



MARSHALL HOPKINS RESIDENCE

10720 - 126 STREET NW

CITY OF EDMONTON
HISTORIC RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Edmonton

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL PLACE

The Marshall Hopkins Residence is a two-storey, wood frame construction with Foursquare influences. The residence is located within the Westmount Architectural Heritage Area in the historic Westmount neighbourhood.

HERITAGE VALUE

The 1912 Marshall Hopkins Residence is significant for its Foursquare construction, its association with the early development of the Westmount neighbourhood and its first occupant, Marshall Willard Hopkins. The Foursquare architecture was popular in the Westmount area at the time because of its simple design and efficient floor plans. They typically feature a square plan with a symmetrical façade, and often have four rooms on the main floor, with four bedrooms and a washroom on the upper floor.

Design elements include original wood clapboard siding and wood shingles at the end of the pitched gable, which projects off the front (east) elevation of the residence. The pitched gable features a decorated fascia and a half-round window with dentilation. The roof is a medium pitched bellcast hipped roof with projecting eaves and the original wood soffits and fascia. There is a full-width open verandah on the front elevation with a skirt roof and straight staircase. The verandah is supported by seven wood paired tapered columns and features a multi-paned window panel on the north (side) elevation. It has closed railings and is clad with wood clapboard and decorative corner boards beneath the columns.

The wood framed door on the front elevation is original and features a beveled glass window and a moulded lintel. There are two original bay windows on the first and second storey of the front elevation. They feature two single-hung windows with a 4 over 1 format, and one single-hung window with a 5 over 1 format, all of which have upper panes with diamond-shaped mullions and original storms. There is an additional single-hung window on the upper storey of the front elevation with a 5 over 1 format which also features upper panes with diamond-shaped mullions and an original storm.

On the north elevation, there is a window with a single sash divided by 6 diamond-shaped mullions and an original storm on the first storey. The second storey has a single-hung window which follows a 4 over 1 format and features the same upper panes with diamond-shaped mullions and an original storm.





There is an additional single-hung window on the first storey. All windows on the north elevation feature plain slip sills and moulded lintels. An original wood door on the north elevation's first storey is present, although no longer in use.

The south elevation has two fixed single sash windows on the first storey. There is also a window with a single sash divided by 6 diamond-shaped mullions and an original storm on the first storey. The second storey has a single-hung window. All windows on the south elevation have plain slips sills and moulded lintels.

The west elevation has two new windows on the second storey. There is also a new door on the second storey which utilizes the original door opening and leads to an unenclosed balcony on the second storey. There is also a single-hung window on the first storey with a 5 over 1 format and upper panes which feature diamond-shaped mullions and an original storm. An open-air deck projects off of the west elevation and an original brick and mortar chimney which is centered at the rear of the residence.

The residence is significant for its association with Marshall W. Hopkins, Chief Land Surveyor for the Alberta Land Titles Office, who was the first occupant of the residence from 1913 to 1914. In addition, the Marshall Hopkins residence is also significant for its association with the Canadian National Railway as it was home to a number of occupants who were employed by the company after the Canadian National Railway arrived in Edmonton in 1905.

A number of other people resided in the residence between 1915 and 1925. Leonard W. Chappell, a dispatcher for the Canadian National Railway, became the occupant until 1929. John R. Dey, employed with the Canadian National Railway, resided in the residence between 1933

and 1939. Henry H. Sterns occupied the residence in 1940 and Edward A. Hall, a clerk with the Canadian National Railway, lived here after, until 1945. Reverend J. R. Cox, a Minister at the Wesley United Church, also briefly occupied the residence in 1946. George D. Parkinson, who was also employed with the Canadian National Railway as a clerk, was the longest standing occupant after living in residence from 1947 to 1953.

CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS

The character-defining elements as expressed in the Marshall Hopkins Residence include:

- + two-storey Foursquare with wood frame construction;
- + wood clapboard siding;
- + gable with wood shingles, decorated fascia and a half-round window with dentilation;
- + medium pitched bellcast hip roof, projecting eaves and original wood soffits and fascia
- + full-width verandah with seven tapered columns;
- + wood framed door with beveled glass window and moulded lintel on the front elevation;
- + two bay windows featuring upper panes with diamond-shaped mullions and original storms;
- + original single hung and sash windows with diamond-shaped mullions;
- + an unenclosed balcony off of the second storey of the west elevation; and
- + original brick and mortar chimney.

Designated as a Municipal Historic Resource through Bylaw 18785 in May 2019.

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