further strengthened with various social events such as debates, plays,

lectures, musical programs, a local orchestra, annual sports day events, music, and dances.<sup>99</sup>

### Spiritual Life

In 1903, the first church services were at the Fleming homestead and, depending on who led the services, would be Methodist, Anglican, or Baptist. In the Marwayne area, services occurred in the Marfleet home lead by Rev. Smyth and Rev. Geo Exton Lloyd of the Barr Colony (Lloydminster). The St. Paul Church on the Marfleet homestead was erected and officially registered the same year as the Marwayne Post Office. In 1906—07, Rev. Lloyd visited England to recruit workers for the missions and parishes. Three small churches were then constructed in the region and became known as the "Lloyd Churches." They included St. Paul's in Marwayne; St. George's in the District of Stretton; and Christ Church in the District of Tring. The three churches served the area until the Village of Marwayne came into existence.<sup>100</sup>

Religion played an important role in the establishment of a new settlement such as the Marwayne district. From 1920 to 1924, Father Henri Goutier of Vermilion visited Catholic families located on farmsteads. The home of Mr. and Mrs. George Hines was used to offer the Holy Sacrifice of Mass, and

St. Andrew's United Church 1936  
Village of Marwayne





St. Andrew's United Church with additions 2010

CDS Inc.

month to offer Mass in the Marwayne Hotel dining room, then owned by Mrs.

Rose Culford. Mass was later celebrated in the Marwayne Theatre before a school building was purchased and moved onto lots

donated by Mrs. Culford. Throughout the years, priests travelled to Marwayne from Clandonald to hold services in the Legion Hall until 1958. At the same time, the membership approved the name of Sacred Heart of Jesus for the Marwayne Parish. In 1964, under the guidance of Father Gorman, the Nelson Lumber Co. Ltd. of Lloydminster built the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, after which it was blessed on June 20, 1965.<sup>107</sup>

then the Hines would feed all who attended.<sup>101</sup>

Church meetings in private homes were often led by student ministers from the Prairie Bible Institute in Three Hills. Services were later held in the United Church, in the school, and in the town hall.<sup>102</sup>

In May of 1929, the United Church held services regularly in the 1928 two-room school with Rev. Harden as the first minister. At the time, the United Church was organizing a local congregation to proceed in building a church.<sup>103</sup> A public meeting was held on May 5, 1929, to confirm the intention of the United Church in Marwayne. The appointed board consisted of G.H. Pinsent, Jas. Carson, J.H. Hannah, W. Giles, Dr. Lanston, J.H. Jardine, and J.C. Thomas as secretary-treasurer. Meetings occurred in the school with the first minister being Rev. R.J. Hardin. On May 24, 1936, members of the congregational meeting decided to build a church on a lot purchased from Mr. W.S. Campbell. The church was dedicated in the summer of 1937 by D. Powell, then superintendent of missions. The manse was in Marwayne until 1956, at which time the church changed to a four-point charge with Islay, Dewberry, and Kitscoty. The manse eventually changed location to Kitscoty.<sup>104</sup> In 1963,

the church adopted the name St. Andrew's. The Anglican Church joined the United Church for Sunday school and services in 1971 with a joint hymnbook published that same year.<sup>105</sup> St. Andrew's United Church and the Marwayne Alliance Church are the two primary churches in the community. The United Church of Canada will mark its 100th Anniversary in 2025.

At the time of the United Church dedication in 1937, the beginnings of the Marwayne Christian and Missionary Alliance Church was also occurring. The Christian and Missionary Alliance of Alberta organized the first meetings of The Marwayne Alliance Tabernacle. A meeting was first held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Quist where an Executive Board was established with Mr. Edwin Quist as secretary, Mr. George Carson as treasurer, and Mr. Charles Alton as superintendent of Sunday School. Their services occurred in various homes, in the United Church, the school, and the town hall until the building of a tabernacle in 1946. It was later renovated with an addition in 1971. Although membership was small, they built a new church in the late 1980's. It remains as one of two main churches in the community.<sup>106</sup>

During the 1940's and 1950's, Father Dobson came to Marwayne once a

The small church of St. George's Stretton (St. George's Anglican Church) moved into Marwayne in 1947. The demolition of Christ Church provided materials used to enlarge St. George's Church and to add a bell tower and a basement. In 1956, the building fell to fire except for the bell tower. The energies of the congregation rebuilt the building the same year. Financial hardships and the unavailability of a minister caused the church to close in 1971. The last minister was Rev. Bert McQuaid. The building sold in 1974 and is used as a private residence. Various district churches, including St. Andrew's United Church, donated pews and furnishings.<sup>108</sup> St. George's Anglican Church still exists today under private ownership but is not active.

The first Undenominational Christian Church in the Marwayne area occurred in the home of Ashel Tupper in the fall of 1928. Services then began in the home of Harry Hillaby in 1932. When



Mr. Tupper died in 1944, services continued to be delivered in Mr. Hillaby's home and were still active as late as 1976.<sup>109</sup>

Marwayne did not initially have an Anglican Church, thus congregations attended services in Tring (Christ Church) built in 1908, Stretton (St. George's) built in 1907, as well as the Irwinville school. Clergyman from Clandonald, Islay, or Kitscoty held school services with occasional services in the town hall.<sup>110</sup>

## Business and Industry

With the arrival of the railroad, raw land sold rapidly for prices ranging from \$10 to \$18 per acre, while improved or partly improved lands sold at \$20 to \$40 per acre depending on the extent of the improvements. Such prices were below their producing value, thus prices did not remain at their present level for any length of time.<sup>111</sup>

Cattle prices in the early 1920's were low and good livestock needed to bring in \$25 per head. During this time, the open prairie had little bush due to prairie fires that sometimes raced across the open land. Most homesteaders had a few head of cattle, and there was an abundance of grass and hay for feeding. The winter of 1924-25 was difficult and saw numerous free-range horses succumb to the cold. In 1928, horses rounded up and not claimed went to the auction.

After 1929, the depression years were very difficult for the average family to buy the necessities of food and clothing. Three-grade to four-grade wheat was selling for \$0.12 a bushel, market pigs at \$4 each, dressed chickens at \$0.8 – \$0.10 a pound, eggs at \$0.03 – \$0.05 a dozen, and a carload of good cattle would bring in a total of \$230.<sup>112</sup>

The operation of a grocery business and the buying habits of customers were much different from today. In the 1930's, families lived on very tight budget. The grocery bill limit was \$20 and the butcher bill was \$5. Eggs sold at \$0.05 per dozen, bread at \$0.10 a loaf, and hamburger at \$0.15 a pound. At the same time, wages were proportionately low. For many years, milk was delivered at an additional cost of \$0.10 a quart.<sup>113</sup>

In the 1930's, the Co-op would store 100-pound bags of sugar or 100-pound sacks divided into 10- or 20-pound sacks in their warehouse. The sacks were stacked in rows one on top of the other to use as steps. The final row required a ladder that would withstand a man carrying a 100-pound sack on the shoulder. Every year a carload of flour would arrive, and farmers would load their winter supply of six to twelve 100-pound sacks. Co-op's profit was \$0.10 a sack. McIntosh and Delicious apples were just coming on the market but not in stock until they were better known. Butter was \$0.10 a pound. Eggs were \$0.05 a dozen and, by government regulation, had to be candled before being sold in the store. Cheese purchased in 90-pound drums would be set aside to age for nearly a year while turning once a month. The aged cheese was popular among the men who would purchase up to five pounds at a time at \$0.35 a pound.<sup>114</sup>

The 1930's were very hard for everyone. There was a lack of money, and families had to sustain themselves with what they could make or raise. Dick Swanson and his wife, Evelyn, always kept their children in warm clothes with plenty to eat. The children stayed busy with skiing, skating, horseback riding, and softball. Evelyn worked in her large garden and Dick Swanson butchered cattle and pigs on the farm. To supplement his income, he butchered and sold meat both in the county and in Marwayne. This was the beginning of his interest in

the butcher business. In the fall of 1940, Dick Swanson bought the butcher shop from Mr. Kvill and moved his family into Marwayne.<sup>115</sup>

Marwayne had a well-equipped business community during this period. Services included a bank, hotel, café, garages, well-stocked retail stores, lumberyards, meat market, insurance and real estate offices, sub-treasury branch, implement and oil dealers, drug store, and other businesses.<sup>116</sup> The merchants and businesses accommodated the farmers who worked at clearing their land for cultivation during the day by remaining open until 10:30 p.m. every night, except Sunday, so that rural residents could shop and obtain their necessities at the end of their workday.<sup>117</sup>

In the early 1940's, the farmers initiated the Marwayne Co-op Livestock Association and operated their buying station of hogs themselves for many years until the Hog Marketing Board was established in the 1960's, forcing farmers to sell through its organization. The Marwayne Livestock Feeders Association started in 1950, and the Marwayne Seed Cleaning Association plant was built in 1951 and started operations the same year.<sup>118</sup> Both organizations remain active today.

## Law Enforcement

Marwayne's policing occurred from Lloydminster, then Vermilion, and finally Kitscoty. From 1932 to well into the 1970's, the Village tried to have a detachment of the RCMP located in Marwayne. In 1935, local policing was undertaken by Ernie Vasey, Jack Holland in 1937, and then later Len Crowther. These men and other local businessmen were also responsible for the maintenance of community infrastructure such as wells, roads, drainage, sidewalks, lighting, garbage dis-



posal, cemetery, skating rink, tree planting, business licensing, residential development, and community hall management. In later years, any man or woman who was a resident of the village or rural area undertook the responsibilities.<sup>119</sup>

The Kitscoty detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continues to serve the community of Marwayne.

### Military Service Clubs

In 1931, a number of WWI veterans in the Marwayne area began the initial steps to form a Branch of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. In 1926, the Canadian Legion was founded in Winnipeg as a successor to the Great War Veterans Association and a number of other veteran organizations. The Branch received its original Charter in 1932. Members were very concerned about obtaining a building for a meeting place and a clubroom for recreational and social use. From the minutes of the Branch meetings, the Branch members were some of the first initiators in building a recreational or public meeting place in Marwayne. Although branch membership decreased between 1945 to 1952, they continued to provide for the well-being of the veteran members and to support public programs when possible. In 1951, the Branch purchased a small building from a construction company, moved it to a lot in Marwayne, and used the structure for a meeting place and Legion activities.<sup>120</sup>

In 1952, membership increased considerably and continued on that trend for many years. A few years later, the membership acquired an old school, South Ferriby, and moved it onto a basement in Marwayne for conversion to the existing Legion Hall. It contains a meeting hall on the main floor and clubrooms and recreation facilities on

the lower level. In circa 1960, the membership erected a Cenotaph bearing the names of the men from Marwayne and surrounding areas who lost their lives in the two World Wars. One of the main objectives of the Legion has always been the concern for the well-being of veterans and their dependents. To ensure adequate emergency funding in the case of veterans' needs, the Legion established the Poppy Fund.<sup>121</sup>

One of the largest sources of revenue for the Legion is its sponsorship of the Lea Park Rodeo. In 1954, the Legion Branch secured a long-term lease on a piece of land on the north side of the Vermilion River and just upstream from the Lea Park Bridge. The area received the name "Legion Jubilee Park" to commemorate Alberta's Golden Jubilee. In 1955, the Legion Branch began sponsoring the Lea Park Rodeo. Revenue from this source assists the Legion in fulfilling its main objective of caring for the well-being of its veterans.<sup>122</sup> The Legion continues to make improvements to the park's campground sites and infrastructure.

The Ladies Auxiliary received their charter on November 28, 1945, as an organization of women who served with the forces; of mothers, sisters and daughters of such women; of the widows, wives, sisters and daughters over the age of 18 of such women; and of those men who served or were serving in the Forces. The Auxiliary's motto was "Service." Fundraising activities included bazaars, teas, quilt raffles, catering, Christmas cake raffles, and a booth at the Lea Park Rodeo. Proceeds from an annual tea were always given to the Polio Fund. The Auxiliary provided financial assistance to renovate the hall, and purchased tables, chairs, carpet, kitchen supplies, recreation equipment, and other supplies. The Auxiliary also donated funds to the Provincial Scholarship Fund, Veteran's Comfort Fund, and the Sports Fund. They also provided financial assistance to many other local organizations such as the Marwayne Arena, Marwayne Curling Club, Senior Citizens Library, Minor Hockey Association, and the Midget Girls Ball Team. Donations also applied to School Playground Equipment, the High School Year Book, and to the Su-

The Royal Canadian Legion Circa 1955  
*Village of Marwayne*





Elk's Lodge Hall—BPOE  
Lodge 347—OORP #150

*Village of Marwayne*

to weddings, anniversaries, and graduations. The Royal Purple also worked in support of the Elks by co-sponsoring the Cubs and Scouts, purchasing a piano, and providing kitchen equipment for catering. They canvassed for the Red Cross and CNIB, and donated to local organizations, sport clubs, and national organizations as the

Cancer Fund, UNICEF, Mental Health, Polio Fund, Salvation Army, and schools for children with mental disabilities.<sup>127</sup>

san Olsen Clinic. Funds were also provided to the Salvation Army, the Cancer Fund, CNIB, the Auxiliary Hospital, the nursing home, and the Pioneer Lodge.<sup>123</sup> The Auxiliary's 50th Silver Anniversary was celebrated on April 7, 1978.

On April 18, 1951, the institution of Marwayne No. 347 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks held their inaugural meeting in the Marwayne Community Hall. Seventy-five of 82 eligible members attended. First officers elected ran for a one year term, and they included Exalted Ruler Jack J. Culford; Leading Knight L.G. Perks; Loyal Knight T.S. Norcross; Lecturing Knight O.H. Quist; Esquire Gordon Hancock; Chaplin Ray Reishus; Secretary D.A. Doull; Treasurer R.J. Pinsent; Inner Guard L. Johnson; Tyler J.C. Barnett; and Trustees E.J. Carson, Jas. E. Lowrie and M. Hayden.<sup>124</sup> Seventy-seven charter members of the eligible 82 applicants attended. After receiving its charter in March of 1952, the Lodge purchased property and built the Marwayne Elks Lodge known as the Elks Hut. It is currently the Marwayne Community Hall. The Lodge officially

opened in July of 1955 with the installation of water, sewer, and a kitchen in 1958. In May of 1979, the community built an addition to meet its growing needs. Following the order of the Marwayne B.P.O. Elks — Justice, Charity, Brotherly Love, and Fidelity — the Lodge played a very large part in the development of the Village. It was a great asset in the support and promotion of numerous community projects in the form of donations, sport team sponsorship, memorial service, annual barbecues, socials, turkey shoot, bingos, Christmas and New Year's Eve celebrations, birthday parties, and the operation of a booth at the annual Legion rodeo.<sup>125</sup> Once the local organization closed, it experienced a dramatic increase in membership. .

Marwayne Lodge No. 150 of the Order of the Royal Purple founded on March 31, 1952, with 47 Charter members, and Lady Emma Culford was unanimously voted as the first Honored Royal Lady. As a charitable organization, their primary concern was for the welfare of children.<sup>126</sup> The Order held teas and bake sales; dances, card parties, and talent shows; and later began catering

In 1976, under the sponsorship of the Elks and the Order of the Royal Purple N. 150, a six-member Marwayne Senior Citizen's Housing Administration Board was created. By 1978, an eight-apartment Senior Citizen Complex was constructed and named the David Thompson Manor in recognition of surveyor David Thompson who helped build trading posts along the Saskatchewan River, prepared the first accurate map of western Canada, and was recognized by the Government of Canada as "the greatest inland geographer ever known."<sup>128</sup>

The Marwayne B.P.O. Elks disbanded in 2004, and the Royal Purple disbanded in 2008.

## Educational Services

The first classroom in the hamlet was in the Tring School District. As the hamlet of Marwayne developed, it placed an overcrowded pressure on the Tring School. In 1927, arrangements were made to open a second school room in the hamlet of Marwayne.<sup>129</sup> The room



was located over William Campbell's store (at one time the Boston Café, the Berg's Store, and Pinsent Bakery) with Mrs. Tierney as teacher. In December of 1927, it moved to a building<sup>130</sup> that later became the Chinese Laundry<sup>131</sup> located next to Jardine's store. Although the Tring School District was ready to build a two-room school in Marwayne in 1928, the Department of Education established the Marwayne School District<sup>132</sup> on October 4, 1928,<sup>133</sup> and provided land from the Tring, Stretton, and Bellcamp school districts.

In June of 1928, Marwayne assumed all responsibility for their school.<sup>134</sup> Senior trustee was C.O. Quist and treasurer, Ben Shaw.<sup>135</sup> The new two-room school cost \$8000 to build and was complete by the end of October in 1928. The first teachers were Principal Mrs. Pomphrey and primary teacher Mrs. Louise Wade,<sup>136</sup> and they taught 45 pupils.<sup>137</sup> Grade 12 was added in 1932, and the following year brought tuition fees for non-resident students to \$30 per year.<sup>138</sup> Teacher salaries during the early 1930's ranged from \$900 to \$1400 per year. The annual budget for caretaking was \$200 and \$100 for secretarial services. The overall annual budget was \$4407.

Schools were the centre for all community activities such as dances, box socials, plays, church services, and meetings. Schools were located every few miles throughout the district and provided public education to all schoolchildren in all the communities.<sup>139</sup>

Under the membership of J. Fongor, F. Marfleet, R.H. Parsons, and G.H. Pinsent, the board voted to build a third classroom in October of 1938.<sup>140</sup> A third 24-foot by 40-foot classroom with a heating system was added in 1938. Enrollment began to increase in 1938 due to the closing of rural schools and the bussing of students to town.<sup>141</sup> During the summer of 1947, the Beulah School



Elk's Lodge, which also accommodated the Royal Purple, now functions as the Marwayne Community Hall.

*CDS Inc.*

was then moved to Marwayne to serve as a fourth room for grades one, two, and three, with a total enrollment of 38 pupils. Another school moved into Marwayne to provide an additional room.<sup>142</sup> By 1955, the community had built a new six-room school with auditorium, complete with its own water pressure system that was replaced by town water and sewer in 1958.<sup>143</sup> In 1959, a junior high wing, gym, library, staff rooms, and general offices were added, and the school was ready for use in September of 1967 under the official name of the Marwayne Jubilee School.<sup>144</sup> A teaching staff of 18 was maintained with principal Mr. J. Gardner as principal, a librarian-secretary, and two caretakers. Eight buses transported the rural pupils to school where grades one through twelve were taught in the Marwayne Jubilee School.<sup>145</sup> The school has since undergone numerous upgrades and modernizations for grades kindergarten to 12.

In 1953, the Marwayne Home and School established to help improve parent-teacher relationships. Mrs. Wm. Campbell was president, Earl Gray was vice-president, and Mrs. J. Barnett was secretary. Membership fees were \$0.50 and \$0.25 per person to cover association expenses. The organization awarded \$25 - \$15 - \$10 respectively to grade nine honor students and the two next highest marks, and the Marwayne Home and School was chosen as the most outstanding organization of its kind at the Vermilion Education Committee Group meeting in 1964. In 1965 - 66, meetings discontinued due to lack of parent attendance.<sup>146</sup>

## Recreational Activities

The community had tennis courts, a golf course, curling and skating rinks, and a baseball field. The Marwayne Civic Affairs Society held an annual



sports day, and the community had many provincial winning teams in basketball, hockey, baseball, volleyball, and curling.

The golf course, in particular, was successful in helping people overcome the depression. In 1931, Dave Rose constructed a nine-hole course with greens of sand, a footbridge, and fairways maintained by the grazing of his sheep. Although there were no golf fees, those who used the course were required to drag sand bags over the greens to maintain a level and even surface. Unfortunately, the course closed in 1938. In 1965, a course was constructed on land owned by Ed and Jean Block and used for recreational and tournament based games until the Blocks sold the land in 1968. In 1985, another nine-hole course was constructed behind Marwayne's ball diamonds and was affectionately called "Hit a Post" because the greens did not contain golf cups. Players would hit the post instead. Popularity for the game led to the beginnings of the Lea Park Raven Golf Course built on land donated by Gerald West, ten miles north of Marwayne, adjacent to Jubilee Regional Park that also contains the Lea Park Legion Campgrounds and the Lea Park Rodeo Grounds. Through the efforts of local volunteers, the course is now a very picturesque nine-hole course that overlooks the Vermilion River.<sup>147</sup>

Today local recreational organizations are many in the community. They include the Curling Club, Agricultural Society, Arena Board, Volunteer Fire & Rescue Department, Chamber of Commerce, the Legion, Lea Park Rodeo Committee, Legion Ladies Auxiliary, Figure Skating Club, Minor Hockey, Mom's & Tots, TOPS, Library Board, Grade 4 & 5 Basketball, Meridian Youth Soccer League, L'il Critters Playschool, Lea Park Golf Club, Minor Ball, Dance Academy, Piano & Voice, Entertainment Committee, Marwayne Commu-

nity Hall, and Seniors Friendship Centre.<sup>148</sup>

The Senior Citizens Club remains active with a Seniors Friendship Centre located on Centre Street. An Historical Society that formed in 1978 undertook considerable research in producing two volumes of *Echoes of Marwayne Area* as well as other resources extensively used on this project.

The Marwayne Agricultural Society is a very strong and active organization that represents the determination and fortitude of the overall community in achieving a common goal. The Society has been a very strong player in ensuring the enhancement of various recreational facilities throughout the community, and its focus on "community life" represents the aspirations and triumphs Marwayne continues to achieve.

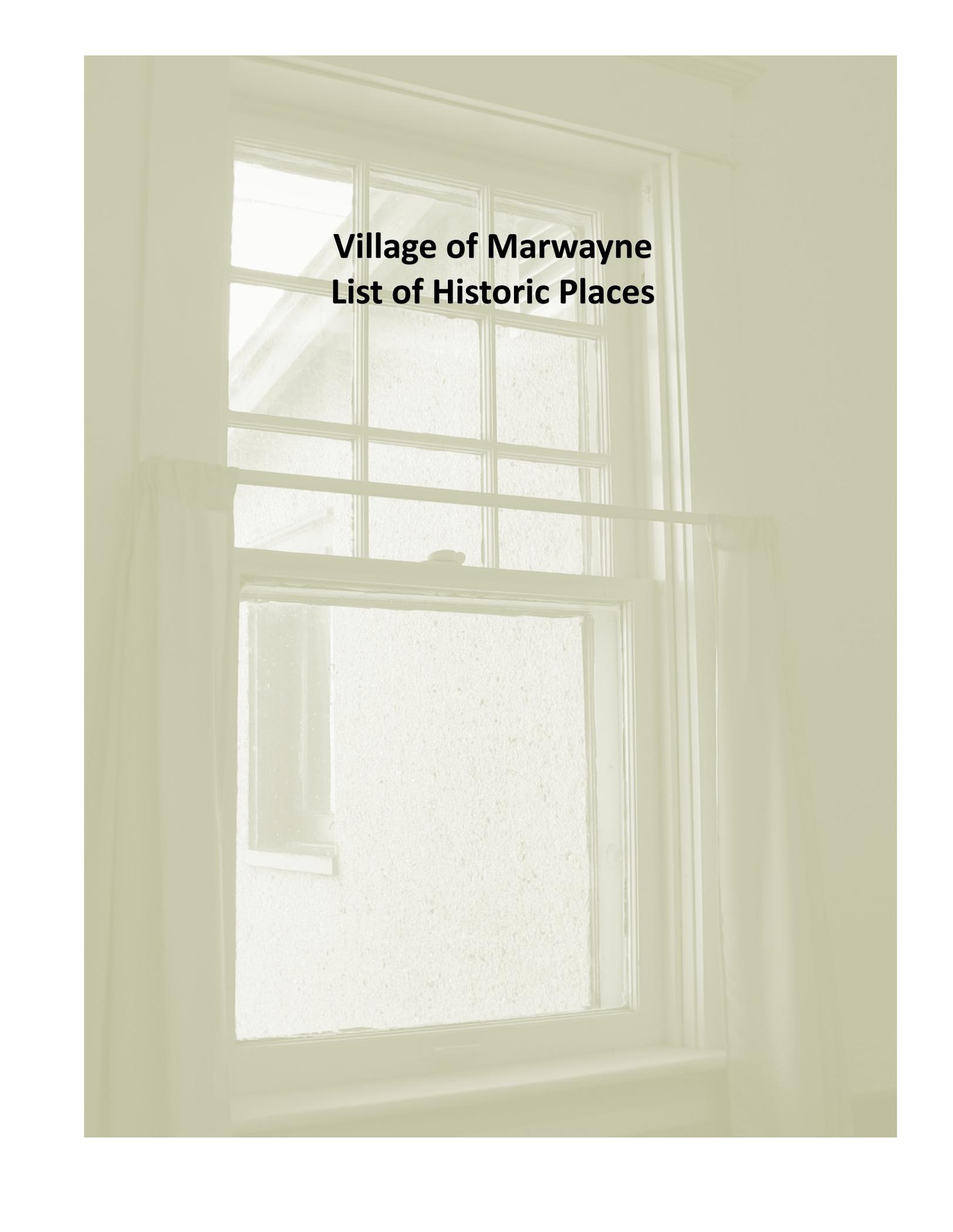


- <sup>1</sup> <http://www.village.marwayne.ab.ca>
- <sup>2</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 544
- <sup>3</sup> *ibid.*, p. 544-55
- <sup>4</sup> *ibid.*, p. 545
- <sup>5</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>6</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>7</sup> *ibid.*, p. 543
- <sup>8</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>9</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>10</sup> *ibid.*, p. 544
- <sup>11</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>12</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 203
- <sup>14</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 488
- <sup>15</sup> *ibid.*, p. 385
- <sup>16</sup> *ibid.*, p. 488-89
- <sup>17</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 5
- <sup>18</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>19</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 489
- <sup>20</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 203
- <sup>21</sup> *ibid.*, p. 199
- <sup>22</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 453
- <sup>23</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 199
- <sup>24</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 378
- <sup>25</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 3
- <sup>26</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 378
- <sup>27</sup> *ibid.*, 377 and Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 9
- <sup>28</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 378
- <sup>29</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 9
- <sup>30</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 442
- <sup>31</sup> *ibid.*, p. 443
- <sup>32</sup> *ibid.*, p. 378
- <sup>33</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 3
- <sup>34</sup> *ibid.*, p. 4
- <sup>35</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>36</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>37</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 203
- <sup>38</sup> Oakes, Rebecca, information provided by email, November 30, 2010
- <sup>39</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, V.II, p. 358
- <sup>40</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>41</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 3
- <sup>42</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, V.II, p. 361
- <sup>43</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 398
- <sup>44</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, V.II, p. 361
- <sup>45</sup> *ibid.*, 358
- <sup>46</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 378, 398-99
- <sup>47</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>48</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, V.II, p. 363
- <sup>49</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 399
- <sup>50</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 5
- <sup>51</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 381
- <sup>52</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200
- <sup>53</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 381
- <sup>54</sup> *ibid.*, 469-70
- <sup>55</sup> *ibid.*, p. 381
- <sup>56</sup> *ibid.*, p. 469-70
- <sup>57</sup> *ibid.*, p. 381
- <sup>58</sup> *ibid.*, p. 469-70
- <sup>59</sup> *ibid.*, p. 457
- <sup>60</sup> *ibid.*, p. 379
- <sup>61</sup> *ibid.*, V.I, p. 380
- <sup>62</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200
- <sup>63</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>64</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 380
- <sup>65</sup> *ibid.*, p. 463–465
- <sup>66</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200
- <sup>67</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 17
- <sup>68</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 406
- <sup>69</sup> *ibid.*, p. 379
- <sup>70</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 17
- <sup>71</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, V.II, p. 358-59
- <sup>72</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 11
- <sup>73</sup> *ibid.*, p. 5
- <sup>74</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 378
- <sup>75</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 12
- <sup>76</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 378
- <sup>77</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, V.II, p. 358
- <sup>78</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 489
- <sup>79</sup> *ibid.*, p. 380
- <sup>80</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, V.II, p. 358-59
- <sup>81</sup> Joanne Horton, email regarding context page comments, November 29, 2010
- <sup>82</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 406
- <sup>83</sup> *ibid.*, p. 488
- <sup>84</sup> Rebecca Oakes, email regarding context page comments, November 30, 2010
- <sup>85</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200
- <sup>86</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 522
- <sup>87</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>88</sup> *ibid.*, p. 522-23
- <sup>89</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>90</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>91</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 523
- <sup>92</sup> *ibid.*, p. 155-56
- <sup>93</sup> *ibid.*, p. 523-24
- <sup>94</sup> *ibid.*, p. 448
- <sup>95</sup> *ibid.*, p. 449
- <sup>96</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 202
- <sup>97</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 502
- <sup>98</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>99</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 5
- <sup>100</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 527-28
- <sup>101</sup> *ibid.*, p. 529
- <sup>102</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 24
- <sup>103</sup> *ibid.*, p. 5
- <sup>104</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200
- <sup>105</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 532
- <sup>106</sup> *ibid.*, p. 526-27
- <sup>107</sup> *ibid.*, p. 529-530
- <sup>108</sup> *ibid.*, p. 527-28
- <sup>109</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 24
- <sup>110</sup> *ibid.*, p. 27
- <sup>111</sup> *ibid.*, p. 4
- <sup>112</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 454
- <sup>113</sup> *ibid.*, p. 464
- <sup>114</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>115</sup> *ibid.*, p. 466-67
- <sup>116</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 11
- <sup>117</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 399
- <sup>118</sup> *ibid.*, p. 497-98
- <sup>119</sup> *ibid.*, p. 379
- <sup>120</sup> *ibid.*, p. 505
- <sup>121</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>122</sup> *ibid.*, p. 505-06
- <sup>123</sup> *ibid.*, p. 506
- <sup>124</sup> *ibid.*, p. 504
- <sup>125</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>126</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 201
- <sup>127</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 513-14
- <sup>128</sup> *ibid.*, p. 503



- <sup>129</sup> *ibid.*, p. 375
- <sup>130</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 199
- <sup>131</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 441
- <sup>132</sup> *ibid.*, p. 375
- <sup>133</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 199
- <sup>134</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 375
- <sup>135</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 199
- <sup>136</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 375
- <sup>137</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 5
- <sup>138</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 375
- <sup>139</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 5
- <sup>140</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 375
- <sup>141</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 199
- <sup>142</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 375
- <sup>143</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 199
- <sup>144</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, V.I, p. 375
- <sup>145</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 199
- <sup>146</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>147</sup> Rebecca Oakes, "Lea Park Raven Golf Course – Golf With a Western Flair!", 2009
- <sup>148</sup> *ibid.*



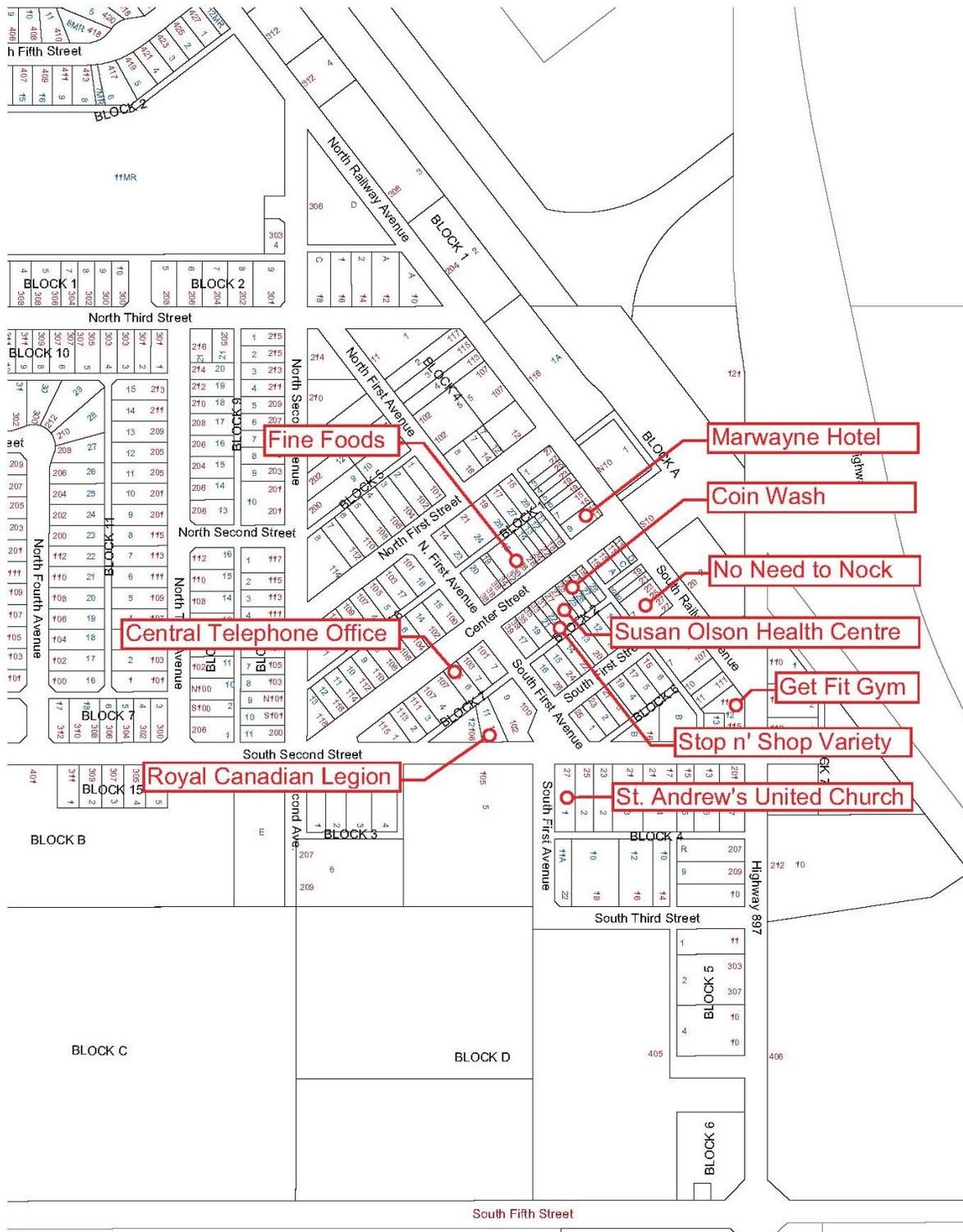


**Village of Marwayne  
List of Historic Places**

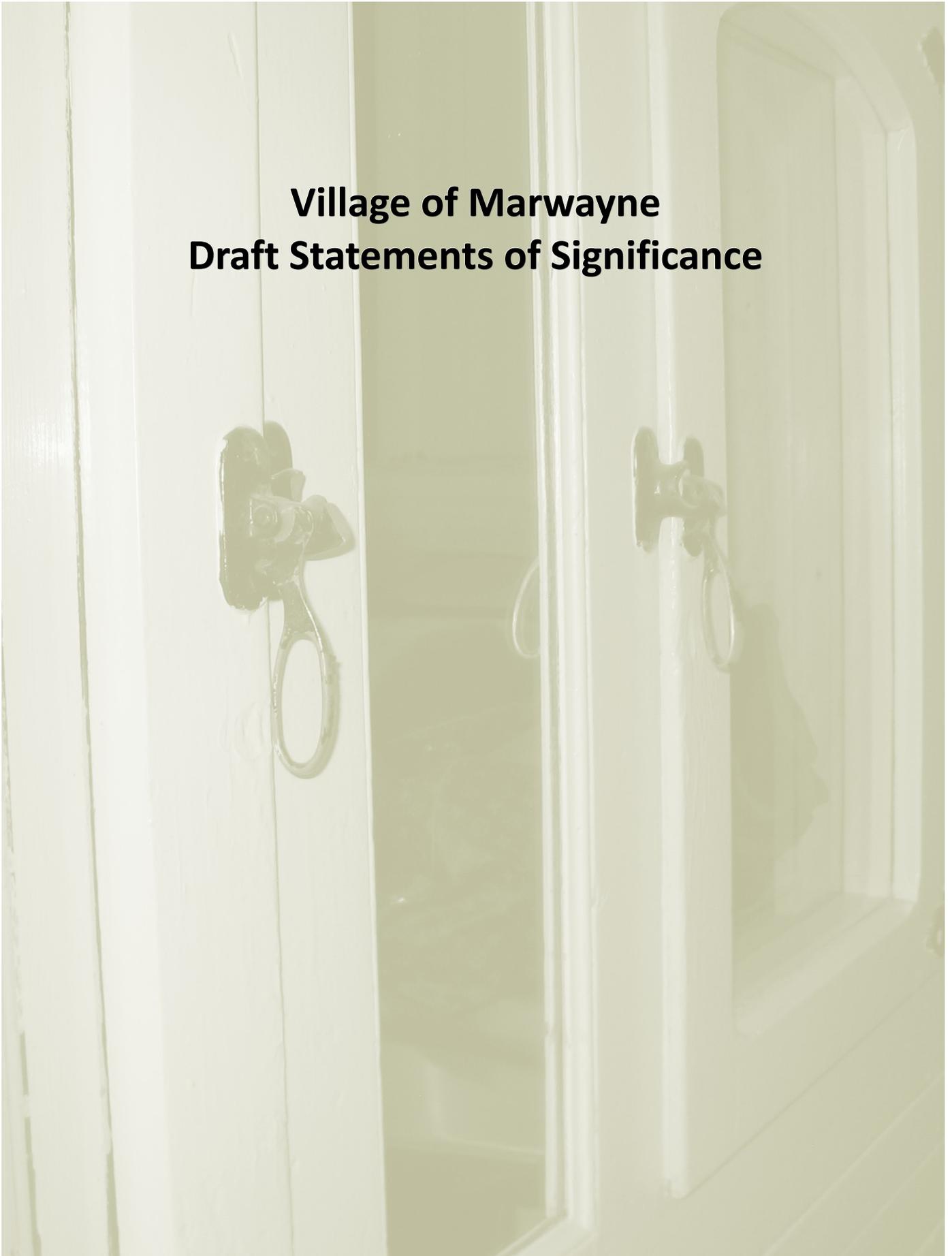


Site Name	Municipal Address	Year Built	Map Page	Page
Fine Foods	26 Centre Street	1954	32	35
Get Fit Gym	113-Highway 897	1943	32	37
Marwayne Central Telephone Office	105 Centre Street	c1946	32	39
Marwayne Coin Wash	21 Centre Street	c1928	32	41
Marwayne Hotel	11 Railway Avenue North	1926	32	43
No Need to Nock	27 Railway Avenue South	1939-40	32	45
Royal Canadian Legion	104 - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street South	c1955	32	47
St. Andrews United Church	27 - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street South	1937	32	49
Stop and Shop Variety	31 Centre Street	1928	32	51
The Susan Olson Health Centre	27 Centre Street	1927	32	53





**Village of Marwayne  
Draft Statements of Significance**





## Fine Foods

### 26 Centre Street



#### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a mid-1950's, one-storey, concrete block building situated on Centre Street in the main commercial district of Marwayne. The structure retains the original façade with an off-set, stepped parapet and original fenestration and entry locations. There is evidence that the original window sill is now set higher due to the later application of face brick.

#### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Fine Foods building lies in its association with the theme of urban development and its provision of food supplies, for its construction of non-combustible materials, and for its distinctive offset, stepped-parapet detail along the upper front façade.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development. On January 12, 1925, CPR was given title to 40 acres of land for the town site of Marwayne.<sup>1</sup> Marwayne was one of Alberta's newer towns that came into an overnight existence in August of 1926, at which point lots sold very quickly and several buildings were immediately constructed to house the services required by the new community. In a matter of months, businesses were operating and providing new residents with almost instantaneous service, such as the Jardine General Store.<sup>2</sup>

In April of 1954, a fire destroyed several buildings on the north side of Centre Street, leaving only the post office and the hotel. The fire started at the back of the Co-op Store and quickly spread to the Curtis Store, the café, and the Moorehead Pool Hall. The community managed to save the post office with the help of a pumper truck that arrived from Lloydminster. Total damage was in the range of \$66,000. Fire insurance covered approximately \$43,000 of the loss that in turn helped with the resurgence of immediately rebuilding.<sup>3</sup> The overwhelming persistence of the Village of Marwayne led quickly to the replacement of the former Co-op and W. Curtis building, including the Billiards Barber Shop and Alex's Coffee Shop with concrete block structures.<sup>4</sup>

The building is significant for its use of non-combustible construction. The fire of 1954 occurred prior to the community's installation of water and sewer, thus their firefighting capabilities were limited. The building was re-built the same year using fire-resistant concrete block material. Such choice of material represented the community's need to protect their infrastructure from further devastation, after which sewer and water was installed in 1957. The building retains its original placement of



windows and entrance, the original stucco finish, a distinctive offset, stepped-parapet in the upper facade profile, and the rhythm of the exposed concrete block pilasters along the west side.

### Character Defining Elements

- Location on Centre Street
- Proximity to other buildings on the commercial main street
- Abutment to the public sidewalk
- Form, massing, and scale
- Pattern and location of fenestration openings
- Unique offset, stepped-parapet in the upper facade profile
- Concrete block construction
- Stucco finish on the front facade
- Configuration and placement of the main entry
- Low-gable roof
- Rhythm of the exposed concrete block pilasters on the west side
- Signage hardware located at peak of the central parapet gable

#### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. II, p. 358

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, p. 398-399

<sup>3</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200

<sup>4</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 17



# Get Fit Gym

## 113-Highway 897



### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a mid-1940's, one-storey, wood-frame building with a five-segmented, angled-front, façade located at the main entrance to the community from Highway 897. The structure contains the original display window and door openings, as well as features common of typical garages that were built during the Art Moderne period, such as the curved treatment around the façade windows and door, speed lines, and a stucco exterior.

### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Get Fit Gym building lies in its association with the theme of agricultural development. The building is also significant for its form, massing, Art Moderne influences in design and structural features, and its landmark value located at a primary entrance into the community on Railway Avenue.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development. The history of the resource stems from the mid-1940's when Clarence (Clary) Hancock operated the Massey Harris farm implement dealership from this location. He was born in Ontario and moved west with his parents in 1911-12, after which they moved to the Marwayne area in 1915. After marrying Ruth Marfleet in 1929, Clarence Hancock began farming. In 1943, he sold the farm, livestock, and machinery, and moved to Marwayne. The area was rich for mixed farming and for good crops. With the arrival of the railway, wheat growing became the leading industry.<sup>1</sup>

Along with farm equipment sales, Clary Hancock sold De Soto and Dodge cars, and trucks. He also had the contract to deliver mail once a week from Marwayne to Lea Park. He died in 1955.<sup>2</sup> At that time, he was partners with William Ashworth who was born in the nearby Stretton District. After serving in the air force in WWII, William Ashworth worked with Clary as a mechanic and repairing radios. When Clary died, William and Clary's son Gordon, who was also Williams' nephew, took over the business. They added Gulf Oil to their sales of vehicles, farm equipment, and servicing. William and Gordon dissolved the partnership in 1974, and William began a farm supply businesses from Rudy Isert's stone garage.<sup>3</sup> Gordon continued to operate the garage. He was involved in several community groups, including the Marwayne Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts, Elks, and the Masonic Lodge. He was also president of Alberta Midget Hockey. He was on town council for eight years, including three years as mayor,<sup>4</sup> and in 1986 the business, then called Hancock Tire and Battery, was sold to Reid and Suzanne Davies.<sup>5</sup>



The building is also significant for its design reference to the Art Moderne period of architectural style. Between 1930 and 1950, streamlined smooth facades, flat roofs, and new materials coupled to produce the Art Moderne style of the 1930's and 1940's. Curved bays and surfaces, metal siding, glass blocks, stucco, and speed lines were often incorporated into wall designs that resembled the new technology of machinery, automobiles, and airplanes. While this style applied to some residences, it was commonly applied to stores, offices, and garages. The building retains its original mass, form, and scale, as well as the angled front façade with speed lines, curved termination at window and doorframes, and a stucco exterior. The building also retains its original wood display window locations with wood frames, trim, and slips sills. A raised parapet on the front façade transitions to stepped sidewalls on either side of the building. The original shiplap siding is exposed on the rear of the building and covered with vinyl siding on the sidewalls.

The building also retains significance for its landmark value. Originally built in the mid-1940's, the distinctive structure is in a prominent location situated on Railway Avenue at the main entrance to Marwayne adjacent to Highway 897.

### Character Defining Elements

- Location on Highway 897 with a 25-foot setback from the public sidewalk
- Form, massing, and scale
- Five-segmented, angled front facade
- Wood window locations, wood frames, trim, and slip sills
- Central door opening
- Speed lines with a distinctive pattern located in the upper facade
- Curved stucco treatment around the façade windows and central entrance door
- Raised parapet stepping back to rear of structure on both sides
- Freestanding metal pole sign
- Flat roof
- Shiplap siding on rear of building and under vinyl siding on the sidewalls

#### Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 3
- <sup>2</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 417-418
- <sup>3</sup> *ibid.*, p. 383
- <sup>4</sup> *ibid.*, p. 418-419
- <sup>5</sup> *ibid.*, p. 394



# Marwayne Central Telephone Office

## 105 Centre Street



### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a simple, mid-1940's, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished building with a medium-gable roof, original window and door openings with original wood detailing, and an elongated, curved cutout detail at the end of each verge fascia board. The building is located on Centre Street next to the community hall and west of the main commercial district.

### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Marwayne Telephone Office building lies in its association with the theme of urban development in the form of communication, for its association with Alberta Government Telephones, for its simplicity in design, and for its status as a landmark in the region.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development in the form of communication. Built during an era when several small rural communities still existed in isolation with no means of communication other than by mail or travel, the history of the resource stems from the area residents' desire for better communications. The installation of telephone lines across the province opened a new era of communication and helped connect urban and rural centres. The first phone installed was in Edmonton in 1885 and the first residential phone in 1889. The Government of Alberta acquired the Bell Telephone Company's Alberta operations system in 1905.<sup>1</sup> High priority was given to rural areas and farms throughout the province.

The first meeting of the Marwayne Mutual Telephone Association was held on December 17, 1934, by area farmers at the home of Mr. L.C. Milne to establish a telephone company serving the district. They agreed to purchase Circuit Number 1 from Alberta Government Telephones, the line running north from Kitscoty. The purchase included 17 telephone sets for the price of the \$324.30. In 1936, under the sponsorship of the Board of Trade, the Marwayne Mutual Telephone Co. was formed,<sup>2</sup> with Mr. O. H. Quist elected president and Mr. M.E. Elves as secretary-treasurer. The directors were R.A. Swanson, A.M. Tupper, and J. Milne. Subscribers were required to purchase 25 shares in the company at a cost of \$1 per share. The company was known as the Marwayne Mutual Telephone Company and set the rental rate per phone at \$1.25 per month.<sup>3</sup>

In March of 1936, the company purchased three more circuits—the long distance line from Kitscoty to Lea Park, as well as 35 telephone boxes, for a sum of \$575. In 1937, all shareholders were required to own one share in the company versus subscribers taking 25 shares in the company. At this point, the cost of each share had changed from \$1 to \$25 at which point the company created another 130 shares. By 1939, the company was out of debt, and phone service extended southwest of town four to six miles. The company supplied the first two miles of line, and subscribers provided volunteer labour and half the telephone poles from a point two miles west of the main line, and paid \$25 in cash for each share taken. In 1941, all subscribers were alerted with a long ring to report a fire or a special report. In 1942, subscribers were having difficulty paying their debts



to the company, at which point the company liquidated their shares and cut off their service. Any subscriber who had service disconnected and requested reconnection had to pay all monies owing before reinstallation of service.<sup>4</sup>

In 1944, representatives from the Marwayne Mutual, Riverton, Greenlawn, and Union Mutual Telephone Co. discussed company amalgamation to enable a central office in Marwayne through the Alberta Government Telephones. In 1945, a meeting of shareholders expressed concern that a central office in Marwayne would require all telephones in town replaced with AGT phones, along with private servicing, with subscribers charged rates of \$2.50 to \$4.25 per month. Nonetheless, an amalgamation occurred that led to a central office in Marwayne.<sup>5</sup> Mr. and Mrs. Alf Lucas were the operators, and their son Jerry worked the lines. Mable Craig later became the chief operator with assistance from part-time staff.<sup>6</sup> By 1948, shares sold for \$60 with 200 subscribers. That same year, the telephone building was leased to AGT, wages continued to rise, the total cost of new lines were past to the subscribers, and monthly telephone rental rates increased. As time progressed, so did the request for more telephone service.

The building is also significant for its association with Alberta Government Telephones. In 1964, a meeting occurred to discuss the installation of dial phones that would give each subscriber a private line. After the installation of dial service three years later, Alberta Government Telephones took over the company. Shareholders received only what money could be raised through the sale of poles and wire.<sup>7</sup>

Significance is also evident for the building's simplicity in massing, form, and scale. The structure makes a very simple statement of a more domesticated design chosen to integrate into a smaller rural setting versus an urban, more monumental-scaled, Romanesque, Classical or Art Deco interpretation. The Marwayne Telephone office is a one-and-a-half storey, residential, wood-frame building with a medium-gable roof, finished with stucco that contains raised fan-like details. On either side of the three-panel, wood door entry are three, single-hung, one-over-one, wood-frame windows with one-over-one storms, and continuous wood lug sills. The building has projecting eaves and verges, with a curved cutout detail at the end of each verge fascia board.

The building also contains significance for its landmark value in the community as the central telephone office for the community and the region.

### Character-Defining Elements

- Location on Centre Street
- Mass, form, and scale
- Proximity to other residential buildings on Centre Street
- Setback 28-feet from the public sidewalk
- Medium-gable roof with a brick chimney
- Wood-frame, single-hung, one-over-one, windows with one-over-one storm windows and lug sills
- Hinged awning over a one-by-one, wood-frame window
- Three-panel wood door
- Two-over-two, fixed, wood-frame basement windows
- Projecting verges and eaves
- Elongated, curved, cutout detail at the end of each verge fascia board
- Stucco with a raised fan-like detail
- Central placement of the building in relation to the east and west property lines

#### Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 381
- <sup>2</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200
- <sup>3</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 469-470
- <sup>4</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>5</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>6</sup> *ibid.*, p. 381
- <sup>7</sup> *ibid.*, p. 469-470



## Marwayne Coin Wash

### 21 Centre Street



#### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a circa 1928, one-storey, wood-frame building situated on Centre Street in the main commercial district. The structure contains the original meat market with additions built in 1941 and 1962. The right window opening has changed, and the original, one-sided, raked entry has changed to a flush entry. An interesting small higher space, with a sloped shed roof, is incorporated over a portion of the of the front left main floor area.

#### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Marwayne Coin Wash building lies in its association with the theme of urban development and the activity of retail and in its form and massing designed to accommodate the activity and equipment of a butcher shop and meat market.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and the activity of retail. The history of the resource stems from the earliest development of the community. On January 12, 1925, Canadian Pacific Railway was given title to 40 acres of land for the town site of Marwayne.<sup>1</sup> Marwayne was one of Alberta's newer towns that came into an overnight existence in August of 1926, at which time lots sold very quickly, and several buildings were immediately constructed to house the services required by the new community. In a matter of months, businesses, such as Shaw's Meat Market, were operating and providing new residents with almost instantaneous service.<sup>2</sup> In April of 1938, Walter Kvill purchased the butcher shop from Ben Shaw. Kvill operated the business for nearly three years before selling it to R.A. (Dick) Swanson.

Dick Swanson arrived in Marwayne with his parents and sister, Gladys, from Chicago. Dick Swanson married Evelyn George who arrived with her parents from Pennsylvania. Dick Swanson ran the family farm where he raised two boys and a girl, Albin, Russel, and Martha. The 1930's became a difficult time for everyone. The lack of money meant families had to sustain themselves with what they could make or raise. Dick Swanson and his wife, Evelyn, always kept their children in warm clothes and ensured they were well-fed. The children were kept busy with skiing, skating, horseback riding, and softball. Evelyn worked in her large garden and Dick Swanson butchered cattle and pigs on the farm. Dick Swanson's son, Albin, worked in the butcher shop until he moved to Regina in 1942, only to return to Marwayne in 1947. Dick Swanson retired in 1962. Albin Swanson purchased the butcher shop.<sup>3</sup> Albin was the first secretary of the Marwayne Chamber of Commerce formed in 1962.<sup>4</sup> He then purchased Bergs' grocery store, sold it to Dennis Ross after a few years, and then later purchased Bill Curtis' grocery store.<sup>5</sup> Bill Curtis was the first mayor of the Village of Marwayne when it was incorporated in 1953.<sup>6</sup>



The simple wood-frame building is also significant for its form, massing, and interior spatial configuration designed to accommodate the activity and equipment of a butcher shop and meat market. In 1941, a rear addition accommodated a side hallway and storage. The wood was varnished and the meat was displayed in the area. In 1952, the rear locker storage was built with a meat rail to transport meat to the cooler.

### Character-Defining Elements

#### Exterior:

- Location on Centre Street
- Proximity to other buildings on Centre Street
- Form, massing, and spatial configuration to accommodate the various functions of a meat processing market
- Abutment to the sidewalk similar to other buildings
- Triangular shed addition on the south side above the roofline
- Clapboard siding on the upper east side
- Angled-wood siding on the triangular addition
- Vertical flush-board on the east and west walls
- Medium-gable roof on the front and a high-gable roof on the rear addition
- Door of Ice loading area on the east side
- Corner boards
- Flush-eaves and verges
- Two-over-two, fixed, wood window with a lug sill in the upper facade
- Rear doors and bays
- Attic wood vent in the south gable
- Exterior meat rail in the transom above the rear entry door

#### Interior:

- Meat hooks, overhead rail system, cooler, sinks, and all work surfaces
- Window and door hardware
- Spatial configuration, and height of space from the floor to the ceiling
- Meat cooler with arched window panels, arched door opening, and wood panel details on the face of the cooler

#### Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. II, p. 358
- <sup>2</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 398-399
- <sup>3</sup> *ibid.*, p. 466-467
- <sup>4</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 21
- <sup>5</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 466-467
- <sup>6</sup> *ibid.*, p. 358-359



# Marwayne Hotel

## 11 Railway Avenue North



### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1926, two-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished hotel located on a prominent corner on Railway Avenue and Centre Street across from where the Canadian Pacific railway station once stood. The structure contains its original form and massing, the original configuration of accommodation rooms, and a wide, expansive, common corridor on the second level. The hotel is one of the earliest buildings constructed in Marwayne. The original front entrance, with a balcony extending the full length of the front façade, no longer exists.

### Heritage Value

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and the provision of hospitality services, for its simple two-storey design typical of many early hotels in Alberta towns, and as a landmark located on a prominent location within the community.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development through the provision of hospitality services. The history of the resource stems from the earliest development of the community. On January 12, 1925, Canadian Pacific Railway was given title to 40 acres of land for the town site of Marwayne.<sup>1</sup> Marwayne was one of Alberta's newer towns that came into an overnight existence in August of 1926, at which time lots sold very quickly, and several buildings were immediately constructed to house the services required by the new community. In a matter of months, businesses, such as the Marwayne Hotel, were operating and providing new residents with almost instantaneous service.<sup>2</sup>

In 1926, W.E. Fleming built the Marwayne Hotel at the corner of Railway Avenue and Centre Street. The main entrance was on the east Railway Avenue side of the building facing the Canadian Pacific Railway station across the street. There was a dining room on the main floor and accommodation rooms on the second floor. There was also a balcony on the second floor overlooking Railway Avenue. Entrance to the tavern was through separate "Men Only" and "Woman and Escorts" entrances. Since 1926, the owners of the Hotel include William (Bill) E. Flemming, Rose Culford, Jack Culford, S. Cromwell, N. Hewko, S. and M. Demchuk, S. Trach, Jim Tait, Robert (Bob) Tait, Art Hay, Kirby Wolstenholme, Metro Kissner, Doug Olson, Tammy Bonner, and Cheryle and Harold Eikeland.

Throughout the years, "The Marwayne Hotel" operated as a hotel, dining room, and tavern. The name of the hotel was always "The Marwayne Hotel" until 2002 when Tammy Bonner changed the name to "The Outsiders Inn." In 2006, Cheryle and Harold Eikeland changed the name back to "The Marwayne Hotel." Only once in the hotel's 85-year history of serving the public has it



closed, and only for a three-year period. The hotel remains an active social and recreational venue for the community, region, and visitors.

The hotel is fortunate in avoiding several disasters in close proximity. For instance, in 1949 a windstorm damaged granaries and train cars across the street from the hotel. The 1954 fire destroyed many buildings on the north side of Centre Street, leaving only the original post office and the hotel standing. A 1955 blizzard left four- to six-foot drifts, and another fire in 1973 destroyed three grain elevators on Railway Avenue. Finally, a flash flood in 1986 caused a significant rise in water in low-lying areas and throughout the village.<sup>3</sup>

During the 1940's and 1950's, when the hotel was owned by Mrs. Rose Culford, Father Dobson came to Marwayne once a month to offer Mass in the Marwayne Hotel Dining Room.<sup>4</sup> Rose also donated two lots for the original location of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, a former school that was moved on to the property and renovated.<sup>5</sup> The Marwayne Hotel was also, for many years, used by an Edmonton Optometrist, Dr. Francis, to undertake eye examinations in one of the guest rooms in the hotel.<sup>6</sup>

The building is significant for its simple two-storey design typical of many early hotels in Alberta towns, and for its retention of the interior spatial arrangement. The ground floor includes the tavern area and the original stair leading to the second level. The upper floor includes the arrangement of guest rooms, the central wide hallway, original doors with upper glass transoms, and wood floors.

The building is also significant for its value as a landmark within the community. The building is located at the corner of Railway Avenue and Centre Street, the two main commercial streets in the community. The location is also across Railway Avenue from where the Canadian Pacific Railway Station once stood.

## Character-Defining Elements

### Exterior:

- Location on the corner of Railway Avenue and Centre Street
- Proximity to other buildings on Centre Street and Railway Avenue
- Abutment to the public sidewalk on the south and east sides
- Form, massing, and scale of the two-storey structure
- Stepped parapet
- Original clapboard siding under the existing stucco finish
- Pattern of fenestrations on the east, south, and north sides
- Wood-frame windows
- Overhanging rear eave with a wood-plank soffit
- Flat roof

### Interior:

- Spatial configuration of the second floor with original room locations and central wide hallway
- Wood-paneled doors with a glass transom above
- Second storey wood floors
- All original wood detailing

### Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. II, p. 358
- <sup>2</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 398-399
- <sup>3</sup> The Historic Marwayne Hotel (c. 2008) handout prepared by building owner Cheryl Eikeland
- <sup>4</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 530
- <sup>5</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 200
- <sup>6</sup> The Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 523-524



## No Need to Nock

### 27 Railway Avenue South



#### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a circa 1939, one-storey, stone building carefully constructed of multi-coloured fieldstone with wide mortar pointing, arched openings over windows and doors located on all sides, and flush pilasters on both ends of the facade that rise above the roofline and capped with ball-shaped concrete finials. The building is situated on Railway Avenue and carries a very strong presence at the main entrance into the community.

#### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Stone Garage building lies in its association with the themes of transportation, urban development, design and method of construction, and its landmark value within the community.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of transportation. The history of the resource stems from the demand for motor vehicles and servicing. Rudy Isert built the stone garage in 1939 and 1940 for his Marwayne Motors business.<sup>1</sup> Construction of the building was seen as an important step in the community. The service station was fully equipped for repair work on all makes of motor vehicles, with an up-to-date battery service station. They were dealers for Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Buick and Pontiac cars, and Maple Leaf and GC trucks. They also sold BA Oil products, tires, auto accessories, and Delco lighting plants. Rudi Isert had a generator for supplying electricity for the town.<sup>2</sup> In 1974, William Ashforth began selling farm supplies from this building under the name W. Ashworth Farm Supply.<sup>3</sup> He had just dissolved his partnership with Gordon Hancock, selling cars, trucks, and farm equipment, at the nearby Massey-Ferguson building. In 1980, William Ashworth sold the stone garage to Claude Neal from Alcurve. Claude and his brother, Bob, started a welding and fabricating business under the name Taubra Fabricating Ltd. Bob Neal then sold his interest to Claude. William Ashworth also sold his farm supply business at this time.<sup>4</sup>

The building is also significant for its association with the theme of urban development. Owned by J.R. Hanna, it held the operation of a small light plant to generate electricity for Marwayne, followed by Rudi Isert who installed a 27-kilowatt, direct-current, 110-volt generator, powered by a 50-horsepower engine in the year 1938 or 1939. Rudi operated this plant until 1946, at which time he sold it to Canadian Utilities.<sup>5</sup> Under Rudi's operation, if people were going to be up late, they had to be ready at midnight to light a coal lamp when the plant was turned off.<sup>6</sup> When Isert purchased the building, George Suder worked at the garage and continued working with the business. George Suder was an "all-around handy man," who worked with the mechanics, served gas, and looked after the engine powering the generator that supplied the town with electricity. He also wired



nearly all the buildings in Marwayne for power.<sup>7</sup>

The building also holds significance for its design and method of construction. “One of these garages built entirely of stone is a symbol of one man’s faith in the growth of our town and community.”<sup>8</sup> Rudy Isert had the garage built with multi-coloured fieldstone and wide mortar pointing. The window openings are 12-inches deep with heavy concrete lug sills with semi-elliptical arches over the windows and entry. Flush pilasters on either side of the façade rise above the roofline and are capped with ball-shaped concrete finials. Overall, the building is robust, solid, and enduring, and speaks to the mindset of a community determined to create a sustainable future.

Finally, the building is significant for its landmark value in the community, both from its prominent location on Railway Avenue at the main entrance into the community and for its imposing fieldstone construction.

### Character-Defining Elements

- Location on Railway Avenue
- Form, shape, and massing
- Proximity to the other buildings on Railway Avenue
- Setback 25-feet from the sidewalk
- Multi-coloured fieldstone and wide mortar pointing
- Semi-elliptical arch over the windows and doors
- Deep 12-inch window opening with heavy concrete lug sills
- Wood window trim embedded in the concrete
- Flush pilasters on either end of facade rising above the roofline and capped with ball-shaped concrete finials
- Arched roof
- Recessed entry opening
- Side bay opening
- Stone voussiers over the windows and entry
- Two cisterns in the basement
- Date stone
- Sign band opening
- Freestanding post with a projecting sign arm on the southeast corner of the property

#### Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, “Echoes of Marwayne Area,” 1979, Vol. I, p. 415
- <sup>2</sup> Marwayne Chamber of Commerce, “Our Golden Year: Marwayne, Alberta 1926-1976,” 1976, p. 6
- <sup>3</sup> *ibid.*, p. 33
- <sup>4</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, “Echoes of Marwayne Area,” 1979, Vol. 2, p. 371
- <sup>5</sup> Marwayne Farm Women’s Union of Alberta, “Pioneering the Parklands,” 1967, p. 200
- <sup>6</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, “Echoes of Marwayne Area,” 1979, Vol. I, p. 386
- <sup>7</sup> *ibid.*, p. 466
- <sup>8</sup> Marwayne Farm Women’s Union of Alberta, “Pioneering the Parklands,” 1967, p. 203



## Royal Canadian Legion 104 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Street South



### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is an early mid-twentieth century, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building situated northwest of the main business district in a residential area across the street from the school. The structure contains the original circa 1915 South Ferriby School re-located to the community and placed on a high-set cement foundation with full basement. It carries a high-pitched gable roof with a hipped gable roof over the entry vestibule, sided with cementitious horizontal boarding, and retains original window and door openings.

### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Marwayne Legion building lies in its association with the theme of military, its association with the Royal Canadian Legion, its design as an early twentieth century schoolhouse, and its landmark value within the community as a gathering place for events.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of military and the institution of the Royal Canadian Legion. The history of the resource stems from the desire by military veterans to form an association for aid and camaraderie. In 1931, a number of veterans from the First World War began the initial steps to form a Branch of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League in Marwayne. Founded in Winnipeg in 1926, the Canadian Legion is the successor to the Great War Veterans Association and a number of other veteran organizations.<sup>1</sup>

In January of 1932, twenty-two veterans met in the room above W.S. Campbell's store to organize the Marwayne Branch. Those elected included Mr. J.C. Thom as president and Mr. M. Tegar secretary-treasurer.<sup>2</sup> The Legion members wanted to have their own building that could be used by the community for recreational and social events.<sup>3</sup> The Legion's first building was a small building purchased from a construction company and relocated to a lot in Marwayne.<sup>4</sup> As membership grew, they required more space. In the mid-1950's, they bought the former South Ferriby School and moved it onto the foundation where it now stands with a meeting room on the main floor, and a club room and recreational facilities in the basement.<sup>5</sup>

The building is significant for its design as an early-twentieth century rural schoolhouse. Built in 1915, it initially served the South Ferriby District north of Marwayne, serving a fluctuating school population of up to 30 pupils, and functioning as a community centre for the district. In 1918, the O'Brien Company from Montreal purchased large sections of land and started the O.B Ranch. By the mid-1930's, many of the original settlers had sold their land and moved from the area.<sup>6</sup> In the mid-1940's,



the school building was moved to the Bellcamp district to replace the Bellcamp School that had been destroyed by fire in 1946.<sup>7</sup> This is the same fire that took the lives of Susan Olson's son, Jack Heath, and his wife and only child.

The building is also significant for its landmark value as a facility to enhance the lifestyle of the citizens of the village and district as well as providing facilities that were not available to the people at that time.<sup>8</sup> The building, then called the Legion Hut, was used by the Sacred Heart Catholic congregation and priests traveling to Marwayne from Clandonald to hold services until 1958.<sup>9</sup>

### Character-Defining Elements

#### Exterior:

- Location on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street South street within a residential area surrounded by open landscaped surroundings
- Form, shape, and massing
- Proximity to other buildings on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street South
- Setback 27-feet from the public sidewalk
- Prominent scale with a 4-foot rise above ground level
- Concrete stairs with metal open rails
- Hip-roofed, enclosed, front porch
- High-gable roof over the main structure
- Plain, angled-soffit under the eaves with a plain fascia
- Moulded-verge fascia with a plain-soffit
- Wood-frame windows and wood trim with plain slip sills
- Wood-frame window in facade with 8 elongated lights divided horizontally
- Concrete block chimney
- Large entry opening for a two-leaf door

#### Interior:

- Interior configuration of spaces
- Angled ceiling termination

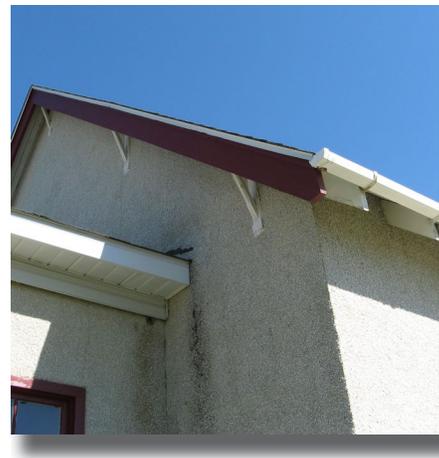
#### Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 505
- <sup>2</sup> Marwayne Farm Women's Union of Alberta, "Pioneering the Parklands," 1967, p. 201
- <sup>3</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 505
- <sup>4</sup> *ibid.*, p. 506
- <sup>5</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 41
- <sup>6</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 587
- <sup>7</sup> County of Vermilion River, "Ernest-Minded Men: An Account of Local Government in the County of the Vermilion River," edited by Allen Ronaghan, 1973, p. 337
- <sup>8</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 505
- <sup>9</sup> *ibid.*, p. 530



## St. Andrew's United Church

### 27 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Street South



#### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1937, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished church situated on the west side of Marwayne across from the school. The church has a high-gable roof, pointed-arch windows, exposed rafter ends, wood verge brackets, a once flat-roofed front enclosed-porch. It has undergone a series of sensitive additions to accommodate the changing needs of the congregation.

#### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the St. Andrews United Church building lies in its association with the theme of spiritual life, its association with the United Church of Canada, its simplicity in design and construction, and its landmark value as a facility for community events in Marwayne.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life and its association to the institution of the United Church of Canada. The United Church is the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, connecting over 3500 congregations across the country. The inauguration of the United Church occurred on June 10, 1925, in Toronto, Ontario, at a time when the Methodist Church, the Congregational Union of Canada, and 70-percent of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, joined in union. This also included a small General Council of Union Churches centred largely in Western Canada. It was the first union of churches in the world to join denominational lines and receive international recognition in doing so. The union arose out of concerns for serving the Canadian northwest, as well as to better the overseas mission.<sup>1</sup>

The history of the resource itself stems from the desire by members of the United Church in Marwayne to have their own place of worship in the community. Beginning in May of 1929, and for the next seven years, services for the Marwayne United Church occurred in the school.<sup>2</sup> On May 24, 1936, it was decided at a congregational meeting to build a church on a lot purchased from Mr. W.S. Campbell for \$75. The manse was located on this lot where the church currently stands.<sup>3</sup> Construction of the church began in 1936 and was completed in the fall with a dedication held in May of 1937 by Dr. Powell, then Superintendent of Missions.

The building is significant for its simplicity in design and construction, including the mass, form, and scale of the building. Such minimalism is evident in many structures in Marwayne, and speaks to the resourcefulness and tenacity of the community to provide what was required for the spiritual health of the local congregation. The membership added the kitchen and basement



in 1953 and the Christian Education Hall and basement in 1965. The Lowry Memorial Organ was purchased in 1960 for nearly \$1,200, and the kitchen and a basement in the lower level were added in 1963. In 1981, office space was added in the basement, and a cry room at the front entrance.<sup>4</sup> The building underwent various repairs, re-painting, and re-shingling in 1986.<sup>5</sup>

The building is also significant for its landmark value as a facility for community events. The church has been involved with, and accommodated, various organized groups such as the Explorers, Junior Choir, C.G.I.T., Sunday School, Senior Choir, U.C.W., and Bible Study groups. The first Minister was Rev. R.T. Harden (spelled Hardin in *Echoes of Marwayne Area*, Vol. I, p. 532) in 1929 followed by A.J. Hockin, A.Thorpe, S.W.Thomson, H.G. deLeeuw, R.G. Wood, T. Haythorne, J.W.C. McLean, B. Richardson, Geo. Hartt, Wm. Barkwell, and Clayton and Virginia Sauve (L.S.) in 1975-76.<sup>6</sup> There is an active United Church Women's group that contributes to the work of the church.<sup>7</sup>

In 1930, the first C.G.I.T group was organized for girls with a program on Christian Education led by Mrs. C. Farrell and Mrs. W. S. Campbell.<sup>8</sup>

### Character-Defining Elements

#### Exterior:

- Location on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street South within a residential area and open landscaped surroundings
- Form, shape, and massing
- Proximity to the other buildings on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Street South
- Setback 24-feet from the public sidewalk to the east and 18-feet from the north sidewalk
- High-gable roof with a front enclosed-porch
- Wood-framed, stained-glass, single-hung, lower window with an upper fixed-sash divided into three pointed-light divisions. The lower sash is one-over-two
- Divided, wood-frame, fixed window in the enclosed-porch with three lights on either side of nave
- Moulded-fascia in front verge with decorative brackets
- Eaves with exposed rafters
- Two-by-two, fixed, basement windows with a moulded-frame

#### Interior:

- Interior spatial configuration
- Lower-level, wood window frames and wood cabinetry
- Angled termination of the ceiling over the nave and sanctuary
- Wood church pews
- Elevated chancel with a three-step rise
- Interior, pointed-arch, wood window frames

#### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.united-church.ca/history/overview/brief>

<sup>2</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 532

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. II, p. 19

<sup>5</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, page 532

<sup>6</sup> Village of Marwayne, "Our Golden Year – Marwayne, Alberta 1926 – 1976," 1976, p. 26

<sup>7</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, page 532

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*



## Stop n' Shop Variety

### 31 Centre Street



#### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1928, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished structure situated on Centre Street, the main commercial street in the community. The structure has vertical shiplap siding on the upper portion of the boomtown façade and newer random ashlar stonework on the lower façade. The front façade retains the door and upper transom, and original windows that contain multi-light storm windows. The upper façade still supports the original projecting sign pole.

#### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Stop n' Shop Variety building lies in its association with the theme of urban development and retail trade, and in its construction that represents the simplicity of mass, scale, and materials common in the early development of Marwayne.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and retail trade. The history of the resource stems from January 12, 1925, when Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) was given title to 40 acres of land for the town site of Marwayne.<sup>1</sup> Marwayne was one of Alberta's newer towns that came into an overnight existence in August of 1926, at which point lots sold very quickly, and several buildings were immediately constructed to house the services required by the new community. In a matter of months, businesses were operating and providing new residents with almost instantaneous service, such as a café.<sup>2</sup> Owned by Torky Torguison (Torxy Torwuison), the building opened as a café in 1928 and was called Torky Torguison Cafe. In August of 1935, Willie Mah Yen applied to the Marwayne Board of Trade for a license to operate a restaurant run by Mah Quon. Quon was a respected member of the business community and involved in many community activities. Quon sponsored his son, Bill, and a nephew to come from China, and they took over the restaurant operation until it was sold to Sam Wong.<sup>3</sup>

The Stop n' Shop Variety currently contained in this building was previously located in what was once the Aston Drug Store owned by John Spence in 1960, and managed by Jess Lowrie and Florence Chester until it was sold to Elmer Wilcox. John Spence then retired in 1971.<sup>4</sup> Phoebe Hines purchased Stop n' Shop Variety in 1971 for only one year after which she sold the business to Beulah Stannard to return to Edmonton. Phoebe Hines had many jobs as an administrative assistant with the University of Alberta; in the Alberta House in London, England; and for Intergovernmental Affairs in Edmonton.<sup>5</sup>

Beulah and her husband, Francis John (Jack) Stannard, and their four young children moved from Dewberry to Marwayne in



April of 1971 and lived in a house on the west side of Marwayne that was initially built for Pool Elevator employees. Jack applied stucco and face stone to various buildings in the summer months, and his work is still evident on many buildings in the community. Shop n' Shop Variety moved to the Home Café building in 1977. The Stannards then opened a bottle depot in the original building, which they operated three days a week.<sup>6</sup>

The Home Café was the social gathering place for youth,<sup>7</sup> for adults when town meetings adjourned for coffee, and for the general public to sit until midnight discussing the affairs of the Village.<sup>8</sup>

The building is also significant for its existing mass, scale, and simplicity of construction. The former Home Café building is one of the earliest constructed in Marwayne after lots were made available by the CPR. It is a simple, elongated, one-storey, boomtown building with medium-gable roof. It has projecting eaves and exposed rafters, exterior wood, three-panel, entry door with a transom above, and multi-light storm windows over the original wood-frame windows on the front façade. The interior retains its original spatial configuration, including the original

### Character-Defining Elements

#### Exterior:

- Location on Centre Street
- Proximity to other buildings on Centre Street
- Form, massing, and its elongated footprint
- Abutment to the public sidewalk similar to other buildings
- Window and door locations
- Wood-frame windows with storms containing eight light divisions
- Wood, three-panel, exterior doors with a transom window
- Wood window trim with a plain slip sill
- Exposed rafters
- Boomtown façade with a medium-gable roof
- Projecting metal sign pole in the upper facade

#### Interior:

- Interior physical spatial configuration
- Original location of single washrooms with original woodwork, doors, sinks, and windows
- Interior counter layout
- Swing door separating main area from what was once the kitchen
- Metal supply air grille in the lower base of the front counter
- Wood, four-panel, shaped doors to two original washrooms that contain

#### Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, Vol. II, p. 358
- <sup>2</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 378, 398-99
- <sup>3</sup> *ibid.*, p. 456
- <sup>4</sup> *ibid.*, p. 465
- <sup>5</sup> *ibid.*, p. 78
- <sup>6</sup> *ibid.*, p. 465
- <sup>7</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, Vol. II, p. 418
- <sup>8</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1979, Vol. I, p. 406



# The Susan Olson Health Centre

## 27 Centre Street



### Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a circa 1927, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished building located on Centre Street. It has a medium-gable roof and distinctive, nine-over-one, single-hung, wood windows on the side walls, and newer random ashlar stonework applied to the lower portion of the front façade. The original door and window location on the front façade has undergone alterations. The interior maintains the original bank layout with offices and upper glass transoms, wood doors and windows, wood detailing, and the original large vault door leading to an internal vault containing a smaller J. & J. Taylor Limited Toronto Safe Works vault.

### Heritage Value

The heritage value of The Susan Olson Health Centre building lies in its association with the theme of urban development in business and industry, in its association with the theme of health, in its spatial design and simplicity of construction, and in its association as a landmark, being a long standing business within the community.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development, business and industry. Stemming from January 12, 1925, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) received title to 40 acres of land for the town site of Marwayne.<sup>1</sup> Marwayne was one of Alberta's newer towns that came into an overnight existence in August of 1926, at which time lots sold very quickly, and several buildings were immediately constructed to house the services required by the new community. In a matter of months, businesses, such as the Bank of Toronto under the management of Bill Cardiff, were operating and providing new residents with almost instantaneous service.<sup>2</sup> In 1955, the Bank of Toronto later merged with the Dominion Bank to form the Toronto Dominion Bank.<sup>3</sup>

The building is significant for its association with the theme of health and with mid-wife services provided to the pioneer women by Mrs. Susan Heath. Arriving from the city of London, where she worked as a maid in English homes, she settled in the South Ferriby district filing for farmland with her only son of 21, Alfred Walter (Jack) Heath. With little knowledge of farming, she made her living providing mid-wife services to women throughout the districts, at times spending more than a week in a home. She received payment in the form of livestock, butter, eggs, and vegetables. Susan Heath married John Olson, who was originally from Sweden, in 1911. They lived the first two years on Susan Olson's (nee Heath) farmstead in the South Ferriby District, and then built a two-storey house on Mr. Olson's homestead in what became the Crown Hill District. Their only son, Henry, was born in 1912. In 1928, In 1946, Susan Olson's son, Jack, perished in the Bellcamp schoolhouse fire, along with his



wife and only child. Her second son, Henry, died of pneumonia the same year, followed by the death of her husband. Unable to look after the farm and property, she moved to Marwayne and then to St. Joseph's Hospital in Edmonton where she lived for many years until her passing from heart failure on March 8, 1948. She is buried in the Tring Cemetery with her husband and son. Upon her death, she gifted her farm and property to the Village of Marwayne for a hospital. Unfortunately increased costs made construction cost prohibitive and thus it resulted in a clinic. A sign stating "The Susan Olson Heath Centre" was erected on the front upper gable of the former Toronto Dominion Bank on Marwayne's Centre Street<sup>4</sup> and remains to this day.

The building is also significant for its design and simplicity in construction. The structure is a late-1920's building noted for its domestic massing, scale, simplicity of construction, and the internal configuration of spaces. It is a one-storey building with a medium-gable roof, and still retains such original features as the nine-over-one, single-hung, side windows; original interior office configurations, wood bench, wood mouldings, glass office partitions, upper transoms, five shaped-panel wood doors, chair rails, a slightly coffered ceiling trim, and a large vault door leading to an internal vault containing a smaller J. & J. Taylor Limited Toronto Safe Works vault.

The building also contains significance for its landmark value as a centre for health in the community. Susan Olson's will made it possible for the former bank building to be converted to a clinic that enabled regular doctor visits and a monthly baby clinic held by the Public Health nurse. The clinic opened with doctors attending from the Islay Hospital to provide regular office hours. If a doctor was not available, the community relied on Mrs. Bremner, Kidder, Ferguson, Rea, and Elliot for the medical expertise.<sup>5</sup>

### Character-Defining Elements

#### Exterior:

- Location on Centre Street
- Proximity to other buildings
- Form, massing, and scale
- Abutment to the public sidewalk similar to other buildings
- Side window locations
- Single-hung, wood-frame windows with nine-over-one lights
- Wood window trim with plain slip sills
- Exposed wood roof plank on the underside of the verges
- Original storm windows
- Exposed rafters
- Medium-gable roof

#### Interior:

- Configuration of interior spaces
- Wood bench
- Wood mouldings
- Glass office partitions with upper transoms
- Five, shaped-panel, wood doors
- Chair rails and a slightly-coffered ceiling trim
- Large bank vault door and a smaller J. & J. Taylor Limited Toronto Safe Works vault

#### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, Vol. II, p. 361

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, p. 358

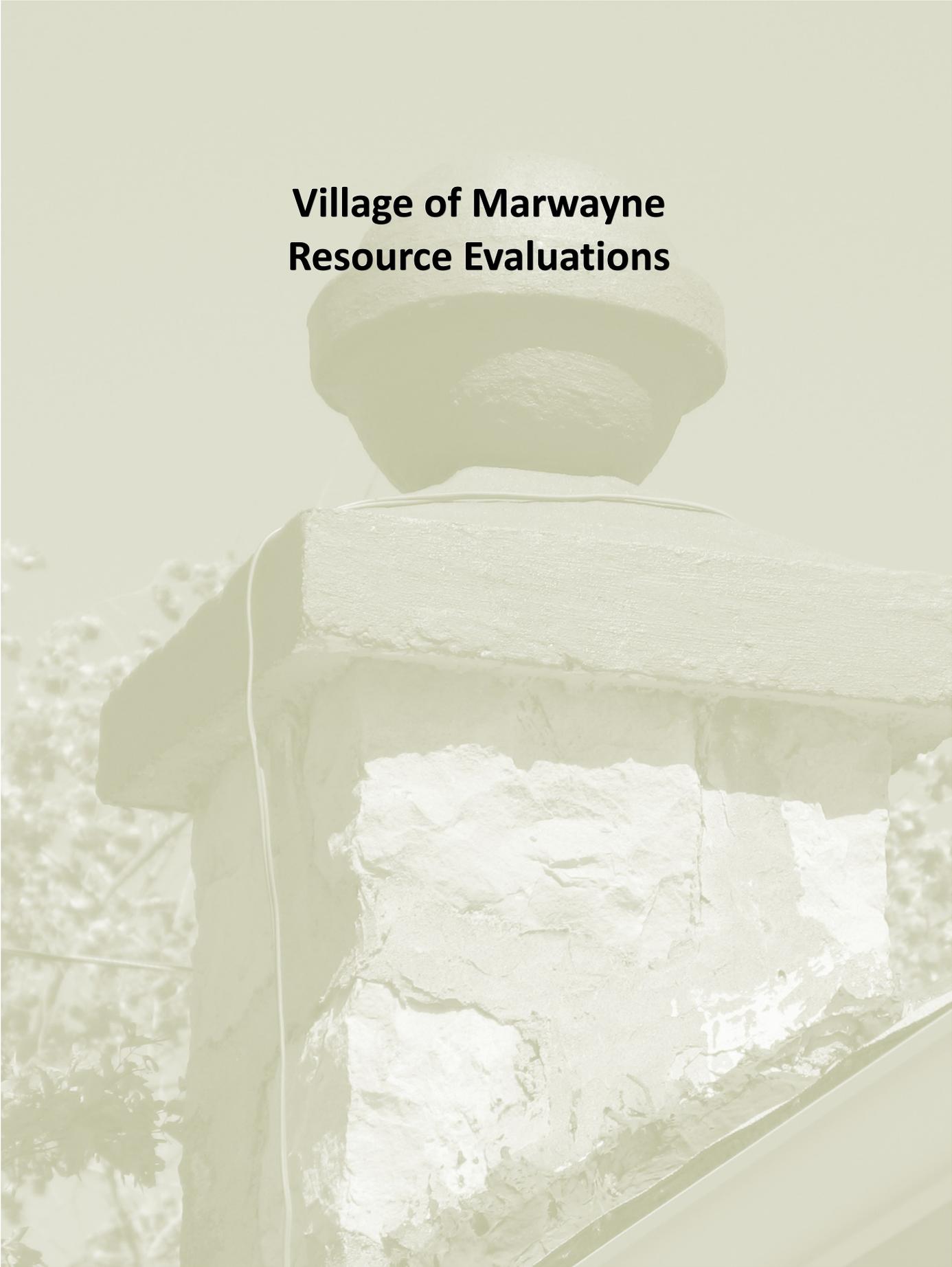
<sup>3</sup> TD Bank website, [www.td.com/150/timeline/1955.html](http://www.td.com/150/timeline/1955.html), December 12, 2010

<sup>4</sup> Marwayne Historical Society, "Echoes of Marwayne Area," 1988, Vol. II, p. 155-156

<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*, p. 523



**Village of Marwayne  
Resource Evaluations**





FINE FOODS EVALUATION	
Site Name	Fine Foods
Other Names	Co-op
Civic Address	26 Centre Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a mid-1950's, one-storey, concrete block building situated on Centre Street in the main commercial district of Marwayne. The structure retains the original façade with a stepped parapet, offset gabled detail, as well as original fenestration and entry locations. There is evidence that the original windowsill is higher with the later application of face brick.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development; and for its non-combustible concrete block construction, the design of the stepped upper parapet with gabled profile at centre, and the rhythm of the exposed concrete block pilaster on the west side.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and its provision of food supplies. It is also significant for its non-combustible concrete block construction and its decorative stepped parapet design with its distinctive offset parapet gable.
Period of Significance	1954 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on Centre Street</li> <li>• Proximity to other buildings on the commercial main street</li> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk</li> <li>• Form, massing, and footprint</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pattern and location of fenestration openings</li> <li>• Unique stepped upper parapet with an offset gable profile</li> <li>• Concrete block construction</li> <li>• Stucco finish on front facade</li> <li>• Configuration and placement of main entry</li> <li>• Low gable roof</li> <li>• Rhythm of the exposed concrete block pilasters on west side</li> <li>• Signage hardware located at peak of central parapet gable</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on Centre Street.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains original form, massing, window and door locations, and boomtown façade.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its association with adjacent commercial buildings as well as with the over-all commercial area.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains original finish materials.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains basic workmanship that is evident in most commercial buildings in the area.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building maintains its sense of presence in the simple characteristic features of the period.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building continues to be associated with retail activity.</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: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or A representative of the work of a master, or Having high artistic value</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 evaluated property, <i><b>Fine Foods</b></i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</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>



GET FIT GYM EVALUATION	
Site Name	Get Fit Gym
Other Names	Massey Harris Farm Implements, Hancock & Ashworth, Hancock Tire and Battery
Civic Address	113-Highway 297
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a mid-1940's, one-storey, wood-frame building with a five-segmented, angled-front, façade located at the main entrance to the community from Highway 897. The structure contains the original display window and door openings, as well features common of typical garages that were built during the Art Moderne period, such as the curved treatment around the façade windows and door, speed lines, and a stucco exterior.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years  Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value  Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development, its design influences of the Art Moderne period, and its landmark value within the community as one of the first farm implement dealerships in the district.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value  Explain: The building is significant because of its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its form, massing, and features influenced by the Art Moderne period; and for its landmark value placed at a primary entrance into the community on Railway Avenue.
Period of Significance	1943 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on Railway Avenue setback 25 feet from public sidewalk</li> <li>• Form, style, massing</li> <li>• Five-segmented angled front facade</li> <li>• Wood window locations, frames and trim with slip sills</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central door opening</li> <li>• Speed lines, their location, and pattern in upper facade</li> <li>• Curved stucco treatment around façade windows and central door openings</li> <li>• Raised parapet with stepped sidewalls on both sides</li> <li>• Freestanding metal pole sign</li> <li>• Low gable roof</li> <li>• Shiplap siding on rear and under vinyl siding on sidewalls</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<p>■ <b>1. Location</b>  <b>Explain:</b> Building retains its location on Railway Avenue and Secondary Highway 897</p> <p>■ <b>2. Design</b>  <b>Explain:</b> Building retains its original mass, form, and scale, in addition to the angled front façade with speed lines and curved stucco termination at window and door frames reminiscent of the Art Moderne period.</p> <p>■ <b>3. Environment</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building maintains its relationship with Railway Avenue and the highway, as well as proximity to the former Stone Garage.</p> <p>■ <b>4. Materials</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its stucco exterior finish, along with wood window and door frames and speed lines.</p> <p>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building contains evidence of notable workmanship in the curved detailed of the stucco around windows and door.</p> <p>■ <b>6. Feeling</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its presence as a vehicle service and farm equipment supply centre.</p> <p>■ <b>7. Association</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its ability to convey the activity of vehicle service centre.</p>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<p>■ <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></p> <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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b></p> <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> <p>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:                      The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or                      A representative of the work of a master, or                      Having high artistic value</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The evaluated property, <i>Get Fit Gym</i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<p>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></p> <p>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></p>



MARWAYNE CENTRAL TELEPHONE OFFICE	
Site Name	Marwayne Central Telephone Office
Other Names	Keith Parker Telegraph/Telephone Service
Civic Address	105 Centre Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a simple, mid-1940's, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished building with a medium gable roof, original window and door openings with original wood detailing, and an elongated, curved cutout detail at the end of each verge fascia board. The building is located on Centre Street next to the community hall, and west of the main commercial district.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years  Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value  Explain: The building is significant for its association with the activity of communication; for its simple wood-frame, residential scale construction; and for its landmark value as the central telephone office for the region.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value  Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development in the form of communication; for its association with Alberta Government Telephones; for its massing, form and scale; and as a landmark for the region.
Period of Significance	c1946 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on Centre Street and proximity to other buildings in the commercial area</li> <li>• Mass, form, and scale</li> <li>• Setback 28 feet from the public sidewalk</li> <li>• Medium gable roof with a brick chimney</li> <li>• Single-hung, one-over-one, wood-frame windows with one-over-one storm windows and lug sills</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hinged awning over one-by-one wood-frame window</li> <li>• Three-panel wood door</li> <li>• Two-over-two, fixed wood-frame, basement windows</li> <li>• Projecting verges and eaves</li> <li>• Elongated curved cutout detail at end of each verge fascia board</li> <li>• Stucco with raised fan-like detail</li> <li>• Central placement of building in relation to east and west property lines</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on Centre Street west of the main commercial area.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original form, massing, and scale as well as its residential character.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its association in its proximity to other residential buildings, and the commercial district to the east.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original materials on the exterior including all wood detailing around windows and doors, and fascia.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains notable workmanship on exterior wood detailing.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building continues to convey its mid-1940's period of significance.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building does not continue its association as the regional telephone office.</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>■ <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 evaluated property, <i>Marwayne Central Telephone Office</i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</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>



MARWAYNE COIN WASH EVALUATION	
Site Name	Marwayne Coin Wash
Other Names	B.F. Shaw's Meat Market, Swanson Meat Market
Civic Address	21 Centre Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1928, one-storey, wood-frame building situated on Centre Street in the main commercial district. The structure contains the original meat market with additions built in 1941 and 1962. The right window opening has changed, and the original, one-sided, raked entry has changed to a flush entry. An interesting small upper space, with a sloped shed roof, is incorporated over a portion of the of the front left main floor area.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development, business and industry, and for its use as the first meat market in the community.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and the activity of retail. It is significant for its form, massing, and interior configuration designed to accommodate the activity and equipment of a butcher and meat market.
Period of Significance	c1928 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: Exterior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Location on Centre Street and its proximity to other buildings</li> <li>● Form and massing to accommodate the various functions of a meat processing market</li> <li>● Abutment to the public sidewalk</li> <li>● Triangular shed addition on south side above roofline</li> <li>● Clapboard siding on upper east side, and angled wood siding on triangular addition</li> <li>● Vertical flush board on east and west walls</li> </ul>



<p><b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b></p>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium gable roof on front, and high gable roof on rear addition</li> <li>• Rear doors and bays, and door for loading ice on the east side</li> <li>• Corner boards, flush eaves and verges, and attic wood vent in south gable</li> <li>• Two-over-two fixed window with lug sill in upper facade</li> <li>• Exterior meat rail in transom above rear entry door</li> </ul> <p><b>Interior:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meat hooks, overhead rail system, cooler, sinks, work surfaces, and window and door hardware</li> <li>• Spatial configuration and height of space from floor to ceiling</li> <li>• Meat cooler with arched window panels, arched door opening, and wood panel detail on face of cooler</li> </ul>
<p><b>Aspects of Integrity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on Centre Street.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its form, massing and scale along with the various configurations that accommodate meat processing.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its proximity to other commercial buildings; however the east side building is now a vacant lot.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains original materials inside the main butchering area and on the exterior east side, west side and rear, and within the upper gables.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains notable workmanship within the interior meat processing area with wood panel detailing, window and door openings, and hardware.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its sense of a meat processing function in the rear portion of the structure through material and equipment.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its association with the commercial centre in its proximity to other retail outlets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Integrity Assessment</b></p>	<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>
<p><b>Statement of Integrity</b></p>	<p>The evaluated property, <i>Marwayne Coin Wash</i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
<p><b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b></p>	<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>



MARWAYNE HOTEL EVALUATION	
Site Name	Marwayne Hotel
Other Names	
Civic Address	11 Railway Avenue North
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1926, two-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished hotel located on a prominent corner on Railway Avenue and Centre Street across from where the Canadian Pacific railway station once stood. The structure contains its original form and massing, the original configuration of accommodation rooms, and a wide, expansive, common corridor on the second level. The hotel is one of the earliest buildings constructed in Marwayne. The original front entrance, with a balcony extending the full length of the front façade, no longer exists.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development, for its simple two-storey design typical of many early hotels in Alberta towns, and for its landmark value within the community as one of the earliest structures in the community in a prominent location.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and the provision of hospitality services, for its simple two-storey design typical of many early hotels in Alberta towns, and, as a landmark located on a prominent location within the community.
Period of Significance	1926 to present.
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: Exterior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on corner of Railway Avenue and Centre Street, proximity to other buildings on the main commercial street, and abutment to public sidewalk on south and east sides</li> <li>• Form, massing, and scale of two-storey structure</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stepped parapet</li> <li>• Original clapboard siding under existing stucco finish</li> <li>• Pattern of fenestration on east, south, and north sides</li> <li>• Wood-frame windows</li> <li>• Overhanging rear eave with wood plank soffit</li> <li>• Flat roof</li> </ul> <p><b>Interior:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial configuration of second floor with original room locations and central wide hallway</li> <li>• Wood-paneled doors with glass transom above</li> <li>• Second-storey wood floors</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<p>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on corner of Railway Avenue and Centre Street.</p> <p>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains original form and mass and interior spatial arrangement in the ground floor tavern area and the upper storey guest rooms.</p> <p>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains its relationship with the commercial district on a prominent corner in Marwayne.</p> <p>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains original materials.</p> <p>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains the workmanship of the builders, and maintains its sound structural integrity.</p> <p>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains its feeling of a small town hotel and tavern.</p> <p>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The structure retains its association to the hospitality industry.</p>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<p>■ <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></p> <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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b></p> <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> <p>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or A representative of the work of a master, or Having high artistic value</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The evaluated property, <i>Marwayne Hotel</i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource and as a Provincial Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<p>■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</p> <p>■ Designate as a Municipal Resource</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process</p>



NO NEED TO NOCK EVALUATION	
Site Name	No Need to Nock
Other Names	Marwayne Motors, Isert Garage, W. Ashworth Farm Supply, Taubra Fabricating Ltd.
Civic Address	27 Railway Avenue South
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1939, one-storey, stone building carefully constructed of multi-coloured fieldstone with wide mortar pointing, arched openings over windows and doors located on all sides, and flush pilasters on both ends of the facade that rise above the roofline and topped with ball-shaped concrete finials. The building is on Railway Avenue and carries a very strong presence at the main entrance into the community.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the themes of urban development and transportation, for its unique architecture within the community, and its landmark value as a prominent building at the entrance to the community.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of transportation, for its design and construction, for its unique design and stone construction, and for its landmark status on a primary entrance into the community.
Period of Significance	1939-40 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on Railway Avenue</li> <li>• Form, shape, and massing</li> <li>• Proximity to other buildings on Railway Avenue</li> <li>• Setback 25 feet from public sidewalk</li> <li>• Multi-coloured fieldstone and wide pointing</li> <li>• Semi-elliptical arch over windows and doors</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A deep 12 inch window opening with heavy concrete lug sills</li> <li>• Arched openings over windows and doors.</li> <li>• Wood window trim embedded in concrete</li> <li>• Flush pilasters on either end of facade rising above roofline and topped with ball shaped concrete finals</li> <li>• Arched roof</li> <li>• Recessed entry opening</li> <li>• Side bay opening</li> <li>• Stone voussiers over windows and entry</li> <li>• Two cisterns in basement</li> <li>• Date stone</li> <li>• Sign band opening</li> <li>• Freestanding post with projecting sign arm on the southeast corner of property</li> </ul>
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location along Railway Avenue facing highway 857.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its form and massing, window and door openings, stone texture and detailing.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its relationship to surrounding properties, the street, and the highway.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its historic materials and features from its period of construction.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains an excellent example of sophisticated stone construction evident in a small number of buildings in the region.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building maintains its original sense of presence in terms of symbolizing one man's faith in the growth of the town and the community.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building does not maintain its association as a transportation service facility.</li> </ul>
Integrity Assessment	<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>■ <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 evaluated property, <b>No Need to Nock</b>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource and as a Provincial Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</li> <li>■ Designate as a Municipal Resource</li> <li>■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process</li> </ul>



ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION EVALUATION	
Site Name	Royal Canadian Legion
Other Names	
Civic Address	104 - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street South
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is an early mid-twentieth century, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building situated north-west of the main business district in a residential area across the street from the school. The structure contains the original circa 1915 South Ferriby School re-located to the community and placed on a high-set cement foundation with full basement. It carries a high-pitched gable roof with a hipped gable over the entry vestibule, sided with cementitious horizontal boarding, and retains original window and door openings.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of military, for its association with the Royal Canadian Legion, for its earlier design as an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century school house, and its landmark value within the community as one as a gathering place for events.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant through its association with the theme of military and Royal Canadian Legion veteran activities and events, and for its symbolic value as the centre for veteran membership and support activity.
Period of Significance	c1955 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: Exterior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Location on street within residential area surrounded by an open landscaped area</li> <li>● Form, shape, and massing</li> <li>● Proximity to other buildings on street, and setback 27 feet from public sidewalk</li> <li>● Prominent scale with a four foot rise above ground level, and concrete stair entry with metal open rails</li> <li>● Hip-roofed enclosed front porch</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High gable roof over main structure with plain angled soffit under eaves, and a plain fascia</li> <li>• Moulded verge fascia with a plain soffit</li> <li>• Wood-frame windows and wood trim with plain slip sills</li> <li>• Wood-frame window in facade with eight elongated lights divided horizontally</li> <li>• Concrete block chimney located offset right and offset front</li> <li>• Large entry opening for a two-leaf door</li> </ul> <p><b>Interior:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior configuration of spaces</li> <li>• Angled ceiling termination</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on Second Street South.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its mass, form, and scale.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its association with the surrounding open landscaped area and residential properties.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The original materials may have been covered in a newer siding when building was moved to Marwayne in the mid-1950s.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its workmanship from the mid-1950's when the building was moved and placed on a new foundation.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its ability to convey its period of construction.</li> <li>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its association with the Royal Canadian Legion.</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>■ <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><input type="checkbox"/> <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: The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or A representative of the work of a master, or Having high artistic value</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 evaluated property, <i>Royal Canadian Legion</i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</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>



ST. ANDREW'S UNITED CHURCH EVALUATION	
Site Name	St. Andrew's United Church
Other Names	Marwayne United Church
Site Type	27 - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street South
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1937, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished church situated on the west side of Marwayne across from the school. The church has a high gable roof, pointed arch windows, exposed rafter ends, wood verge brackets, a once flat-roofed front enclosed porch. It has undergone a series of sensitive additions to accommodate the changing needs of the congregation.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</li> <li>■ B. Institution/Person</li> <li>■ C. Design/Style/Construction</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential</li> <li>■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</li> </ul> Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life, for its association with the institution of the United Church of Canada, for its design, and for its landmark value within the community as a place of worship.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ B. Institution/Person                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ C. Design/Style/Construction                             <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"/> D. Information Potential                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</li> </ul> Explain: The building is significant for its association to the theme of spiritual life; its association with the United Church of Canada; its mass, form, and scale; and its symbolic value as a central place of religious celebration within the community.
Period of Significance	1937 to present.
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Yes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No</li> </ul> List: Exterior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on street and proximity to residential area surrounded by an open landscaped area</li> <li>• Form, shape, and massing</li> <li>• Setback 24 feet from the east public sidewalk and 18 feet from north sidewalk</li> <li>• High-pitched gable roof with front enclosed porch</li> <li>• Wood-framed, stained glass, single-hung, lower window with upper fixed sash divided into three pointed lights. Lower sash is one-over-two</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divided, wood-frame, fixed window in porch with three lights on either side of nave</li> <li>• Moulded fascia in front verge with decorative brackets</li> <li>• Eaves with exposed rafters</li> <li>• Two-by-two, fixed, basement windows with moulded frame</li> </ul> <p><b>Interior:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior spatial configuration</li> <li>• Lower level wood window frames and wood cabinetry</li> <li>• Angled termination of ceiling over nave and sanctuary</li> <li>• Wood church pews</li> <li>• Elevated chancel with a three-step rise</li> <li>• Interior pointed-arch wood window frames</li> </ul>
Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ <b>1. Location</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on Second Street South.</p> <p>■ <b>2. Design</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original form, massing, arrangement of internal spaces, pattern of window locations, exterior finish, and wood detailing in soffit brackets.</p> <p>■ <b>3. Environment</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its physical setting on the corner of Second Street and First Avenue on a landscaped lot within the residential area.</p> <p>■ <b>4. Materials</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original materials and original high-pitched nave and sanctuary within the interrelationship of various additions.</p> <p>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building maintains workmanship in the intricate pointed-arch windows in nave and the wood brackets along the gable soffit.</p> <p>■ <b>6. Feeling</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building continues to convey its aesthetics of 1937.</p> <p>■ <b>7. Association</b>  <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its association with the United Church of Canada.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p>■ <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></p> <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> <p>■ <b>B. Institution/Person</b></p> <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> <p>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></p> <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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> <p>■ <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul>
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property, <i>St. Andrew's United Church</i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<p>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></p> <p>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></p>



STOP N' SHOP VARIETY EVALUATION	
Site Name	Stop n' Shop Variety
Other Names	Torky Torguison Café, Willie Mah Café, Mah Qhon Café, Sam Wong Café
Civic Address	31 Centre Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1928, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished structure situated on Centre Street, the main commercial street in the community. The structure has vertical shiplap siding on the upper portion of the boomtown façade and newer random ashlar stonework on the lower façade. The front façade retains the door and upper transom, and original windows that contain multi-light storm windows. The upper façade still supports the original projecting sign pole.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and retail trade, and for its existing mass, scale, and simplicity of construction.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and retail trade, and for its existing mass, scale, and simplicity of construction.
Period of Significance	1928 to present.
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: Exterior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on Centre Street and proximity to other buildings on main street</li> <li>• Form, massing, and elongated foot print</li> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk</li> <li>• Window and door locations</li> <li>• Wood-frame windows with eight lighted storm windows and plain slip sill</li> <li>• Wood door with transom window</li> </ul>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposed rafters</li> <li>• Medium gable roof with boomtown façade</li> <li>• Projecting metal sign pole in upper facade</li> </ul> <p><b>Interior:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior physical spatial configuration</li> <li>• Original location of single washrooms with original woodwork, doors, sinks, and windows</li> <li>• Interior counter layout</li> <li>• Swing door separating main area from what was once the kitchen</li> <li>• Metal supply air grille in lower base of front counter</li> </ul>
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>	<p>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on Centre Street.</p> <p>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains original form, massing, arrangement of internal spaces, window and door locations, exterior door, and boomtown façade. Side windows, however, have been removed or boarded over prior to the later application of stucco. It is very possible the original clapboard siding still exists under stucco. An ashlar veneer has been applied to the lower portion of the front façade.</p> <p>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its association with adjacent commercial buildings as well as with the overall commercial area.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building does not retain original finish materials.</p> <p>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains basic workmanship that is evident in most commercial buildings in the area.</p> <p>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building maintains its sense of presence in the simple characteristic features of the period.</p> <p>■ <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building continues to be associated with retail activity</p>
<b>Integrity Assessment</b>	<p>■ <b>Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</b></p> <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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B. Institution/Person</b></p> <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> <p>■ <b>C. Design/Style/Construction</b></p> <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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>D. Information Potential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?</li> </ul>
<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	<p>The evaluated property, <i>Stop N' Shop Variety</i>, has significance and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
<b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b>	<p>■ <b>Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</b></p> <p>■ <b>Designate as a Municipal Resource</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remove resource from the historic resources management process</b></p>



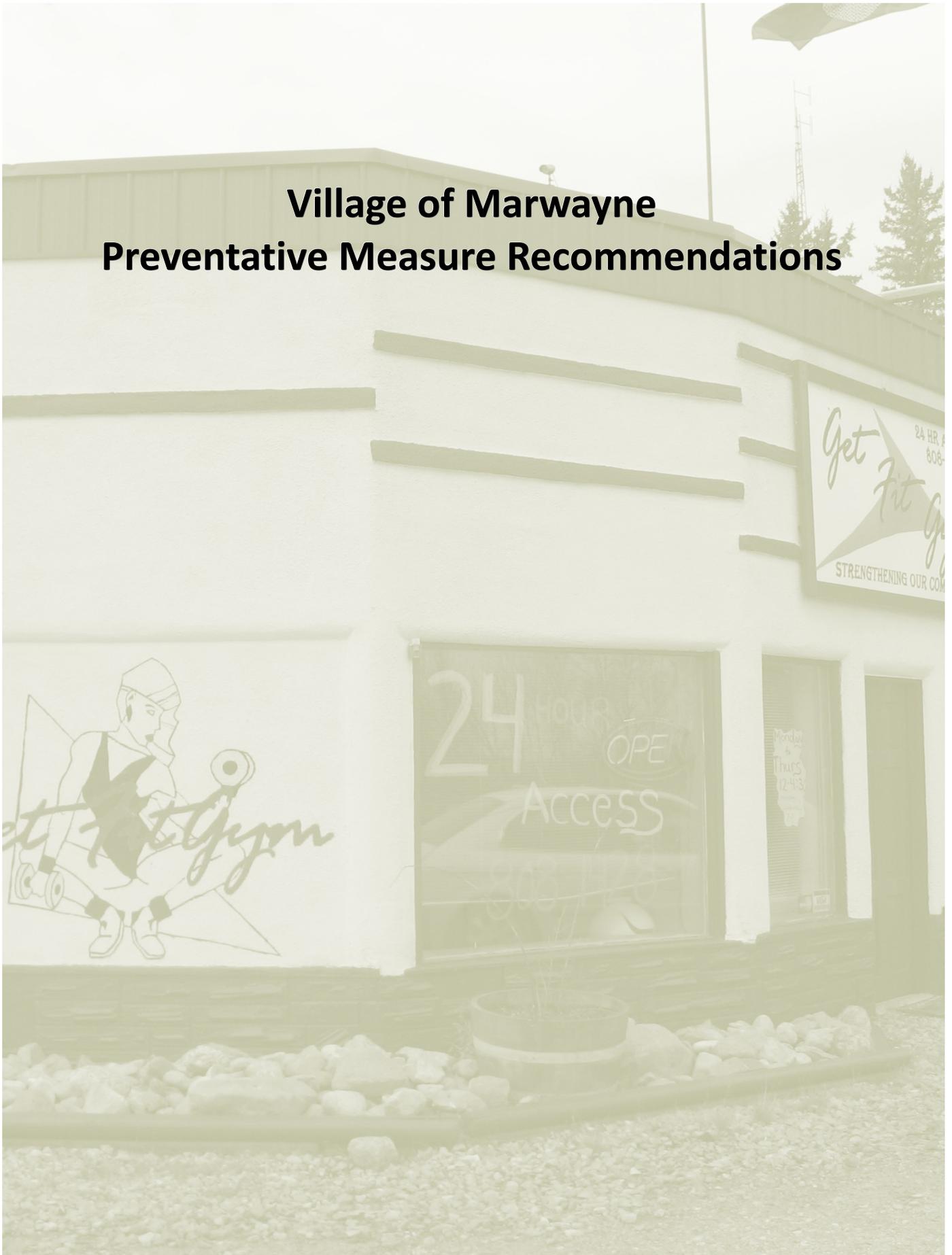
SUSAN OLSON HEALTH CENTRE EVALUATION	
Site Name	Susan Olson Health Centre
Other Names	Bank of Toronto, Toronto Dominion Bank
Civic Address	27 Centre Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1927, one-storey, wood-frame, stucco-finished building located on Centre Street. It has a medium-gable roof and distinctive, nine-over-one, single-hung, wood windows on the side faces, and newer random ashlar stonework applied to the lower portion of the front façade. The original door and window location on the front façade has undergone alterations. The interior maintains the original bank layout with offices with upper glass transoms, wood doors and windows, wood detailing, and the original large vault door leading to an internal vault containing a smaller J. & J. Taylor Limited Toronto Safe Works vault.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant due to its association with the theme of urban development, business and industry; for its association with the theme of health; for its massing, scale, simplicity of construction, and internal configuration of spaces; and for its landmark association as a long-standing business within the community.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Significant Association</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Individual Significance</li> <li>○ Association Significance</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <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"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Natural Environment</li> <li>○ Completely Excavated Sites</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant due to its association with the theme of urban development, business and industry; for its association with the theme of health; for its massing, scale, simplicity of construction, and internal configuration of spaces; and for its landmark association as a long-standing business within the community.
Period of Significance	c1927 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: Exterior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location on Center Street and proximity to other buildings on Centre Street</li> <li>• Form, massing, and scale</li> </ul>



<p><b>Character Defining Elements (CDE's) (continued)</b></p>	<p><b>List (continued):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abutment to public sidewalk, side window locations</li> <li>• Single-hung, wood-frame windows with nine lights over one</li> <li>• Wood window trim with plain slip sills</li> <li>• Exposed wood roof plank on verges with no soffit</li> <li>• Remaining original storm windows</li> <li>• Medium gable roof with exposed rafters and plain soffit on verges</li> </ul> <p><b>Interior:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration of interior spaces with offices</li> <li>• Wood bench</li> <li>• Wood mouldings</li> <li>• Glass office partitions with upper transoms</li> <li>• Five shaped-panel wood doors</li> <li>• Chair rails and slightly coffered ceiling trim</li> <li>• Large bank vault door, and smaller J. &amp; J. Taylor Limited Toronto Safe Works vault</li> </ul>
<p><b>Aspects of Integrity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>1. Location</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original location on Centre Street.</li> <li>■ <b>2. Design</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its original form, massing, interior spaces, and location of windows and doors other than on the front façade.</li> <li>■ <b>3. Environment</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building maintains its relationship with the overall commercial area, but not with buildings that once existed on either side.</li> <li>■ <b>4. Materials</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains original interior materials and all wood windows and frames, however the exterior wood siding has been covered with glass embedded stucco and stone facing.</li> <li>■ <b>5. Workmanship</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building retains its basic workmanship evident in several other buildings of the same period within the commercial area.</li> <li>■ <b>6. Feeling</b> <b>Explain:</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building continues to convey its presence through the original massing and physical features.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>7. Association</b> <b>Explain:</b> The building no longer retains its direct association to banking or health.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Integrity Assessment</b></p>	<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>■ <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>
<p><b>Statement of Integrity</b></p>	<p>The evaluated property, <i>Susan Olson Health Centre</i>, has significance, and maintains the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p> <p>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. This Statement of Integrity is required as part of the mandatory documentation for listing the property on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
<p><b>Final Evaluation and Recommendation</b></p>	<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>

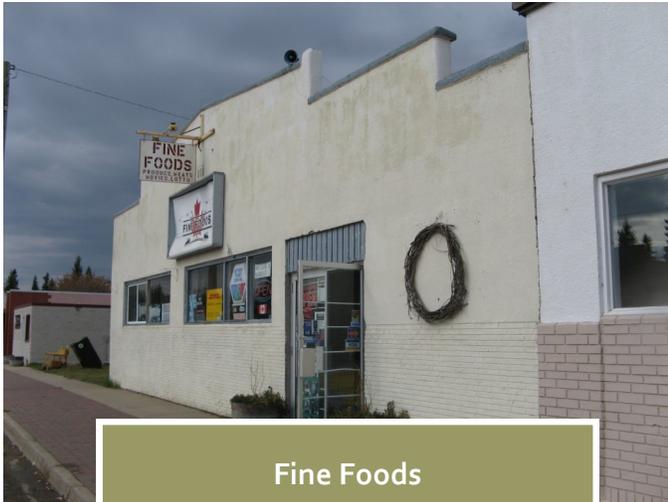


# Village of Marwayne Preventative Measure Recommendations





**Recommended Preventative Measures**



**Fine Foods**  
26 Centre Street

The structure is in very good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, repair, and paint exterior stucco and face brick.
- ◇ Repair hairline cracks in stucco and concrete block.
- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all window trim.
- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and repaint projecting sign bracket.
- ◇ Re-paint vertical wood boards over entry.
- ◇ Repair and re-paint window sills.
- ◇ Re-paint side fascia and soffit
- ◇ Re-grade along perimeter of building to ensure proper 2% grade for water drainage.



**Get Fit Gym**  
113-Highway 297

The structure is in very good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all wood surfaces.
- ◇ Scrape and re-paint lower brick façade.
- ◇ Inspect water drainage from roof and ensure proper drainage is occurring.
- ◇ Extend eaves trough to ground and away from building
- ◇ Ensure soil is at a 2% grade, or greater, for proper water drainage away from building perimeter's base.

### Recommended Preventative Measures



**Marwayne Central Telephone Office**

105 Centre Street

The structure is in very good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all wood surfaces.
- ◇ Re-caulk windows where necessary.
- ◇ Re-grade along perimeter of building to ensure proper water drainage with a grade of 2%.



**Marwayne Coin Wash**

21 Centre Street

The structure is in good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all wood surfaces.
- ◇ Replace existing eaves troughs and direct to the ground and away from building.
- ◇ Re-grade along perimeter of building to ensure proper water drainage.
- ◇ Replace all worn asphalt shingles.



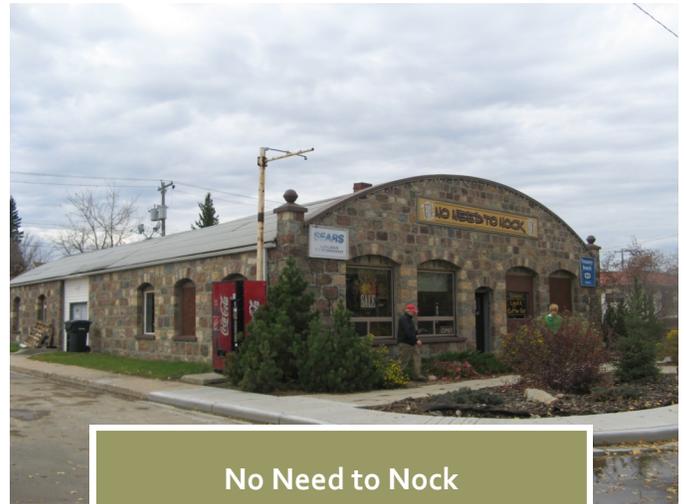
**Recommended Preventative Measures**



**Marwayne Hotel**  
11 Railway Avenue North

The structure is in very poor condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all wood surfaces.
- ◇ Repair and re-paint stucco.
- ◇ Ensure a 2% grade along perimeter north and west sides of building to ensure proper water drainage.
- ◇ Repair parging along base of building.
- ◇ Ensure proper flashing along top of parapet



**No Need to Nock**  
27 Railway Avenue South

The structure is in very good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and paint all wood surfaces where paint is visibly spalling.
- ◇ Remove tree at rear of building to remove potential foundation damage from tree roots.

### Recommended Preventative Measures



Royal Canadian Legion  
104—2nd Street South

The structure is in good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all wood surfaces where paint is failing, particularly the verge fascia board.
- ◇ Re-paint exterior siding.
- ◇ Repair front concrete steps to increase safety.
- ◇ Extend existing eaves trough along eave of front hipped gable and extend to ground and away from building.
- ◇ Install new eaves troughs on both sides of building and extend to ground and away from building.
- ◇ Ensure a 2% grade from base of building for proper water drainage.



St. Andrews United Church  
27—2nd Street South

The structure is in very good condition, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Install new eaves troughs on both sides of enclosed front porch, and along full length of east side of building, and extend to ground and away from building.
- ◇ Using a soft bristle scrub brush and bleach, scrub stained stucco where porch roof meets with nave wall to lighten staining, kill mold and mildew.
- ◇ Install flashing along the full length of the shed roof where it meets the exterior of the nave wall.
- ◇ Repair parging on southeast corner of foundation.
- ◇ Ensure a 2% grade from base of building for proper water drainage, especially along east side.



**Recommended Preventative Measures**



**Stop n' Shop Variety**  
31 Centre Street

The structure is in good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all wood surfaces, such as vertical wood boards in upper boomtown façade, exposed rafter ends, and door and window trim.
- ◇ Repair and re-paint exterior stucco.
- ◇ Repair cracks in stone facing on façade.
- ◇ Replace worn shingles.
- ◇ Install eaves troughs on both sides, and direct downspouts to ground and away and from foundation.
- ◇ Ensure a 2% grade from base of building for proper water drainage.



**Susan Olson Health Centre**  
27 Centre Street

The structure is in very good condition; however, immediate preventative measures recommend the following:

- ◇ Scrape, sand, prime, and re-paint all wood surfaces, such as fascia, exposed rafter ends, and door and window trim.
- ◇ Install storm window on northeast window.
- ◇ Replace asphalt shingles..
- ◇ Install eaves troughs on both sides, and direct downspouts to ground and away and from foundation.
- ◇ Ensure a 2% grade from base of building for proper water drainage.