



DR. TERWILLEGAR RESIDENCE

10727 - 125 STREET NW

CITY OF EDMONTON
HISTORIC RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Edmonton

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL PLACE

The Dr. Terwillegar Residence is a one and one-half storey Craftsman bungalow, with a low-pitched hipped roof and shingle siding. It is located mid-block on a quiet residential street in the historic Westmount neighbourhood and near the commercial area of 124 Street and 107 Avenue.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Dr. Terwillegar Residence has heritage value for its association with Dr. Norman Terwillegar (1884-1948), a prominent local citizen. Terwillegar was a resident doctor and later a staff member at the Royal Alexandra Hospital while maintaining his own private medical practice for thirty-five years. He also served as President of the Edmonton Academy of Medicine and President of the Alberta Medical Society. Terwillegar practiced from this residence in the latter years of his career, still evident in the house's intact original interior layout. The Terwillegar family owned the house from 1920 to 1959. He was first commemorated in 1962 by the naming of Terwillegar Heights in honour of his service to the city and subsequently through the naming of Terwillegar Towne in 1995, a number of parks and roadways throughout the 1990s and 2000s, and most recently the Terwillegar Community Recreation Centre in 2012.

Built in 1913, the Dr. Terwillegar Residence is valued as a fine example of a Craftsman bungalow in Edmonton. The Craftsman style was the dominant style for smaller houses between 1910 and 1930, notable for its extensive use of wood, restrained craftsmanship, and open eaves.

Craftsman style houses with hipped roofs are less common than gable roofs, marking this as an unusual variation on the style in Edmonton. It was designed by architect John Martland, who, in partnership with David Hardie, designed such Edmonton landmarks such as Sacred Heart Catholic Church (1913) and the Hecla Block (1914). Martland became the municipal architect for the City of Edmonton in 1919, a position he held for eighteen years, and also served as the President of the Alberta Association of Architects.

The Dr. Terwillegar Residence is physical evidence of the development of the neighbourhood of Westmount, as a result of frantic real estate speculation that occurred in Edmonton immediately prior to WWI. The Dr. Terwillegar Residence reinforces the historic continuity and character of the historic area, while being unique due to its low-profile massing, among other larger, mainly two-storey residences. The area was a less pretentious, but elegant extension of the Glenora neighbourhood and





contains one of the greatest concentrations of pre-WWI single-family dwellings in Edmonton. The Westmount Architectural Heritage Area was established in 1983 to recognize the distinct architectural character of the Westmount neighbourhood, reflecting Edmonton's commitment to its architectural history.

CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Dr. Terwillegar Residence include its:

EXTERIOR:

- + mid-block location within the residential Westmount neighbourhood;
- + residential form, scale and massing such as its one and one-half storey plus basement height and irregular rectangular plan, with front porch and rear wing gable roof extensions;
- + low-pitched hipped roof with slightly flared eaves and hipped dormer in the front and rear;
- + wood-frame construction, with cedar shingle siding with a slight bellcast;
- + Craftsman Bungalow style features such as its extensive use of wood elements, low-pitched roof, exposed rafter tails, wide, open eaves, simple frieze board, and simple wood window surrounds;
- + additional exterior features such as its enclosed front porch;
- + front bay window with wood sash windows with straight-leaded upper sash;

- + multi-paned windows with transoms enclosing the front porch; and
- + double assembly one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows in the dormers and other single and double assembly wood-sash windows;

INTERIOR:

- + original spatial layout;
- + original kitchen cabinetry;
- + original door crowns and mouldings
- + original baseboard mouldings and wood floors;
- + original paneled doors and hardware; and
- + millwork divider with tapered columns between the living and dining rooms.

Designated as a Municipal Historic Resource through Bylaw 13804 in July 2004.

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