

Downtown Turner Valley

Inventory of Historic Places



Submitted to:

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Municipal Heritage
Partnership Program



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A special thank you to Jonathan Yuen, Development Officer/Planner with the Town of Turner Valley, and members of the Oilfields Society for their assistance in collection of information on the enclosed sites, and to Robert Earley for his contributions to the research and preparation of this document.

*Merinda J. Conley, CET, MRAIC, MAAA (Int.)
January 14, 2011*



Introduction

The Town of Turner Valley was successful in making application to Alberta Culture and Community Spirit's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) to receive funding for the undertaking of the Downtown Turner Valley Municipal Heritage Inventory Project. The project is equally funded by the municipality as a requirement to match the MHPP contribution.

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 that meets the documentation requirements for inclusion on the Alberta and Canadian Register of Historic Places.

The project began in July 1, 2010, and was scheduled for final completion by January 14, 2011. The initial phase included the confirmation of the Places of Interest List (POIL) with the representatives from both the municipality and the Turner Valley Oilfields Society. Public engagement followed to solicit the community's priorities as well as provide further insight into the historic resources to be evaluated. During the Inventory stage, the resources listed on the POIL were evaluated and assessed for the ability to convey significance and integrity. A total of fourteen (14) potential historic places met assessment criteria and were researched further to develop a draft Statement of Significance for each historic place. This process helps to identify sites having municipal significance. From this list, it is determined which sites are significant, have integrity, and meet the standard requirements for placement on the inventory and eligibility for municipal designation, and then place-

ment on the Alberta and Canadian Registers of Historic Places.

Project Objectives

The primary objectives of the Inventory of Heritage Places within the Downtown of Turner Valley are to undertake the following:

- Review the Places of Interest List (POIL) provided by Turner Valley, based on the depth of the history available and the tombstones provided on any site surveys done previously.
- Select historic resources from the POIL that carry significant history and information, and assess eligibility, significance, and integrity of each site in accordance with the evaluation criteria developed by the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) to determine placement within the Turner Valley Downtown Inventory of Historic Places.
- Prepare a detailed context paper of the region in order to understand the important themes in the history of the Town, including local history, events and trends that may contribute to the Town's heritage.
- Undertake additional research on the selected historic resources to obtain a greater depth of history for each historic place.
- Prepare a draft Statement of Significance (SoS) for each of the historic resources, as well as the assessment process 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, all draft Statements of Significance for each resource listed, assessment documentation evaluating all resources in the inventory, as well as other supporting documentation.



Role of the Turner Valley Oilfield Society

Members of the Turner Valley Oilfield Society provided guidance and input in identifying potential historic places that would then be placed on the inventory. Their engagement involved product review facilitated by the Town of Turner Valley. The Society assisted with identifying a Places of Interest List (POIL) by way of placards on the face of specific buildings, and provided documentation specific to various sites in the community.

Role of the Town of Turner Valley Project Manager

Jonathan Yuen, ACP, MCIP, was the designated Project Manager for this project. Jonathan provided overall support to the team in the form of intermittent work space and meeting space; Open House accommodation; contacts with local newspapers, residents, and the Oilfields Society; cost of newspaper articles; refreshments for all meetings and public gatherings; and a liaison between his office and the Oilfields Society board members.

Mr. Yuen was instrumental in providing the team access to municipal infor-

mation necessary for site clarifications, mapping, legal and municipal addresses, and for attendance at the Open Houses.

Description of Report Content

The following describes the content of the final report as presented in this document. The report is organized to provide the reader with an overview of the context of the Town of Turner Valley, the locations of the fourteen (14) sites researched, draft Statements of Significance for each of the nine (9) sites evaluated to have significance and integrity, a detailed resource assessment for each of the nine sites, and preventative measures to provide immediate protection for the nine sites. An appendix contains an additional five (5) sites not recommended for inclusion in the Inventory, and thus not eligible for designation. However, draft Statements of Significance and corresponding assessments for these sites have been included reference.

Turner Valley Context Paper

The Turner Valley context paper helps to establish the framework from which

all historic places are evaluated. It provides the patterns, themes, or trends that help understand the significance of a historic place, and its "place" in the overall development of the region. The context paper provides "a sense of place" to the region by illustrating the blueprint of development and how the historic places included in this inventory connect with the town's growth over time. Reading the context paper gives one a better understanding of the town's environment and background prior to reviewing individual Statements of Significance.

Maps of Historic Places Placed in Inventory

The location of the nine (9) historic places included in this inventory and provided with draft Statements of Significance, are identified on a map of the Town of Turner Valley shown on page 34. The additional five (5) sites in the appendix are also shown on this map for reference.

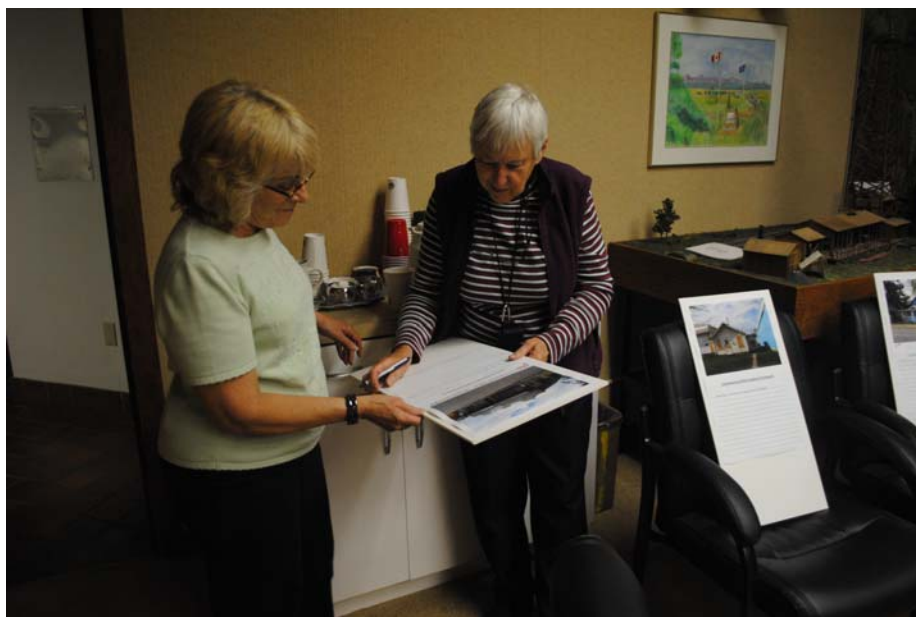
Draft Statements of Significance

After assessing the historic places based on the MHPP evaluation criteria, Statements of Significance for nine (9) resources were drafted and are included in this document, and have been prepared for inclusion in the Town's Inventory of Historic Places. These nine (9) sites were assessed to retain significance and integrity, and are therefore potentially eligible for municipal designation.

The Statement of Significance is prepared in three parts:

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

The resource description is brief general statement about what the resource consists of, its size, as well as



any other principal contributing resources.

The heritage value statement describes the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance of the resource, and speaks to the resource's significance in past, current, or 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, and cultural associations or 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 the evaluation criteria set out by the Historic Resources Management Branch within *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 or designation as a Municipal Historic Resource by briefly describing the history and physical attributes of the resource, determining if the resource is an ex-

cluded 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 criterion of the significance criteria as follows:

- 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 is then drafted to understand why the resource is significant under each criterion selected. Similar to the Town's context paper, the context statement explains the role of the resource in relation to the broader historical trends while drawing on specific facts about the resource and the community. The resource is also assessed for its municipal significance and must exhibit strong documented association with one or more of the Significance Criteria to be eligible. The context statement for the resource is then used 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; whether the combination of all design elements such as form, plan, space, structure and style of the resource are still retained; whether particular environmental elements such as topographical features, vegetation, manmade features, adjacencies and spatial relationships between the resource and other features or open space, as well as the character of the street, the particular neighbourhood, or the wider area; whether the materials and layered interaction related to its period of significance are still present; whether there is physical evidence of the original workmanship and craft of the given period; whether the resource continues to convey its aesthetic or historical sense of the given period; and, whether there is a direct association with a significant historical theme, activity, event, institution, or person.

The completion of the assessment process results in a file completion that confirms whether the resource is to be included in the Turner Valley Heritage Inventory Report, and also whether the resource retains enough integrity to be eligible for designation.

The Appendix of this document contains five (5) sites assessed to not contain the integrity required to be included on the heritage inventory.

Note: The Turner Valley Hospital and the North Turner Valley High School are included in the project due to their institutional significance to the commercial development of Turner Valley's downtown area.



Okotoks Western Wheel • Wednesday July 28, 2010 • 5

Town trying to identify historic buildings

Turner Valley: Council commits \$20,000 to evaluate heritage structures

By Tamara Neely
Staff Reporter

The historic buildings in Turner Valley may become one of the town's greatest strengths.

Council announced last month it will pay \$20,000 for a consultant to evaluate the historic buildings in town to determine which ones deserve heritage status.

Town planner Jonathan Yuen said there are approximately 12 buildings that are likely heritage buildings. Historic status is given to buildings more than 50 years old and of historical significance. Once the consultant completes an inventory, the town can grant heritage status to the buildings, making the building owners eligible for Provincial grants to upgrade the structures.

Black Diamond business owner Marv Garriott said a similar initiative in Black Diamond has had a positive impact on that town's curb appeal and businesses.

In 1999 Garriott got



The building housing the Coyote Moon Cantina and Espresso Bar in Turner Valley is one of several being assessed for possible heritage status by a consultant hired by the town.

involved with the initiative to apply for funding to upgrade historic buildings in Black Diamond. Garriott made a trip to Edmonton to present a list of the buildings to the Alberta Main Street Program committee. At that time, preparing a

report for the Province with an inventory of the historic building didn't cost the business owners or the town anything.

"I did it myself," said Garriott, owner of Marv's Classic Soda Shop on the main street. "I went around and got the square footage

of the buildings and how many buildings there were." Garriott said approximately 10 buildings were from the boomtown era of the 1930s to early 40s with the large, square western-style fronts.

The grant funding paid for 50 per cent of upgrades,

but only to the buildings' facades.

Nevertheless, Garriott said upgrades to the facades had an impact on the town and the businesses.

"Definitely people stopped instead of driving through," said Garriott. "It picked up business quite considerably. Before, everything was crappy and shoddy and it didn't draw your eyes anywhere except down the highway. Then people wanted to stop and find out what was behind these businesses."

Turner Valley council is now interested in offering the same opportunity to businesses in their town, however, the Alberta Main Street Program has changed since Black Diamond began down that path.

Yuen said the Province now requires an inventory of heritage buildings to be prepared by someone knowledgeable about historic architecture.

The \$20,000 price tag for the audit of buildings is warranted, Yuen said

because the Provincial funding will be a motivation to building owners to improve the historic buildings' appearances.

"This is one of many efforts aimed at improving the downtown," said Yuen. "Turner Valley is blessed with a rich history and preserving historic buildings is keeping in line with our efforts to continue promoting this town, promoting Turner Valley as a destination."

Yuen said there is no way of knowing once the town pays \$20,000 to review the historical significance of buildings and then grant heritage status whether the owners would then apply for the Provincial grant that requires them to match the grant with their own money.

"That's a very personal question," said Yuen. "It drives at the pocketbook of the landowners and the town has no idea, but the town is making that funding opportunity available to that landowner."

Heritage, from page 5

Yuen said grants for up to \$50,000 are available twice per year to help owners of heritage buildings maintain and upgrade them.

"The Province is interested in buildings that are 50 years old or greater," said Yuen.

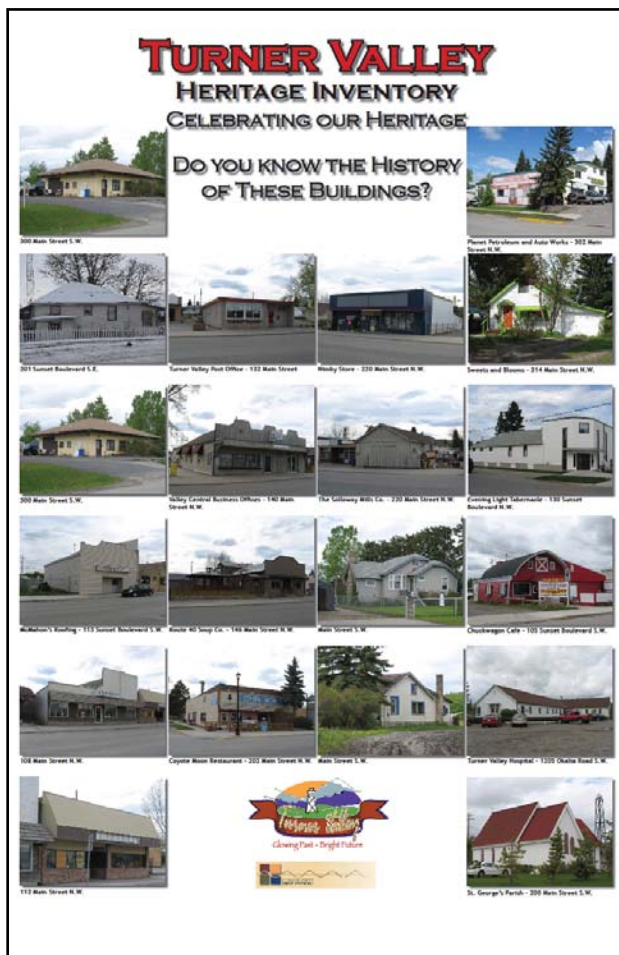
The town has selected Community Design Strategies Inc. as the con-

sultant to conduct the inventory of old buildings.

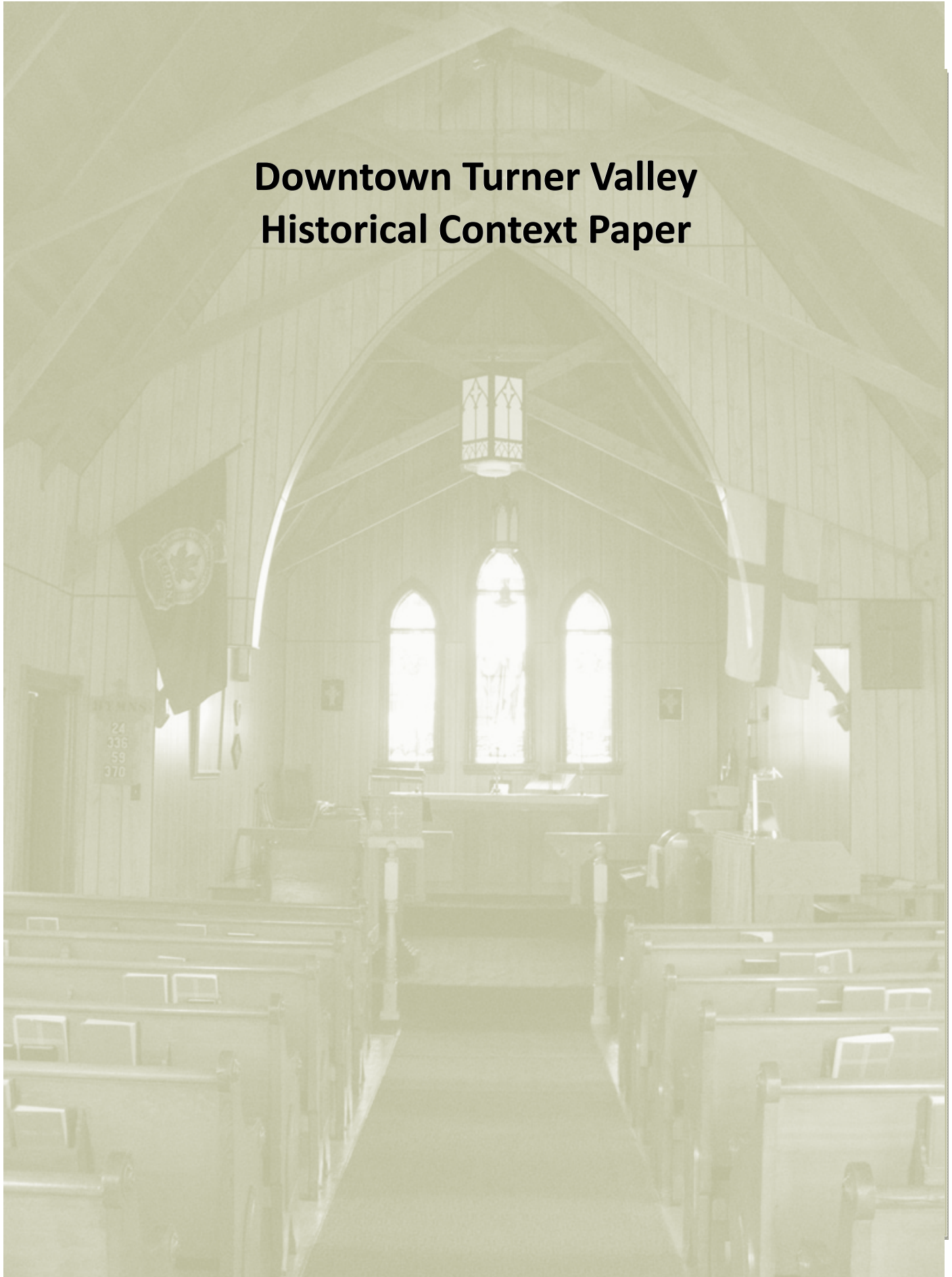
Several buildings in town have already been identified by the Turner Valley Oilfields Society, which mounted plaques on their outside walls trumpeting the buildings' historic significance.

However, the society cannot grant official heritage status to the buildings, only the town has that authority.

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Downtown Turner Valley Historical Context Paper



Introduction

The Town of Turner Valley was established through the successive growth of the Turner Valley oilfields that exist beneath the geographical contours of the area. Native tribes maintained their traditional way of life until European and American settlement took over the land at the end of the 1800's. With the arrival of homesteaders, the presence of the intercontinental railway after 1883, the development of large ranchlands, and the breaking of ground for some agricultural purposes, a sense of community began to emerge as small communities arose across the landscape.

As the need for the internal combustion engine came to the forefront so did the need for fuel and lubricants. Although the area had been mined for coal in the 1880's and 1890's, years of exploring the many gas seepages in the area led local rancher William Herron to focus on petroleum exploration after 1910. Herron was responsible for Alberta's first oil and gas boom with "Dingman No. 1" that attracted hundreds of oil companies and oilfield workers. World War I brought exploration to a standstill but a second boom came with the discovery at "Royalite No. 4" near the Town of Turner Valley's main street. The Great Depression lessened exploration activity again only to be resurged for the last time in the 1930's.

The Turner Valley area developed from a composite of agricultural/ranching and the oil and gas industry. Such evidence still exists in the remnants of the Turner Valley oilfield site and in the current landscape of ranch lands and livestock that graze. The existing alignment of the main street itself developed from the limitations of merchant settlement impressed upon by the oilfield companies in the area. The long north-south extension of the main street continues to exhibit the linear pattern merchants were able to secure

along the west edge of the oilfield fencing that ran north-south along the east side of what is currently Main Street North and Main Street South.

Aboriginal Life

Daily Life

1. Social History

The 1870's were the last of the slaughtering of the Great Plains buffalo herds by the Native community. In 1877, the federal government held the Treaty Number Seven conference at Blackfoot Crossing on the Bow River in southern Alberta. The signing of the treaty involved the Siksika, Blood, Peigan, Tsuu tina,¹ as well as the chiefs of three Stoney Bands – the Wesley Band north of the Bow, the Chinequays, and Bearspaw on the south. Chief Moses Bearspaw signed the treaty but the terms were not well understood by his people. Their traditional way of life changed dramatically and was destroyed by the ever-growing settlement of farmers and ranchers. The federal government turned expansive grazing land into leasehold rangeland for livestock and some agricultural land. The geographical surroundings of the Town of Turner Valley still speak to the stronghold of the ranchlands and the raising of livestock.

Agricultural Development

Ranch Operations

1. Patterns of Land Holdings

Productive settlement, or agrarian settlement, of the West was a focus of the national Conservative government's policy leading to the government to send surveyors to the west, beginning in 1871, to divide the land into townships. The Dominion Land Act in 1872 was thus enacted in hope of attracting millions of hard-working people willing to farm the land. It ena-

bled homesteaders to settle the west. However settlement south of the Bow River was not safe due to the hostility of the Blackfoot. Not until the Seventh Treaty was signed was it possible for homesteaders to establish themselves in the region.²

The Dominion Lands Act of 1872 provided provisions for 160 acre homesteads that drew the interest of many farm families. The homesteaders had to live on their farms for a minimum of six months each year, for three years, and break the ground of at least thirty acres of land into agricultural use.³

2. Crop Production

At the time, it was debatable as to whether the land was suitable for farming and agricultural activity. A few settlers were successful in breaking the land, however the lack of success led to the obvious conclusion that the area was ideal for ranching and raising livestock. The availability of grazing lands, native grasses, and mountain fed streams, provided excellent opportunity for range cattle as did the warm Chinook winds from the west, and the undulating landscape of the various coulees that provided reprieve and protection from the cold winter temperatures and winds. Farmers used barbed wire fences to ensure rancher herds did not wander into their crops, and the need for water made it a rich commodity. Ranchers normally selected a ranch site along a river or stream with bountiful grasslands that enabled them to prosper.

3. The Ranch Family

Between 1882 and 1905, cattle ranching dominated the primary production in southern Alberta. Restriction over grasslands by the area farmers was bitterly contested by the ranchers. Their large cattle herds required access to the open range. The demand for beef increased dramatically between 1899 and 1904. In 1882, the large



ranches began to develop. Twenty-one year leases were provided up to a maximum of 100,000 acres at a cost of \$0.01 per acre. An option to buy at \$2.50 per acre was also given. In 1882, the Ings brothers purchased a large area west of Longview. In 1887, Scottish brothers James and Robert Turner built a log cabin north of North Fork a mile west of Millarville. They homesteaded in the area of South Fork of the Sheep River where they cut their hay and provided grazing ground for their cattle. The area became known as Turner's Valley.⁴ In 1894, the Quorn Ranch Co. was established and purchased a lease on 100,000 acres west of Cameron's Coulee. Both large ranches kept settlers out of the area until the government revoked the leases in 1896. The Turner Ranch home was built in 1895 by John Alexander and Wilhelmina Dawson Turner. The Turners were originally from Scotland and had substantial land holdings known as Balgreggan between Millarville and Turner Valley.⁵ During the late 1800's, a number of ranches were established. The Rocking P ranch four miles west of High River in 1879, O.H. Smith ranch on the upper Highwood in circa 1883, and the Bar U ranch in 1883. The OH brand is the oldest brand in Alberta.⁶ After 1914, the cattle industry of the ranches started to decline as the oil and gas industry began to emerge. Ranchers often moved on to the oil industry as their primary focus in resource development.

Land Holdings

1. Land Surveys

The three Blackfoot Tribes, Blood, Peigan, and Siksika, resided in the region until 1850. They were said to be "fierce and hostile," thus many explorers rarely ventured south of the Bow River.⁷ Research shows that Canadian surveyor Peter Fidler, one of two famous students of British practical astronomer Philip Turnor who compiled the National Almanac issued by the

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and who was hired as the surveyor for the Hudson's Bay Company, crossed Sheep Creek with a party of Peigan Indians in 1792. In 1797,⁸ Fidler was appointed chief surveyor and map maker to HBC.⁹

The second famous student of Turnor's was David Thompson who, in 1800, camped on the lower Highwood and recorded the "Itou-Kae-You" (Mountain Sheep) River on his 1812 Map of the North-West Territory of the Province of Canada from an actual survey performed in 1792 – 1812. Credit was given to John Palliser for mapping the Old North Trail up the Kananaskis and west over the pass on the Palliser River. However access to British Columbia using this route was safe even before Palliser's expedition. In 1841, Governor Simpson used this route to reach Vancouver and settlers with red river carts made their way along this route as well. The first white man in the Turner Valley region was Lieutenant Thomas Blackiston who was a member of the Palliser expedition.¹⁰

In 1878, both Palliser and Blackiston embarked on separate routes for the International Boundary. Palliser chose an easier but dangerous route on a trail later known as MacLeod Trail. Blackiston chose a trail within the foothill region through the Turner Valley region and was accompanied by three Red River half breeds and a Cree guide. They followed an old Indian trail that was used until the early 1800's by the Peigan Blackfoot that led from the Bow to beyond Pekisko. The old trail that wound through the valleys east of, and parallel with, the mountain ridges and crossed the Sheep River was known as Stoney Trail.¹¹ Both trails became accesses to the Turner Valley area and continue to be major linkages to the community.

1. Settlement Patterns

A mixture of American, Ontarian, and British settlement created a "hybrid"

cultural pattern in the area. Studies have shown that approximately 35 percent of Turner Valley crews were from British backgrounds. It also showed 30 percent were American, 32 percent were British Canadians, and 3 percent were from other countries. Those from Britain or Canada were often from farms or ranches across the Alberta prairie. Many arrived in hope of making enough money to purchase a farm, a ranch, a business, or to just survive the Depression.¹² Various cultural traditions co-existed with the development of bars, dance halls, churches, and other establishments. The arrival of the intercontinental rail line in 1883, as well as the creation of various sizable ranches in the 1890's, began to spur a stronger agricultural economic base and a sense of community,¹³ which continues to be evident to this day.

3. Indian Reserves

In 1877, the federal government held the Treaty Number Seven conference at Blackfoot Crossing on the Bow River in southern Alberta. The signing the treaty involved the Siksika, Blood, Peigan, Tsuu tina,¹⁴ and the chiefs of three Stoney Bands – the Wesley Band north of the Bow, the Chinequays and Bearspaw on the south. Chief Moses Bearspaw signed the treaty but the terms were not well understood by his people. The treaty gave the Bands a choice of reservation locations, however the Government gave them far less land than anticipated and not enough game to feed their people. The Government attempted to educate the Band people by opening a residential school called the Dunbow Industrial School, the second in western Canada.¹⁵

Upon moving onto the reserves, the Native community had difficulty with the new path sought by the political leaders. The Native traditional economy based on fur and buffalo robe



trades declined and their traditional economy became disrupted. A noticeable unsettled atmosphere existed in the Native community after the treaties were signed. Conflict began to occur between the Native people and settlers as their previous existence became undermined.¹⁶

Political stability was challenged with the major conflict of the Riel Rebellion of March 1885 caused by cultural and political differences. Louis Riel was against the federal government and the French-Canadian Metis against the English Canadians. Although the rebellion was short-lived, it divided Canadians and caused a renewed attempt by the federal government to “assimilate them into the larger society.”¹⁷ When the Riel Rebellion occurred in March 1885, all tribes joined in hope to rid the Territories of the white man. The Stoney’s, on the other hand, were schooled, adopted the Christian faith, and opposed the rebellion. That in itself worsened their relations with the Sarcee and Blackfoot Bands, yet it enhanced their relations with the Government. In turn, the Stoney’s were given freedom to travel on all trails and across homesteads, and to hunt in any season as they pleased. Their freedom led to their taking part in the development of the Turner Valley area. They worked on ranches, built fences, helped with branding and haying, and worked grain fields. In the 1940’s, the Stoney’s became established on 4000 acres of land south of the Highwood River.¹⁸ The reserves led to the interconnection of Native people and settlers in the area. Many Native people carried traditional horseman and cowboy skills. Several ranches were located around Native reserves and became what was then known as “culture brokers.”¹⁹

Leases

In 1882, the period of the large ranches arrived. Twenty-one year leases at \$0.01 per acre for up to 100,000 acres

were provided with an option to buy at \$2.50 per acre. The Ings brothers purchased a large lease west of Longview. In 1894 the Quorn Ranch Co. was created and took a lease on 1000,000 acres on between Sheep River and Tongue Flag Creek. The large ranches created problems with the homesteading and kept settlers out of the area until the government revoked the leases in 1896 to encourage homesteading. At the time, CPR needed a greater population of people to make the railroad more profitable.²⁰

Resource Development

Mining and Drilling Activities

1. Oil and Gas

Until the 1900’s, neither Natives nor white Americans were very aware of the value of oil and natural gas. In 1898, Irish-born Kootenai Brown, a legend in southern Alberta and who, in 1911, was appointed Waterton National Park’s first park’s superintendent, came across Indians skimming oil of a slough in the Pincher Creek area. Oil was an important ingredient for medicine. Kootenai Brown worked a deal with the Indians and then tried to secure interest from oilmen in Calgary. In 1901, John Lineham, then in Okotoks, drilled a producing oil well in the Cameron Creek area of Waterton that was then distilled and sold in kerosene form.²¹

The history of active oil production began in Turner Valley, first with being given the name Turner Valley by John and Robert Turner who farmed in the area and who were not interested in the oil industry. In 1906, Michael Stoos arrived from Montana in search of a farmstead. After meeting W.S. Herron in Okotoks they together arrived in Turner Valley. Herron was already farming and was also a teamster in the oilfields. Stoos purchased several land

parcels that later became the site of the gasoline plants and surrounding well sites in Turner Valley. He also built the first house in the area.²²

Moving to Alberta from Ontario in 1905, William S. Herron bought a 960 acre property near Okotoks. He often went up Sheep Creek for coal, passing through Black Diamond that was a mail distribution point for the locals by 1907. In early 1911, he noticed seepages of gas coming out of fissures in rock formations studding the surface of what is now called Turner Valley. He collected a gas sample from the banks of Sheep Creek and sent it off for analysis. He reasoned that gas seepages could mean a lot of gas and perhaps a lot of oil in the rocks far below the surface. Based on his findings, Herron bought Michael Stoos’ farm on the creek where the Turner Valley Gas Plant sits today. He also traveled to Calgary to persuade businessmen that drilling for oil should be done.²³

At the turn of the century the need for fuel and lubricants became more necessary due to the prominence of the internal combustion engine. Evidence of gas and petroleum products in the region attracted those seeking the adventure. Prospects of gas and petroleum after 1910 led to drilling exploration throughout the Turner Valley area driven by financial investment from Calgary. In May of 1914, and utilizing the then current drilling tools and a wooden derrick, the “Dingman No. 1” well struck a gas reservoir with high natural gasoline (naphtha). The existence of the naphtha field created the first boom in Turner Valley and led to a short-lived growth spurt within the town. Workers came from the British Isles and the United States, and commonly erected tar-paper shacks on any vacant piece of property they could find. The population grew very quickly, however, within three months of the area’s first boom the beginnings of the



First World War brought the drilling to a halt. All activity stopped as quickly as it had started...but only briefly.²⁴

After 1920, Imperial Oil, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, became a major player in the oilfield and played the scouting role throughout Canada for Standard Oil. Both companies considered North America as a single oilfield market. Whether American or Canadian, an oilfield was for the taking and Standard Oil went to great measure to secure such holdings. The Herrons' Calgary Petroleum Products resisted the American takeover until the gas plant burned to the ground in 1920. The plant was not insured thus the loss forced Herron and his partners to sell to Standard Oil's subsidiary Imperial Oil. The takeover resulted in Herrons' Calgary Petroleum Products securing only a minority share in the new company Royalite. On January 18, 1921, Imperial Oil formed a new company called Royalite Oil and paid out the directors of Calgary Petroleum Products with a 20 percent share in the new company.²⁵

The second boom occurred in 1924 when the Royalite Company succeeding the original Calgary consortium brought in "Royalite No.4" well. During

this time the entire county was dealing with an intense post-war recession, thus the second boom arrived much slower than the first. Additionally, operators questioned the productive capacity of the field as it showed limited production results. Yet aside from these concerns the settlement of Turner Valley continued to grow and on February 25, 1930, Turner Valley incorporated as a Village.²⁶

The 1924 discovery at the Royalite No. 4 well at the north end of the village of Turner Valley started a boom that lasted until the early 1930's. Although interest in Turner Valley subsided due to the Depression, Robert A. Brown, an electrical engineer from Quebec, was convinced that crude oil lay deep below the gas wells at Turner Valley. Brown borrowed money from British American and Imperial Oil to form the Turner Valley Royalties Company.²⁷

Due to the Depression creative means for financing was necessary. Rather than selling shares in a company to finance new drilling programs, R.A. Brown, George M. Bell, and J.W. Moyer, started a company called Turner Valley Royalties and offered a percentage share of production (a "royalty") to those willing to risk the investment. The company began drilling in 1934, and struck oil in 1936. Brown's discovery of Turner Valley Royalties No. 1 created a renewed interest in the Turner Valley oilfields as

Canada's first major oil field, and the largest in the emerging British Commonwealth.²⁸ By 1939, the field had seventy wells that produced annual revenue of \$10 million, setting Canadian oil production records.²⁹

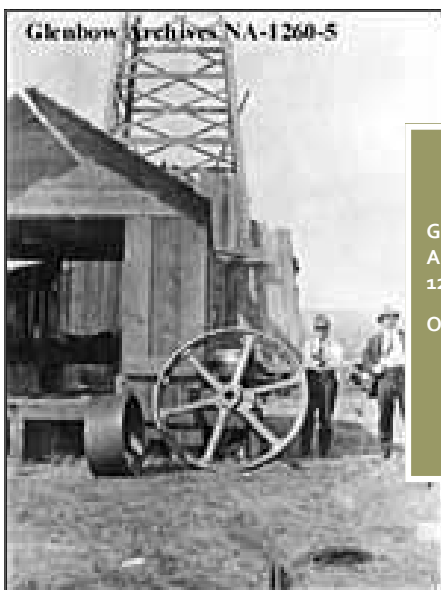
The Turner Valley oilfields was at one time the only large oilfield in Canada. It played a central role in supplying the oil necessary for Canada's war effort in 1939. At the

end of the war oil production grew to nearly supply the needs of Calgary.³⁰ However, by 1945, the Turner Valley oilfield started to decline and exploration moved to the northern part of the province.³¹

"The Gas Plant constructed in Turner Valley during the 1930's remained operational until 1985. When abandoned, the Provincial Government acquired the site and began working in cooperation with the Federal Government on the preservation of the Gas Plant as a National Historic Site.

From within the bounds of the Town of Turner Valley is an impressive industrial complex of tanks, pipelines, domed buildings, and scrubbing chimneys. It is the only surviving example of its kind in Canada and a pioneering component in one of the most important oil and gas fields in Alberta.

Although the Gas Plant no longer functions, this remarkable collection of structures, dating back to 1933, provides a historical study of the early developmental period in Alberta's oil and gas industry. It houses a considerable amount of intact oil and gas processing equipment, much of which was state of the art and truly innovative when it was installed. The Turner Valley Gas Plant boasts Canada's first high pressure absorption gas extraction plant, first sour gas scrubbing plant (1935, 1941), and first propane plant in Canada (1949-1952). Other technological achievements include being one of Canada's first two sulphur plants (1952). It also includes remnants of distribution networks that employed both above and below ground pipelines. Such survivals largely unchanged provide an important physical reminder of the complex processes necessary to refine and deliver gas and oil early in this century."³²



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1260-5
Oil Well



1. Corporate Structure

When Bill Herron's Calgary Petroleum Products absorption plant was destroyed in fire in October 1920, negotiations began with the Imperial Oil Company after which the subsidiary Royalite Oil Company Petroleum Products was created. Royalite then took over Calgary Petroleum Product holdings and renamed its wells Royalite Nos 1, 2, and 3.³³

The Turner Valley plant lived beyond its time expectations. It also outlived Royalite and eventually was structured into many other corporate structures before its last processed gas in 1985. Calgary Petroleum Products sold to Imperial in 1920 and, in 1948, its subsidiary Royalite sold the plant to Dominion Securities. The plant became part of the Bronfman family business empire in 1949, and then the Gulf Canada purchased the plant in 1962. The plant was then sold to Western Decalta Ltd. in 1977.³⁴

1. Economic Influences

"The development of western Canada's first major oilfield included many of the elements that became defining characteristics. The first investors came from central Canada. They hired Americans to drill the first wells with technology imported from the United States. Oil and gas quickly took over from wood and coal as the fuel of choice, thereby changing the infrastructure of an agriculturally based economy to one controlled by the international dictates of a global petroleum industry. When an independent Canadian oil company failed to attract investors, a Canadian subsidiary of a massive American petroleum conglomerate bought controlling interest in the venture and began operating the oilfield as part of the vertically integrated multinational corporation's empire."³⁵

The oil and gas activity in the Turner Valley region created a great deal of

employment opportunities in exploration, the laying of pipelines, constructing production plants as well as gas and oil processing facilities. Such rapid expansion brought workers from across Alberta, Canada, and the United States. The Alberta economy experienced rapid growth and population increased in parallel.³⁶

4. Financing and Investment

In direct contrast to the current number of Calgary residents who have relocated to Turner Valley in search for a quieter, simpler, and less economically pressured lifestyle,³⁷ few entrepreneurs in the early 1900's were actually residents of Turner Valley. Most resided in the City of Calgary, except for Francis Moody and "Red" Phillips. Those who initiated the oil in Canada West, however, confine to a grouping of three men: A.W. Dingman, W.S. Herron, and R.A. Brown. Herron and Dingman collaborated in 1912, leading to the wildcat well of May, 1914, when they found natural gas at 2718 feet. This was the first of three Turner Valley booms over the next two oilfield decades. Twenty-six years later Brown founded his first drilling success with the discovery of crude oil in June, 1936. This discovery launched Turner Valley's third boom. Several other individuals were prominent in the later phase of Turner Valley's oilfield's history, such as Bill Herron Jr., R.A. Brown Jr., W.H. McLaws, R.B. Bennett, A.J. Sayre, Sir James A. Loughheed, T.D.S. Skinner, William Pearce, A.W. Pryce Jones, A.E. Cross, O.S. Chapin, and O.G. Devenish.³⁸

5. Success and Failure

In September 1922, Royalite No. 4, which was later referred to as the "Wonder Well," was "spudded in." Although small flows of gas were found between 1770 and 2871 feet, it was not until November 1923 when a major

Glenbow Archives NA-246.1 Looking west at Turner Valley



body of gas was discovered even deeper than the smaller flows. The gas was piped to Calgary at a rate of 7 million cubic feet of wet gas per day until May 21, 1924, when the pressure began to decline. A decision to drill further down was made. After drilling through Paleozoic limestone for over 300 feet a sudden wave of gas pressure occurred. In October 1924, they closed the well and shut the valve. However, the gauge showed an excessive increase of pressure and forced crews to seek the safety of distant shelter. The gas began to escape at an alarming rate while drill casings started to rise up to the top of the 100 foot derrick. As the casing settled back down vertically into the shaft a spark ignited a raging fire that lasted for several weeks until several steam boilers were used to extinguish it. After taming several other fires, the well was finally under control and placed into production on December 9, 1924.³⁹

The daily production of over 20 million cubic feet of wet gas and 500-600 barrels of naphtha declined in 1929. The well was finally abandoned in 1934 after producing nearly one million barrels. The gas from Royalite No. 4 contained hydrogen sulphide and, in 1925, the Seaboard Scrubbing Plant was built to remove the sulphur. Surplus gas that could not be sold was flared in a coulee that came to be named Hell's Half Acre. The entire coulee burned brightly with such intense light that the flares lit the coulee in Turner Valley until 1938, at which time a new conservation board took the reins to protect the





Glenbow
Archives NA-67
-51 Main Street

gas field's reserves.⁴⁰

Markets and Marketing

1. Economic Influences

In Canada, Turner Valley led the transition from one era to the next, and led Canada onto a pathway of an emerging large and complex industry. The Canadian dollar was experiencing serious erosion in the 1950's. Thankfully the arising oil and gas industry of the time saved its demise, as it did again in the 1980's.⁴¹

2. Social Influences

The people of Turner Valley provided the motivation and tenacity that drove the growth of the gas and oil industry. Through this evolution of industry Turner Valley shaped the lives of many people. Investors who mostly lived in Calgary, and in uncertain environments, supplied the initial finances. Geological knowledge was started by those known as the "rock-hounds," and their accumulation of information benefited the industry for many years and even decades. Numerous workers arrived to the fields. Drilling crews, engineers, supervisors, pipeline builders, gas plant designers, operators, specialized truckers, and specialized and experienced oilfield workers from the United States.⁴²

Working Life

1. Working Conditions

The high demand for oil created a situation whereby Turner Valley became "the centre of the oilfield and the gas plant, and the centre of operations for the drilling and collection of petroleum products."

"Men worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week, no paid holidays, no pension plan, for \$195 a month. That is how it was in the oilfield fifty years ago. The rotaries were replacing the cable tools, and with them came the eight hour day and a cut in pay to \$150 a month. It was still a seven day week with rotating tours every two weeks. Government was becoming more conscious of the rights and dignity of the labour force, and what had started voluntarily became the law over a period of time, so we had a five-day week, and eventually paid holidays. About this time, Royalite established a pension plan, and also what they called a thrift plan. We could contribute 4 – 7 % of our earnings to these plans and the company would match it. Personnel departments were established, pension plans upgraded, and job security became a reality. Roughnecks were hired by the company and no longer depended on the whim of the driller for either his job or his position on the crew."⁴³

During the Depression years Royalite provided food hampers to the unemployed and found various ways to find work for as many men as possible. When the boom hit once again thousands of men arrived for work. Drillers, pipeline workers, construction crews, plant operators, office workers, and yet the upper management socialized, curled, and swam, in the heated outdoor pool with the workers. Unfortunately, as the population of workers swelled, so did the upper ranks of managers to where the community of Snob Hill with all its class divisions became evident and ultimately placed separation between the workers and management.⁴⁴ Snob Hill, also known as "Knob Hill", can still be seen to the southeast of main street where the Royalite managers' homes looked over what was then the village of Turner Valley.

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5535-9
Brown Family

2. Jobs

For others, men with wives and family, as well as those still single, were drawn to the Turner Valley area because of economic motives. For them, and depending on their experience capacity, employment in the oil and gas fields brought freedom. While hours were long for many, other workers could be selective in terms of the work they wanted to undertake, the amount of hours they were willing to invest, and how far they were willing to move up the organization structure. Working on the rigs brought good money for those used to working on the farms. The wages allowed for the purchase of a car, enjoying a variety of local entertainment, and moving from job to job as often as was necessary.⁴⁵

In fact, salaries varied for many working on the rigs in the Valley. Some workers were paid by the hour and others by the month. In 1924, and depending on the job, some men could make between \$150 and \$250 a month, which equates to approximately \$5 to \$8.30 a shift or \$0.42 to \$0.70 per hour. A fireman would make approximately \$125 per month. Due to the various mechanical problems, poor road conditions, weather, and frequent shutdowns, oil and gas companies eventually moved to an hourly wage. However, as the demand for experienced drillers increased so did the demand for increased hourly rates. Rates as much as \$12.50 a twelve hour shift, or \$1.05 per hour, became common. Such salaries allowed men to spend freely in the region and purchase large and expensive cars. A pail of water sold



for \$0.05. In 1940, one could rent a house for \$30 per month. Life could be very affordable in Turner Valley at the time and it attracted many men to leave their jobs and move to the Valley in search of profitable work. Overall, the life in Turner Valley and on the rigs enabled the workers to become a member of society well paid for their labour.⁴⁶

In time, as the limits of the producing zone became defined, exploratory drilling gave way to development drilling and a mantle of respectability began to settle over the village despite the twice monthly visits of Calgary's ladies of leisure who circulated through company bunkhouses for a very high price.⁴⁷

Once the depression arrived, so did a period of drastic retrenchment. Many employees were laid-off with drastic consequent to themselves and their families. The conditions became so bad that the Royalite Oil Company initiated a relief program. Every week trucks would make the round trip to Calgary for food that was then distributed to needy families. It also became company policy to employ those laid off, for a few days each year, in order to protect their pension rights. For those fortunate to retain their jobs, there were wage and salary cuts.⁴⁸

3. Tensions

The American labour problem of the 1920's created great tensions in Turner Valley into the 1950's. In 1929, Ottawa passed a law refusing foreign "contract labour" entering Canada. At the time, American oil workers enroute to jobs in Turner Valley were stranded in Montana. Angry company officials convinced Ottawa to reverse the law and allow Americans to enter the oilfield in large numbers. At the same time an editorial in the Calgary Herald stated "Canada should welcome skilled Americans into Turner Valley but noted that unskilled American workers entering the oilfield

on tourist visas and working indefinitely are stealing jobs from unemployed Canadians." Soon after, a Canadian veteran with 30 years' experience in the international oil patch told the Herald that "Canadians were as skilled as any drillers in the world. He pointed out that since Canadians were prohibited by law from working in the American oilfields, Americans should be kept out of Turner Valley."⁴⁹

4. Safety and Accidents

House fires were a common occurrence when financial times were difficult. Unscrubbed gas was often blamed and caused many unexplained fires to homes of the unemployed. Percy Wray sold house insurance at the time. People who literally had nothing resorted to starting an "accidental" fire to their shack in order to obtain insurance funds and leave Turner Valley. Insurance rates rose to 10% of the value of the property per year at that time.⁵⁰ The Wray McRae building within which Percy Wray operated his insurance business still remains on the south corner of Edgar Avenue and Main Street North.

Creating Community

1. Social History

The new village was small but had the typical boomtown forms of social entertainment, some of which are still evident to this day. Roughnecks often leaned toward high risk entertainment that was wild and expensive. After the third oilfield boom in 1936, Turner Valley grew from a quiet, depressed community of approximately a thousand people in a few small settlements to over 7000 people in the valley. "Hundreds of drilling rigs, pipeline crews, truckers, and workmen, invaded the foothills oilfield after crude oil greeted the drill at the south end. The gas discoveries in 1914 and 1924 were just teasers compared to

the excitement that followed the crude oil discover in the summer of 1936."⁵¹

The arrival of American workers brought an array of characters from varying cultural backgrounds. Cajuns, Creole, and Quadroon Indian. Some were married and brought their spouse while others brought whoever would join them. Workers made statements with large cars with white wall tires and they indulged in considerable amounts of alcohol, yet they remained quite social. It is said the Americans taught Canadians how to operate the oilfield and about life in general. Residents of Turner Valley learned to drink and dance, as well as fight and let loose. In such a life residents of Turner Valley became very loyal, strong, and similar in many ways to their American counterparts.⁵² The same determination continues to drive this community in a strong, unwavering commitment to its petroleum, ranching, and urban development history.

2. Community Life

Oilfield workers considered their home a "shack" instead of a "house." A typical shack consisted of a two- or three-room structure measuring 12 feet wide and 18 to 22 feet long. The

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Turner Valley
Main Street





Glenbow Archives
NA-2895-8
Main Street

structures were built with a sturdy frame to withstand frequent moving on a flatbed truck. The shack environment was the result of small communities developing along the length of the valley, including Turner Valley. In the 1950's, many of these structures disappeared with the resurgence and refocus on agricultural land. Current official maps only show post offices – including Turner Valley.⁵³ By December 1930, when all drilling had ceased due to the Depression, many of the houses were rented to anyone who could afford them at \$10 per month, which also included free water, sewer, and gas.

The “oilman shacks” served as homes for families. The Wolfpack Studio building is one such example of the simple scale and small footprint of these earlier structures. Although the building has undergone numerous contemporary renovations in the interior space, the exterior still speaks to its history. Those with children would often erect a tent outside in the warmer seasons since the shack only contained two rooms. The interior of the shack was crude with flattened cardboard boxes used to finish the interior walls, and wooden fruit boxes for cupboards and shelves. Used furniture stores opened in the communities to offer alternatives to furnishing that were still more economical than purchasing new product. In addition, cellars were dug beneath the floor to house cold storage. An outhouse was located at the rear of these shacks and used until the 1950's.⁵⁴

In direct contrast with the “shack” way

of life, managers of Royalite lived in more luxurious and better constructed homes on a tree-lined street and surrounded by a golf course in an area overlooking the shacks called “Snob Hill,” which continues to be an upscale historic residential area overlooking Turner Valley.

3. Family Life

Family character started to emerge with the thought and capacity of long-term stability in the settlement. Social and family activities began to emerge and dominate the recreational and social life of the community, such as baseball, hockey, curling, golf, the hunt club, and family get-togethers. The children of ranchers and oil workers attended local schools and joined the local chapters of Canada's Scouting and Guide movement in Canada. Each boom brought various oil workers and their families to the area. However, the permanent population proved to be the mainstay of the economy. Turner Valley continued a slow growth pattern over the years and was incorporated as a Town on September 1, 1977.

Transportation

Road System

1. Means of Transport

Buses were commonly used to collect workers from the rigs. However, when weather proved the road impassable due to mud local farmers with their wagons and sleighs helped transport workers. Cars were purchased to transport workers. Due to poor road conditions such vehicles soon fell to mechanical failure because of unpaved conditions and would require repair at such locations as Plant Petroleum and Auto-works, once known as the “Double O.”⁵⁵

Most companies operated with a fleet of trucks to haul supplies in from Okotoks. Road conditions were very poor and trucks were often found deep to their axles in mud. Due to the lack of truck mobility, caterpillar tractors normally used for construction were used to move equipment and supplies, and were often summoned as a tow truck to pull trucks and trailers out of the deep mud.⁵⁶

Turner Valley had the same road conditions on main street. In 1927, there was no bus service in Turner Valley. The roads were muddy with large potholes and often impassable. Many people caught a ride with the bakery truck.⁵⁷ Trucks would get bogged down and, in an attempt to free the vehicles, the entire rear drive would be pulled out from underneath. In the late 1950's, the road passing the North Turner Valley School was lower than the ditches beside it.⁵⁸ In the late 1920's, Royalite gradually improved the roads throughout its operations area around Turner Valley townsite.⁵⁹

By the early 1950's, the number of men known as “roughnecks” that could afford a car or truck increased dramatically. This placed considerable pressure to improve road conditions and led to main roads being graveled or paved for standard transportation, and for easier transportation of crews to various sites.⁶⁰

Wolfpack Studio
CDS Inc.



Urban Development

Places of Settlement

1. Village

The oilfields experienced rapid growth in the mid-twenties, as did the Village of Turner Valley. In fact, the petroleum industry created immense economic and social change and urban development was one of the most significant changes that occurred. The proximity to the oil and gas fields benefited Turner Valley in that large increases in employment created a strong need for accommodation, food, servicing, entertainment, and various other social activities.

Town planning followed the American system in terms of dividing the village or town lands in a grid system. It was an easy system to administer and survey, and enabled consistency in the rectangular divisions that supported a market economy in selling land lots of consistent measure. It also allowed lots to remain separate or to join with adjacent lots for larger properties.⁶¹

Within the commercial centre, mercantile businesses collected in a dense linear formation along either one or two sides of the street. Turner Valley's main street is indicative of a one-sided linear formation that developed due to the pressures of those who were already there for the economic benefits of local resources versus the delivery of supplies that would help sustain the needs of everyday living.



The initial development of the commercial centre of Turner Valley's main street was very general in nature. The first stores consisted of a general store and a post office, then two boarding houses and a barber shop, a butcher shop and the Royal Café, in addition to a grouping of oilman shacks. Main street cafes served an important role in the community by serving food to workers, travellers, regional farmers visiting the community, and to the local community with limited cooking facilities. The cafes also served as a social centre, a meeting place, and an opportunity for townspeople and visitors to come together to interact.⁶² By 1927, boomtown false fronted stores and a bank operating only on days of pay were constructed. Several shacks were also built in areas such as Poverty Flats, Whisky Row and Dogtown. Above the Royalite Company's plant, Royalite erected married quarters, known as Snob Hill, and sometimes known as "Knob Hill." Thus the distinction in the separation of classes.⁶³

Early businesses that focused on trades and services tended to change hands often. In contrast, businesses that sold the necessities of survival in the community, such as hardware and general stores, were far more stable in their ongoing ability to provide for the needs of the community.⁶⁴

Public buildings were almost always located in the centre of the commercial area. The Village or Town office, the fire station, the post office, the bank or the hotel.⁶⁵ The Town of Turner Valley represents this type of development in its numerous historical locations on main street. The fire station was once located in the Coyote Moon building, as well as the current location of the post office continues to be in the cen-

Glenbow Archives
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Main Street



tre of the downtown.

Family entertainment was provided with movies projected at the local movie theatre. The advantage to such productions was that it did not limit gender or age. It was family oriented and could accommodate a large number of people at one time who could attend in the afternoon or evening to watch a movie. The buildings that housed the movies were often simple structures, as is evident in Turner Valley, and were often used for educational purposes or to present war propaganda films during World War I. The province exercised some censorship to ensure the entertainment met provincial standards and moral issues.⁶⁶

On March 21, 1930, the first meeting of the Incorporated Village of Turner Valley was in the Turner Valley School house and was attended by Councilor (Tom) Edward Fowler as Chair, Edwin Andrews and Harold Roche (a druggist) as councilors, and A. Cuthbert as acting secretary. On March 28, 1930, at \$800 per year, Mr. Fowler became mayor while, at the same time, being a J.P., postmaster and merchant. Mr. Seymour and Mr. Heathcott were present and suggested the surveying of land into residential and commercial lots, which was agreed upon by Mr. Franz Von Wursteinberger, owner of a considerable amount of the land and who was also a participant at the meeting. Such surveying would help avoid previous situations whereby residents who wished to build or move a home on a rented lot could do so without a permit. For simplicity, the landowner





Old Royal Café (right)

Old Roche's Drugstore (left)

paced off a lot to suit the dimensions of the renter's need, thus causing considerable discrepancies, especially on Frontenac and Edgar Avenues where some houses are close or on the street.⁶⁷

On April 20, 1931, a tragic fire destroyed practically the whole main street.⁶⁸ The only properties remaining were the Royal Café and Roche's Drugstore. Everything else was destroyed. Residents walked about the area trying to sort through what remained of their stores for over a two block span that also burned the connecting wooden sidewalks. Those who invested so much into the businesses of Turner Valley had their investments literally disappear in flames. Since many shop owners lived in accommodations above or behind their establishments, most of their lives had been consumed by the fire.⁶⁹

In 1932, the Village experienced bankruptcy and was thereafter administered, along with Black Diamond, from Edmonton. During this period, Percy Wray was appointed to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Village of Turner Valley at a time when there

were no elected councilors. He was also appointed to the same position in the Village of Black Diamond a few months later. In his 12 years in this position Percy Wray never worked under a council and managed to eliminate the debt of both Villages and

create a sizeable cash surplus. At the time, the Turner Valley Town Office was a little red building behind the Hose Tower or Fire Station. In April of 1944, Percy Wray successfully applied for the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal District of Turner Valley, which, at the time, included the Hamlet of Midnapore and west of Nanton. A building used as a Chinese Restaurant in Longview was then moved to Turner Valley. It had been constructed to be moved as it was built in two parts – bolted through the middle. Due to the transient nature of the residents, it was no longer used or needed in Longview and was moved to Millarville in the early 40's. It was then sold to the municipality of Turner Valley and set on a foundation to be used as an office. Percy was the first and last Secretary of the Municipality which was amalgamated into the Foothills M.D. in the 1950's. In 1954, when the Municipal District of Turner Valley dissolved and absorbed into the Municipal District of Highwood, Percy Wray purchased the building from the outgoing Council to set up his insurance agency. After 45 years in business Percy sold to Mary McRae in April 1974.⁷⁰ This building continues to be part of the collective memory of main street, albeit it has undergone contemporary interior renovations and the application of new exterior siding applications to accommodate other functions, the exterior form, massing, and scale, is still evident to this day.

When Percy became Secretary-Treasurer for the municipality he could no longer serve two villages under the official ad-

ministration, thus Mr. Ed Hemsworth was appointed returning officer for an election of councilors. "The election was held July 3, 1944, in the theatre. Representing long-time established residents in the area, forty-three year Turner Valley school teacher Gordon Minue, K. J. Webb, and W. J. Lineham, whose father (Tom) and twin brothers (Jim and Fin) built a house on the Frans Wursterberger quarter on which the Town of Turner Valley is now located, were successful and they appointed K. J. Webb as mayor. The Lineham house was later moved to two 33 foot town lots on main street and was sold in 1958 to Pat Tourond,⁷¹ which is now Sweets and Blooms. The next nomination meeting was held in the Royal Lumber yard on June 25, 1947, and the councilors were returned by acclamation. In 1948, the councilors advertised for tenders to build sidewalks and L. C. Krausert got the contract."⁷² The theatre used for such elections now contains a different function and the exterior has been altered significantly, however the scale and perimeter footprint on Sunset Boulevard has not changed.

In January 1949, Mr. Hemsworth, who was very active in promoting local donations to those in need,⁷³ was appointed as returned officer for an election which wasn't held as Mr. R.H. Standish, who was nominated to replace W.R. Lineham, won by acclamation. In 1950, Mr. Webb was re-elected and continued as mayor and Mrs. Hemsworth was appointed to take her husband's place as Secretary-Treasurer. The same year in September, R.H. Standish was transferred and Thomas Bettley became councilor by acclamation.⁷⁴

In January 1953, Mrs. Hemsworth resigned her position, only to be replaced by Henry Porter the same year. The meetings were held in the Raymond Supply store that also contained the

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Main Street



village office,⁷⁵ and to be later known as Porter Supply Co. Ltd. In February 1953, Elmer Andersen was laid off from his Home Oil position⁷⁶ and was hired as the General Utility man. He kept this position for twenty-three years until his resignation in 1977. Mr. Webb resigned his mayoralty in 1953 at which time Gordon Minue was appointed acting mayor. No election was called as E.P. "Millie" Raymond won the seat by acclamation.⁷⁷

In 1954, the Royalite donated the recreation area across from main street. Gordon Minue was re-instated as mayor in 1955. Councilors were Jim McInnis and E.P. Raymond. Jim Donnolly was hired as Village policeman in May 1955. In 1956, the Oilman's Monument was erected on main street. The same year the Studer Bros. in Claresholm were contracted to install sewer lines in Turner Valley and the town insisted the residents install the same. By 1958, it was a Council ruling that all homes had to install compulsory water and sewer lines. No houses could be rented or sold for habitation without water and sewer.⁷⁸ Such a ruling indicated the impact the increasing population and infrastructure was having on the Village of Turner Valley, as well as the concern for sanitation and cleanliness. Enhancing the infrastructure to accommodate the management of waste enabled the Village to begin its progressive growth and accommodate the development of a more modern and elaborate system of urban facilities necessary for the future evolution of the community.

Further to the development of a more urban infrastructure, and in response to the ever growing needs of the local population, a contract for asphalt sidewalks on main street was issued in 1959. Henry Porter resigned and Wendell Lewis was appointed in Feb. 1959 – 1967. Mr. Altwater became town policeman. E.P. Raymond resigned to become town Government assessor (this

was taken over by Alex McRae when E.P. Raymond passed away in 1961). W. Ironside was elected by acclamation. Jim McInnis became mayor in 1961 with G. Minue and W. Ironside as councilors.⁷⁹

With the election of 1962, council appointed J. McInnis as mayor. The swimming pool became the primary project of that year and opened in May of 1964. It was dedicated to Drs. Harry and Dave Lander and remains a popular and central gathering location for many Turner Valley residents during the warm seasons of each year.

Land Use

1. Commercial

In the early years companies held leases for their employees to build, but did not have any available land for merchants to build. Although the signs posted by the companies were clear in stating that merchants were not welcome, the determination of such future business owners won as they gained control of a one-sided street that stretched a couple of miles long facing the company fence line. It was then called the "Main Drag." This north-south alignment is still evident and marks the primary main street axis of the Town of Turner Valley. Merchants quickly set up shop, put out their signs, and dealt with the ongoing dust and mud, until the profits started to materialize. Soon after, the stucco houses were built for company employees on "Snob Hill," creative names were given to various streets such as Frontenac Avenue and Royal Avenue, and names arose for various settlements as Whisky Row, Poverty Flats, and Dog Town.⁸⁰

During the period of 1924–29, the only businesses in the early years of the first

Solloway Mills
Co. Building
"Shoprite
Store"



boom since 1914 were a general store and a post office owned by Tom Fowler. The business of the oilfields, as well as the transient nature of the population, saw businesses change hands frequently over the years. From the north end of main street existed the Royal Lumber Yard, and Mrs. McDonalds hair dressing parlor a few doors further south. Two blocks further was Sandy Mitchell's Service Station, that became Olie Olson's "The Double O" owned by Bob Love and Rudi Sorge, and now operates as Planet Petroleum and Autoworks across Main Street from the current Municipal Town Office. Several other businesses existed, although many fell to the fire of 1930. Such stores as the Solloway and Mills Stock Exchange survived the fire and is currently used as a storage building while much of its original character on the interior remains intact. The Bowles Hardware, Roches Drug Store, the Royal Café, and the Pentecostal Church, also survived the fire.⁸¹

Planet
Petroleum
Olie Olson's
"The Double O"
CDS Inc.



2. Utilities

In the early years sanitation was accommodated by way of a fire pit or a burning barrel of gas. These sources of heat were also used to rid household garbage. Human waste was dealt with using outhouses, as well as an increasing need for “honey buckets” in the outhouses or in the homes to accommodate for a growing community population. Men with horse teams picked up the waste in a “honey wagon” for \$2 a month.⁸²

In the 1930’s, fresh water was not easily available, thus residents would transport their own water in pails from a nearby creek or from a well. The oil well also provided some means of water for several families who lived nearby. However, the increasing population of the village of Turner Valley was causing immense strain on local water wells. A spring runoff caused water contamination from overflowing outhouses, thus causing the wells to be condemned. A spring southeast of the gas plant became the only source of water. Water wagons then began to deliver water until the gas plant was able to finally supply the village of Turner Valley with heavily chlorinated water.⁸³

It was common for construction crews in Turner Valley to run into abandoned pipelines. When water and sewer lines were installed the workers would often find gas or oil lines. With the lack of location maps identifying where the maps might be, the workers had to rely on the advice of old timers in the community to locate such lines.⁸⁴

2. Public Works

Due to the activity of the oilfield Turner Valley was fortunate to have somewhat side-stepped the economic downturn of the Great Depression of the 1930’s. Once incorporated as a village it continued to grow. “Residents authorized streets lights, fire protec-



St. George's
Anglican Church

The church itself provided a “sense of community.” The church unified the community and was often the first building to be built after such religious celebration was served in private homes of various denominations.

tion services, sidewalks, and many other services. They gave their streets plain names like Main Street and grandiose ones like Frontenac Avenue, Royal Avenue, and Sunset Boulevard. Restaurants served meals around the clock to the 2000 men who worked on 90 or more rigs.⁸⁵ Such improvements provided residents young and old with a greater sense of safety, easiness, as well as cleanliness, in that they no longer had to walk through mud or dusty wind-blown surfaces. Street lighting brought the same increase in security and ease of safety against the threat of automobiles endangering the only path available to both modes of transportation.

Creating an Urban Community Life

1. Religion

From the 1920’s, Catholics attended mass in private homes and local schools. Within the next decade one could find other denominations in the valley, such as the United Church, Church of Christ, Undenominational, Catholic, Pentecostal, and Anglican congregations. Choirs, women organizations, and children clubs, were often sponsored by the churches and often undertook fundraising events.⁸⁶ Such projects and social efforts helped establish a supportive societal family network and provided needed assistance for those who could not afford medical assistance, food, accommodation, clothing, and all the other general necessities of living in an evolving community driven by the thirst to work the rigs in hope for a better future.

By 1927, efforts were already underway to raise funds to build a church. The first church to come to the Valley was built in Black Diamond through the efforts of Mrs. Mart Hovis. At the time, Father Bowlen was the parish priest in High River and would regularly visit the Valley to hold mass in private homes. He led the collection of funds to build a church in the Valley. When funds allowed, a basement was constructed as a temporary church location. As funds increased, the church was constructed over the foundation and eventually became the parish hall. At the same time the United Church membership considered a church for their congregation. In 1928, they assigned Rev. Mr. Lewis to undertake a similar task as Father Bowlen. In 1929, visitors from the East on an excursion trip donated \$1000 to the building fund while having dinner at the Royalite dining room. The amount was matched by the Home Mission Board and additional funds were locally raised. Finally the third church was erected in Turner Valley but more modest and without a basement. Dedication of the church occurred on October 20th of the same year. Mr. Lewis took ill shortly after and died on October 29th, 1929, without even the opportunity to preach in the new church or live in the manse. In 1930, Rev. G. H. Peacock was assigned to the church which became known as the “Lewis Memorial Church.”⁸⁷

As the population of Anglican membership increased so did the need for a local congregation. The congregation was first established in 1937, and met in the Turner Valley High School for



over a decade. In 1947, Anglican groups in each centre purchased the necessary church buildings to strengthen their membership. The Turner Valley Anglican Church – St. George’s – was originally built at Gladys Ridge in approximately 1908.

Falling into disrepair, it was moved to Blackie in 1923. It was later obtained by the Turner Valley congregation and moved to its current site on main street just south of Sunset Boulevard.

Glenbow Archives
NA-4542-27
North Turner
Valley High
School



McCullough returned to the N.T.V.H.S. and assumed the same position until 1954.⁹⁰

2. Education

By 1928, the public school system was being strained by the oilfield resident families. The Turner Valley School District was abolished and a new district was formed in 1929 to include the “oilfield” area. The area was extensive and was from Longview in the south to north of Ohlson Ranch, from the reserve to the west and to a mile east of Black Diamond. The new Turner Valley School District was unique, being the first enlarged district in Alberta.⁸⁸

With the formation of the larger district a greater tax base allowed for the expansion of the Turner Valley School in 1930 to accommodate the larger number of students.⁸⁹ By 1933, the North Turner Valley School was constructed mid-way between Black Diamond and Turner Valley. The school accommodated students from Longview, Royalites, Hartell, farm gates, and oil company gates. The school was built to serve both Black Diamond and Turner Valley and is now the present Golf and Country Club House. A Parent Teachers’ Association sponsored fund raising events such as card parties and dances at the Royalite Hall to purchase library books and sport equipment for the school. Hugh McCullough was appointed vice-principal of the Turner Valley High School in 1941. The principal at the time was J. R. Shearer. After a short principalship from 1946 to 1947 at the South Turner Valley High School, Mr.

The Turner Valley School District No. 4039 was said to be one of the richest districts in Alberta. It had a Home Economics Room, Science Lab, manual shop, business training facilities in the high school. The inspector of the Turner Valley Schools at the time was Colonel MacGregor.⁹¹

3. Communication

Early telephone communication prior to 1924 was serviced by way of country line extensions on the Okotoks telephone exchange. The lobbying of MLA George Hoadley by the Highland Oil Company, as well as other oil companies, brought new and better oil field telephone service in 1926. Several companies throughout the area subscribed to the new system, and the Royal Lumber Yard in Turner Valley also received a telephone in 1926. “By the end of 1928 there were telephones in the machine shop, the café, and the lumber yard in Turner Valley. A trucking firm took a phone in 1929 along with the bakery, the maternity hospital (which is currently under use by Youth With a Mission), a branch of the stockbrokerage firm of Solloway Mills within the Shoprite building, a drug store, a grocery, and a men’s wear store. Burns and Company Limited listed a phone at its meat market by the beginning of 1931. The Alberta Provincial Police appeared in the directory that same year along with various service and supply companies.” Phones were com-

mon in most homes by the 1950’s and operated by a manual switchboard system.⁹²

4. Living in Community

The 1930’s found men riding the rails across Canada looking for work. Various camps and small shelters developed and the unemployed would be seen sleeping by the flares to stay warm. Single men looked for food or odd jobs but the local residents were looking for the same to survive. Families grew vegetable gardens and guarded them carefully while others retained a cow for the supply of milk. Families also trapped and hunted to survive, catching weasel, coyote, and deer. Weasel skins were worth \$0.25 and a coyote skin was \$3.⁹³

Local Government

1. Town Planning

In 1931, councilors of Turner Valley joined councilors of Black Diamond to meet officials of the then provincial municipal affairs department. Turner Valley’s boom was no longer. Local politicians were not capable of operating the oilfield communities and thus declared bankruptcy. “Fires, floods, layoffs, the masse of unemployed, and the general shutdown in the oil patch had soured the boom.” Councilors passed the Turner Valley financial records to the provincial government.⁹⁴

Taxpayers paid for several local services, such as fire protection, street repairs, unemployment assistance, allowances for mothers, doctor bills, medicine and hospital bills, child welfare, old age pensions, cemetery bills, waterworks, sanitation, building repair, sidewalk and lighting installation along with repair costs, skating rink expenses, payments to Turner Valley Women’s Institute, and the Blind Institute.⁹⁵ Ironically, with the additional tax repercussions, a much greater sense of urban life ensued due to the normalcy of life taking place in a community they



had invested their future in.

In 1932, the Department of Municipal Affairs employed Percy Wray as secretary treasurer for the Turner Valley community for \$25 per month. He was appointed to the same position in Black Diamond for an additional \$35 per month. There were many residents who were unemployed and Turner Valley did whatever possible to help its residents overcome the various struggles. Residents also helped where they could. For instance, the village paid for lumber and the residents held a building bees to make sidewalks. Percy personally visited the Calgary hospitals on behalf of oilfield residents who were unable to pay for medical help. Their bills were then charged to the village. With cap in hand, Percy negotiated a discount on outstanding bills.⁹⁶

Economic Sector

1. Retail Trade

Due to the oilfield industry the population of the Turner Valley fluctuated considerably, as did ownership of businesses along main street. A variety of businesses operated such as the Royal Lumber Yard, a hair dressing parlor, Sandy Mitchell's Service Station, which later became Olie Olson's or the "The Double O", that is now Planet Petroleum and Autoworks. Other garages operated as did small stores and an insurance office. Solloway and Mills Stock Exchange opened a business in the existing Shoprite building and then a shoe repair shop. Many of the stores had living quarters in the back of their building. Other businesses that opened were the Standish Pool Hall, a meat market, Bowles Hardware, Nolan's Hotel, the Squeeze Inn Café, Smiley's Pool Hall, Roches Drug Store, the Royal Café, and the Royal Bank.⁹⁷

On Sunset Boulevard there were such retail businesses as a beauty parlor, McFarland's Lumber Yard, McLeods "Economy" store, Silver Grey Restau-

rant, the Theatre, McFayden's Barber Shop, Cameron's Confectionary, and Fowlers General Store that also operated the first post office and telephone switchboard out of the same store. The Legion Hall, Police Station, and the Telephone Office, were located further east across from main street.⁹⁸ The Legion Hall and the old RCMP station continue to add presence to main street and are still located adjacent each other separated only by a gravel parking area.

The fire of 1931 nearly destroyed Turner Valley's entire main street. In 1932, the Village went bankrupt and was then, along with Black Diamond, administered from Edmonton. A building used as a Chinese restaurant in Longview had been built in two parts to enable the structure to be moved. It was later relocated to Millarville and then finally to Turner Valley when the municipality purchased the building and set it on a foundation on the corner of Edgar Avenue and Main Street North. Percy Wray managed the Municipality's books for twelve years. In 1954, Percy Wray purchased the building from the Municipality and opened an insurance agency.⁹⁹ The building has since undergone a number of tenants and renovations but remains in very good condition. Across Edgar Avenue to the south was Campbell's Meat Market that later became Valley Food Mart. Bowles Hardware became Lowery Hardware prior to being replaced when the Post Office was moved to the site and then rebuilt with a new structure, of which still remains on site. Later came Willis Men's Wear, McLeod's Economy Store, and McKie's Café. Further south across the alley was Buckles Pool Hall, and Lowery Hardware. On the south side of the Royal Café was Joe Korczynski's Drug Store that later became Valley Variety, B & E Variety, and then the L & L. Owners of the L & L later purchased the Royal Café and joined the buildings to create one large store and restaurant. The Royal Bank building that currently exists on

the northwest corner of Main Street and Sunset Boulevard replaced the old Shoe Hospital, a barber shop, and a small restaurant.¹⁰⁰ Such evolution strongly exhibits how Turner Valley's main street underwent various changes in building and business ownership, business relocations, building demolition or relocations, as well as new development impacts to existing infrastructure. Such layering also expresses the fortitude of the community to survive and conquer the 1931 fire. They exhibited flexibility, entrepreneurship, and a stubborn economically-minded focus, on the future existence of their community. Such focus continues to be this community's mainstay to this day.

2. Building Industry

In the 1930's, the requirement for "instant housing" generated an overnight market for what was called the "oilman's shack." With only minimal carpentry skills required, a 12 x 24 foot two room shack could be built in a two day period and sold for \$235. Constructed of joists, studs, and roof rafters, all at 2 feet on centre. The roof had flush board for sheathing and was covered with either wood shingles or rolled asphalt roofing. Horizontal shiplap was applied to the exterior walls, and placed on a diagonal because of the additional strength the diagonal application provided. Details were minimal with only three windows provided and one exterior door. The interior walls were left unfinished. The shacks were then placed on skids so they could be winched and dragged onto a flatbed truck so they could be moved into place. The carpenters made approximate \$20 per day, and supposedly a very good wage for unskilled labour at the time. The Wolfpack Studio building on the north end of Main Street is an example of the typical structure.

With the emergence of the need for housing, lumber yards developed in



the various settlements. Local lumber yards were successful because they supplied local building needs. McFarland Lumber was the primary supplier for the oil industry. Other suppliers included Eau Claire Lumber, Crown Lumber, and Royal Lumber.¹⁰¹ Crown Lumber Co., owned by CNoR, was one of Western Canada's largest suppliers but was soon in competition with other growing lumber companies, such as Beaver Lumber and Imperial Lumber Yards Inc.¹⁰²

4. Health

The early twentieth century brought a change in public attitude regarding disease control, leading to the territorial government requesting the appointment of local health officers in all towns in 1897. By early 1900's, unsanitary conditions were primarily blamed for contagious disease. Attitudes began to change to where a clean town environment led to the promotion of health, cleanliness, as well as the need for public sanitation, proper water and sewer lines, the ridding of outdoor outhouses, and the "lighting" of a healthy environment to promote a healthy community.

Prior to the late 1920's, there was virtually no health care in the oilfield region of Turner Valley. "Sam Coultis' wife, Ruth, was a nurse and their house in "Snob Hill" was the first informal medical facility in the valley. As plant manager, Sam also had the only telephone. Tom Trotter recalled first aid men dealing with most medical problems when he began working at the plant in 1925. Their favourite treatment was tincture of iodine."¹⁰³

In 1928, Royalite employed a company doctor, Dr. A. Hall. That same period, the boom brought additional physicians to the area. A first aid station was set up by Royalite at Naphtha in 1929, and Dr. Kenny established a practice in Turner Valley that same year.¹⁰⁴

Pharmacist Joe Korczynski took a leading role in the development of the Turner Valley health care system. He apprenticed in Vulcan for three years, attended the University of Alberta for two years, and graduated with great honor holding a gold medal and highest marks in pharmacy. Prior to purchasing the drugstore in Turner Valley in 1930, he worked in Okotoks as a pharmacist to introduce himself to the ways of the oilpatch. Upon his purchase in Turner Valley, the boom came to an end, however his specialization and knowledge with drugs helped oilfield doctors care for the needs of the community. He was always on call to anyone in need, and even provided drugs to individuals who he knew could never pay.¹⁰⁵

"Druggist Joe Korczynski said the physicians handed out castor oil drops and cocaine drops for the pain caused by gassed eyes. The drops were given to relieve those who worked with hydrogen sulphide. Gas masks were required to work with the substance and were used to clean out oil storage tanks. Very small concentrations built up in the eye would cause "gassed eyes."¹⁰⁶ The Korczynski pharmacy sold a variety of items such as perfume, handbags, wallets, china, cameras, radios, and other items for the community. He also served ice-cream, pop, and candy. The drugstore was the social centre of the community for decades. When the oil boom returned, Joe Korczynski employed two women and became a trainer for pharmacy apprentices.¹⁰⁷

When the second bust of the oil boom occurred Dr. Kenny was the only physician to remain in the community while living in Calgary at the time. Renewed oil activity in the late 1930's brought more physicians, including Dr. Ardiel, Dr. Aziz, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Burke, Dr. Calahan, Dr. Victor Graham, Dr. Hall, Dr. Irons, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Key, Dr. Kinney, Dr. Pilcher, Dr. Soby, Dr. Smith, Dr.

Townsend, Dr. Weisgerber, and Dr. Wilson. "Dr. Harry Lander and his cousin Dr. David Lander became legends, serving the oilfield people as emergency physicians in the field and from their offices in the Black Diamond Hotel. Itinerant dentists appeared in the oilfield again and visited south end communities one or two days each week. Finally, in 1943, the provincial government appointed Dr. Harry Lander as provincial medical health officer for the oilfield district and charged him with keeping the area safe and sanitary."¹⁰⁸

From 1930 to 1945, various epidemics of smallpox, measles, mumps, jaundice, scarlet fever, and other diseases, strained physician services. Polio in the oilfield community was very common and at one time contained more than a third of all cases in the province. Fault for the spread was blamed on the local swimming pool as well as schools and the shared quarters of homes."¹⁰⁹

In 1938, the Government of Alberta formed the Okotoks-High River Health Unit offering a new scale of provincial health care to the area. However, in 1935, it was found that children of the oilfield suffered from malnutrition, bad teeth, and overall poor health. Over the next 15 years a provincial government agency held health courses in Turner Valley and Black Diamond that led to the development of Red Cross first-aid classes, home-nursing clinics, and mobile x-ray exam facilities."¹¹⁰

Hospital facilities arrived late in Turner Valley. Local doctors could offer basic and emergency services but many patients with serious medical concerns had to be transported to Calgary. The drugstore in Turner Valley provided some medication until a small hospital finally opened in the 1930's ran by Mrs. Rose LaRosee. Starting first as a maternity hospital constructed of two small shacks, Dr. Harry Lander and Da-



vid Lander recommended she expand the facility to accommodate their male patients. Mrs. LaRosee then added an operating room and another room to accommodate four people. She charged \$30 for the delivery of a baby and a ten day stay." Mrs. LaRosee died in 1960.¹¹¹

Struggling to accommodate the health needs of the community local MLA George Hoadley was unsuccessful in convincing that the oil companies fund the construction of a new hospital using a portion of withheld income from their employees. The municipality was convinced it was the responsibility of the province to build a new hospital. In 1939, the locals proposed to use the Legion Hall as a hospital but a 40 x 60 foot former cookhouse was instead donated by oilman Bill Herron Sr. and opened that same year to accommodate 10 patients. He charged \$30 per month for rental of the land, including utilities. To meet the sufficiency of the hospital local businesses and the public were asked to contribute. A hospital association was then formed which charged monthly membership fees to insure medical care at the hospital. Benefit dances were held in 1943 and 1944 to raise funds for the addition of more rooms with some equipment being donated by the oil companies. Mrs. Cora Burke and Miss MacLeod operated the facility prior to handing the 25 room facility to the municipality in 1948. The secluded location of the hospital on the banks of Sheep Creek west of Turner Valley was considered to be very special to the community.¹¹² It now contains the Youth With a Mission organization.

The ambulance service was provided by local undertakers in rural Alberta until mid-1940, at which point Percy Wray, Tommy Hayhurst, John Rice, John Houlden, and others in the community, formed the Turner Valley Ambulance Service. Percy Wray worked

with the ambulance service for over 25 years. The service operated with a very small budget and could not maintain its vehicle. Long time rancher and local legend Bert Sheppard chose to leave a portion of his estate and purchased a new ambulance for the Service. He chose "a panel truck with high ground clearance for off-road travel. The rancher kept adding options to help it service the public better, running up the cost. Bert also insisted on painting it red."¹¹³

4. Finance

In 1919, The Union Bank of Canada opened a sub-branch of their Okotoks branch in Black Diamond. Due to the condition of roads, at times virtually impassable, the manager, Mr. A.B. King would use air travel to fly between the two communities to ensure the Royalite Oil Co. payroll disbursement. It was the first time in Canada that banking was made available by way of an airplane.¹¹⁴

In 1925, The Royal Bank amalgamated with the Union Bank of Canada. In 1928, The Royal Bank opened a full-time branch in Turner Valley managed by Mr. M. G. Smith. A new building was later erected on the northwest corner of Main Street and Sunset Boulevard.¹¹⁵

In 1927, the Royal Bank established its first "oil and gas" branch in Alberta on Turner Valley's main street. The new location carried substantial account amounts and exceeded deposits received at the Okotoks or High River branches. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce also operated a branch in downtown Turner Valley during 1929 – 1934.¹¹⁶

The Bank of Toronto was listed in Turner Valley's first telephone directory in 1929.¹¹

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Depot



Politics and Government

Political Party

1. Social Credit

At a time when the only graveled roads were from Macleod Trail to the constituent's MLA's home, the Social Credit party hosted bean suppers in Turner Valley to attract supporters. Residents of Turner Valley were looking for a change in government. The Social Credit party was another option and an alternative vision for government. At the time, William Aberhart spoke on radio to attract new supporters to the party. Social Credit meetings in Turner Valley were held in various locations,¹¹⁸ including schools and theatres, two of which still stand today, however under different functions.

Once Aberhart won the election, the community of Turner Valley lost faith in the premier. Constituents hoped for the placement of a health officer and the licensing of labour laws. Aberhart did not deliver. The Social Credit party did not trust financial institutions. "Alberta's radical Credit House Act and the Social Credit Measures Act in 1936 threatened to control banks and cancel interest payments incurred before 1932." Such distrust caused immense problems for Turner Valley after the 1936 boom. A monthly \$25 dividend to each Albertan promised by Aberhart due to his blaming the banks for the poverty that flourished in the 1930's did not come to fruition as timely as





Royal Canadian Legion

Law Enforcement

Police

1. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Following the arrival of the North West Mounted Police in the west in 1873, the first fort was established at Fort McLeod. The RCMP patrolled various points reaching to the east side of the Rocky Mountains. It did not take long for their presence to arrive in the Turner Valley region after the establishment of Fort Calgary in 1874. The first detachment opened at Millarville in 1889. The second detachment opened in 1894 at the Rio Alto (OH) Ranch west of Longview. On 1917 all policing was placed in the hands of the Alberta Provincial Police Force. Not until 1932 did the mounted police, now officially known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, take over provincial policing, after which the first detachment opened in Turner Valley. However the detachment was closed during 1932 to 1937, and then reopened in 1937 until 1954.¹²² The post, or detachment as it is known, still exists to the east of the Legion on its original lot with all original character-defining elements.

expected. When it did finally arrive, Turner Valley pharmacist Joe Korczynski described the payment as “funny money” of which the Turner Valley merchants accepted with ill feelings.¹¹⁹

The Social Credit party was supported by most residents of the oilfields, however, secretary-treasurer of Black Diamond and Turner Valley Percy Wray was relieved of his job because he did not support the party yet with the support of the community his job was reinstated. The local community also had Percy Wray meet with Aberhart to save the dismissals of others in the community.¹²⁰

By 1936, the community was very dissatisfied with the Social Credit party and the premier who led the party. At the time Jim McInnis was the mayor of Turner Valley and stated the most in the oilfields of the region distrusted the party. They felt they were being neglected by the party, especially when the government was benefiting from enormous profits from the oil and gas industry. By 1939, all residents of Turner Valley supporting the Social Credit party had let their memberships expire. No one renewed. Aberhart left but, after the 1940 election, another Social Credit candidate won. By 1944, the oilfield once again boomed after another election with the return of a Social Credit member in legislature.¹²¹

Military

Retrospection

1. Veterans and Veterans' Organizations

The Royal Canadian Legion was founded in Winnipeg in November, 1925, as the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Services League (BESL) and was incorporated in 1926. BESL was founded in 1921 as a coalition of Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand and is now known as the Royal Commonwealth Ex-Services League (RCEL) with 57 member organizations from 47 nations. Overall, the

goals of the Legion were to provide a strong voice for veterans in terms of pension and other benefits for both veterans and their families. They prepared for the troops' return with financial compensation, clothing allowances, pensions, and medical treatment, training, and land settlements. This nation-wide network of professional assistance continues today. It was not until 1960 that the term "Royal," with the Queen's approval, was included in the Legion's name.¹²³

The charter for the Turner Valley Branch No. 78, Royal Canadian Legion is dated January 1, 1929. The charter was granted and signed by A. W. Currie and B. M. Campbell for the Dominion Council. There were ten charter members at the time and meetings would occur in private homes. The formation of the Branch was preceded by the “Red Chevron Club” of veterans who were overseas in 1914. In 1931, the membership increased to fifty at which time meetings were then held in the Elk's Hall, often referred to as “The Ram Pasture.” After the Elk's Club disbanded in 1932, the Legion obtained the Elk's Hall building and moved it to a parcel of land obtained from the Imperial Oil Company. By 1935, the building was moved and remodeled for Legion purposes.¹²⁴ This building still exists and its configuration speaks clearly to the many changes and additions it has incurred over time.

A small group of wives of the WWI veterans in the late 1930's formed an auxiliary to the Royal Canadian Legion. Some of the members included Mrs. Lowery, Mrs. Watkin, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Phelps, and several others. At first, meetings took place in private homes for the purpose of sponsoring the Girl Guide organization. They also sent parcels to men overseas during WWII. Funds to do this were raised through bridge parties held first at the Scout Hall and then later at the existing Legion Hall. “Overseas Relief” clothing



was collected and sorted at the Legion Hall and shipped in mail bags donated by the local Post Office. After the war, a tea was held in the Legion Hall to welcome wives of the WWII service men. The original group of wives later handed the auxiliary over to the younger women who, in turn, applied for a charter which was granted in May 1947. Mrs. Lowery, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Andrews, and Mrs. Phelps, continued as members, and additional members at that time included Mrs. H. Alger, Mrs. A. Wilkes, Mrs. W. Heyland, Mrs. Hetherington, Mrs. Calderwood, Mrs. D. St. Amond, Mrs. L. Archibald Jr., Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. A. Maloney, Mrs. F. Willock, Mrs. L. Lake, and Mrs. K. Hall. Over the years the women's auxiliary helped considerably with donations of money to the men's Legion Branch from bingos, catering, raffles, teas, bake sales, dances, and the ladies annual "Little Brown Jug" bonspiel.¹²⁴



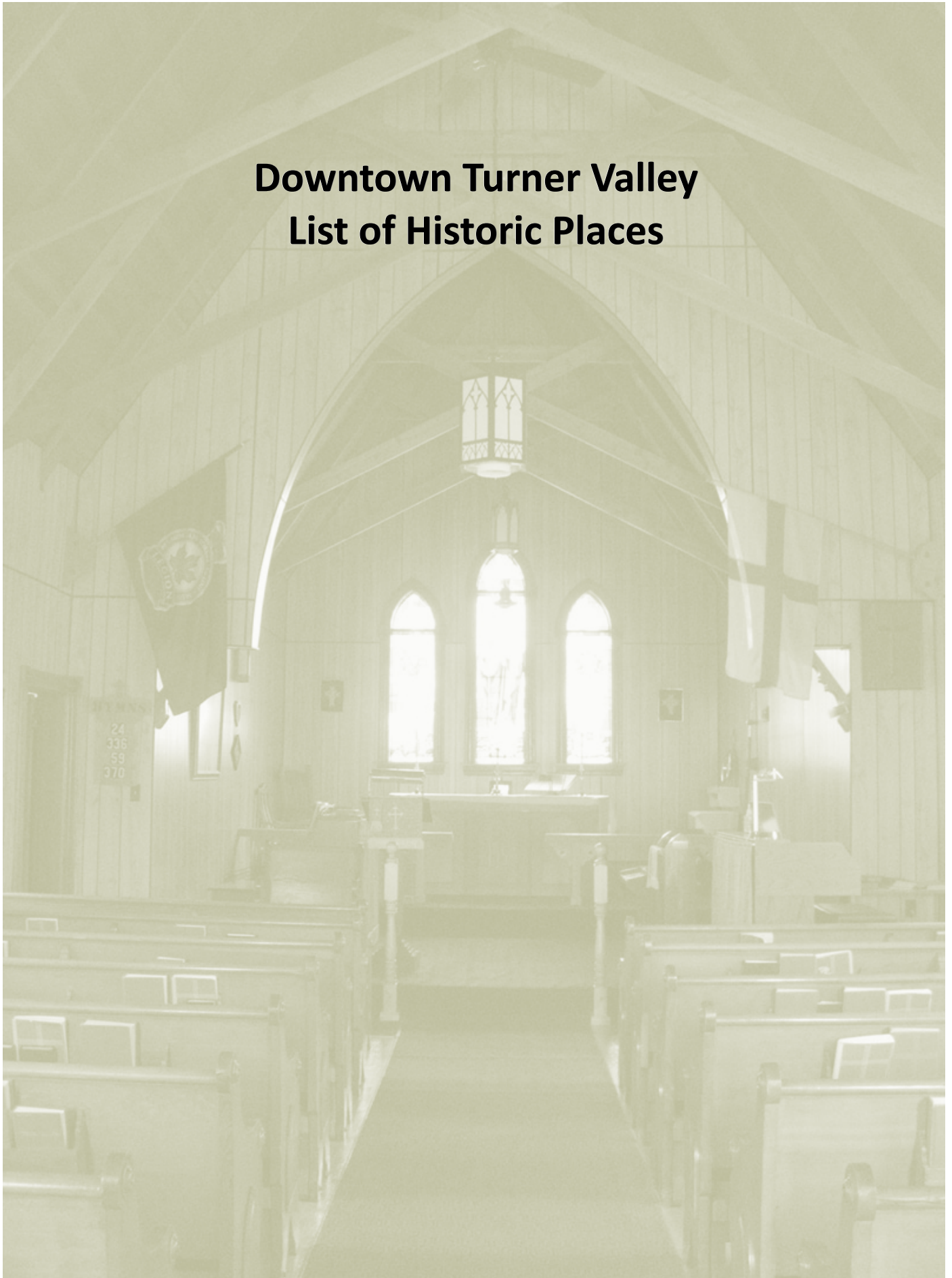
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- ⁷⁰ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 96-97, 741
- ⁷¹ *ibid.*, p. 511-513
- ⁷² *ibid.*, p. 97
- ⁷³ *ibid.*, p. 435
- ⁷⁴ *ibid.*, p. 97
- ⁷⁵ *ibid.*, p. 613
- ⁷⁶ *ibid.*, p. 274
- ⁷⁷ *ibid.*, p. 97
- ⁷⁸ *ibid.*
- ⁷⁹ *ibid.*
- ⁸⁰ *ibid.*, p. 105
- ⁸¹ *ibid.*, p. 103, 104



- ⁸² David Finch, "Hell's Half Acre: Early Days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch", 2005, p. 171-72
- ⁸³ *ibid.*, p. 172
- ⁸⁴ *ibid.*, p. 111
- ⁸⁵ *ibid.*, p. 143-144
- ⁸⁶ *ibid.*, p. 186
- ⁸⁷ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 133-34, 135 - 136
- ⁸⁸ *ibid.*, p. 162
- ⁸⁹ David Finch, "Hell's Half Acre: Early Days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch", 2005, p. 186
- ⁹⁰ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 165-66
- ⁹¹ *ibid.*, p. 165-66
- ⁹² David Finch, "Hell's Half Acre: Early Days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch", 2005, p. 184-85
- ⁹³ *ibid.*, p. 54-55
- ⁹⁴ *ibid.*, p. 147
- ⁹⁵ *ibid.*
- ⁹⁶ *ibid.*, p. 147-148
- ⁹⁷ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 103
- ⁹⁸ *ibid.*
- ⁹⁹ *ibid.*, p. 741
- ¹⁰⁰ *ibid.*, p. 104
- ¹⁰¹ David Finch, "Hell's Half Acre: Early Days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch", 2005, p. 150-51, p. 663
- ¹⁰² Donald G. Wetherell and Irene R.A. Kmet, "Town Life: Main Street and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880-1947", 1995, p. 121.
- ¹⁰³ David Finch, "Hell's Half Acre: Early Days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch", 2005, p. 172-73
- ¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*, 173
- ¹⁰⁵ *ibid.*
- ¹⁰⁶ *ibid.*, p. 129
- ¹⁰⁷ *ibid.*, p. 174
- ¹⁰⁸ *ibid.*, p. 175
- ¹⁰⁹ *ibid.*, p. 175-76
- ¹¹⁰ *ibid.*, p. 176
- ¹¹¹ *ibid.*, p. 176-78
- ¹¹² *ibid.*, p. 178-79
- ¹¹³ *ibid.*
- ¹¹⁴ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 95
- ¹¹⁵ *ibid.*, p. 95 - 96
- ¹¹⁶ David Finch, "Hell's Half Acre: Early Days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch", 2005, p. 183-84
- ¹¹⁷ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 96
- ¹¹⁸ David Finch, "Hell's Half Acre: Early Days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch", 2005, p. 195
- ¹¹⁹ *ibid.*, p. 198
- ¹²⁰ *ibid.*, p. 199
- ¹²¹ *ibid.*, p. 200-201
- ¹²² Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 197-98
- ¹²³ *ibid.*, p. 260 – 262
- ¹²⁴ *ibid.*, p. 263



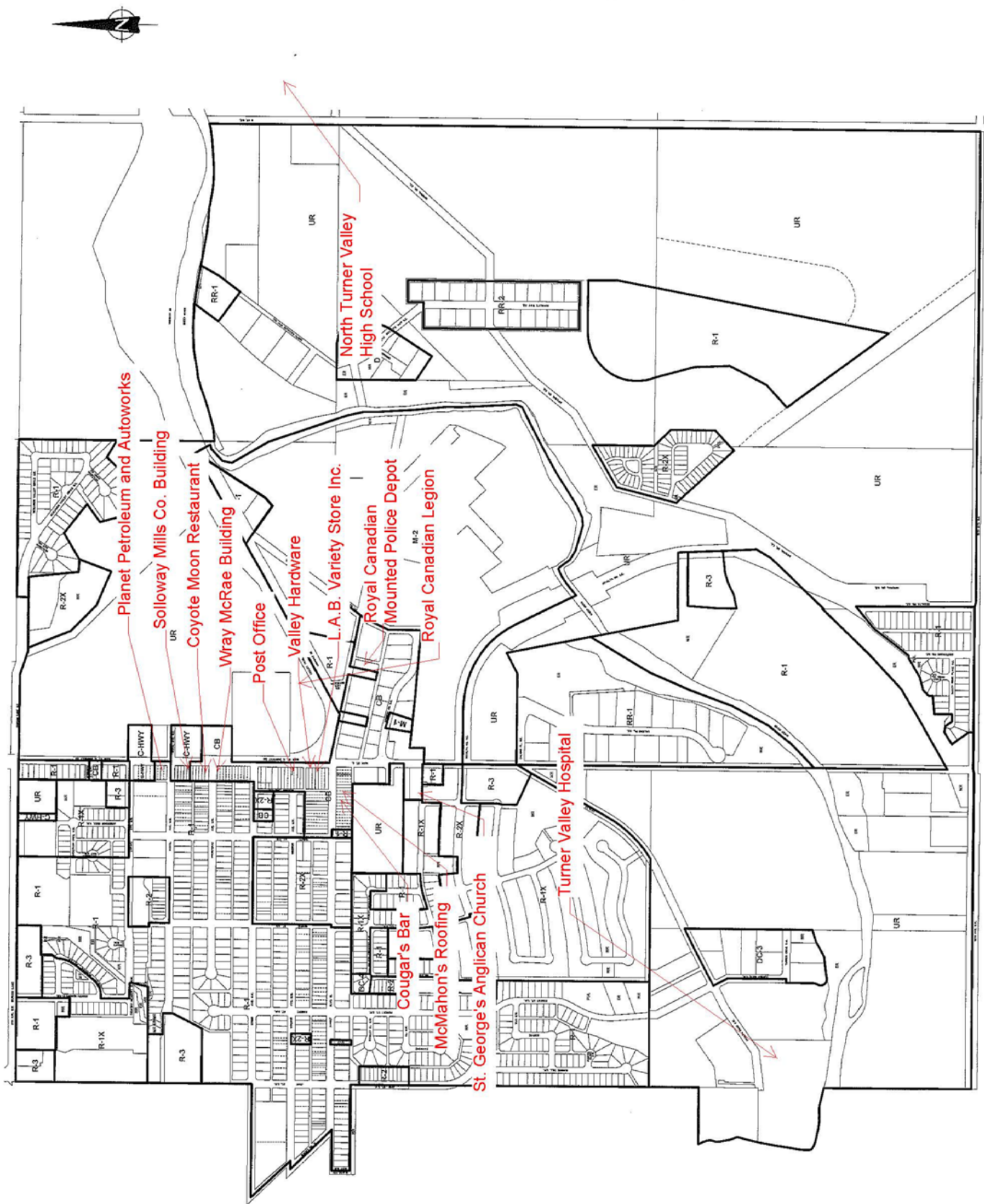
Downtown Turner Valley List of Historic Places



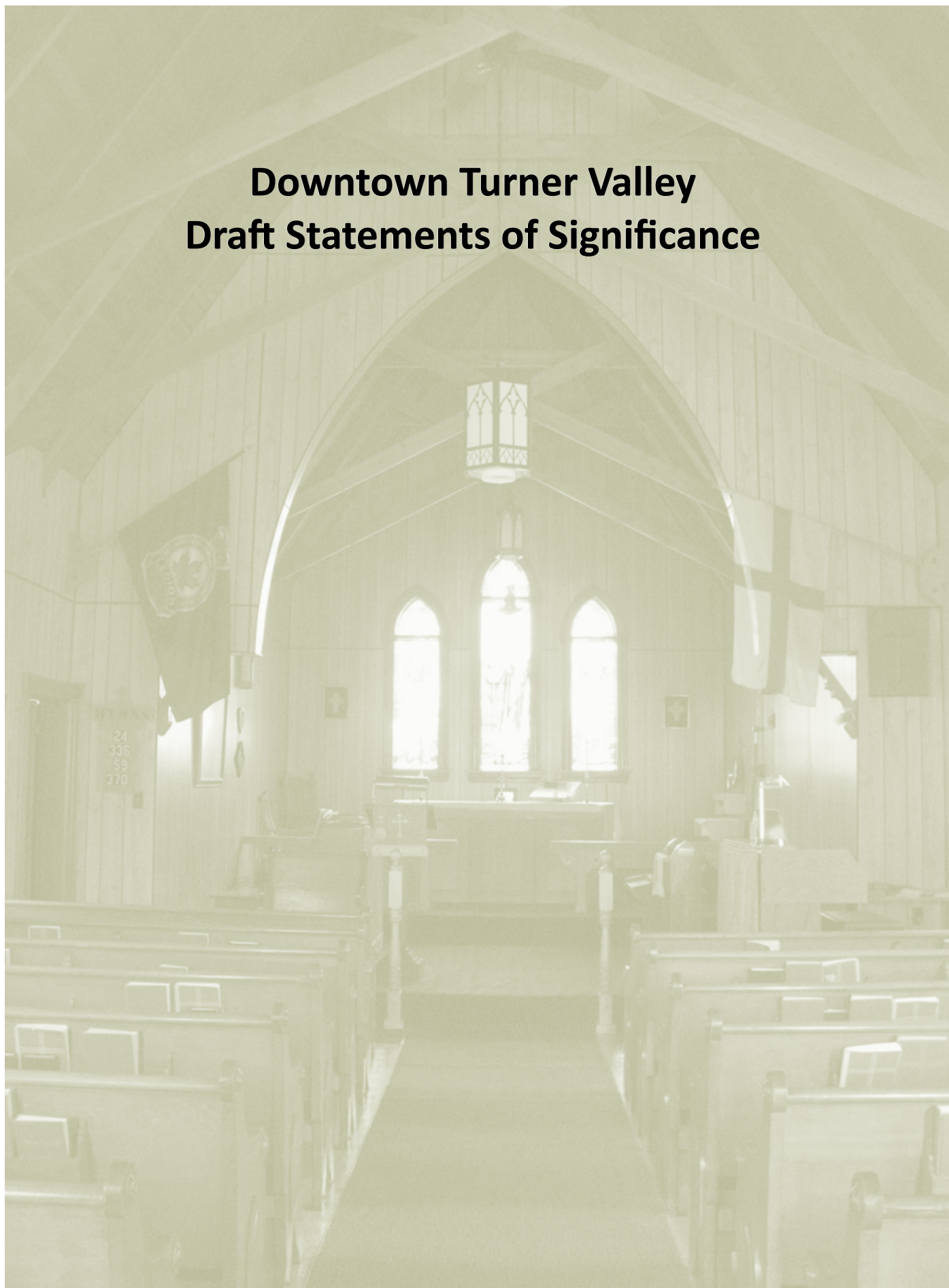
Sites Included in Inventory	Municipal Address	Year Built	Map Page	Page
North Turner Valley High School	820 Imperial Drive SE	1933	34	37
Planet Petroleum and Autoworks	302 Main Street NW	c 1949	34	39
Post Office	132 Main Street NW	1955	34	41
Royal Canadian Legion	121 Sunset Boulevard SE	1935	34	43
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Depot	201 Sunset Boulevard SE	c 1924	34	45
St. Georges Anglican Church	208 Main Street SW	1948	34	47
The Solloway Mills Company Building	220 Main Street NW	1929	34	49
Turner Valley Hospital	1205 Okalta Road SW	c 1930	34	51
Wray McRae Building	146 Main Street NW	c 1937	34	53

Sites Not Eligible for Inventory or Municipal Designation	Municipal Address	Year Built	Map Page	Page
Cougar's Bar	117 Sunset Boulevard SW	1929	34	85
Coyote Moon	202 Main Street NW	c 1945	34	89
L.A.B. Variety Store Ltd.	108 Main Street NW	c 1926	34	93
McMahon's Roofing	113 Sunset Boulevard SW	c 1929	34	97
Valley Hardware	112 Main Street NW	c 1932	34	101





Downtown Turner Valley Draft Statements of Significance



North Turner Valley High School

820 Imperial Drive SE



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1933, two-storey, stucco-finished, building situated on the grounds of the Turner Valley Golf Course, mid-way between Turner Valley and Black Diamond. The structure is set on a 3 foot high foundation, and crowned with a crenellated stepped parapet that curves over the original main entrance flanked by a slight mimic of battlement-like pilasters. Large fenestration opening mark the original classroom spaces, and what was once the school corridor still terminates with an angled bay-like treatment with fenestration opening on each face. The structure's interior somewhat maintains the original interior classroom and administrative office spatial configuration within the renovated interior. Additional wings reminiscent of the original structure have been added to accommodate its new function as a Golf Club House.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the North Turner Valley High School lies in its association with the themes of urban development and with the institution of education; its style, type and method of construction; and its landmark value as a centre for education.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development spurred on by the second oil and gas boom that occurred in Turner Valley in 1924 when the Royalite Company brought in the "Royalite No. 4" well. The settlement of Turner Valley continued to grow and on February 25, 1930, Turner Valley incorporated as a Village.¹ The rapid growth sparked demand for a new and larger high school to serve the area.

The building is also significant for its association with the theme of education. In 1932, a commercial high school program was established in Turner Valley that also included a night school program. During the fall of 1932, the High School opened in Scott's Apartments. The North Turner Valley High School opened its doors in 1933.²

In the mid 1930's, it was decided that, to save money, a single high school would be built to serve both Turner Valley and Black Diamond. There was much debate as to which community should accommodate the school to be constructed. While most of the students would be from Turner Valley, there was no adequate water supply. Black Diamond, on the other hand, had a plentiful supply of good water. The Chief School Inspector, Mr. Gorman, settled the dispute by locating the school halfway between the two communities. The school included classrooms, office, science room, home economics room, showers and indoor toilets. The school was set against a backdrop of the Rockies and landscaped with lawns, shrubs, and flowers.³



School Inspector J.A. MacGregor noted in his 1935 report that the district, “affords more diversification in education than is obtainable at any other point of the Province, outside the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. During that same year new services, such as Home Economics and Manual Arts, with a modern laboratory for the former and a work shop and equipped for both wood and metal work for the latter, were provided. Fully qualified instructors provided instruction not only to the High School pupils, but also to the boys and girls in grades twelve and thirteen throughout the district.”⁴

The building also has significance for its architectural design and method of construction. The building features a stepped crenellated parapet; and a curved parapet detail over main entrance that is flanked by crenellated pilasters. It has massive scale and form unlike other buildings in the community.

The building is also significant for its landmark value as a centre for education in the community.

Character-Defining Elements

Exterior:

- Original location halfway between Turner Valley and Black Diamond on the grounds of the Turner Valley Golf Course
- Form, massing, scale, and interrelationship of spaces
- Stepped parapet
- Curved parapet detail over main entrance flanked by crenellated pilasters
- Raised (gateway-shaped) panel detail around original main entry
- Raised band following line of stepped, curved, and crenellated parapet
- Original wood basement windows in foundation
- Stucco exterior
- Two raised stucco panels on each of west and east sidewalls
- West side bay window
- Height of foundation (5' - 6") above ground level
- Metal roof access ladder on west side
- Stepped, curved parapet detail over all entries
- Original openings and locations of the large classroom windows

Interior:

- Metal railing on interior entry stair
- Location and configuration of interior stairs on either side of original entry leading to basement
- A sense of the original interior spatial configuration somewhat retained within the renovated interior

Sources:

¹ Turner Valley Historical Society, “Turner Valley District Driving Tour”, 1993

² Sheep River Historical Society, “In The Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields”, 1979, p. 143

³ *ibid.*, p. 154

⁴ *ibid.*, p. 143



Planet Petroleum and Autoworks

302 Main Street NW



Description of Heritage Place

The Planet Petroleum and Autoworks is a mid-twentieth century, flat-roofed, concrete block structure situated on Main Street North on the main transportation corridor through Turner Valley. The structure contains the original “gas shack” constructed in circa 1949, and has undergone a series of concrete block additions that speak to the ever-growing need for automotive service within the community. The lower façade contains protruding, curved concrete block pilasters that defines the bay and entrances.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Planet Petroleum and Autoworks building lies in its association with the theme of transportation, urban development, and its landmark value within the community as one of the first gas shacks selling gasoline for automobiles.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of transportation. The history of the resource stems from the second oil and gas boom that occurred in Turner Valley in 1924 when the Royalite Company succeeded the original Calgary consortium brought in by the “Royalite No.4” well. During this time the entire country was dealing with an intense post-war recession, thus the second boom arrived much slower than the first. Additionally, operators questioned the productive capacity of the field as it showed limited production results. Aside from these concerns the settlement of Turner Valley continued to grow and on February 25, 1930, Turner Valley incorporated as a Village.¹ Buses were a means of transport for the oilfield workers to and from the rigs. Cars were purchased to transport workers and, due to the conditions of the roads, vehicles required frequent maintenance at such service facilities as Planet Petroleum and Autoworks, that was originally battery-charging business and a gas shack.² Many companies operated with a fleet of trucks to haul supplies. By the early 1950’s, the number of men, or “roughnecks” as they were called, that could afford a car or truck increased dramatically. This placed considerable pressure to improve road conditions, thus more main roads were either graveled or paved for standard transportation and for easier transportation of crews to various sites,³ and thus an increased service for automotive service and gasoline provisions developed.

The building is also significant for its association with urban development. It represents the one-sided street pattern of urban development that dictated where the resource was to be located. In the early years, companies held leases for their employees to build, but did not have any available land for merchants to build. Although the signs posted by the companies



were clear in stating that merchants were not welcome, the tenacity of such future business owners won as they gained control of a one-sided street that stretched a couple of miles long facing the company fence line. It was then called the “Main Drag”.⁴ During the period of 1924–29, the only businesses in the early years of the first boom since 1914 were a general store and a post office. From the north end of main street their existed the Royal Lumber Yard and Mrs. McDonald’s hair dressing parlor a few doors further south. Two blocks further was Sandy Mitchell’s Service Station, which became Ollie Olson’s “The Double O” owned by Bob Love and Rudi Sorge, which now operates as Planet Petroleum and Autoworks.⁵

The building is also significant for retaining its landmark value. Originally built in the 1920’s, it was a small building operating as a battery-charging business and later sold miscellaneous auto parts and appliances. It burned down in circa 1949 and was rebuilt as a gas shack owned by Ollie Olson who sold gasoline for vehicles. The name “Double O” came from the name Ollie Olson, and the sign continues to be displayed on the centre portion where the original shack still exists, and remains a landmark to this day.⁶ Ollie Olson worked at the Turner Valley Gas Plant and bought the business when he retired from the Turner Valley Gas Plant. He ran the business for one year before passing away. The building sat idle until Mr. Olson’s widow rented the building to Bob Love for seven years, who then sold it to Walter Spohr in 1961 and then sold it to Rudy Sorge Senior in 1962. Rudy Sorge operated the building as a gas station with a repair business and enlarged the building in 1965 with a series of additions leading into the 1990’s. The family business is now owned by Rudy Sorge Junior. The gas bar no longer exists and the building is now a full service auto repair and parts business.⁷

Character-Defining Elements

- Location on corner of Main Street and Frontenac Avenue
- Concrete block pilasters with rounded corners
- Scale, massing, and form
- Concrete continuous lintel
- Moulded wood-frame windows with slip sill
- Side concrete block pilasters
- Height of ceiling in initial bay repair area
- "Double O Service" sign located on original centre bay
- The sequence of additions over time

Sources:

¹ Turner Valley Historical Society, “Turner Valley District Driving Tour”, 1993

² Sandy Gow, “Roughnecks, Rock Bits and Rigs: The Evolution of Oil Well Drilling Technology in Alberta, 1883 – 1970”, 2005, p. 74

³ *ibid.*

⁴ Sheep River Historical Society, “In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields”, 1979, p. 105

⁵ *ibid.*, p. 103-104

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 105

⁷ Turner Valley Open House, July - August 2010



Turner Valley Post Office

132 Main Street NW



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1955, single-storey, flat-roofed, stucco-finished, building located on the west side of one of the central blocks on Main Street. The building has interesting modern lines and character expressed by a play in horizontal and vertical planes, a recessed front façade entry, and a slightly recessed façade section containing two fixed window sashes with a four-over-two window light pattern. The interior contains original woodwork detailing, doors, and wall paneling in public mail retrieval area.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Turner Valley Post Office building lies in its association with the theme of urban development and community life; its association with the institution of postal services; the design style of the building; and the landmark value as a central post office for the community.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and community life. The first Post Office in Turner Valley was in Tom Fowler's store starting in 1926. Fowler's Store was one of the first businesses in what would become Turner Valley and often the first stop for new arrivals in the region. The establishment of a post office in a community was very important as it formalized the name of the community, its definitive border, became a social meeting place, and was typically located in the centre of a community. Fowler later became the village's first Mayor.¹ The Post Office was later moved to the front of Lowery's Hardware during William Lowery's term as Postmaster from 1943 until his death in 1954.² The current post office building was constructed in 1954-55, and is representative of the increasing need for postal services as the community continued to grow. The postmistress at the time was Irene Mason who retired in 1968. William Rod Cameron was then postmaster until he was promoted in 1977. Isobel (Bell) Lariviere was acting postmistress until later that year when Allan Armstrong was given the position.³

The building is also significant for its association with the institution of postal services. Postal service in the Turner Valley area began in 1895 at a cabin owned by Harry Denning Senior and named the Lineham Post Office, after John Lineham, the first Member of Parliament in the area. Harry Bescoby made the trip twice a week to pick up mail in Okotoks and delivered it to the Lineham Post Office.⁴

The building is also significant for its characteristic modern design typical of smaller rural post offices of this period in Alberta. During the 1950's and 1960's, modern federal postal buildings were erected in hundreds of small towns and cities as the



number of postal employees increased parallel with the increase in postal service. In the 1950's the federal government adopted a different architectural style that moved away from the more traditional gothic detailing to a more modern approach similar to the International style that integrated simple cubic volumes, and the interplay of horizontal and vertical planes. Overall, the simple style was to represent a clean and efficient image of the federal bureaucratic system. The one-storey stucco finished building retains a strong presence on Main Street with detailing with modern detailing of the recessed front façade, horizontally aligned window openings, and the interplay of strong horizontal and vertical planes.

Character-Defining Elements

Exterior:

- Scale, massing, and form
- Original stucco exterior finish
- Original central Main Street location
- Abutment to public sidewalk
- The linear character with the slightly recessed front façade pattern of horizontal and vertical planes of the structure
- Original four-over-two, fixed, wood-frame windows with lug sills on front façade
- Recessed entry way with horizontal division of sidelights and transparent transom over entry door
- Flat roof with horizontal flat roof extension over entry
- Original storms with vertical metal bars between windows with slip sills on north side
- Original three-panel exterior door on north side
- South side window same as north
- One-over-one, single-hung, wood window with wood trim and lug sill on rear
- Rear one-by-one, fixed wood window with lug sill with bars on window

Interior:

- Interior side door with window and metal bars over glass
- Interior wood paneling with all wood window frames
- Original small wood counter
- Original wood door separating the mail box lobby and post office

Sources:

¹ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 103

² *ibid.*, p. 104

³ *ibid.*, p. 103

⁴ *ibid.*, p. 201



Royal Canadian Legion

121 Sunset Boulevard SE



Description of Heritage Place

The Royal Canadian Legion is an early 1930's, one-and-a-half storey, stucco-finished, building located on Sunset Boulevard SE. It has a series of medium-gabled roofs and a collection of massing that contains the original building moved to the site in 1932, The building underwent several additions between 1947 and 1973 that are clearly evident in the juxtaposition of the various forms and massing that combine into the overall footprint pattern.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Turner Valley Legion building lies in its association with the theme of military; its association with the institution of the Royal Canadian Legion; its method of construction; and its landmark value within the community as an important facility for community events.

The history of the resource as the Royal Canadian Legion building stems from the early 1930's. Prior to the formation of the branch there was a "Red Chevron Club" of veterans who had gone overseas in 1914. Other veterans were members of the Great War Veterans Association. The Charter for the Royal Canadian Legion Turner Valley Branch No. 78 is dated January 29, 1929, and is signed by Canadian Army General Sir Arthur William Currie. By 1931, the membership had grown from 19 members to 50 in total. After incorporation the new Branch continued to meet in private homes until an expanding membership requested space in the local Elks Hall that same year.¹ In 1932, the Elks Club was disbanded and the Branch bought and moved the Elk's building to a piece of land obtained from the Imperial Oil Company.² The building itself was initially an old school which stood near the Royalites Offices and was used by the Elks and as a dance hall, movie theatre, and Sunday School.³ The move and remodeling effort was completed in 1935 through voluntary labour and member donations.⁴

In the late 1930's, a small group of wives of the WWI Veterans formed an auxiliary to the Legion for the purpose sponsoring organizations and raising funds and clothing for overseas relief.⁵ At the outbreak of World War II, Branch No. 78 became the home of two local militia units that resulted in the Calgary Highlanders and an Engineers contingent. The hall was used as their home base and drill hall. A civil defense detachment was also formed. When the new veterans returned from overseas in 1945, they were given a debt free building and a \$1,000 savings bond. An addition to the hall was made in 1947, and the canteen also opened. More extensive renovations were made in 1973, after which membership expanded to over 200 veterans.⁶



The building is also significant for its method of construction. The 1947 and 1973 additions to the original building are evident, and can be clearly read in the overall massing of the structure. This interconnection of spaces and mass has produced a building that clearly speaks of the need to accommodate a growing Legion membership, as well as an increasing need to provide space for the growing needs of the community in general.

The building also carries significance for retaining its landmark value as a facility that was central to many community activities. The Branch no. 78 has been of service to the Oilfield's community in several ways. In 1936, Cmde. W. Lowery was instrumental in the branch becoming the sponsoring organization for the Boy Scouts and Cubs. The Branch became the sponsoring organization for the Army Cadet Corps in 1965, and also supported high school athletics, academic awards, and make annual donations to the Salvation Army and the Turner Valley Hospital.⁷ Beginning in 1944, the Legion Hall was used on Saturday nights by a group wanting to entertain teenagers. It was referred to by various names such as Teentown, Val Teen and Canteen. The Royalite Oil Company supplied a bus that picked up teens in Longview, Royalites, and Black Diamond. They used Bill Mitchel's record collection as well as their own records. The teenagers were then driven home at midnight. The club also held sleigh rides, skating parties, and square dance contests. Cliff Moore and Len White's orchestra played for special occasions.⁸

Character-Defining Elements

- Original location east of Main Street facing Highway 22
- Mass, form, and scale
- Interrelationship of additions over time
- Location of the building, setback from Sunset Boulevard, and adjacent a large parking lot that separates the structure from the former RCMP building
- Exterior stucco finish
- Original wood sliding windows with a moulded a wood frame in foundation
- Shape and scale of original chimney on exterior of south wall
- Exterior brick chimney on south west side
- Wood ventilation grills in upper gables
- Interplay of gabled roofs
- Cenotaph located on north side of building adjacent to Sunset Boulevard

Sources:

¹ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 260

² *ibid.*

³ *ibid.*, p. 180

⁴ *ibid.*, p. 260

⁵ *ibid.*, p. 263

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 262

⁷ *ibid.*

⁸ *ibid.*, p. 192



Royal Canadian Mounted Police Depot

201 Sunset Boulevard SE



Description of Heritage Place

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Depot is a mid-1920's, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame structure with a hipped roof, original single-hung wood windows, wood trim and original interior oak and pine wood floors throughout. Southeast of the main commercial center, the building was moved to this site from the Regal Royalites oil well south of Turner Valley in 1937, and stands on the southeast corner of the Town of Turner Valley on a treed lot with an elevated expansive view of the valley to the north, and immediately adjacent to the Royal Canadian Legion parking lot to the west.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) building lies in its association with the theme of law enforcement and urban development; its association with the institutions of Regal Royalites and the RCMP; its craftsman architecture; and its landmark value within the municipality as a centre of law enforcement in a community.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of law enforcement and its association with the RCMP. The history of the resource stems from the arrival of the North West Mounted Police in the west in 1873. The RCMP patrolled various points reaching to the east side of the Rocky Mountains. It did not take long for their presence to arrive in the Turner Valley region after the establishment of Fort Calgary in 1874. The first detachment opened at Millarville in 1889. The second detachment opened in 1894 at the Rio Alto (OH) Ranch west of Longview. In 1917, all policing was placed in the hands of the Alberta Provincial Police Force. Not until 1932 did the mounted police, now officially known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, take over provincial policing, after which the first detachment opened in Turner Valley in a house across the street to the north of this location. However, the detachment closed during 1932 to 1937, and then reopened in this building in 1937 until 1954.¹ The post, or detachment as it is known, currently functions as a residence with all its original character-defining elements.

The building is also significant for its association with the Regal Royalites oil company. This building was formerly owned by Imperial Oil and then by Regal Royalites at a well site south of Turner Valley. It was moved to Turner Valley and, in 1937, and became the RCMP detachment building with cell in the basement and office and living quarters upstairs.²

The building also carries significance for its association with craftsman architecture. The RCMP depot is a one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame structure with a hipped roof, original single-hung wood windows, wood trim and original interior oak and pine wood floors throughout. The interior spatial configuration and size of rooms, the design elements, wood detailing, single-



hung wood windows, exposed rafters, clapboard siding, as well as the interior five-paneled doors, light fixtures, deep baseboards, door hardware, and supply air grilles, are all typical of craftsman style architecture built during the early 1900's in the province. This structure has retained many of the features that add immensely to the value of this resource.

The building is also significant for retaining its landmark value. The building stands southeast of the main commercial center on the southern entrance to the community on a treed lot with an elevated expansive view of the valley to the north, and immediately adjacent to the Royal Canadian Legion parking lot to the west. It was here that both law enforcement and court were held for a turbulent period of Turner Valley's development. The RCMP continues to have a detachment located in Turner Valley.

Character-Defining Elements

Exterior:

- Location southeast of Main Street facing Highway 22
- Elevated expansive view to the north
- Mass, form, and scale
- Hipped roof with brick chimney
- All original wood storm windows
- Exposed rafters under eaves
- Moulded trim on heads and sides of windows and doors, with slip sills on windows.
- Fixed porch canopy over front entry door
- Side entry to basement RCMP office and cells
- Clapboard under newer vinyl siding
- Remains of garden used during RCMP period

Interior:

- Three inch pine plank floor in kitchen, and a 1-½ inch oak plank floor in living room
- Interior layout and finishes of rooms on main floors
- Wood windows and frames
- Single-hung wood windows
- Five-panel shaped interior doors
- Half-door in kitchen
- Ceiling light fixtures
- Eight-inch base boards
- All door hardware
- Air supply grills in basement ceiling

Sources:

¹ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 197-98

² Turner Valley Oilfield Society website, "<http://hellshalfacres.com>"



St. George's Anglican Church

208 Main Street SW



Description of Heritage Place

The St. George's Anglican Church is a 1948, wood-frame, stucco-clad structure located on Main Street South just south of the commercial district. The church carries a high-pitched gable roof with return eaves, and pointed arch stained glass windows. It contains much of its original interior material, scissor truss system, and a pointed arch framing the sanctuary.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the St. George's Anglican Church lies in its association with the theme of spiritual life; its design and method of construction; its association with the institution of the Anglican Church; and its landmark status within the community.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life. The history of the resource stems from 1908, when the building was constructed at Gladys Ridge, approximately 19-kilometres east of Okotoks, by members of the Anglican congregation. The charter was given in March 1907, with the church to be named St. Aldon's. However, the name was changed to St. Andrews in August 1907.

The building is significant for its design and method of construction. Deacon Henry N. Pickle, formerly an architect, drew up the plans for the building and fashioned the first altar, chancel rails, prayer desk, and other furnishings. The carpenters were Absalom Merrisson, son Bill, and brother-in-law Mr. Warcup.¹ The building is a simple structure with an exposed light timber scissor truss system that speaks to the simple means of construction during the early 1900's. At the same time, the interior is rich in architectural detail that speaks to the congregation's affirmation to the church and their religious beliefs.

The building is also significant for its association with the institution of the Anglican Church. With declining membership it was decided to add Blackie to the parish, at which time the church was moved there in 1923² (1924 in Gladys history book), and then to Turner Valley in 1948.³ Anglican Services in Turner Valley began in the high school in 1937. In the late 1940's, the church at Blackie became available if the Turner Valley congregation paid for the moving costs. The Royalite Oil Company donated land for the church just south of the commercial district. With low power and telephone lines along the route from Blackie to Turner Valley, the roof had to be removed to accommodate the move. The interior lath and plaster walls suffered minor damage and were easily repaired.



Over the years, changes to the building included stuccoing the exterior, and replacing the interior lath and plaster walls with insulation and paneling. In 1992, the small vestry was removed and replaced with a larger one that included a heating system. Linoleum was put on the flooring and the roof was insulated.⁴

The building is also significant for retaining its landmark value placed on a slight rise overlooking Main Street on the south side of Turner Valley. The church continues to be a focus for the Anglican community for weddings, funerals, church services and meetings in the adjacent church hall.

Character-Defining Elements

Exterior:

- Original location on Main Street
- Mass, form, and scale
- Placement on a large open grassed site facing west
- Pointed arched windows
- Enclosed front porch with steep-pitched gable roof
- Returned eaves with a wide fascia and wood soffit
- Pointed arched head over door with blind transom
- Pointed arched windows on south and north sides of sanctuary with lug sill
- Stucco exterior
- Simple wood cross at peak of verge on west side
- Intricate stained glass with religious images on east side
- Wood doors with inscribed markings
- Pointed termination of verge fascia with plain verge soffit
- Bell tower and bell located near northeast corner

Interior:

- Vertical wood wall-paneling within porch with exposed rafters
- Interior porch two panel-shaped doors with original hardware, moulded side frames, and a cornice head
- Cornice moulding over interior porch entry and side moulded frames
- Ten-inch moulded baseboard
- Pointed arched windows with moulded frame, deep window well with lug sills and moulded apron
- Casement windows
- Original wood pews, lectern, font, and prayer desk
- Exposed scissor truss roof structure
- Central nave and pointed arch framing raised altar
- Four-panel wood door with original hardware
- Wood-paneled vestments closet with original hardware
- Wood brackets on either side of altar
- Altar cross in memory of Major General Lord Roberts
- Plaque on north wall in memory of Hestor Roberts
- Wooden plaque above organ platform on east wall honoring those who gave time and labour to establish the parish

Sources:

¹ Dinton Women's Institute, "Gladys and Dinton through the Years: A History of the Gladys and Dinton Districts and the Biographies of the Men and Women Who Pioneered the Area", 1965, p. 49-50

² Fencelines and Furrows History Book Society, "Fencelines and Furrows", 1971, p. 119

³ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 134

⁴ Palma Hemming, "St. George's History", no date



The Solloway Mills Co. Building

220 Main Street NW



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a simple, 1929, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building situated on the west side of the main commercial street in Turner Valley. The structure has a medium-gabled roof, original pressed-metal siding on the sides and rear, and retains original door and window openings under wood siding on front façade. The original “Shop Rite-Store” sign and gooseneck light still exists in the upper front gable.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Solloway Mills Company building lies in its association with the themes of urban development, business and industry; its association with Isaac Solloway; and its simplicity in design.

Built in 1929 by the Solloway Mills Co., a stock brokerage and investment business,¹ the building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development. The history of the resource stems from the second oil and gas boom that occurred in Turner Valley in 1924. At that time, the community established a one-sided street pattern of urban development. In the early years, companies held leases for their employees to build but did not have any available land for merchants to construct for their businesses. Although the signs posted by the companies were clear in stating that merchants were not welcome, the tenacity of such future business owners won as they gained control of a one-sided street that stretched a couple of miles long facing the company fence line. It was then called the “Main Drag”.² The Solloway Mills Company building is located on this one-sided street.

The building is also significant for its association with the theme of businesses and industry, and also with Isaac Solloway. A principal in what would become the largest brokerage company in Canada, Isaac William Cannon Solloway began his career through prospecting and mining in northern Ontario in the years leading up to World War I. Following a period in the army, his enduring interest in mining development led him into the brokerage business with partner Harvey Mills in 1926. Solloway Mills and Company began officially in Toronto, Ontario, with a starting capital of \$17,000. Diligence and commitment led Solloway to prosper with his partner, and within a few years the brokerage had over 70,000 customers and 35 offices in Canada in addition to one in Newfoundland, three in the United States and one in England. Solloway first came to Alberta in 1927 to investigate investment possibilities with companies drilling for oil in Turner Valley, roughly 55 kilometres from Calgary and, shortly after, the Calgary office of Solloway, Mills and Company employed 115 people.³

Through the years the Solloway Mills Co. building changed hands frequently, like many other businesses and residences in this era of boom and bust and transient occupations. In late 1930, the building was converted into a grocery store and living quarters by Ron Freeman. Three years later, Tom Hayhurst bought the building for a butcher shop. The floors were raw, oiled wood. A pot-bellied black stove in the middle was always on in fall and winter – a gathering place for older men to sit around. The meat section had an old fashioned chopping block which was used every day.⁴ It operated as a butcher shop until 1935, when A. Chester Simpson became the new owner. In 1948 Simpson sold it to another Thomas Hayhurst (Mr. and Mrs. Tom & Evelyn Hayhurst), Tom's nephew. In 1992, the Pro Building Center purchased the building, blocked the front windows and door, and adapted the inside for use as storage. Until then, shelves had lined the walls and displays were set up down the middle of the interior.

The building also contains significance for its simplicity in structure. The structure speaks to the minimalist methods of materials and construction to contain a viable and shared function. Built in 1929, and located on Main Street, the store was originally divided down the center. The Solloway Mills Co. operated in the south half of the building and the north half was used as Campbell's Clothing Shop operated by Colin Campbell and Percy Willis.⁵ The building was one of few to survive the 1931 fire that destroyed most of the buildings on Main Street.

Character-Defining Elements

- Location on main street and proximity to adjacent businesses
- Footprint, mass, and scale
- Abutment to the public sidewalk
- Medium-gable roof with exposed rafters along eaves, and wood fascia on eaves and verges
- Pressed-metal siding on either side and rear
- Original window openings with moulded wood frames and wood slip sills
- Original concrete step and entry, as well as exposed door sill
- "Shop Rite-Store" sign and original gooseneck light on front gable
- Hollow concrete block chimney on north side
- Original window openings on north side with slip sills and plain wood trim also on rear
- Two original door openings on rear
- Original entry door and display windows under temporary slip cover

Sources:

¹ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares, History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 107

² Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares, History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 105

³ www.albertasource.ca/lawcases/criminal/doublejeopardy/people_solloway.htm

⁴ Turner Valley Open House, July - August 2010

⁵ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares, History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 736



Turner Valley Hospital

1205 Okalta Road SW



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame structure located on the southeast of the community along the Sheep River. The structure contains the original circa 1930, renovated cook house with several wings constructed in the mid-1940's and in 1961. It is a one-and-a-half storey, medium-gabled building, finished with cementitious siding and stucco, containing original door and window openings, and retaining its original interior space configuration and materials.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Turner Valley Hospital lies in its association with the theme of health and the provision of medical services; its association to the innovative reuse of an existing structure to operate as a healthcare facility; and as a community landmark as the community's hospital.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of health and the provision of medical services. The history of the resource dates from when the demand for a hospital outstripped the medical service provided by the oil companies, and in private homes. For many years, the Royalite Oil Company maintained a doctor and a first aid station adjacent to the gas plant in Turner Valley.¹ The first hospital in Turner Valley was operated in 1928, at the home of nurse Rose Ellen LaRosee on Frontenac Avenue.² In 1939, an abandoned Okalta Oil Co. cook house near the river was remodeled to become a hospital under the management of Mrs. Ray. In the fall of that same year, management was taken over by Miss Mabel McLeod and Mrs. Cora Burke. The rental arrangements were made with Bill Herron, then president of Okalta Oils, at \$30 per month, including water, light, and gas. With modest alterations, the building was converted to a twelve-bed hospital with a nursery, office, and case room that also served as an operating room. The basement contained a kitchen, laundry, and utility room. The late Dr. Harry Lander and Dr. Dave Lander served the hospital faithfully for many years and, with the two matrons, rendered a service long remembered. An ambulance, donated by the Alberta Petroleum Association for the oilfield and district was housed and maintained at the Okalta garage near the hospital, and gave service without fee. The hospital was financed from modest fees and services given by Mrs. Burke and Miss McLeod. No other financial assistance was requested. Collections from patients were nearly 100%, and maintenance was undertaken by Okalta Oils and other volunteers to ensure the institution was able to sustain itself.

The building is also significant for its innovative reuse as a healthcare facility. In circa 1942, the Chief Medical Officer of Imperial Oil visited the Turner Valley Hospital during his tour of inspection and was amazed that such an institution was



maintained privately and with volunteer help. On his recommendation, the Royalite Oil Company donated \$10,000 to renovate and upgrade the hospital. The Royalite Engineering Department assisted with architectural planning for a new wing and supervision for the actual building project. The southern extension was built at this time. A large root cellar was also built to store vegetables given for hospital use. Many necessary items such as oxygen equipment, sterilizers, wheel chairs and furniture were also given by thankful patients and parents to help furnish the new nursery, dining room and wards. A community dance and raffle also assisted with the purchase of new equipment. In 1952, when oilfield activity began to slow down due to people leaving for the Leduc oilfield and other places of recent discoveries, the Turner Valley Hospital became known as the Turner Valley Municipal Hospital. In 1961, the east extension and a staff residence was added, increasing the hospital to a 25-bed unit.³

The building is also significant for retaining its landmark value. Originally built as a cook house for the Okalta Oil Company, the community rallied together to renovate and enlarge the facility through fundraising events organized by volunteers—individuals who recognized the importance of meeting the increasing need for medical services in a community experiencing steady growth, and supported economically by an industry where injuries were common.

Character-Defining Elements

Exterior:

- Medium-gable roof with wood fascia
- Concrete chimney
- Pattern of windows
- Exposed rafters on east wing
- Configuration of the wings
- Stucco treatment on the north wing
- Cementitious shingle with curved edge
- Curved exterior wall transitioning to foundation
- Side exits on each wing
- Brick chimney on east wing
- Metal awnings over windows on west side of east wing
- Two-over-two, fixed, basement windows
- Metal lamp posts capped with light fixtures in parking lot and entry
- Proximity to Main Street
- Form, massing, scale, and configuration of the overall footprint.

Interior:

- Ribbed glass transom over entry
- Original radiators
- Five-riser stair in entry vestibule
- Original wood doors with upper glass panel
- Interior configuration of rooms
- Wood, single-hung, three-over-one windows with lug sills and aprons
- Wood chair rail in north wing corridor
- Wide width of doors into each room
- Treatment of north wing exit with wood door containing ribbed glass panels, ribbed glass transom and clear glass sidelights
- Seven-riser stair from west wing entry
- Wood, three-over-three, fixed windows
- Physical room layout of the basement containing the original kitchen, dining area
- Linoleum pattern with curved linoleum at intersection of base of wall with floor
- Size of rooms for different numbers of patients
- Call/night lights in ceiling
- Double-hung, one-over-one, wood windows in south wing

Sources:

¹ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares", 1979, p. 172

² *ibid.*

³ *ibid.*



Wray McRae Building

146 Main Street NW



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a late-1930's, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building located on Main Street North on the main transportation corridor through Turner Valley. This building is actually two separate structures moved to this location and bolted together through the middle. It contains the original front façade fenestration opening, raked entry, and a boomtown façade that has an interesting stepped angled parapet.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Wray-McCrea building is its association with the theme of politics and government, and the provision of municipal services. It is also significant in its connection to Percy Wray who managed Turner Valley and the Municipal District of Turner Valley during difficult economic times, and is significant for its method of construction in that it was built in two halves to be taken apart and moved as economic conditions dictated.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of politics and government. The history of the resource in Turner Valley stems from when the building was sold to the Municipal District of Turner Valley and moved to Turner Valley in 1944, at the same time that Percy Wray became the secretary for the M.D.¹

The building is also significant for its association with Percy Wray. Percy Wray and his wife Edythe came to Turner Valley in 1929. For five years he managed the McFarland Lumber yard and then starting writing insurance. When the second oil boom collapsed unemployment was at its peak and a very large percentage of residents found it necessary to accept relief or social welfare. As people were leaving the district, and unable to find purchasers for their homes, there was an appalling epidemic of fires, often two and three a week. Unable to collect taxes, the village went bankrupt. Calgary Power shut off the street lights, Calgary Hospitals threatened to refuse admittance to indigent patients from Turner Valley, and local merchants refused to accept Relief Vouchers. The Village Council went to Edmonton and resigned, and the Department of Municipal Affairs placed the Village under Official Administration.² Percy was appointed secretary-treasurer and there were no elected councilors. In his 12 years, he never worked under an elected council.³ In 1944, Percy Wray became secretary of the M.D., assumed responsibility for the financial books for the Municipal District of Turner Valley, and moved into this building which was once a former Chinese laundry building in Longview, and office in Millarville for the oil boom in the early forties, and re-located to Turner Valley that same year to be used as an office for the Municipal District.⁴



After the M.D. of Turner Valley was joined to the M.D. of Foothills in 1954, Mr. Wray bought the building for his insurance business. On his retirement twenty years later, Percy Wray sold the building and the business to Mary McRae.⁵ Until 1985, the building functioned as an insurance sales office, and the inside was basically unchanged. Since that date, it has been converted for use as a restaurant under the name of Valley Rose Tea House. In 2002, it was sold to its existing owner, after which it underwent exterior renovations. In 2005, it continued as a restaurant named “Route 40 Soup Co.” and operated until June 2010.⁶

The building is also significant for its method of construction. The structure was built in two parts and bolted together through the middle in anticipation of removal to another locale depending on the anticipated swings in the economy. The building was operated as a Chinese laundry in Longview, but when that business was no longer viable the building was moved to Millarville to accompany the oil boom of the early forties.⁷

Character-Defining Elements

- Location on a corner lot on Main Street
- Footprint, mass, and form of original structure
- Proximity to adjacent businesses
- Setback from sidewalk
- Raked entry
- Original window and door opening locations on front facade
- Metal boot scraper on entry step
- Boomtown facade
- Stepped, angled parapet

Sources:

¹ Sheep River Historical Society, “In The Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields”, 1979, p. 96

² *ibid.*, p. 741

³ *ibid.*, p. 96

⁴ *ibid.*

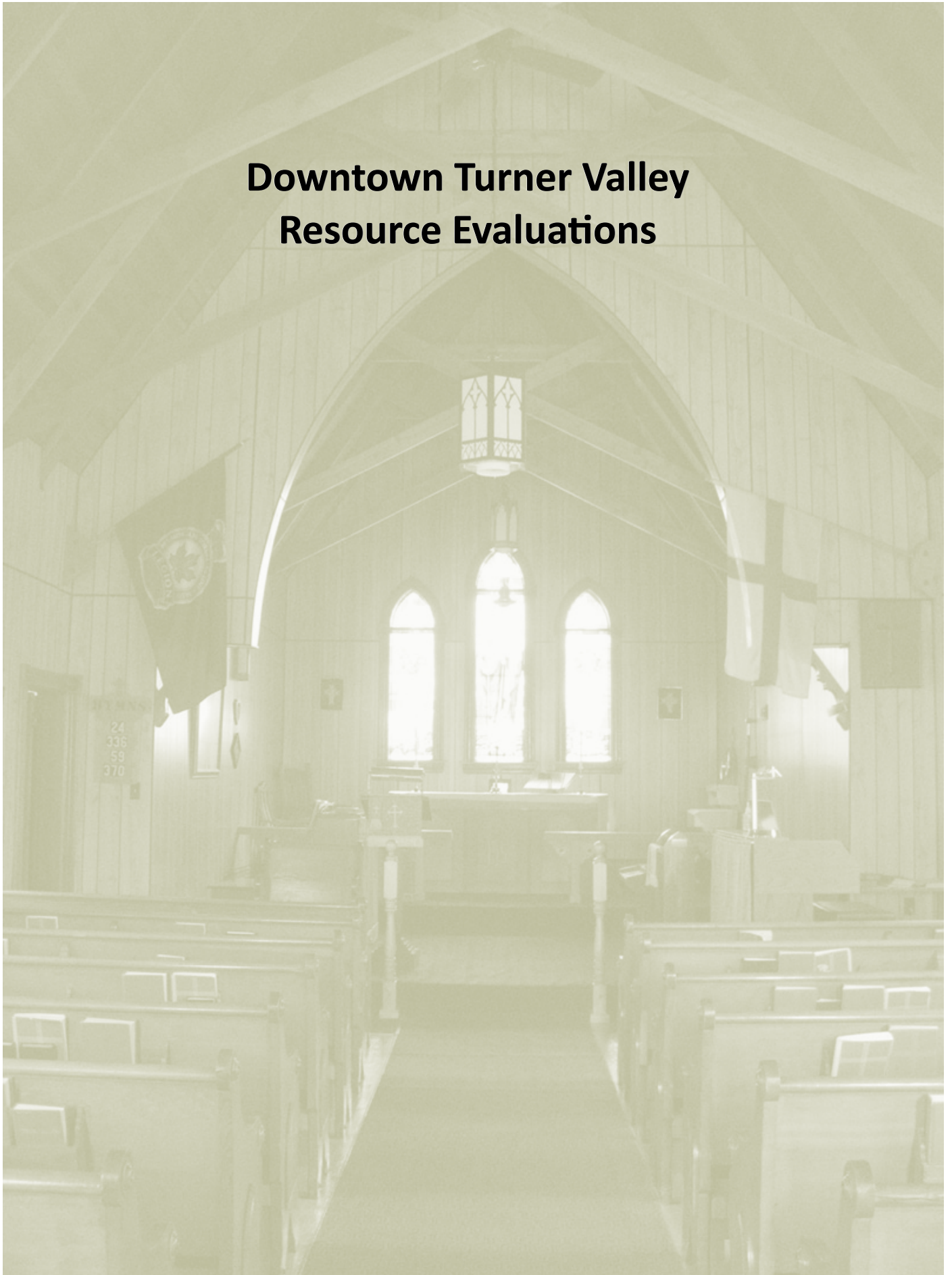
⁵ *ibid.*, p. 97

⁶ Turner Valley Open House, July - August 2010

⁷ Sheep River Historical Society, “In The Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields”, 1979, p. 96



Downtown Turner Valley Resource Evaluations



NORTH TURNER VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL EVALUATION	
Site Name	North Turner Valley High School
Other Names	Turner Valley Golf Club
Civic Address	820 Imperial Drive SE
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1933, two-storey, stucco-finished, building situated on the grounds of the Turner Valley Golf Course, mid-way between Turner Valley and Black Diamond. The structure is set on a 3 foot high foundation, and crowned with a crenellated stepped parapet that curves over the original main entrance flanked by a slight mimic of battlement-like pilasters. Large fenestration opening mark the original classroom spaces, and what was once the school corridor still terminates with an angled bay-like treatment with fenestration opening on each face. The structure's interior somewhat maintains the original interior classroom and administrative office spatial configuration within the renovated interior. Additional wings reminiscent of the original structure have been added to accommodate its new function as a Golf Club House.
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 themes of urban development and education; with the institution of education; its unique architecture within the community, and its landmark value as the community's high school.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with education its association with the institution of education; for its style, type and method of construction; and for its landmark value as a centre for education.
Period of Significance	1933 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"> Original location halfway between Turner Valley and Black Diamond on the grounds of Golf Course Form, massing, scale, and interrelationship of spaces Stepped parapet with curved parapet detail over main entrance flanked by crenellated pilasters



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p>Exterior (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised (gateway shaped) panel detail around original main entry • Raised band following line of stepped, curved and crenellated parapet • Original wood basement windows in foundation • Stucco exterior • Two raised stucco panels on each of west and east sidewalls • West side bay window • Height of foundation (5' - 6") above ground level • Metal roof access ladder on west side • Stepped and curved parapet detail over all entries • Original openings and locations of the large classroom windows <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal railing on interior entry stair • Location and configuration of interior stairs on either side of original entry leading to basement • A sense of the original interior spatial configuration somewhat retained within the renovated interior
Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ 1. Location Explain: The structure is on its original location on the Turner Valley Golf Course midway between Turner Valley and Black Diamond.</p> <p>■ 2. Design Explain: The structure retains design and footprint aside from the additions.</p> <p>■ 3. Environment Explain: The building retains its relationship with the golf course and the two communities.</p> <p>■ 4. Materials Explain: The structure retains its original materials.</p> <p>■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains notable evidence of a high level of workmanship in the construction of the building.</p> <p>■ 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains its stature as a centre for education.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The structure does not retain its association with the institution of education.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p>■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p>■ B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p>■ C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p><input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p>■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property North Turner Valley School has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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>■ 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>



PLANET PETROLEUM AND AUTOWORKS EVALUATION	
Site Name	Planet Petroleum and Autoworks
Other Names	"Double O"
Civic Address	302 Main Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Plant Petroleum and Autoworks is a mid-twentieth century, flat-roofed, concrete block structure situated on Main Street North on the main transportation corridor through Turner Valley. The structure contains the original "gas shack" constructed in circa 1949, and has undergone a series of concrete block additions that speak to the ever-growing need for automotive service within the community. The lower façade contains protruding, curved concrete block pilasters that defines the bay and entrances.
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 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 transportation, urban development, and its landmark value within the community as one of the first gas shacks selling gasoline for automobiles.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of transportation and its provision of gasoline, automotive parts. It is also significant as a community landmark often referred to as the "Double O" service station referring to Ollie Olson who built the 1949 gas shack that still exists within the central portion of the structure.
Period of Significance	c1949 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"> • Location on corner of Main Street and Frontenac Avenue • Concrete block pilasters with rounded corners • Scale, massing, and form • Concrete continuous lintel • Moulded wood-frame windows with slip sill • Side concrete block pilasters • Height of ceiling in initial bay repair area • "Double O Service" sign located on original centre bay • The sequence of additions over time
Aspects of Integrity	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: Building retains its original location on corner of Main Street and Frontenac Avenue.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: Building retains original gas shack within a series of additions spanning 1965 to mid-1990s.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: Structure retains its relationship with Main Street, which is the main transportation route through Turner Valley, as well as proximity to other commercial services.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: Building retains original concrete block materials.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: Structure retains the workmanship of the long time owner Rudy Sorge who constructed the various additions around the original gas shack which is currently the centre bay.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains its feeling of a service and gas station.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The structure retains its association to transportation and servicing of motor vehicles.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p><input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property <i>Planet Petroleum and Autoworks</i> has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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>



TURNER VALLEY POST OFFICE EVALUATION	
Site Name	Turner Valley Post Office
Other Names	
Civic Address	132 Main Street NW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1955, single-storey, flat-roofed, stucco-finished, building located on the west side of one of the central blocks on Main Street. The building has interesting modern lines and character expressed by a play in horizontal and vertical planes, a recessed front façade entry, and a slightly recessed façade section containing two fixed window sashes with a four-over-two window light pattern. The interior contains original woodwork detailing, doors, and wall paneling in public mail retrieval 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 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 urban development; for its association with the institution of the Canada Post; for its design and style and its landmark value within the community as a place where people met.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Building is significant for its association with urban development, community life, federal government services, as well as design style of the building and the landmark value as a central post office for the community.
Period of Significance	1955 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"> Scale, massing, and form Original stucco exterior finish



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p>Exterior (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original central Main Street location • Abutment to public sidewalk • The linear character with the slightly recessed front façade pattern of horizontal and vertical planes of the structure • Original four-over-two, fixed, wood-frame windows with lug sills on front façade • Recessed entry way with horizontal division of sidelights and transparent transom over entry door • Flat roof with horizontal flat roof extension over entry • Original storms with vertical metal bars between windows with slip sills on north side • Original three-panel exterior door on north side • South side window same as north • One-over-one, single-hung, wood window with wood trim and lug sill on rear • Rear one-by-one fixed wood window with lug sill with bars on window <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior side door with window and metal bars over glass • Interior wood paneling with all wood window frames • Original small wood counter • Original wood door separating the mail box lobby and post office
Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ 1. Location Explain: Building retains its original location on Main Street.</p> <p>■ 2. Design Explain: Building retains its simple one storey flat roofed design, common to many post offices of that period in Alberta.</p> <p>■ 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its relationship with Main Street and proximity to other businesses.</p> <p>■ 4. Materials Explain: The structure retains its original material.</p> <p>■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains its very simple but notable workmanship.</p> <p>■ 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains its presence as a federal post office.</p> <p>■ 7. Association Explain: The building retains its relationship with federal postal services.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p>■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p>■ B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p>■ C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p><input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p>■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property Post Office has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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>■ 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>



ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION EVALUATION	
Site Name	Royal Canadian Legion
Other Names	
Civic Address	121 Sunset Boulevard SE
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Royal Canadian Legion is an early 1930's, one-and-a-half storey, stucco-finished, building located on Sunset Boulevard SE. It has a series of medium-gabled roofs and a collection of massing that contains the original building moved to the site in 1932. The building underwent several additions between 1947 and 1973 that are clearly evident in the juxtaposition of the various forms and massing that combine into the overall footprint pattern.
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 theme of military, its association with the institution of the Royal Canadian Legion, its method of construction and its landmark value within the community for both social and cultural activities.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Structure is significant for its association with the theme of military in reference to veterans and veterans' organizations; for its association with Royal Canadian Legion; for its method of construction in terms of the collective nature of various additions to create the existing footprint; and also for symbolic value in providing retrospection of the war efforts of the veterans.
Period of Significance	1935 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"> • Original location east of Main Street facing Highway 22 • Mass, form, and scale • Interrelationship of additions over time • Location of the building, setback from Sunset Boulevard, and adjacent a large parking lot that separates the structure from the former RCMP building • Exterior stucco finish • Original wood sliding windows with moulded wood frame in foundation • Shape and scale of original chimney on exterior of south wall • Exterior brick chimney on south west side • Wood ventilation grills in upper gables • Interplay of gabled roofs • Cenotaph located on north side of building adjacent to Sunset Boulevard
Aspects of Integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: Building retains its original location on Sunset Boulevard, one block east of Main Street. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: Building retains its configuration of various additions over time to the original Elks Building. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: Building retains its proximity to Main Street and to the former RCMP office to the east. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: Building retains the original stucco finish. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: Building retains evidence of the configuration of various additions to the original Elks building. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The scale of the structure speaks to the various functions and size of membership. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The building maintains its association with the Royal Canadian Legion.
Integrity Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property Royal Canadian Legion has significance, and maintains all 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE DEPOT EVALUATION	
Site Name	Royal Canadian Mounted Police Depot
Other Names	
Civic Address	201 Sunset Boulevard SE
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Depot is a mid-1920's, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame structure with a hipped roof, original single-hung wood windows, wood trim and original interior oak and pine wood floors throughout. Southeast of the main commercial center, the building was moved to this site from the Regal Royalites oil well south of Turner Valley in 1937, and stands on the southeast corner of the Town of Turner Valley on a treed lot with an elevated expansive view of the valley to the north, and immediately adjacent to the Royal Canadian Legion parking lot to the west.
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 theme of law enforcement; its association with the institutions of Regal Royalites and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; its craftsman architecture design and its landmark value within the community as the centre for law enforcement.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The RCMP Depot is significant to the municipality because of its association with the activity of law enforcement and the practice of holding court; its association with the institution of the Regal Royalites and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; for its style of craftsman architecture typical during its period of construction; and as a landmark in the municipality as a centre of law enforcement in a community.
Period of Significance	1937 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"> Original location southeast of Main Street facing Highway 22 Elevated expansive view to the north Mass, form, and scale Hipped roof with brick chimney



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p>Exterior (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All original wood storm windows • Exposed rafters under eaves • Moulded trim on heads and sides of windows and doors, with slip sills on windows. • Fixed porch canopy over front entry door • Side entry to basement RCMP office and cells • Clapboard under newer vinyl siding • Remains of garden used during RCMP period <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three inch pine plank floor in kitchen, and 1-½ inch oak plank floor in living room • Interior layout and finishes of rooms on main floors • Wood windows and frames • Single-hung wood windows • Five-panel shaped interior doors • Half-door in kitchen • Ceiling light fixtures • Eight-inch base boards • All door hardware • Air supply grills in basement ceiling
Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ 1. Location Explain: Although the building has been moved, it has existed in its current location for over 70 years. The building retains its original orientation to the highway.</p> <p>■ 2. Design Explain: The building retains its original mass and form, as well as the original spatial configuration. All interior wood detailing is retained, as are all wood single-hung windows, doors, and wood floors.</p> <p>■ 3. Environment Explain: Building remains in its original environment with remaining evidence of a rock garden and an overlooking expansive view over the valley to the north.</p> <p>■ 4. Materials Explain: The building retains sufficient integrity in the original materials that still exist to convey its significance.</p> <p>■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The building communicates a sense of workmanship in the construction and assembly of the building components that were common during the period of when this structure would have been originally built. Craftsman style detailing common in the early 1900's in Alberta is evident.</p> <p>■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of an early 1900 craftsman style structure common during its estimated period of construction.</p> <p>■ 7. Association Explain: The building still retains its association with the Royal Canadian Legion Building and its proximity to the main street of the Town of Turner Valley.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p>■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p>■ B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p>■ C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p>□ D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p>■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property Royal Canadian Mounted Police Station has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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>■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</p> <p>■ Designate as a Municipal Resource</p> <p>■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</p> <p>□ Remove resource from the historic resources management process</p>



ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH EVALUATION	
Site Name	St. George's Anglican Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	208 Main Street SW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The St. George's Anglican Church is a 1948, wood-frame, stucco-clad structure located on Main Street South just south of the commercial district. The church carries a high-pitched gable roof with return eaves, and pointed arch stained glass windows. It contains much of its original interior material, scissor truss system, and a pointed arch framing the sanctuary.
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 theme of spiritual life; its association with the institution of the Anglican Church; its design and method of construction; and as a landmark within the community.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: St. George's Anglican Church is significant for its association with religious practice; its association with the institution of the Anglican Church; for its style and method of construction; and for its landmark and symbolic value as a place of worship within the community.
Period of Significance	1948 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"> Original location on Main Street Mass, form, and scale Placement on a large open grassed site facing west Pointed arched windows Enclosed front porch with steep-pitched gable roof Returned eaves with a wide fascia and wood soffit Pointed arched head over door with blind transom Pointed arched windows on south and north sides of sanctuary with lug sill Stucco exterior



Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p>Exterior (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple wood cross at peak of verge on west side • Intricate stained glass with religious images on east side • Wood doors with inscribed markings • Pointed termination of verge fascia with plain verge soffit • Bell tower and bell located near northeast corner <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical wood wall paneling within porch with exposed rafters • Interior porch two panel-shaped doors with original hardware, moulded side frames, and cornice head • Cornice moulding over interior porch entry and side moulded frames • Ten-inch moulded baseboard • Pointed arched windows with moulded frame, deep window well with lug sills and moulded apron • Casement windows • Original wood pews, lectern, and fount prayer desk • Heavy timber exposed roof structure • Central sanctuary and raised altar • Four-panel wood door with original hardware • Wood paneled vestments closet with original hardware • Wood brackets on either side of altar • Altar cross in memory of Major General Lord Roberts • Plaque on north wall in memory of Hestor Roberts • Wooden plaque above organ platform on east wall honouring those who gave time and labour to establish the parish
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building retains its location south of Sunset Boulevard and setback from Main Street South on a large grassed lot adjacent to parish hall to the north. ■ 2. Design Explain: The building retains its original mass form and scale with steep pitched roof and inner porch, sanctuary and apse. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The building retains its setting on a large open grassed area that enhances the prominence of the structure and its symbolic value. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The building retains much of its original material on both the exterior and interior. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The building communicates a strong sense of workmanship in the construction and the assembly of the heavy timber roof structure. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the simplicity of small prairie style rural churches that were constructed by the collective efforts of the community. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building still retains its association with the Anglican Church.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property St. George's Anglican Church has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource □ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) □ Remove resource from the historic resources management process



THE SOLLOWAY MILLS CO. BUILDING EVALUATION	
Site Name	The Solloway Mills Co. Building
Other Names	The Shoprite Store
Civic Address	220 Main Street NW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a simple, 1929, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building situated on the west side of the main commercial street in Turner Valley. The structure has a medium-gabled roof, original pressed-metal siding on the sides and rear, and retains original door and window openings under wood siding on front façade. The original "Shop Rite-Store" sign and gooseneck light still exists in the upper front gable.
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 type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the themes of business and industry, urban development; its association with Isaac Solloway; and for its simplicity in design.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Solloway Mills building is significant to the municipality because of its association with the petroleum resource development in the Turner Valley area; the town's boom and bust development history related to gas and oil discoveries; it's connection to Isaac Solloway, a significant figure in the financial history of Canada; and for it's style of construction in this time period.
Period of Significance	1929 to present
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on Main Street and proximity to adjacent businesses Footprint, mass, and scale Abutment to the public sidewalk Medium-gable roof with exposed rafters along eaves, and wood fascia on eaves and verges Pressed-metal siding on either side and rear Original window openings with moulded wood frames and wood slip sills Original concrete step and entry, as well as exposed door sill "Shop Rite-Store" sign and original gooseneck light on front gable Hollow concrete block chimney on north side Original window openings on north side with slip sills and plain wood trim also on rear



Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	List (continued): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two original door openings on rear • Original entry door and display windows under temporary slip cover
Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ 1. Location Explain: The building is at its original location with its original orientation to the main commercial street.</p> <p>■ 2. Design Explain: The building retains its original mass and form with the façade protected by the original fenestrations protected from later slipcovers.</p> <p>■ 3. Environment Explain: The building remains in its original environment.</p> <p>■ 4. Materials Explain: The building retains sufficient integrity of materials to convey its significance.</p> <p>■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The building continues to convey its sense of workmanship in the construction and assembly of building components.</p> <p>■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of a 1920's commercial building.</p> <p>■ 7. Association Explain: The building retains its association with other commercial buildings in the downtown.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p>■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p>■ B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p>■ C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p>□ D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p>□ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Integrity Statement	<p>The evaluated property <i>The Solloway Mills Co. Building</i> has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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>■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</p> <p>■ Designate as a Municipal Resource</p> <p>□ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</p> <p>□ Remove resource from the historic resources management process</p>



TURNER VALLEY HOSPITAL EVALUATION	
Site Name	Turner Valley Hospital
Other Names	
Civic Address	
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame structure located on the southeast of the community along the Sheep River. The structure contains the original circa 1930, renovated cook house with several wings constructed in the mid-1940's and in 1961. It is a one-and-a-half storey, medium-gabled building, finished with cementitious siding and stucco, containing original door and window openings, and retaining its original interior space configuration and materials.
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 theme of health; its association with the institution of a health centre; its style and method of construction; and its landmark value as a hospital.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association to the theme of health and the delivery of medical services; its association with the institution of a healthcare facility; its association to the innovative reuse of an existing facility; and as a community landmark as the community's hospital.
Period of Significance	1939 to present
STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: Interior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribbed glass transom over entry Original radiators Five-riser stair in entry vestibule Original wood doors with upper glass panel Wood chair rail in north wing corridor



Character Defining Elements (CDE's) continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide width of doors into each room • Treatment of north wing exit with wood door containing ribbed glass panels, ribbed glass transom and clear glass sidelights • Seven-riser stair from west wing entry • Wood, three-over-three, fixed windows • Physical room layout of the basement containing the original kitchen, dining area • Linoleum pattern with curved linoleum at intersection of base of wall with floor • Size of rooms for different numbers of patients • Call/night lights in ceiling • Double-hung, one-over-one, wood windows in south wing <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-gable roof • Concrete chimney • Pattern of windows • Wood fascia • Exposed rafters on east wing • Configuration of the wings • Stucco treatment on the north wing • Cementitious shingle with curved edge • Curved exterior wall transitioning to foundation • Side exits on each wing • Brick chimney on east wing • Metal awnings over windows on west side of east wing • Two-over-two, fixed, basement windows • Metal lamp posts capped with light fixtures in parking lot and entry • Proximity to Main Street • Form, massing, scale, and configuration of the overall footprint.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building retains its original location along the Sheep River in the southeast of the community. ■ 2. Design Explain: The building retains the original renovated Okalta cook house within a series of additions spanning 1942 to 1961. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its proximity to the Sheep River and its relationship with the rest of the community. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The building retains much of its original material on the exterior and interior. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains its feeling of an institutional care facility. □ 7. Association Explain: The structure no retains retains its association as a healthcare facility.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? □ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value ■ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Integrity Statement	<p>The evaluated property Turner Valley Hospital has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource □ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) □ Remove resource from the historic resources management process



WRAY McRAE BUILDING EVALUATION	
Site Name	Wray McRae Building
Other Names	Valley Rose Tea House, Route 40 Soup Co.
Civic Address	146 Main Street W
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a late-1930's, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building located on Main Street North on the main transportation corridor through Turner Valley. This building is actually two separate structures moved to this location and bolted together through the middle. It contains the original front façade fenestration opening, raked entry, and a boomtown façade that has an interesting stepped angled parapet.
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 type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme politics and government; its connection with Percy Wray; and its design and method of construction.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of politics and government and the provision of municipal services. It is also significant in its connection to Percy Wray who managed Turner Valley and the Municipal District of Turner Valley during difficult economic times; and is significant for its method of construction, built in two halves to be taken apart and moved as economic conditions dictated.
Period of Significance	1944 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"> • Location on a corner lot on Main Street • Footprint, mass, and form of original structure • Proximity to adjacent businesses • Setback from sidewalk • Raked entry • Original window and door opening locations • Metal boot scraper on entry step • Boomtown facade • Stepped, angled parapet
Aspects of Integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The building retains its original location on Main Street. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The building retains shape and massing of two portions bolted together. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its relationship with Main Street, which is the main transportation route through Turner Valley, as well as proximity to other commercial services. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The building does not retain its original materials. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure does not retain the workmanship of the original construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The structure does not retain the feeling of a municipal office. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The building no longer retains its association as a municipal office.
Integrity Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Integrity Statement	<p>The evaluated property Wray McRae Building has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource.</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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



**Downtown Turner Valley
Preventative Measure Recommendations
for
Sites Recommended for Municipal Designation**



Recommended Preventative Measures

North Turner Valley High School
820 Imperial Drive SE

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

- ◇ Scrape and paint exterior stucco.
- ◇ Re-parge concrete foundation.
- ◇ Relocate rain gutters to drain water away from building.
- ◇ Re-grade along perimeter of building to ensure proper water drainage.
- ◇ Clear foliage from edge of foundation.



Planet Petroleum and Autoworks
302 Main Street North

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

- ◇ Scrape and re-paint all wood surfaces.
- ◇ Ensure flashing along top of window and door frames.
- ◇ Ensure proper water drainage to draw water away from building perimeter.



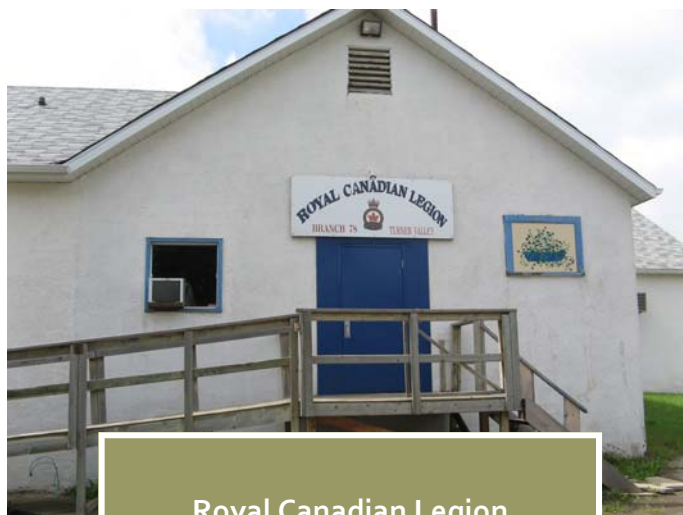
Recommended Preventative Measures



Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Depot

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

- ◇ Scrape and re-paint all wood surfaces.
- ◇ Re-caulk windows.
- ◇ Re-parge concrete foundation.
- ◇ Relocate rain gutters to drain water away from roof and from building.
- ◇ Re-grade along perimeter of building to ensure proper water drainage.
- ◇ Clear foliage from edge of foundation.



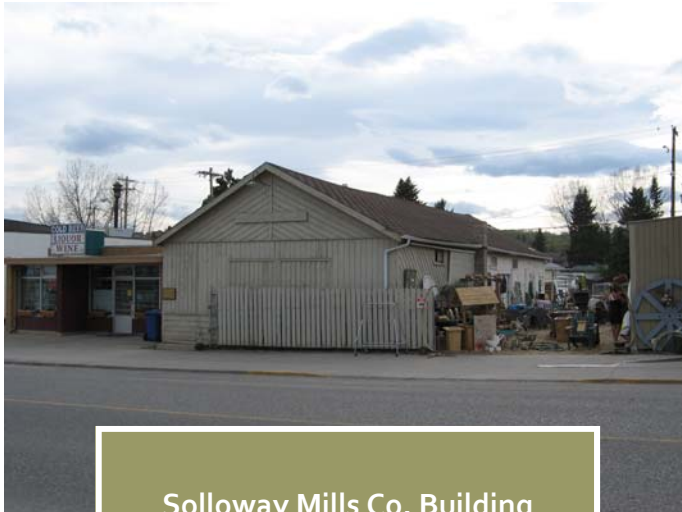
Royal Canadian Legion

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

- ◇ Scrape and re-paint exterior stucco surface.
- ◇ Repair hairline cracks in stucco and concrete block foundation.
- ◇ Re-paint concrete block foundation.
- ◇ Scrape and re-paint all wood surfaces
- ◇ Relocate rain gutters to drain water away from building.
- ◇ Re-grade along perimeter of building to ensure proper water drainage.



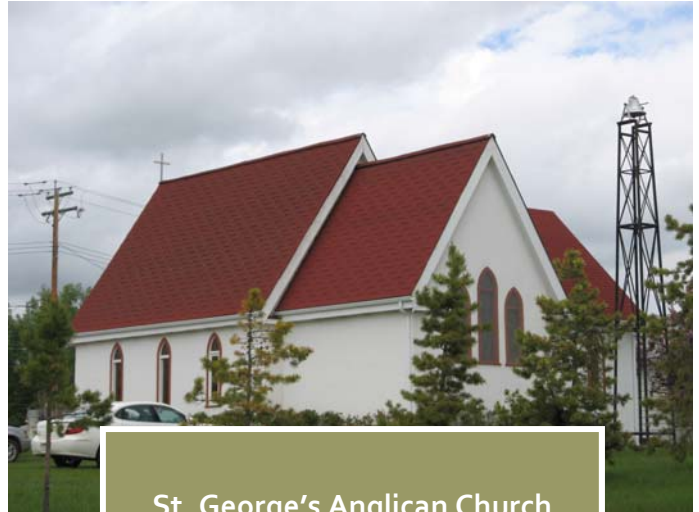
Recommended Preventative Measures



Solloway Mills Co. Building

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

- ◇ Re-paint all wood surfaces.
- ◇ Re-shingle roof.
- ◇ Repair exterior eaves trough to direct water away from building.
- ◇ Re-grade along perimeter of building to ensure proper water drainage.
- ◇ Sand rusted areas on pressed tin siding and use an anti-rust primer on these areas and then spot paint using the same colour.

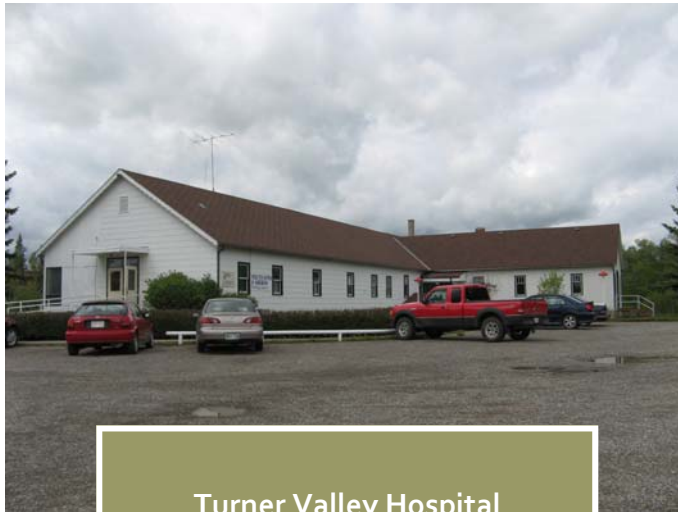


St. George's Anglican Church

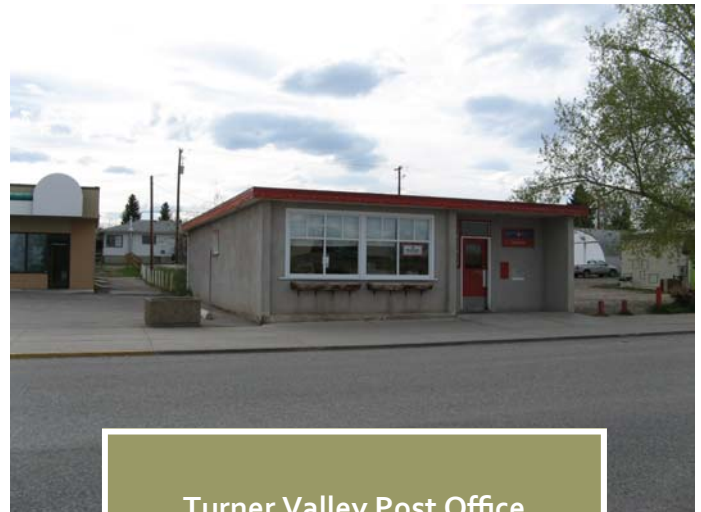
The structure is in very good condition; however, the following immediate preventative measures are recommended:

- ◇ Scrape and paint all wood surfaces where paint is visibly spalling.
- ◇ Extend rain downspouts further away from base of building to drain water away from foundation.
- ◇ Clear foliage away from immediate edge of foundation



Recommended Preventative Measures**Turner Valley Hospital**

The structure is in very good condition, and there are no immediate issues that require attention at this time.

**Turner Valley Post Office**

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

- ◇ Re-paint exterior stucco.
- ◇ Repair concrete foundation abutting public sidewalk.
- ◇ Sand and re-paint all wood surfaces where paint is spalling.
- ◇ Re-parge and re-paint lower section of south wall where horizontal failure of the surface has occurred.
- ◇ Re-anchor front planters further away from wall surface to avoid water damage.



Recommended Preventative Measures

Wray McRae Building

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

- ◇ Re-paint exterior stucco in upper boomtown façade area to match existing.





The background image is a photograph of the interior of a church, viewed from the back of the sanctuary looking towards the front. The church has a high, vaulted wooden ceiling with exposed beams. The walls are also made of wood. In the foreground, there are rows of wooden pews. A central aisle leads towards the front. At the front of the church, there is a pulpit and a altar area. Three arched windows are visible above the altar. On the left wall, there is a plaque with the word "HYMNS" and a list of numbers: 24, 336, 59, and 370. A flag is hanging on the left wall, and another flag is hanging on the right wall.

Downtown Turner Valley

Appendix A

Sites Not Recommended for Inventory or Designation

Cougar's Bar

117 Sunset Boulevard SW



Description of Heritage Place

Cougar's Bar is a 1929, one-storey, L-shaped, rectangular wood-frame building located on the south side of Sunset Boulevard west of Main Street. The building has a low-gable roof and retains the location and size of the original front façade windows and recessed door entry with original stucco hidden by wood siding.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Cougar's Bar building lies in its association with the theme of early urban development and commercial land use, as well as for its association with social and recreational activities that created a more stable urban environment and a central gathering place for the community.

Cougar's Bar was built in 1929 by Maurice Widney and Earl Sharp, who had also built the Turner Valley Theatre, Mrs. Watchorn's Boarding House, and several other homes on the same road.¹ The building initially housed the Silver Grey Café during one of the periods of commercial development in Turner Valley related to the oilfield's late 1920 drilling boom after Royalite No. 4 well came into production in 1924. The petroleum industry created an immense economic and social change, and urban development was one of the most significant changes that occurred. The proximity to the oil and gas fields benefited Turner Valley in that large increases in employment created a strong need for accommodation, food, servicing, entertainment, and various other social activities.² Main Street cafés served an important role in the community by serving food to workers, travelers, regional farmers visiting the community, and to the local community with limited cooking facilities. The cafes also served as a social centre, a meeting place, and an opportunity for townspeople and visitors to come together to interact.³ The Silver Grey Café was among several new businesses in Turner Valley.⁴ The Silver Grey Café was among several new businesses constructed in Turner Valley during this period, including a lumber yard, garages, hair salon, insurance office, pool hall, hardware, meat market, and others.⁵

The building is also representative of the typical evolution of various functional changes that occurred in building and business ownership. From a café, it became an oilfield equipment outlet, and then a furniture store⁶ prior to becoming a bowling alley in 1947.⁷ Under the ownership of Cliff and Salena Brown, it was again a focal point for social activity with the community, operating as a bowling alley and pool hall. In 1957 the bowling alley was "in full swing" and several families took up bowling.⁸ The building held very competitive men's, women's, and mixed bowling leagues with different leagues playing each week.⁹ It currently operates as Cougar's Bar.



Character Defining Elements

- Original location on Sunset Boulevard just west of Main Street
- Abutment to public sidewalk
- Proximity to former Turner Valley Theatre
- Mass, form, scale, and elongated footprint of the original bowling alley
- Recessed entry
- Location and scale of window openings
- Original stucco under current wood siding

Sources:

- ¹ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 728
- ² *ibid.*, p. 103
- ³ Donald G. Wetherell and Irene R.A. Kmet, "Town Life: Main Street and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880-1947", 1995, p. 227
- ⁴ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 671
- ⁵ *ibid.*, p. 103
- ⁶ *ibid.*, p. 103
- ⁷ *ibid.*, p. 561
- ⁸ *ibid.*, p. 306
- ⁹ *ibid.*, p. 609



COUGAR'S BAR EVALUATION	
Site Name	Cougar's Bar
Other Names	Silver Grey Café, Turner Valley Bowling Alley
Civic Address	117 Sunset Boulevard SW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	Cougar's Bar is a 1929, one-storey, L-shaped, rectangular wood-frame building located on the south side of Sunset Boulevard west of Main Street. The building has a low-gable roof and retains the location and size of the original front façade windows and recessed door entry with original stucco hidden by wood siding.
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 type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The heritage value of the Cougar's Bar building lies in its association with the theme of urban development, through its commercial use as a restaurant and later for social and recreational activities as a bowling alley.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the activity of serving sustenance to workers and the community of Turner Valley, as well as for its association to the activity of bowling and as a centre for community recreation. Very competitive men's and women's bowling leagues utilized the bowling alley several times a week and added to the social fabric of the Main Street.
Period of Significance	1929 to 1975
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"> Original location on Sunset Boulevard just west of Main Street Abutment to public sidewalk Proximity to former Turner Valley Theatre Mass, form, scale, and elongated footprint of the original bowling alley Recessed entry Location and scale of window openings Original stucco under current wood siding



Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Maintains original location on Sunset Boulevard. ■ 2. Design Explain: Structure retains original footprint, massing and scale, as well as window and door locations. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Building retains its association with adjacent former theatre and its proximity to Main Street. □ 4. Materials Explain: There is some evidence the original stucco exists beneath new horizontal flush wood plank siding, however the entire façade has been resided. □ 5. Workmanship Explain: Structure carries no evidence of workmanship in construction or application of materials. □ 6. Feeling Explain: Structure does not retain any association with its previous function as a bowling alley. □ 7. Association Explain: Structure does not retain association with any current community group.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? □ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? □ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? □ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property <i>Cougar's Bar</i> has significance, but does not maintain all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore does not satisfy the requirements for placement on the Municipal Inventory or for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory □ Designate as a Municipal Resource □ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) □ Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Coyote Moon

202 Main Street NW



Description of Heritage Place

The Coyote Moon is a circa 1945, one-storey, building with heavy-timber roof construction located on the corner of Main Street North and Edgar Avenue in the heart of the commercial area. The structure retains its original rectangular footprint with a simple utilitarian façade containing the original front entry and front window locations.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Coyote Moon building lies in its association with the theme of early urban development in terms of its commercial land use, its public works function, and its association local politics and government.

Coyote Moon was built in the mid-1940's during a time when the Turner Valley oilfields was at one time the only large oilfield in Canada. Turner Valley played a central role in supplying the oil necessary for Canada's war effort in 1939. At the end of the war oil production grew to nearly supply the needs of Calgary. The oil and gas activity within the region created a great deal of employment opportunities, construction, and servicing requirements. Raymond Hardware, and later Porter Supply, was a machine shop and hardware store that helped supply such needs.

The building is also significant in its association with Henry (Hank) Porter who was the Village Secretary from 1953 until his resignation in 1959. During that period the village office was in Raymond Hardware where several village meetings were held. Henry (Hank) Porter was also a partner with Emillien Raymond (nickname "Millie") in Raymond Hardware before buying out the business in 1965 and changing the name to Porter Supply. Hank Porter was secretary of the Village starting in 1953. Hank Porter¹ resigned in 1959.¹ He also served as a councilor for two terms.²

The building is also representative of the typical evolution of various functional changes that occurred in building and business ownership. After its use as a supply and hardware store, the building continued to be used as the Town Hall from 1959 to 1996³ during which it also housed the Fire Hall until the mid-1980's,⁴ thus categorizing this structure as a community landmark.

The building has since been utilized for various uses, such as the Artisan Café where live concerts were held in the evenings, and, since 2003, it has held the operations of the restaurant and bar Coyote Moon.⁵



Character Defining Elements

- Location on northwest corner of Main Street and Edgar Avenue
- Setback from the Main Street sidewalk and Edgar Avenue sidewalk
- Mass, form, and scale
- Flat roof and corresponding parapet
- Original front entry and window locations on south end of front façade
- Original two over two, one-sash, horizontal slider window on the south side in the upper façade Original wood floor in the front portion of the building
- Heavy timber construction on interior supporting roof structure

Sources:

¹ *ibid.*, p. 97

² *ibid.*, p. 613

³ Base Property Consultants Ltd. "Environmental Site Assessment", October 10, 1996

⁴ Turner Valley Open House, July - August 2010

⁵ *ibid.*



COYOTE MOON EVALUATION	
Site Name	Coyote Moon
Other Names	Raymond Hardware and Village Office, Porter Supply, Town Hall, Fire Hall, Artisan Cafe
Civic Address	202 Main Street NW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Coyote Moon is a circa 1945, one-storey, building with heavy-timber roof construction located on the corner of Main Street North and Edgar Avenue in the heart of the commercial area. The structure retains its original rectangular footprint with a simple utilitarian façade containing the original front entry and front window locations.
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 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 early urban development and commercial land use and public works, as well as for its association with the theme of politics and government.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Structure is significant in that it represents the multifunctional uses that Main Street buildings contained over the period of the community's evolution. It is also associated with Henry (Hank) Porter who was the Village secretary from 1953 – 59, and who was a partner in Raymond Hardware before buying out the business in 1965 and changing the name to Porter Supply. The building is also significant as a community landmark in that it housed the Village office where several meetings occurred, and also contained the Village Fire Hall at one time.
Period of Significance	c.1945 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"> • Location on northwest corner of Main Street and Edgar Avenue • Setback from the Main Street sidewalk and Edgar Avenue sidewalk • Mass, form and scale • Flat roof and corresponding parapet • Original front entry and window locations on south end of front façade • Original two over two, one sash, horizontal slider window on the south side in the upper façade • Original wood floor in the front portion of the building • Heavy timber construction on interior supporting roof structure
Aspects of Integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: Structure is in its original location on northwest corner of Main Street and Edgar Avenue. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: Structure maintains its original footprint, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: Structure maintains its original proximity to Main Street and relationship to other buildings. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: Structure retains very little of original exterior materials, however alterations undertaken several years ago still retain wood detailing and stucco. The interior still retains evidence of heavy timber construction supporting the roof, as well as burned timbers from an earlier fire when used by the Village. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: Structure does not contain any evidence of notable workmanship other than the remnants of the heavy timber construction supporting the roof structure within the interior ceiling space. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: Structure does not contain any association with a sense of feeling regarding various functions over time. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: Structure does not maintain a strong association with municipal functions.
Integrity Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The evaluated property <i>Coyote Moon Restaurant</i> has significance, but does not maintain all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore does not satisfy the requirements for placement on the Municipal Inventory or for designation as a Municipal Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



L.A.B. Variety Store Ltd.

108 Main Street NW



Description of Heritage Place

The structure is a circa 1926 massing of two buildings - a one-storey and a two-storey, wood-frame building located on Main Street on the main transportation route through Turner Valley. The structure has a medium gable roof over the north, two-storey, side that once contained the Royal Café and boarding house above, as well as an art deco marquee centrally placed in the upper boomtown façade. The left side, that once contained a drugstore, has a raked flat roof with extensive alterations to the front façade.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the L.A.B. Variety Store Ltd. building lies in its association with the theme of urban development.

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development. The history of the resource stems from the second oil and gas boom that occurred in Turner Valley in 1924.¹ In the early years, companies held leases for their employees to build but did not have any available land for merchants to build. Although the signs posted by the companies were clear in stating that merchants were not welcome, the tenacity of such future business owners won as they gained control of a one-sided street that stretched a couple of miles long facing the company fence line. It was then called the "Main Drag".² During the period of 1924–29, the only businesses in the early years of the first boom since 1914 were a general store and a post office owned by Tom Fowler. The business of the oilfields, as well as the transient nature of the population, meant businesses changed hands often over the years.³

The north side of the building was the Royal Café operated by Bill (Willy) Woo. Pete Crow ran poker games in the back of the Royal Café in the late 1920's and 1930's,⁴ and ran a boarding house,⁵ renting rooms above the restaurant. Charlie Woo sold his shoe repair business in Black Diamond in 1947 and moved to Turner Valley to cook at the Royal Café.⁶

Joe Korczynski operated the Turner Valley Drug Store on the south side of the building from 1930 until 1960. He was born in Vulcan where he apprenticed at King's Drug Store. After graduating from the University of Alberta with a Gold Medal in Pharmacy in 1929, he worked for a year in Okotoks before moving to Turner Valley.⁷ In 1960, Calvin and Nora Andrew purchased the drugstore and turned the dispensary into a coffee shop. Calvin died in 1965, and Nora continued to operate the business until she married Russell Krake and moved to Saskatchewan.⁸ Bill and Elaine Andrew bought the business, then called



Turner Valley News Store, and renamed the business B & E Variety Shoppe. Due to Elaine's ill health they sold in 1975.⁹ The next owner was Les and Leona Baggenstos, who then changed the business name to L & L Variety Store.¹⁰

Character-Defining Elements

- Location on Main Street, proximity to adjacent businesses, and abutment to public sidewalk
- Form, scale, and massing
- Moderate gabled roof with exposed rafters in soffit
- Horizontal flush wood siding on rear
- Four foot wide rear door with original steel bolts and washers in side frame
- Transom over main entry
- Boomtown façade with art deco marquee detail
- Evidence of windows in upper façade

Sources:

¹ Turner Valley Historical Society, "Turner Valley District Driving Tour", 1993

² Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of the Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 103-104

³ *ibid.*, p. 105

⁴ *ibid.*, p. 103-104

⁵ *ibid.*, p. 655

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 708

⁷ *ibid.*, p 740

⁸ *ibid.*, p. 495

⁹ *ibid.*, p. 276

¹⁰ *ibid.*, p. 277



L.A.B. VARIETY STORE LTD. EVALUATION	
Site Name	L.A.B. Variety Store Ltd.
Other Names	(right side) Royal Café—(left side) Korczynski Drug Store, Turner Valley News Store, B & E Variety Shoppe, L & L Variety Store
Civic Address	108 Main Street NW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The structure is a circa 1926 massing of two buildings - a one-storey and a two-storey, wood-frame building located on Main Street on the main transportation route through Turner Valley. The structure has a medium gable roof over the north, two-storey, side that once contained the Royal Café and boarding house above, as well as an art deco marquee centrally placed in the upper boomtown façade. The left side, that once contained a drugstore, has a raked flat roof with extensive alterations to the front façade.
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 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.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development.
Period of Significance	c1926 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"> Location on Main Street, proximity to adjacent businesses, and abutment to public sidewalk Form, scale, and massing Moderate-gabled roof with exposed rafters in soffit Horizontal flush wood siding on rear Four foot wide rear door with original steel bolts and washers in side frame Transom over main entry Boomtown façade with art deco marquee detail Evidence of windows in upper facade



Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ 1. Location Explain: The building retains its original location on Main Street.</p> <p>□ 2. Design Explain: The building does not retain original massing and form due to alternations that now connect it with the adjacent building in structure and material.</p> <p>■ 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its relationship with Main Street, which is the main transportation route through Turner Valley, as well as proximity to other commercial services.</p> <p>□ 4. Materials Explain: The building retains very little of the original materials.</p> <p>□ 5. Workmanship Explain: The building does not retain any evidence of the original workmanship.</p> <p>■ 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains the feeling of a commercial building.</p> <p>■ 7. Association Explain: The building retains its association as a retail and commercial business.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p>□ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p>□ B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p>□ C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p>□ D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p>□ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property L.A.B. Variety Store Ltd. has significance, but does not maintain all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore does not satisfy the requirements for placement on the Municipal Inventory or for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<p>□ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</p> <p>□ Designate as a Municipal Resource</p> <p>□ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</p> <p>□ Remove resource from the historic resources management process</p>



McMahon's Roofing

113 Sunset Boulevard SW



Description of Heritage Place

The McMahon Roofing Building is a circa 1929, wood-frame structure situated on Sunset Boulevard in the first block west of Main Street in Turner Valley. It retains its scale, mass, form, and footprint of the original Turner Valley Theatre with a boomtown façade, curved stepped-parapet, and a recessed entry.

Heritage Value

The building is significant for its association with the theme of urban development brought about by the development of the Turner Valley oilfields.

The history of the resource stems from the surge in residential and commercial development that followed the second oil and gas boom that occurred in Turner Valley in 1924 when the Royalite Company brought in the "Royalite No. 4" well.¹ During the period of 1924–29, the only businesses in the early years of the first boom after 1914 were a general store and a post office owned by Tom Fowler. The first businesses were built on the west side of Main Street across the road from the oilfield properties. The next buildings were erected on Sunset Boulevard at the south end of the commercial district on Main Street. Maurice Widney and Earl Sharp built the Turner Valley Theatre and several other buildings including the Silver Grey Café, Mrs. Watchorn's Boarding House, and several homes on the same road.² The theatre was first operated by (Earl) Sharp Shows.³ In 1946, Turner Valley Theatre was owned and operated by James and Lillian McDonald⁴ who also operated the theatre in Black Diamond. In 1949 the Black Diamond Theatre was destroyed by fire and, in 1950, they sold the Turner Valley Theatre to Bill Schulz⁵ who moved the Royalites Theatre to replace the destroyed Black Diamond Theatre.

In 1969, Schulz sold the Turner Valley Theatre to Clarence and Rose Sommerstad. Rose was the daughter of former owners, James and Lillian McDonald.⁶ In 1976, Rose sold the Turner Valley Theater to Don and Merle Dunbreck.⁷ Theatre managers in the early 1980's were Barb & Wayne Savage.

From 1986–1987, the theatre manager was David Hinman and the big hit movie was "Crocodile Dundee". In 1990, the theatre manager was Jim Orr. The theatre closed soon after, at which time the theatre became a photo shop run by Givern Smith and a video rental store.⁸ It is currently the location for McMahon's Roofing.



Character-Defining Elements

- Original location on Sunset Boulevard one block west of Main Street
- Abutment to public sidewalk
- Original recessed rectangular entrance
- Original boomtown facade with a curved stepped parapet
- Scale, mass, form and footprint of two storey structure

Sources:

- ¹ Turner Valley Historical Society, "Turner Valley District Driving Tour", 1993
- ² Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 728
- ³ *ibid.*, p. 103
- ⁴ *ibid.*, p. 103, 535
- ⁵ *ibid.*, p. 665
- ⁶ *ibid.*
- ⁷ *ibid.*
- ⁸ Turner Valley Open House, July - August 2010



McMAHON'S ROOFING EVALUATION	
Site Name	McMahon's Roofing
Other Names	Turner Valley Theatre,
Civic Address	113 Sunset Boulevard
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The McMahon Roofing Building is a circa 1929, wood-frame structure situated on Sunset Boulevard in the first block west of Main Street in Turner Valley. It retains its scale, mass, form, and footprint of the original Turner Valley Theatre with a boomtown façade, curved stepped-parapet, and a recessed entry.
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 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 themes of cultural life and urban development as the first movie theatre in Turner Valley which was also used for dances and political party meetings.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Building is significant due to its use as a movie theatre and its role as a social entertainment centre. The theatre is also significant for its association with the Social Credit Party which held numerous public meetings in the theatre.
Period of Significance	c1929 to 1995
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"> Original location on Sunset Boulevard one block west of Main Street Abutment to public sidewalk Original recessed rectangular entrance Original boomtown facade with a curved stepped parapet Scale, mass, form and footprint of two storey structure



Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ 1. Location Explain: Structure is on its original location on Sunset Boulevard.</p> <p>□ 2. Design Explain: Structure does not retain original design other than within parapet detail.</p> <p>■ 3. Environment Explain: Structure retains its relationship to Sunset Boulevard, Main Street and surrounding buildings.</p> <p>□ 4. Materials Explain: It is not evident that building retains original materials.</p> <p>□ 5. Workmanship Explain: Building does not retain any notable workmanship.</p> <p>□ 6. Feeling Explain: Building does not retain any feeling or its function as a theatre.</p> <p>□ 7. Association Explain: The building does not retain its association as a theatre.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p>■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p>□ B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p>□ C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p>□ D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p>□ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The evaluated property McMahon's Roofing has significance, but does not maintain all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore does not satisfy the requirements for placement on the Municipal Inventory or for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<p>□ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</p> <p>□ Designate as a Municipal Resource</p> <p>□ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)</p> <p>□ Remove resource from the historic resources management process</p>



Valley Hardware

112 Main Street NW



Description of Heritage Place

The Valley Hardware building is a circa 1932, single-storey, structure situated on Main Street North, the main transportation corridor through Turner Valley. The structure retains the recessed opening and stepped parapet on the sidewalls. Overall, the structure has undergone extensive alterations.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Valley Hardware building lies in its association with the theme of urban development.

The history of the resource stems from the second oil and gas boom that occurred in Turner Valley in 1924 when the Royalite Company succeeding the original Calgary consortium brought in “Royalite No.4” well. During this time, the entire country was dealing with an intense post-war recession, thus the second boom arrived much slower than the first. Additionally, operators questioned the productive capacity of the field as it showed limited production results. Yet, aside from these concerns, the settlement of Turner Valley continued to grow and on February 25, 1930, Turner Valley incorporated as a Village.¹

The history of the resource stems from the second oil and gas boom that occurred in Turner Valley in 1924.² In the early years, companies held leases for their employees to build, but did not have any available land for merchants to construct their businesses. Although the signs posted by the companies were clear in stating that merchants were not welcome, the tenacity of such future business owners won as they gained control of a one-sided street that stretched a couple of miles long facing the company fence line. It was then called the “Main Drag”.³ During the period of 1924–29, the only businesses in the early years of the first boom, since 1914, were a general store and a post office owned by Tom Fowler. The business of the oilfields, as well as the transient nature of the population, meant businesses changed hands often over the years.⁴

When Turner Valley became a “boomtown” in the late 1920s, a Mr. Bowles started the hardware store in Turner Valley. In 1929, his daughter Wilhemina quit her job at a bank in Calgary and joined him in the business. In May 1931, she married Bill Lowery who worked in the gas field as a separator operator. Due to ill health he quit his job and joined his wife and father-in-law in the store. When Mr. Bowles died in 1945, the couple continued to operate the store.⁵ Bill Lowery was an avid curler and President of the local legion. In 1955, the Bill Lowery Trophy was presented for the first time to the winner of the Legion Zone Men’s Curling Champion. In 1971, there was also Lowery Trophy for the women’s champion.⁶ The Lowerys later sold the business to Albert Janz.⁷ After the sale, Bill Lowery was postmaster from 1943 until his death in 1954.⁸ George and Doris John-



ston sold their very successful dairy farm in 1948, moved to Turner Valley and bought the Valley Hardware business. George was mayor of Turner Valley for ten years, and both George and Doris were very involved in forming the Valley Neighbour Club.⁹ They operated business until they retired in 1961, at which time they sold the building to Don Armstrong, who then sold it to Terry Armstrong. The Armstrong's spatially connected the adjacent pool room, built by Otto Buckles in the early 1920's, to the Valley Hardware section to increase the size of the store.¹⁰ In 1977-78, the south side of the hardware building was reconstructed.¹¹

The Valley Hardware building is representative of the increasing need for hardware supplies in a community driven by residential and commercial development brought on by the petroleum drilling boom. It is also representative of the one-sided street pattern of urban development that dictated where the resource was to be located. Originally built in the late 1920s, it served the hardware needs of the community for more than fifty years.

Character-Defining Elements

- Location and orientation on Main Street
- Proximity to adjacent businesses
- Abutment to public sidewalk
- Stepped sidewall parapet on both side walls
- Recessed entry opening
- Flat roof with slight slope to the rear
- Mass, form and scale

Sources:

- ¹ Turner Valley Historical Society, "Turner Valley District Driving Tour", 1993
- ² *ibid.*
- ³ Sheep River Historical Society, "In the Light of the Flares: History of Turner Valley Oilfields", 1979, p. 105
- ⁴ *ibid.*, p. 103-104
- ⁵ *ibid.*, p. 519
- ⁶ *ibid.*, p. 482-483
- ⁷ *ibid.*, p. 189
- ⁸ *ibid.*, p. 103
- ⁹ *ibid.*, p. 483
- ¹⁰ *ibid.*, p. 104
- ¹¹ Alberta Inventory Site Form # 39506



VALLEY HARDWARE EVALUATION	
Site Name	Valley Hardware
Other Names	Bowles Hardware and Buckles Pool Hall
Civic Address	112 Main Street NW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Valley Hardware building is a circa 1932, single-storey, structure situated on Main Street North, the main transportation corridor through Turner Valley. The structure retains the recessed opening and stepped parapet on the sidewalls. Overall, the structure has undergone extensive alterations.
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 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 themes of urban development, and business and industry.
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Significance Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style/Type/Method of Construction Work of a Master High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Environment Completely Excavated Sites <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 hardware parts and service.
Period of Significance	c1932 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"> Location and orientation on Main Street Proximity to adjacent businesses Abutment to public sidewalk Stepped sidewall parapet on both side walls Recessed entry opening Flat roof with slight slope to the rear Mass, form and scale



Aspects of Integrity	<p>■ 1. Location Explain: The building retains its original location on Main Street.</p> <p>■ 2. Design Explain: The building retains original foot print with the addition of the former bowling alley on the north side.</p> <p>■ 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its relationship with Main Street, which is the main transportation route through Turner Valley, as well as proximity to other commercial services.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The building retains little original material.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The building retains little evidence of original workmanship.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The building does not retain the feeling of an early 20th Century hardware store.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The building no longer retains its association with hardware sales and service.</p>
Integrity Assessment	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <p><input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <p><input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <p><input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Integrity Statement	<p>The evaluated property Valley Hardware has significance, but does not retain all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore does not satisfy the requirements for placement on the Municipal Inventory or for designation as a Municipal Resource.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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>

