



## DR. TERWILLIGAR'S RESIDENCE 10727 - 125 STREET

### Description of Historic Place

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

### Historic Value

The Dr. Terwillegar Residence has heritage value for its association with prominent local citizen Dr. Norman Terwillegar, for its Craftsman Bungalow style architecture, for its association with architect John Martland and for its location within the historic neighbourhood context of Westmount.

The Dr. Terwillegar Residence has heritage value for its association with Dr. Norman Terwillegar (1884-1948), a prominent local citizen. Terwillegar was initially 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. He was commemorated in 1962 by the naming of Terwillegar Heights in honour of his service to the city. 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.

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 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 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 helps to reinforce 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 northern 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:

- mid-block location on a quiet residential street;
- 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;
- regular fenestration: front bay window with wood sash windows with straight-leaded upper sash, multi-paned windows with transoms enclosing the front porch, double assembly 1-over-1 double-hung wood sash windows in the dormers, and other single and double assembly wood-sash windows; and
- interior features such as its original spatial layout; original kitchen cabinetry; door crowns and mouldings; baseboard mouldings; wood floors; original paneled doors and hardware; and millwork room divider with tapered columns between the living and dining rooms.

