

**THE LIFE AND WORKS OF MARITIME ARCHITECT
J. C. DUMARESQ (1840-1906)**

by

Monique Marie Carnell

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Abstract

James Charles Philip Dumaresq (1840-1906) was one of the most prominent and prolific architects of his time in the Maritime provinces. This thesis presents a biographical sketch of Dumaresq's life and examines his oeuvre within the context of nineteenth century architecture. The text is supplemented with a chronological descriptive catalogue of over 250 buildings known to be the work of Dumaresq, either while he was working alone or in partnership with other architects throughout his 36 year career.

No personal records, such as diaries and workbooks, survive to provide first hand glimpses of the man and his career. Furthermore, many of the buildings he designed no longer stand. Little secondary literature has been published regarding late nineteenth century architecture in the Maritimes. Consequently, newspapers and architectural plans and elevations were the primary sources of information consulted.

Dumaresq was a practical and versatile architect who successfully merged in his designs new building techniques and materials with the predominant architectural fashions of the day. He was privately commissioned to design a wide variety of building types which include churches, hotels, schools, factories, private dwellings, banks and commercial buildings. He also won numerous architectural competitions, including the New Brunswick Legislature (1880), which helped to further establish his reputation. His buildings stand as a permanent monument to a man who contributed to

the establishment of professional architecture in the Maritimes.

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Part I

Introduction

The British architectural historian David Watkin wrote in his preface to *The Rise of Architectural History* that the aims of architectural history could be summarised under three headings: the practical, the historical and the aesthetic. The practical establishes what was built, when, by whom and for whom. The historical inquiry attempts to answer why a building was built, be it to display wealth or to serve a more functional purpose. Finally, the aesthetic component examines the various stylistic differences and why one style is employed rather than another.¹ This thesis incorporates, in varying degrees, these three aspects, with particular emphasis on the practical.

The principal part of this thesis is a chronologically organized catalogue incorporating information on every building determined to have been designed, altered, or in some way worked on by architect James Charles Philip Dumaresq (1840-1906) whether while he was working alone or in partnership with other architects. The catalogue also includes plans Dumaresq submitted for architectural competitions, but which were not accepted. Over 250 buildings have been identified and their architectural features and histories described with varying degrees of detail.

Late nineteenth century architectural history of the Maritime provinces has been largely ignored, as has the study of individual architects practising in the Maritimes at this time. Recent

¹ David Watkin, *The Rise of Architectural History* (London: The Architectural Press, 1980), pp. vii-viii.

scholarship has started to address this dearth. Gary K. Hughes' *Music of the Eye* is the most significant publication in this field.² It surveys the work of several nineteenth century architects who designed buildings in Saint John and places their oeuvre within the professional reality of their day. Robert C. Tuck's *Gothic Dreams* focuses on the life of Prince Edward Island architect William Critchlow Harris who began his apprenticeship in Halifax in 1870, the same year Dumaresq moved to the city.³ The men competed on several projects against one another. Unlike Dumaresq, much of Harris' correspondence survived and from it we can glean glimpses of the reality of the profession. In *The Rebuilding of Saint John*, C. Anne Hale examines the nature and extent of the building activity which took place following that city's great fire in 1877.⁴ Dumaresq was one of the architects attracted to the city at that time to participate in the reconstruction.

This thesis furthers the historical endeavour in this area by cataloguing an oeuvre and retracing the life of the most prolific architect in the Maritime provinces during the late nineteenth century. Dumaresq's career spanned over three and one half decades, from 1870 to 1906. He entered the architectural

² Gary K. Hughes, *Music of the Eye: Architectural Drawings of Canada's First City* (Saint John: New Brunswick Museum, 1992).

³ Robert C. Tuck, *Gothic Dreams: The Life and Times of a Canadian Architect William Critchlow Harris, 1854-1913* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1978).

⁴ C. Anne Hale, *The Rebuilding of Saint John, New Brunswick 1877-1881* (Fredericton: Queen's Printer, 1990).

profession at a time when architects were starting to emerge as members of a profession distinct from that of the building trade with which they had often been associated. Architectural associations were formed to push for reforms and enhance the status of architects within society. They encouraged the development of educational programmes and sought to control the membership entering the profession by requiring members to meet their educational standards, be it through apprenticeship or formal education. They lobbied provincial governments to pass legislation which would give exclusive rights of use of the title 'architect' to those who had completed specialized training in design and technical matters.

Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, architects were faced with the need to assimilate and apply the new developments within their field. Innovations in building technologies and materials, such as iron framing and plate glass facades, were introduced which required architects to possess significant engineering expertise. They had to be aware of the latest fashions in order to keep their designs up-to-date. Architects had to respond to the needs of an industrial society during a transformation which manifested itself in the demand for new building types incorporating the new styles and technologies. For instance, a society which increasingly valued leisure time and travel required large hotels and railway stations. The forces of social reform of the latter part of the century valued education and human welfare; thus more schools, hospitals and universities were constructed. The infrastructure of

a modern industrial state also required edifices to house them; thus, banks, government and commercial buildings, office buildings and factories were erected. Dumaresq was very much aware of these changes within the profession and society, and he responded to these through his use of new technologies which he incorporated into the many building types he designed.

It is not within the scope of this thesis to evaluate the historical and aesthetic value of all of Dumaresq's buildings, nor to examine thoroughly the place of these buildings within the context of the architectural environment of the Maritimes in the late nineteenth century. An account of the stylistic progression of his buildings through the three and one half decades of his practice will only be examined in general terms. Discovering why each building was constructed would require a knowledge of the various factors, be they political, economic, religious and personal beliefs, which motivate individuals or groups to act and influence their decisions.

The first chapter provides a biography of J. C. Dumaresq and examines the professional realities of architects of the day. Despite a prolific career and his status as a well respected professional in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, few documents survive regarding his personal and professional life. His life has been reconstructed in part through the use of these few documents, but the best source of information remains his work and the work of architects around him.

The second chapter deals with the construction of the New

Brunswick Legislative Building in 1880 and examines the motivations which led to its erection and the importance of the stylistic choice. This building has been selected for particular consideration because it is J. C. Dumaresq's most important commission. This chapter explores the architectural competition and why it was very much a design for the times, a representation of the favoured architectural style for the public building at that time.

A wide array of primary source material was consulted for this study including photographs, church records, local histories, correspondence, building inspector's books, and architectural drawings. Various historical organizations, individuals, museums, and archives were able to provide additional information. Besides the information provided by the latter sources, newspapers were the main source of information. They often carried the announcement of a tender call for a building with plans to be seen at Dumaresq's office or, in the case of larger public buildings, a good description when they were officially opened. However, many of the buildings he designed were private residences or alterations to existing structures and were not mentioned in newspapers. Thus, although a significant number of buildings have been identified, there are no doubt others to be added to the accompanying catalogue.

Chapter 1

J. C. Dumaresq and the Architectural Profession in the Maritimes in the Late Nineteenth Century

Philip Dumaresq left the Isle of Jersey sometime before 1800 and settled in Sydney where he was appointed Collector of Customs for Cape Breton.¹ He amassed considerable wealth from this appointment, having an annual income in 1811 of 400 pounds sterling, second only to the Chief Justice's income of 500 pounds sterling.² His son, Charles Wittigan Ferdinand Augustus Dumaresq, was born in Sydney 5 July, 1806. In 1837, Charles married Christianna McDonald who was born in Scotland 20 July, 1818 and together they had five sons and seven daughters.³ Their second child, James Charles Philip Dumaresq, was born in Sydney 18 December, 1840.

Information relating to J. C. Dumaresq's early life in Sydney and his subsequent architectural career in both Halifax and Saint

¹ Philip Dumaresq was also appointed to His Majesty's Council in August 1809. Colonial Office Records: Minutes of His Majesty's Council in Cape Breton, 4 August, 1809, Vol. 321. He was also appointed one of the Commissioners for the Expenditure of Public Revenue. In 1811, he resigned this position stating that his duties as Collector of Customs required all of his attention. Colonial Office Records: Papers of the Island of Cape Breton as a Separate Colony (1874-1820), Vol. 327, No. 56, 19 April, 1811.

² This is from an 1811 list of officers of government in Cape Breton and their supposed income for that year. Both the offices "filled up in England" and the offices "in the gift of the Governor" are listed. Papers for the Island of Cape Breton as a Separate Colony (1784-1820), Vol. 237, No. 164.

³ For further information on the Dumaresq family genealogy in Canada see Marion G. Turk, *Quiet Adventurers in Canada* (Detroit: Harlo Press, 1979), pp. 224-228.

John is sketchy, as no personal or business documents are known to have survived. He received his early education in the common schools of Sydney and later attended Horton Academy, a Baptist high school on the campus of Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia.⁴ The academic programme offered at the Academy provided students with a sound educational foundation in a variety of subjects.⁵

The *McAlpine's Nova Scotia Directory 1868-69* lists both J. C. Dumaresq and his father as working as carpenters in Sydney. The 1871 Census, however, lists Dumaresq's occupation as an architect and his father's as a carpenter.⁶ This is consistent with his obituary notice which reveals that he practised his profession for a year or two in Sydney before leaving for Halifax.⁷ The building skills and experience he undoubtedly gained while working with his

⁴ *The Halifax Herald*, 21 December, 1906. For further information on the establishment of the Academy in 1828 and Acadia University in 1838 see Ronald Stewart Longley, *Acadia University, 1838-1938* (Wolfville: Kentville Publishing Company, 1939) and Barry M. Moody, "The Breadth of Vision, Breadth of Mind: The Baptists and Acadia College", in *Canadian Baptists and Christian Higher Education*. G. A. Rawlyk, ed. (Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988), pp. 3-29.

⁵ The classes offered at Horton Academy during the 1847 academic year included Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry, navigation, surveying, mensuration, arithmetic, history, English grammar and composition, natural philosophy, geography, bookkeeping, spelling, writing and reading. See *Memorials of Acadia College and Horton Academy for the Half-Century, 1828-1878* (Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1881), p. 242.

⁶ 1871 Census of Canada, Sydney Division #2, Family 77, p. 23. The 1838 Census lists 14 families living in Sydney. C. W. Dumaresq's occupation is listed as a farmer. See 1838 Census of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, #43, 3 July 1838.

⁷ *The Halifax Herald*, 21 December, 1906.

father in Sydney might have been sufficient to spark his interest in design and provide a solid foundation in the methods and materials of construction. Sometime in 1870 J. C. Dumaresq moved to Halifax, but apparently did not apprentice to an architect, as was the custom of the day. There were no schools of architecture in Canada until the end of the nineteenth century.⁸

Formal architectural training was limited to articulated pupillage in the Maritime provinces during most of the second half of the nineteenth century. The quality of the education received depended on the ability and commitment of the master to his student, as no system of regulations existed to establish minimal training standards. By working for roughly three to five years in the office of an established architect, the apprentice was expected to gain a knowledge of the rudiments of the profession. This training method was modelled on the system established in late eighteenth century Britain. In 1852, Saint John architect Matthew Stead advertised that he was willing to accommodate one or two pupils.⁹

The establishment of formal architectural education programmes gradually replaced the pupillage system in the early twentieth century, largely due to the efforts of professional architectural organizations such as the Royal Institute of British Architects,

⁸ McGill was the first Canadian university to establish an architectural degree programme in 1896. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the first university to offer a programme in North America in 1868.

⁹ *New Brunswick Reporter* 21 May, 1852.

the American Institute of Architects and in Canada, the Ontario Association of Architects (1889), the Quebec Association of Architects (1890), and the British Columbia Institute of Architects (1892).¹⁰ The architectural profession made various attempts to organize in order to protect its interests, improve its status within society and establish formal education programmes.¹¹ The struggle was long, for it was not until 1932 that the *Architect's Registration Act* was enacted in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which legally set the standards of the profession and restricted the use of the title "architect" to those people who met specific requirements.¹² Prior to that time, anyone could claim to be an

¹⁰ There were attempts made to establish architectural associations in 1865 in Montreal and in 1876 in Toronto, but these were short-lived due to small numbers, a lack of interest and professional rivalry. See Kelly Crossman, *Architecture in Transition: From Art to Practice, 1885-1906* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1987), pp. 28-29.

The Nova Scotia Association of Architects (1932) replaced the Maritime Architects' Association which was established in 1928. The Association's first president was S. P. Dumaresq, J. C. Dumaresq's son.

¹¹ These organizations survived where the earlier ones had failed because by the late 1880s Canadian architects feared American competition, as they saw several major commissions being awarded to American architects. Cooperating to raise professional standards through registration and education was viewed as a necessary step towards protecting their rights. See John Wilton-Ely, "The Rise of the Professional Architect in England", in *The Architect: Chapters in the History of the Profession*, ed. Spiro Kostof (New York: Oxford University Press, 1977), p. 191; Crossman, pp. 28-35.

¹² Quebec architects became the first in the English speaking world to achieve full statutory registration. It required individuals to meet established educational prerequisites to have the right to the title 'architect'. This battle was fought over a period of five decades in Ontario before the government passed an act in 1931. The other Canadian provinces followed suit shortly thereafter. See Crossman, pp. 46-47.

architect without ever having received any professional education.

Local builders often freely interchanged the titles of builder and architect because they did in fact engage in both activities. These builder-architects, however, differed from professional architects in that they not only designed buildings, but bid on tenders and, if successful, constructed buildings as well. While builder-architects did not cease operation with the rise of the architectural profession, the increase in the number of large scale construction projects and the introduction of modern conveniences, such as heating, plumbing and lighting, limited builders' ability to undertake the erection of a structure from start to finish without these skills and specialized knowledge. In response, builders evolved "from that of a small scale enterprise to larger concerns employing a variety of tradesmen capable of erecting complete buildings".¹³ Thus, building became the domain of the contractor who bid on projects, and often subcontracted work out to other trades, based on the bill of quantity established by the architect's specifications and drawings.

Many architects emerged from the building trades in the 1860s and 1870s. Many were children of builders who had the practical experience in construction, but chose to rise above the trades and limit their activity to the preparation of plans and estimates, and the supervision of construction. Like Dumaresq, Saint John architects R. C. Dunn, John A. Munroe and G. Ernest Fairweather

¹³ Gary K. Hughes, *Music of the Eye: Architectural Drawings of Canada's First City, 1822-1914* (Saint John: New Brunswick Museum, 1992), p. 52.

were all sons of builders.

Unlike several of his colleagues who apprenticed with an established local architect or who went away to study architecture and travel, Dumaresq did not have any formal architectural training.¹⁴ Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Maritime provinces did offer a wide array of courses which included basic draughting and design principles. The Institute in Halifax, for instance, provided classes in "architectural drawing and practical geometry".¹⁵ Whether or not Dumaresq took part in these institutes is unknown. He might well have been a member of the institute in Sydney which operated from 1837 to 1865. The Halifax Mechanics' Institute which opened in 1831 was the first institute to open in the Maritimes, but had already closed its doors by the time Dumaresq arrived in Halifax.¹⁶ The Saint John Mechanics' Institute opened in 1839 and was the most successful one in the Maritimes, operating until 1889. It met with considerable success in the community and in 1866 affiliated itself with a school of design which the Saint John artist J. W. Grey established. This

¹⁴ Although Dumaresq travelled considerably within New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to supervise the construction of his various projects, he is only known to have left the Maritimes once during his lifetime when he went to Toronto and Montreal in 1905. See *Canadian Architect and Builder*, Vol. 18, November 1905, p. 176. For instance, both Saint John architects John T. C. McKean and G. Ernest Fairweather worked in the office of Matthew Stead, while McKean and R. C. John Dunn went to the United States for additional training.

¹⁵ *Morning Chronicle* 24 January, 1854.

¹⁶ The Halifax Institute closed in 1867. See Martin Hewitt, "The Mechanics' Institute Movement in the Maritimes, 1831-1889", Unpublished M. A. Thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1986.

allowed the institute to offer a wider variety of technical courses which included geometry and mechanical drawing. Due to financial difficulties in 1873, the Institute was forced to remove the courses from its list of activities.¹⁷

The primary focus of institute activity, even in the smaller institutes, was the provision of lectures and a library. In larger centres this meant sizeable collections. The Saint John Mechanics' Institute contained more than 4,000 titles in the 1870s.¹⁸ A record of the catalogue of books in the Saint John library reveals that architecture and building construction were prominently featured titles in its collection. Over thirty books on the subject were listed in the catalogue and included such well known works as Ruskin's *Seven Lamps of Architecture* and *Stones of Venice*, and Downing's *Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture*. Areas of focus represented in the collection ranged from art history and criticism to the technical aspects of surveying and mechanical engineering.¹⁹ The collection, however, did not uniquely consist of books. The Institute also boasted a fine selection of periodical literature, encyclopedias and dictionaries. Among the periodicals carried were *The London Builder*, the *Canadian Monthly* and the *American Journal of Science and Arts* which would have kept readers abreast of the latest styles and fashions in larger

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 112.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 114.

¹⁹ *Catalogue of the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, City of Saint John, Division D, 1878.*

metropolitan centres.²⁰

As the century advanced, the proliferation of architectural publications such as pattern books and professional periodicals kept architects and builders informed of the popular trends in the building industry. These provided not only illustrations and descriptions of the most recent buildings, but also information on the latest technological developments, building materials and stylistic innovations. The information was current and acted as a means of rapidly disseminating popular design principles. North American architects no longer had to undertake long journeys to Europe to see first hand the latest developments. The most long standing Canadian periodical devoted to the technical and artistic aspects of architecture was the monthly *Canadian Architect and Builder* (1888-1908), the official journal of the Ontario Association of Architects, while *Construction* and *Canadian Contract Record* also contributed to the coverage. Dumaresq must have been aware of, if not have had subscriptions to these professional and trade periodicals, to keep abreast of the developments in the architectural and building fields. A photograph of the Bank of Montreal (1900) building which he designed in Sydney was featured in the May, 1903 issue of the *Canadian Architect and Builder*. His obituary notice was also published in the publication in January, 1907.

The Halifax Technological Institute was founded in 1877 and took the first step in establishing permanent technical education

²⁰ Ibid., Division F.

in Nova Scotia. The institute offered courses in mechanical and civil engineering. Andrew Dewar, Dumaresq's partner in Saint John during the first six months after the Great Fire, returned to Halifax in 1878 and was an instructor in architectural drawing at the Institute.²¹ In May 1880, the Institute closed.²² His course covered the following areas:

Plan drawing to scale, designing, perspective, the five orders, style mouldings and ornaments, drawing from casts, drafting frames for wooden buildings and, in general, practical drawing useful for mechanics in the building trades.²³

Presumably, Dumaresq had already acquired the skills taught at the Institute when he arrived in Halifax. The first mention of his working in Halifax appears in a news item in the 10 March, 1870 issue of *The Daily Reporter and Times*. It reports that the firm of Dumaresq & Stimson submitted plans for the proposed Poplar Grove Church on the corner of Queen and Tobin Streets in Halifax along with two other Haligonian architects, David Stirling and R. Sellon. David Stirling, an experienced architect, was awarded the

²¹ Lewis W. Collins, "Loyal Subjects, Able Artists and Honest Men: A Commentary on the Growth of Architecture as a Profession in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1749-1973", *The Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly*, 3, 3 (September 1973), p. 241.

²² Donald MacLeod, "Practicality Ascendent: The Origins and Establishment of Technical Education in Nova Scotia", *Acadiensis* (Spring 1986), p. 57.

²³ Technological Institute, Halifax, Nova Scotia, *Second Announcement*, 1879-1880, p. 13.

project.²⁴ Stimson was a local builder in Halifax who apparently only worked on this one project with Dumaresq. Their partnership was short lived, for in the *Christian Messenger* of 16 March and 12 April 1870 an advertisement appears only for J. C. Dumaresq - Architect.

The next reference to Dumaresq appears in March of 1872 under the firm of Dumaresq & McVean. Once again, John McVean (1817-1902) was an experienced builder in the city. Born in Isley Island, Scotland, he arrived in Halifax around 1837. A staunch Baptist like Dumaresq, their business relationship lasted until June 1877 when the latter moved to Saint John in hopes of finding work designing buildings to replace those destroyed in that city's Great Fire of 20 June 1877. McVean remained in Halifax until 1883.

The Saint John fire dealt a devastating blow to both the residential and commercial properties in the city, destroying two thirds of the central portion of the city.²⁵ The disaster, however, undoubtedly came as welcomed news to Dumaresq at a time when construction activity in Halifax was slow. He does not appear to have been very busy, as only one of his buildings designed between 1872 and 1877 has been located. He likely continued to design dwellings for private individuals and builders, but public commissions were scarce. The situation prompted W. C. Harris, an

²⁴ Susan Buggie and Garry D. Shutlak, "David Stirling" in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol XI, 1881-1890 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982), pp. 856-857.

²⁵ The fire razed most of the downtown core of the city. See C. Anne Hale, *The Rebuilding of Saint John, New Brunswick 1877-1881* (Fredericton: Queen's Printer, 1990).

apprentice in the office of Stirling & Dewar, to write to his brother in 1874 that "there is so little to be seen or learnt in my line in Halifax, scarcely any buildings are going on, and even what are being put up have no new ideas about them".²⁶

The fire was a virtual boon for those employed in all areas of the construction industry. A total of 842 buildings worth an estimated total of four million dollars were either completed or under construction within a year of the fire.²⁷ Architects, carpenters, contractors, masons and stone cutters flocked to the city from all parts of Canada and the United States. In the mid-1860s there were only three people who listed themselves as architects in Saint John.²⁸ In the 1877-1878 Saint John City Directory, the year of Dumaresq's arrival in the city, there were ten architects and/or firms listed. The following year's directory lists 22 architects and/or firms. By 1884-1885 construction in the city dwindled and only six architects listed.

Andrew Dewar, who had been in partnership with David Stirling in Halifax since 1870, was among the many architects attracted to Saint John in the summer of 1877 to find work. He had arrived in Halifax in 1869 from Scotland and practised with Stirling until January 1877 when he left to travel to Italian cities where he made

²⁶ Robert Tuck, *Gothic Dream: The Life and Times of a Canadian Architect, William Critchlow Harris, 1854-1913* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1978) , p. 33.

²⁷ *Daily Telegraph* 20 June, 1879, p. 2; *Globe* 19 June 1878, p. 2.

²⁸ Hughes, p. 48.

numerous sketches of architectural interest. Upon his return in April of that year, Stirling had already left in March to permanently establish himself in Prince Edward Island where he formed a partnership with his former apprentice, W. C. Harris, who had worked in his office between 1870 and 1875.²⁹

Dewar arrived in Saint John prepared to practise alone, for he placed an advertisement in the local newspaper from 6 July to 10 July to this effect.³⁰ The following day, a new advertisement appears advising the public of the newly formed architectural partnership of Dumaresq & Dewar. The advertisement announcing their partnership described them as "architects of the principal buildings in Halifax".³¹ They exhibited "a numerous collection of Public Buildings, Street Fronts, Warehouses, Churches and Dwelling Houses" in their office window on Union Street.³² This was a means of advertising to attract commissions from local clients. Their partnership was short lived, as it was dissolved 13 February 1878.³³ Temporary partnerships of this sort were common, but fruitful during the post-fire reconstruction.³⁴ With Dewar, Dumaresq designed the Bank of Nova Scotia on Prince William Street, the Germain Street Baptist Church and the 'Palace' for James Manson

²⁹ Bugey and Shutlak, p. 856.

³⁰ *Daily Telegraph* 6-10 July, 1877, p. 3, c. 1.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 11 July, 1877, p. 3.

³² *Ibid.*, 11 July, 1877, p. 3.

³³ *Ibid.*, 28 February, 1878, p. 2.

³⁴ Hughes, p. 64.

on King Street among other buildings.

Both men were experienced architects, having both started practising architecture in Halifax in 1870. They had no doubt known each other while in Halifax and this probably facilitated their decision to form a partnership. Why Dumaresq's name is listed first in the firm's name is somewhat puzzling. Dewar apprenticed and then formed a partnership with David Stirling who was the most prominent architect in Halifax throughout the 1860s and 1870s. The firm designed such structures as the Young Men's Christian Association (1872) and the Masonic Hall (1875) both erected in Halifax. Dumaresq, on the other hand, was in partnership with a builder and does not appear to have had any formal architectural training. One plausible explanation for this, is that Dumaresq had more money to invest in the firm than Dewar and therefore held majority interest.

Other than for another brief partnership in the spring of 1878 with C. Osborn Wickenden to design Acadia College in Wolfville, J. C. Dumaresq appears to have worked alone until 1884.³⁵ Sometime between 5 April and 15 May of that year, Harry H. Mott joined Dumaresq to form the firm of Dumaresq & Mott in Saint John.³⁶

³⁵ The partnership with Wickenden was short lived because only Dumaresq's name appeared in an advertisement in the *Christian Messenger* 26 June, 1878, p. 208.

³⁶ An advertisement for the firm of Dumaresq & Mott appears in the *Morning Herald* from 2 July through to 26 August, 1885, p. 1, c. 1. The tender call for the erection of Saint James Anglican Sunday School House in Saint John was published 5 April, 1884 in the *Daily Telegraph* and lists only Dumaresq as architect. The tender call for the repairs to the Brussels Street Baptist Church in 15 May, 1884 issue of the *Daily Telegraph* lists both Dumaresq and Mott.

Prior to joining Dumaresq, Mott had been a draughtsman in both the offices of David Dunham and G. Ernest Fairweather.³⁷ During their partnership which was dissolved in May, 1886, they designed Charlotte Street School in Fredericton and Saint Luke's Methodist Church in Chatham, among other buildings.³⁸

Although the partnership was officially dissolved in May, 1886, Dumaresq appears to have left Saint John to work in Halifax soon after the partnership was formed. The construction boom of 1877-1878 was no more in Saint John. Only 38 new buildings were constructed in 1879-1880 and 31 in 1880-1881.³⁹ Dumaresq probably decided to leave Saint John to take his chances in hopes that there would be more building activity in the larger centre. Dumaresq is listed in the 1884-1885 Halifax City Directory and the firm of Dumaresq & Mott is listed in the 1885-1886 directory. Mott's name, however, does not appear in the directory. Certainly by the fall of 1885, Dumaresq was residing permanently in Halifax, as the Chief Architect's Branch correspondence regarding the examining warehouse (1885) was sent to him there.

The men probably agreed when they joined in partnership that Dumaresq would return to Halifax to re-establish himself in the

³⁷ Hughes, p. 97.

³⁸ The tender call for alterations to the North Baptist Church in Halifax which appeared in the *Acadian Recorder* 28 April, 1886, lists both Dumaresq and Mott as architects; the same in the 10 May issue lists only Dumaresq.

³⁹ *Globe* 19 June, 1883, p. 1. In 1881-1882, 30 buildings were erected. Building activity increased in 1882-1883 with 93 buildings constructed.

community that he had left seven years earlier and that Mott would remain in Saint John to maintain the office there. This business arrangement was likely advantageous for both parties. For Dumaresq, this meant that he could return to Halifax and concentrate on setting up his office and attracting clients, while knowing that he would have some guarantee of revenue from the projects he had left behind in Saint John. For Mott this was the first time that he was a full partner in a firm. Dumaresq left him with an office already set up and clients for whom he worked.

Dumaresq worked alone until December, 1892 when Harry H. Mott joined his firm once again, but this time in Halifax. During this partnership, which lasted until mid-1893, they designed, among other buildings, the Yarmouth Hotel, York Street School in Fredericton and a Methodist church in Fairville, New Brunswick.

The 1870s and 1880s saw both the rapid growth of industrialization and the virtual collapse of the staple markets in the Maritimes. In 1876, Halifax was connected by means of the Intercolonial Railway with Quebec and Montreal, and by 1886 with the Pacific. The architectural profession also underwent changes at this time. In 1869-1870 there were eight architects and/or firms listed in the Halifax City Directory under the heading of "Architects". Four of these individuals, however, were also listed under the heading "Builders". By the time Dumaresq returned from Saint John and was listed in the 1884-1885 directory, there were seven architects listed, but only one was also listed as a builder. By the turn of the century, there were eleven architects listed and

no duplication with the builders. By that time, architects were emerging as professionals with roles and qualifications clearly distinct and separate from those of builders.

Society was faced with the problems brought about by these new realities of life. After mid-century, there was an impressive increase in the number and complexity of building types. Commercial success and Victorian reform both found expression in civic buildings. A wide range of new building types and the redesign of existing ones were undertaken. The growing demand for more and better social and domestic services led to the construction of hospitals, public schools, universities, asylums, public libraries, prisons, power plants and pumping stations among others. The economic growth and the diffusion of wealth also led to the construction of various new building types which included factories, railway stations, banks, fire stations, offices and department stores. Hotels, music halls and theatres were constructed for a society which increasingly valued leisure time. Civic and commercial building committees were formed to judge architectural competitions for these public buildings.

The collective client increasingly emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century as the principle patron of the majority of important buildings. Dumaresq's career reflected this trend. The first ten years of his career were mainly devoted the design of smaller private commissions. After 1880, however, when his reputation was further established with the award of the commission for the New Brunswick Legislature, larger public commissions

ensued.

The extent to which political influence and self-advertisement were considerations rather than professional ability in his winning a large number of commissions is not known.⁴⁰ He consistently advertised in various newspapers and directories throughout his career. His most important advertisement of self-promotion appeared in a tourist guide of the Maritime provinces in 1896 in which a three page spread featured photographs of six of his most important commissions to that point.⁴¹ The scope of his practice, however, was not limited to these large commissions. He designed numerous private dwellings and ecclesiastical buildings.

Architects had to be skilled designers capable of incorporating new building materials, such as cast iron, pressed brick and plate glass, and technical innovations, such as heating, ventilation, plumbing and lighting, into their plans. They increasingly had to produce drawings which were much more detailed than before to consolidate new structural techniques with design

⁴⁰ Tuck, p. 12. Tuck contends that influence peddling played a significant role in relegating W. C. Harris' superior designs to second place. Harris lost at least two projects to Dumaresq: the Truro Court House (1903) and the Annapolis Royal Academy (1899). They both were unsuccessful for the Cape Breton County Court House (1901) which was awarded to Elliot & Hopson.

⁴¹ The buildings were featured in an advertisement which appeared in the *McAlpine's Illustrated Tourists and Travellers' Guide of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island* (Saint John: The Sun Printing Company, 1897), pp. 24-26 and included the New Brunswick Legislature (1880), Saint Mary's Glebe (1891), Mount Allison University residence (1893), the Yarmouth Grand Hotel (1893), the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb (1894) and the Sydney Hotel (1896).

principles and provide detailed specifications for builders.⁴² Above all, architects had to keep in mind considerations of the clients' tastes and preferences, and design a building that was unique but yet stylish and within budget.

Government patronage was another means of securing commissions. Following Confederation, the Chief's Architect Branch was created within the Department of Public Works to maintain and design federal government structures throughout the country. The Ottawa architectural staff, under the supervision of a chief architect, prepared plans and specifications for almost all significant public buildings such as post offices, customs buildings and penitentiaries. Staff members would be sent out to superintend projects within the capital region, while local architects were generally employed in other regions.⁴³ The chief architects did not favour the latter option "for reasons of economy and because the required method of choosing a local architect - by the machinery of political patronage - significantly reduced the chief's control over a project".⁴⁴ Overall, the Chief Architect's Branch designed the majority of buildings and employed local architects primarily to supervise construction and to ensure that work was progressing in accordance with the plans and specifications set out by the branch. Architects were only

⁴² Wilton-Ely, p. 195.

⁴³ Margaret Archibald, *By Federal Design: The Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works, 1881-1914* (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1983), p. 16.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 28.

requested to prepare plans when the branch's staff was too busy or when behind the scenes political manoeuvring secured work for party faithfuls.⁴⁵

The Department of Public Works kept a list of local architects appointed by the government in power. Dumaresq's name appeared on the list in 1892 and, with W. C. Harris in Charlottetown, is the only architect listed in the Maritimes.⁴⁶ A closer examination of the Chief Architect's Branch records revealed that Dumaresq did not receive much work, even though his name was cited on the official list. His name first appears in the letter books of the Branch on 29 October 1884. Chief Architect Thomas Fuller wrote to ask him to accept a particular tender for the repair of windows and flooring at the post office in Halifax.⁴⁷ The last mention of him appears in February 1894. The assistant architect, David Ewart, wrote to inform Dumaresq that the immigration agent would clarify all remaining accounts in connection with the electric lighting.⁴⁸ Other than the alterations he prepared for the federal examining warehouse in 1885 and plans he drew for the immigrant shed in 1889, both in Halifax, he did not undertake projects of any great scale.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 28.

⁴⁶ *Sessional Papers 1892*, Vol. XXV, No. 11, Appendix M, p. 721. The other architects listed are J. F. Peachy, Quebec; James Nelson, Montreal; A. Raza, Montreal; Power & Son, Kingston; R. C. Windyer, Toronto; Denison & King, Toronto; John M. Moore, London; J. C. Pothiers, Trois-Rivières; W. R. Marshall, Brandon; C. O. Wickenden, Vancouver; and Kennedy, Gaviller & Holland, Barrie.

⁴⁷ Department of Public Works, Chief Architect's Branch, Letter Book Vol. 3857, 29 October, 1884, p. 113.

⁴⁸ Ibid., Vol. 3881, 17 February, 1894, p. 248.

Most of them consisted of supervising minor repairs and general maintenance to public buildings, such as leaky roofs, plumbing and painting.

Although the last letter is dated February 1894, Dumaresq had not received any work since February, 1892. Only two letters were sent to him after this date, including the final one, both in 1894 regarding the settling of accounts for the immigrant shed.⁴⁹ Thus, by the time his name appeared on the list of local architects in the *Sessional Papers* of 1892, he was already out of favour. This could have been due in part to the fact that the Minister of Public Works since 1879, Sir Hector Langevin, was removed from the Cabinet in 1891 as a result of the McGreevey-Langevin scandal of 1890-1891.⁵⁰

It is not known how Dumaresq secured his appointment, but it is known that Langevin and Chief Architect Fuller did travel to the Maritimes and met with architects. In June of 1880, Stirling and Harris met with Langevin and Fuller when they travelled on the Minister's private railway car from Halifax to Truro.⁵¹ This meeting secured their appointment as architects for the Department in Prince Edward Island. Although evidence has not been located to indicate that Dumaresq met with the Minister and Chief

⁴⁹ The penultimate letter from Thomas Fuller was dated 12 January, 1894. Department of Public Works, Chief Architect's Office, Letter Book Vol. 3880, p. 764.

⁵⁰ J. Murray Beck, *Pendulum of Power: Canada's Federal Elections* (Scarborough: Prentice-Hall, 1968), pp. 61-62.

⁵¹ Tuck, p. 44.

Architect, it is likely that some relationship existed given that political backing played a large role in securing work from the Department.

How much influence local members of Parliament would have exerted on the Department in the selection of local architects is not known. T. E. Kenny was first elected as a Conservative member of Parliament for Halifax in 1887 and lost his seat in the federal general election of 1896. His influence in the Department's decisions is questionable, since Dumaresq secured the position before he was elected and was let go four years before Kenny lost his seat.⁵² The other member of Parliament for Halifax at this time was the Hon. A. G. Jones, a Liberal, who was also first elected in 1887 and lost his seat in the 1891 election.

Dumaresq was well-connected in political circles and was described as "a prominent and active Liberal-Conservative".⁵³ This is not to suggest, however, that his work was second rate and that he was getting work merely because of his political connections. It has been shown that he submitted drawings anonymously for various competitions, which were judged purely on their architectural merit, and won.⁵⁴ His reputation, along with

⁵² *The Canadian Parliamentary Companion 1891* (Ottawa: J. Durie & Son, 1891).

⁵³ Rev. William Cochrane, ed., *The Canadian Album: Men of Canada or, Success by Example in Religion, Patriotism, Business, Law, Medicine, Education, and Agriculture*, Vol. III (Brantford: Bradley, Garretson & Co., 1894), p. 108.

⁵⁴ See the catalogue entry for the Pine Hill Divinity College Library building (1898) and for Lefebvre Memorial Hall (1896).

the quality of his work probably worked together to secure projects which were awarded based on patronage.

Dumaresq appears to have secured many of the commissions through his own efforts. Only two men were identified as working in Dumaresq's office other than his son. In the Halifax City Directory for 1896-1897, Arthur W. McCullum is listed as an architect in the office of J. C. Dumaresq. Although his name and profession of architect appear initially in the 1890-1891 directory and are listed right through to 1897, his place of employment is only identified for that one year and not again thereafter. In the 1898-1899 directory, Raymond C. Lessel is listed as a draughtsman in Dumaresq's office. The following year he is also listed as a draughtsman, but not in Dumaresq's office. In 1899 Sydney Perry Dumaresq completed his Bachelor of Arts at Acadia University and joined his father's firm which was renamed "J. C. Dumaresq & Son". The first reference to the firm's new name appears on the plans for the residence of J. F. Kenny on Pleasant Street in Halifax which are dated 30 September, 1899.

Dumaresq's political connections were undoubtedly valuable to his career. He was probably considering retirement in 1906, as he presented himself as a candidate for alderman in the annual Halifax civic elections representing Ward III in the spring of that year.⁵⁵ He had been practising for 35 years and was likely preparing to turn over the firm to his son. He entered the race

⁵⁵ *Halifax Herald* 18 April, 1906, p. 12, c. 5.

late ⁵⁶ and tried to discredit his opponent, J. C. Douglas by claiming that Douglas was not eligible due to a conflict of interest.⁵⁷ Douglas was a member of the firm of A. Fordham & Co. which had a contract with the city to supply leather worth \$150 per year to the Poor's Asylum. Douglas responded that the contract was transferred to another firm upon his nomination as candidate for alderman.⁵⁸ After all was said and done, Dumaresq lost the election by 39 votes. Of the six wards in the city, it was the closest contest. Only 357 people out of the 740 people on the voters list in Ward III cast their ballots.⁵⁹

Politics played a role in Dumaresq's life, but religion was an even stronger presence in his life. Though reared an Anglican, he joined the Baptist church and was baptized at 19 years of age.⁶⁰ He was a member of the North Baptist Church, Gottingen Street, Halifax from the time of arrival in the city in 1870.⁶¹ Dumaresq served the church in almost every office. He was a teacher, a

⁵⁶ *Morning Chronicle* 26 April, 1906, p. 1, c. 1.

⁵⁷ *Morning Herald* 24 April, 1906, p. 5, c. 1.

⁵⁸ *Morning Chronicle* 25 April, 1906, p. 3, c. 3.

⁵⁹ *Halifax Herald* 26 April, 1906, p. 1.

⁶⁰ C. E. Tuck, *History of Nova Scotia: Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and Genealogical Records of the Old Families*, Vol. III (Halifax: A. W. Bowden & Co., 1916), p. 453. The 1871 Census of Canada indicates that Dumaresq's father was a member of the Church England, while his mother and all the children were Baptists.

⁶¹ Dumaresq prepared designs for the alterations to the church. Renovations were commenced in the spring of 1886. (See church entry in 1886 of the catalogue).

trustee of its property, and was elected superintendent of the Sunday School in 1887. Two years later he rose to the position of deacon which he filled until his death.⁶² He was also a member of the board of the Baptist church in the Maritimes for the Sustenance of Aged and Infirm Ministers.⁶³ He was a pillar of his denomination and to the members of his church "He was a noble man, benevolent, kind and hospitable, with an optimistic faith that made him ever helpful".⁶⁴ Little is known of Dumaresq's personal life, outside of his involvement with the church. However, plans, buildings and contemporary descriptions help reconstruct his professional career. On June 27, 1873 he married Maudeline Matilda McDonald who was born 11 April 1853 to Norman McDonald and Jean Laing. Together they had six children: Jean Veysey, Sydney Perry, George Robbins, Annie Louise, Edna Madeleine and Jessie Christianna.⁶⁵

His personal worth remains somewhat of a mystery as well. His name appeared in a listing of Haligonians assessed for personal property. His personal property only included furniture which was assessed at a value of \$800.⁶⁶ In December, 1906 Dumaresq died intestate. At the time of his death his personal property was

⁶² *North Baptist Church Bulletin* (Halifax), Vol. 9, No. 51, 23 December, 1906.

⁶³ *The Halifax Herald*, 21 December, 1906.

⁶⁴ *North Baptist Church Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 51, 23 December, 1906.

⁶⁵ Tuck, *History of Nova Scotia*, p. 453.

⁶⁶ *Halifax Herald* 7 November, 1894, p. 2.

valued at \$4,363.80 from which a variety of outstanding debts were subtracted leaving \$3,366.03.⁶⁷ Dumaresq's widow, Maudeline, received one third of this amount while the remaining two thirds was divided among the five surviving children.⁶⁸ The value of his real property was under \$15,000 and was subject to mortgages to the amount of about \$13,000. The fact that he had so much remaining to pay off on his mortgage is somewhat puzzling, as he had lived in the house on Cogswell Street for 20 years. Assuming that he was receiving five per cent commission on most of the projects he undertook, he should have been a relatively wealthy man at the time of his death, with few or no debts to pay.

The only reference to an interest outside his involvement with his church is his interest in gardening. Apparently Dumaresq had a rose bush in his garden on Cogswell Street that "established a somewhat remarkable precedent as regards blooming".⁶⁹ It flowered in June and November, in addition to its usual blooming.

J. C. Dumaresq died of a heart attack at his home in Halifax two days after his sixty-sixth birthday, 20 December 1906. His career spanned the period in history during which the nature of architectural practice underwent dramatic changes and emerged as a respected profession in society. Although little is known about

⁶⁷ Probate Court Records, Halifax County. Warrant of Appraisement and Affidavit of Appraisers of the Estate of J. C. Dumaresq, filed 28 March, 1917.

⁶⁸ Probate Court Records, Halifax County. Decree of Distribution and Warrant of the Estate of J. C. Dumaresq 28 March, 1917.

⁶⁹ *The Acadian* (Wolfville) 16 October, 1896, p. 3, c. 2.

Dumaresq's personal life, the mere volume of his architectural creation suggests that he was an active and successful participant in these changes.

Chapter 2

The New Brunswick Legislature: A Design for the Times

Public buildings speak much, though silently, for the public spirit, taste, and importance of a country. They should, therefore, always be on such an enlightened scale as not to be a prejudice to it.¹

By the 1870s politicians and citizens alike considered that the New Brunswick legislative building no longer reflected "the spirit, taste, and importance" of the province. The need for new accommodations was a direct response to the changing requirements in taste and style of the time. For public buildings, then as now, portrayed contemporary taste as well as reflected the attitudes and aspirations of society. Public structures, such as legislative buildings, were not only designed to house government, but also to serve as "visual metaphors of civic pride and regional prosperity."² The construction of a new provincial legislature at Fredericton in 1880 was no exception. Erected to replace a structure that no longer represented the ambitions of a people in a time of relative prosperity and increasing population, it found meaning in the symbolic elements of the Second Empire style.

Little has been written on late nineteenth century public architecture in Canada. Among the works, however, which deserve more serious consideration is Margaret Cameron and Janet Wright's

¹ Peter Fisher, *The First History of New Brunswick* (Woodstock: Non-Entity Press, 1980), p. 47. Reprint of the 1921 edition of the author's original 1825 publication, *Sketches of New Brunswick*.

² Martin Segger, ed., *The British Columbia Parliament Buildings* (Vancouver: Arcon, 1979), p. 9.

Second Empire Style in Canadian Architecture. Although they also deal with domestic architecture, they trace the evolution of the style from its origin as a primarily public architecture to its later use for private residences.³ Another informative study is Margaret Archibald's *By Federal Design: The Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works, 1881-1914*. She argues that the Chief Architect's Branch was initially intended to provide designs for federal buildings, while also drawing on local architects. With time, the branch provided virtually all designs for federal buildings across the country when it became apparent that it was more economical for the Government to employ its own architects rather than to tender its projects.⁴ Christopher A. Thomas was the first to deal comprehensively with post offices erected in the period between Confederation and 1900. Using considerable architectural evidence, he contends that plans prepared between 1881 and 1896, when T. S. Scott was federal chief architect, display a strong influence of his personal style.⁵

Several studies deal specifically with the construction of

³ Christina Cameron and Janet Wright, *Second Empire Style in Canadian Architecture* (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1980).

⁴ Margaret Archibald, *By Federal Design: The Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works, 1881-1914* (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1983).

⁵ Christopher A. Thomas, "Dominion Architecture: Fuller's Canadian Post Offices, 1881-1896", Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1978.

legislative buildings in Canada.⁶ The legislative buildings in the three Maritime provinces, however, have been largely ignored. Mary Peck's sketchy report on the New Brunswick Legislature is a collage of newspaper excerpts from two local newspapers and offers little critical analysis of the material or insight into the period in question.⁷ This chapter will place the construction of the Legislature within its historical context and suggest that its design source fits within the contemporaneous architectural trends in North America and Europe. The structure is one of the foremost examples of Second Empire style in the province and is responsible for consolidating the reputation of the architect, J. C. Dumaresq, who emerged thereafter as one of the region's most prolific architects. Despite its location in a relatively small town, the building was comparable in grandeur to any building being erected in larger North American cities. The decision to locate the capital in Fredericton, however, instead of in the larger industrial city of Saint John created a great deal of animosity during the course of the nineteenth century. The issue of rivalry

⁶ Carolyn A. Young, "Odahwah: The Competition of 1859 for the Canadian Parliament Buildings", Unpublished M. A. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1988; Marilyn Baker, *Symbol in Stone: Manitoba's Third Legislative Building, The Art and Politics of a Public Building* (Winnipeg: Hyperion Press, 1986); Diana L. Bodnar, "The Prairie Legislative Buildings in Canada", Unpublished M. A. Thesis, University of British Columbia, 1979; Martin Segger, ed., *The British Columbia Parliament Buildings* (Vancouver: Arcon, 1979); and Eric Arthur, *From Front Street to Queen's Park: The Story of Ontario's Parliament Buildings* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1979).

⁷ Mary Peck, "The New Brunswick Legislature", Unpublished Report (Fredericton: Historical Resources Service, 1977).

between the cities remained a point of contention, as will be seen in the controversy surrounding the location of the construction of the new Legislative Building in 1880.

Although the province of New Brunswick was founded in 1784, its first elected Assembly did not meet until 3 January 1786 at a Saint John inn on King Street, the Mallard House.⁸ Members continued to meet in Saint John during the following two years, but in 1788 the Assembly was moved to the capital city, under the direction of Governor Carleton who had selected the site during his first winter in New Brunswick in 1784.⁹ On 18 July 1788, the Assembly met in Fredericton for the first time in what Carleton had thought would be temporary quarters in a wooden building known as the British American Coffee House or the King's Provision Store on Queen Street.¹⁰

The citizens of Saint John protested the decision, which was officially announced in November 1785, arguing that the capital should be located in their city, because of its importance as the centre of the province's trade and thus of its economic prosperity. The citizens continued to protest whenever the opportunity availed itself in the subsequent decades. Carleton repeatedly attempted to

⁸ W. S. MacNutt, *New Brunswick: A History 1784-1867* (Toronto: MacMillan, 1963), p. 63. Governor Thomas Carleton, along with a council of twelve members, provided exclusive political leadership during the first year. Under mounting pressure from London to establish a popular assembly, Carleton called the first general provincial election in October, 1785.

⁹ Ibid., p. 57.

¹⁰ It was demolished in 1961 to make way for the construction of the Playhouse.

apportion funds from the provincial revenue for the construction of a legislative building, but during successive sessions of the House of Assembly, members representing the Fundy coastal counties rejected the proposal, still strong in their conviction that Saint John should be the capital and thus the site of a new legislative building.¹¹ In 1791 Carleton formed a committee to inspect and examine the feasibility of "fitting part of the Church at Fredericton for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice and House of Assembly".¹² The committee concluded that it would be more viable to construct a new building. Based on that recommendation, another committee was formed to prepare a plan and estimate of the expense of erecting proper buildings. It was also granted the sum of £100 to purchase boards and planks so that they may be properly seasoned before being "wrought up".¹³ In 1792, the lieutenant-governor appointed John Saunders to supervise the raising of the building, but failing to gain the support of the Assembly, the project was set back yet again. Four years later, Saunders was asked to present before the Assembly a statement of the present condition of the boards and planks purchased with the money received under a clause in the appropriation bill in 1791.¹⁴

¹¹ MacNutt, p. 99.

¹² *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 14 February 1791, p. 186.

¹³ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 3 March 1791, p. 219. Members of the Committee were George Duncan Ludlow, John Saunders, James Glenie, Daniel Murray and Daniel Lyman.

¹⁴ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 3 March 1795, p. 442.

The following day, Saunders informed the Assembly that the boards and planks "purchased for the purpose of erecting a building for the accommodation of the General Assembly and Courts of Justice, had already sustained damage and were continually growing worse".¹⁵ By the time a decision was made to erect new accommodations, the government was paying £40 a year to rent the Coffee House.¹⁶ It was not until 1799, that a majority of the Legislature's members sided with the lieutenant-governor and voted in favour of the appropriation of £500 towards the erection of a proper house of assembly on the site of the current Legislative Building.

Governor Carleton announced on 4 February 1801 that approximately £1,000 would be applied towards the construction of Province House, as it was called.¹⁷ The two storey wooden structure, completed in 1802, housed not only the Assembly and the Legislative Council, but also the Law Courts. New Brunswick's 'first historian', Peter Fisher, described its simple design as "too low to make a good appearance", although he conceded that it was a "good building considering the state of the country and want of revenue at the time it was erected". Nevertheless, by 1825 it was already too small and plain "considering the great increase of

¹⁵ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 4 March 1795, p. 443.

¹⁶ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 23 January 1799, p. 611.

¹⁷ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 4 February 1801, p. 639.

the population and the trade of the province".¹⁸ By 1870 the structure was showing signs of its age, despite constant repairs,¹⁹ and was deemed to no longer be an acceptable symbol of the province's increased prosperity.

The desire for a new Legislative Building was indeed an opportunity to provide the province with "a fittingly grand architectural symbol of the province's spirit of self-confidence".²⁰ These aspirations are conveyed in a contemporary article which appeared in *The Reporter*:

We hope the House will vote such an amount as will enable the Government to erect a structure that will ... be a credit in point of design, elegance and architecture to the Province ... handsome as well as substantial, and commensurate with the progressing spirit of the age in which we are living. A few extra thousand dollars are a bagatelle, in the erection of Provincial buildings which are to last a century or more, and we want such a structure as the whole country will be proud of.²¹

Many people wrote commenting on the "present worn out, inconvenient unsuitable shanty which we are obliged to dignify with the name of Province Hall".²² The state of the public building

¹⁸ Fisher, p. 47.

¹⁹ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 17 March 1827 ; *The Reporter*, 27 November 1868, relating that a new roof had been installed.

²⁰ Cameron and Wright, p. 70.

²¹ *The New Brunswick Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser*, 31 March 1880. (Hereafter called *The Reporter*)

²² *The Reporter*, 19 March 1879.

also elicited comments from Press visitors to the city who returned to their towns and published the following comments in their local newspapers:²³

"While in Fredericton we did not visit the Provincial Buildings. Our conductors said they were ashamed to take us there". *The Review* (Peterborough, Ontario), 31 August 1877.

"The wealthy and important Province of New Brunswick should certainly immediately set about the erection of new Provincial Buildings, as the present tumble down structure is a disgrace to a flourishing Province". *The Expositor* (Perth, Ontario), 12 September 1877.

"...The Legislative Hall is little better than a public nuisance. It resembles more a school house of half a century ago, than a legislative hall in an enlightened British Province". *The Daily Ontario* (Belleville, Ontario), 24 August 1877.

As early as 1875, Hiram Dow, MLA from York county, campaigned for the erection of new Parliament Buildings.²⁴ The province did not act on the issue for another three years, undoubtedly because of the expense it would entail and of the debate on the location of the capital city it would incite. The economic recession of the 1870s, created by the constricting British markets for lumber and ships, was somewhat alleviated by the gradual recovery of the lumber market by the end of the decade.²⁵ Moreover, at the end of the decade, the manufacturing interests in New Brunswick, along

²³ *The Reporter* supported the construction of a new Legislative Building in Fredericton, and hence published the following excerpts borrowed from Ontario newspapers in its publication of 13 February 1878 to further support this view.

²⁴ *The Reporter*, 17 March 1875.

²⁵ T. W. Acheson, "The National Policy and the Industrialization of the Maritimes, 1880-1910", *Acadiensis*, 1, 2 (Spring 1972), p. 3.

with the other Maritime provinces, embraced the National Policy as an anticipated means of re-establishing economic stability and prosperity in the region which had suffered from the decline of the shipbuilding industry. It was during a period of growth in manufacturing that the decision was made to finally commence the erection of a parliament building.

Reuben Johnson, a member from Kent County, stated before the Legislature that the old building was a disgrace and called for the provision for a new building in the supplementary estimates.²⁶ The following week the House voted \$1,000 to draw up plans for the new Legislative Building in Fredericton to be presented at the next session.²⁷

The Provincial Secretary's Office invited architects to submit "plans and specifications, with estimates of cost" of the Legislative Building. The competition, which opened May 22 1878, was presumably opened to all architects, unlike the Manitoba competition which stipulated that architects be citizens within the British Commonwealth (thus effectively eliminating any American competition) or the Saskatchewan decision not to hold a competition, preferring to select their own candidate for the job.²⁸ Prize money would be awarded for the three plans judged to be the best designs: \$500 for first place, \$300 for second place

²⁶ *The Reporter*, 3 April 1878.

²⁷ *The Reporter*, 17 April 1878, and *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 15 April 1878, p. 176.

²⁸ Bodnar, pp. 76 and 119.

and \$100 for third. The first place prize money, however, was to be deducted from the architect's total commission from the building.²⁹ A total of thirteen architects and architectural firms submitted fourteen designs. The plans were on exhibition by March 1879 in the Engineer's office, Board of Works.³⁰ Apparently, the judging of the plans did not proceed with great speed, as two of the architects who had submitted plans, William Morgan Smith of Saint John and Andrew Dewar of Halifax, both wrote to the government inquiring about when a decision would be reached to award the prizes.³¹ It was not until 1880 that action was taken in the matter. Two civil engineers with the provincial Board of Works, A. G. Beckwith and Walter M. Buck, were delegated to examine the plans by comparing "each plan with the Government specifications, and afterwards selecting the three they consider entitled to the prize sums provided by the Legislature". The newspaper goes on to say that "an experienced and disinterested architect will be called in no doubt, to aid Messrs. Beckwith and Buck in making this selection"; however, this does not appear to

²⁹ *The Royal Gazette*, 22 May 1878, p. 161.

³⁰ *The Daily Telegraph*, 21 March 1879 and *The Reporter*, 19 March 1879.

³¹ Province of New Brunswick, Department of Public Works: Letter Books, Vol. 35, p. 233. Letter written by T. B. Winslow, secretary of the department, to Andrew Dewar in response to the latter's inquiry; Province of New Brunswick, Executive Council: Cabinet Meeting Records, 29 October 1879, document #14. Letter written by William Morgan Smith dated 9 October 1879, addressed to the President of the Executive Council, the Hon. Robert Young.

have happened.³²

The nine members of the Executive Council met on 2 February 1880 and decided "upon examination of the plans of proposed Legislative Buildings and reading the report of Messrs. Buck and Beckwith, Civil Engineers, and upon consideration of the probable cost of the buildings, IT IS ORDERED that the prizes be awarded as follows: J. C. Dumaresq, 1st prize; McKean and Fairweather, 2nd prize; Allison and Brown, 3rd prize".³³

Although a Nova Scotia native, Dumaresq participated in the rebuilding of Saint John in the early years after the fire and maintained an office in the city for ten years. He did not design buildings exclusively in and around Saint John. He was an active architect submitting plans for buildings throughout the Maritime region. The New Brunswick Legislature competition was one such submission. Another building in Fredericton which he won was Saint Paul's United Church in 1882 (originally Presbyterian), probably partly due to the reputation he had established in the city for his Legislature. Another competition which he is known to have entered and in which he was selected as one of the four finalists, was the design for the Provincial Exhibition Building, Sydney Street in Saint John, constructed in 1880 according to the plans of Saint John architect David E. Dunham.³⁴ Undoubtedly, however, it

³² *The Daily Telegraph*, 14 January 1880.

³³ Province of New Brunswick, Minutes of the Executive Council, 2 February 1880, item 30, p. 739.

³⁴ Hale, p. 73.

is the design of the New Brunswick Legislature for which he is best recognized.

Dumaresq's design won out in a field of thirteen other architects, many of whom had considerably more experience, having previously won important commissions.³⁵ Several of Dumaresq's competitors had already well-established reputations within the Maritime provinces. Among these was the partnership of McKean and Fairweather, who had designed both the Saint John City Market and the Fredericton City Hall in 1876, and supervised the construction of the Custom House in Saint John in their capacity as local architects for the federal Department of Public Works. Another architect, David Sterling had been awarded the mansarded designs for the Halifax Poor House in 1875, and won out over ten other proposals in the 1876 competition for the Falconwood Lunatic Asylum in Charlottetown.³⁶ Matthew Stead was an accomplished architect with more than forty years of design experience in the province. Among his most prominent buildings are Dorchester penitentiary and the pre and post fire post offices in Saint John.³⁷

Aside from a few relatively minor commissions in Halifax and his post fire work in Saint John, Dumaresq had only one major

³⁵ Letters addressed to the ten competitors who were not awarded prizes appear in the Department of Public Works letter book for 1880, Vol. 36, p. 373-382. Architects include Frank Kain, Matthew Stead & Son, F. C. Merry, C. Osborne Wickenden, William Morgan Smith and Henry F. Starbuck all working out of Saint John, Sterling and Harris of Charlottetown, Andrew Dewar of Halifax, W. Chesterton of Ottawa and G. & G. Brown of Montreal.

³⁶ Cameron and Wright, p. 36.

³⁷ Hale, p. 72.

commission to his name. In 1878, he and C. Osborne Wickenden submitted the winning entry for Acadia College, Acadia University Campus, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.³⁸ The building was constructed the same year as he drew plans for the New Brunswick Legislature and they bear similarities to each other in the proportions and design of their facades.

Other than the original plans and specifications of the winning entry by J. C. Dumaresq, no other plans are known to have survived.³⁹ The Executive Council ordered the Chief Commissioner of Public Works to return the plans to the architects who were not prize winners.⁴⁰ A general idea of the other designs can be gleaned, however, from a description of the entries which survives in an article that appeared in the *Saint John Daily Telegraph* on 21 March, 1879. Most of the entries shared classical elements of design such as the cupola, pedimented pavilions and frontispiece. Dumaresq's drawings for the 1879 competition were described as "classical, Wren-like in character, with cupola-shaped dome or tower in the centre, rising above the roofs".⁴¹ The plan stood out as being "the most irregular of all", and included "very commendable points". The writer employed terms such as

³⁸ *The Christian Messenger*, 8 May 1878 and 17 July 1878. His former association with the institution as a student perhaps gave him an advantage in the competition.

³⁹ The original plans by J. C. Dumaresq are kept in a bound volume at the New Brunswick Legislative Library.

⁴⁰ Province of New Brunswick, Minutes of the Executive Council, 2 February 1880, item 40, p. 740.

⁴¹ *The Daily Telegraph*, 21 March 1879.

"italianate", "classical" and "Italian Renaissance" to describe the principal style of the designs submitted. This style, which dominated architectural design at the time, is identified today as 'Second Empire'.

The term Second Empire refers to the style of architecture particularly popular during the 1860s, 70s and 80s in England and North America. The characteristics of the style include mansard roofs, classical details and iron cresting.⁴² The origins of the style lay in the Second Empire of Napoleon III (1852-1870) of France, during which time he commenced a vast programme of public works that "in less than twenty years transformed the face of Paris".⁴³ The New Louvre, erected between 1852 and 1857 in Paris, is considered to be the best architectural model from which the style emerged. Although the term 'Second Empire' was only adopted after the Second World War, contemporary journalists employed various words to describe it. Writers for the *Canadian Illustrated News* used terms such as "in the modern French style", "classic", "Italian", "Renaissance" and "Palladian" to describe the style.⁴⁴ The American writer John Kennion offered a concise description of it in 1868 when he stated that "the style is what should justly be called *Franco Italian*, in other words, a French adaptation of the

⁴² Cameron and Wright, p. 8.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 7. For a general overview of the rebuilding of Paris and the emergence of the Second Empire style see David H. Pinkney's *Napoleon III and the Rebuilding of Paris*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1959.

⁴⁴ *Canadian Illustrated News*, 5 March 1870, p. 282; 16 November 1872, p. 316; 2 June 1877, p. 342; 2 February 1878, p. 79.

Italian style".⁴⁵

The increase in popularity of the style in the United States is largely attributable to its connection with the federal government in the post-Civil War reconstruction period when it became the favoured style of General Grant's administration (1869-1877).⁴⁶ Just as the United States government had adopted the Second Empire style for its public buildings, the new Dominion of Canada government followed suit and used the style virtually exclusively in the design of its public buildings. After Confederation, the Government was faced with the responsibility of erecting structures such as post offices, quarantine and immigration stations, customs houses, and military buildings "to establish the federal image and provide necessary services" in communities throughout the country.⁴⁷ Thus, a need developed for stylistically related buildings.⁴⁸ The Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works, created out of the Engineering Branch in 1871, was responsible for providing the necessary designs for these buildings. The term of the branch's first Chief Architect, T. S. Scott (1871-1882) coincided with the overwhelming popularity

⁴⁵ John Kennion, *The Architects' and Builder's Guide* (New York: Fitzpatrick & Hunter, 1868), p. 57.

⁴⁶ Cameron and Wright, p. 11.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 13.

⁴⁸ Archibald, p. 5.

of the Second Empire style in North America.⁴⁹ The chief architects exerted considerable stylistic control over the body of public architecture designed during their term⁵⁰ and thus, it is not surprising that the style Scott espoused is the one which was dominating the Canadian architectural scene. The first buildings to incorporate the various elements of this style initially began to appear in Canadian cities by the late 1860s. During the following decade, the style dominated much of the new construction, but by the mid-1880s, it fell from fashion grace and virtually disappeared.⁵¹

J. C. Dumaesq was undoubtedly aware of the trends in Second Empire style architecture sweeping the nation. The province of Quebec had just recently begun, in 1877, the massive undertaking of the construction of its Parliament Buildings which took ten years to complete.⁵² But closer to home, Dumaesq was able to observe the erection of one of the largest federal Public Works' buildings to be designed in the Second Empire style, the Customs House on Prince William Street in Saint John.⁵³ The local press boasted

⁴⁹ For a thorough look at the work of Thomas Fuller who succeeded Scott as Chief Architect see Christopher Alexander Thomas' "Dominion Architecture: Fuller's Canadian Post Offices, 1881-99". Unpublished M. A. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1978. Although Thomas concentrates on Fuller's designs after he is appointed Chief Architect, he provides a history of his participation in the department before that time.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 22.

⁵¹ Cameron and Wright, p. 8.

⁵² Ibid., p. 68.

⁵³ It was demolished in 1961.

that "it was probably the finest Customs House in America and second to very few in the world".⁵⁴ Another Second Empire structure of prominence within the city was the Saint John City Market. Designed in 1876 by McKean and Fairweather and constructed of brick, it was one of the few buildings in the area to survive the devastating 20 June 1877 fire which ravaged the city. The combined Customs House and Post Office was the first Second Empire building erected by the federal government in Fredericton in 1878. Although based on a design from the Chief Architect Branch in Ottawa, it was constructed under the supervision of local architect David E. Dunham of Saint John.⁵⁵

It is not surprising, therefore, that the design submitted by J. C. Dumaresq met the approval of the competition's judges, for not only was it a sound design, but it also incorporated elements of the predominant style of the times deemed to be " particularly appropriate for institutions and public buildings".⁵⁶ The concept of architecture as having "meaning" was central to the Victorian attitude.⁵⁷ Borrowed forms of architecture were used not necessarily because of their aesthetic appeal or their functional

⁵⁴ Cameron and Wright, p. 48.

⁵⁵ For a history of the building which now houses the National Exhibition Centre see Ruth Grattan's report entitled "Post Office and Customs House (John Thurston Clark Memorial Building): 1878-1978". Fredericton, New Brunswick Historical Resources, 1976.

⁵⁶ Cameron and Wright, p. 8.

⁵⁷ Alan Gowans, "The Canadian National Style", in *The Shield of Achilles: Aspects of Canada in the Victorian Age*. W. L. Morton, ed. (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1968), p. 210.

elements, but rather "for purposes of intrinsic symbolism".⁵⁸ Victorian architecture valued buildings with strong symbolic associations with the past; it was the ideas associated with the borrowed forms which gave a building its meaning. The Second Empire style was not merely fashionable for its aesthetic qualities, but for its appropriateness, since its preponderance of classical elements embodied or symbolized such intangible values as permanence, stability, dignity, power, and progress; all attributes deemed to be desirable by any government.⁵⁹ The style projected richness and bold confidence. The Legislature was designed to build public confidence through a visual representation of noble associations.

Those official buildings in which the Nation's Laws were made and its destiny determined needed to have some appropriately distinctive dress - that is to say, forms from the past which could be related to what was conceived as the Nation's character had to be borrowed to ornament it.⁶⁰

Plans were well under way to construct a new building, but whether it would have proceeded with such promptness remains questionable. As fate would have it, Province Hall was destroyed by fire 25 February 1880 on the eve of the opening of a new session. The Hall was insured for \$6,000 and "the appraisers agreed upon an award for damages to Buildings to the extent of

⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 211.

⁵⁹ Cameron and Wright, p. 15.

⁶⁰ Gowans, p. 211.

\$3,775", for the entire building was not destroyed.⁶¹ The suspicious nature of the fire, prompted a thorough investigation. The conclusions reached proved "without a doubt" that it was accidental.⁶² On 26 February 1880, Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot opened the session as scheduled in the temporary quarters of the Provincial Normal School.⁶³ He prorogued the House until 9 March in order to allow enough time to prepare the building for the purpose.⁶⁴ The members of the House pursued the business of the province in the Normal School during the following two sessions.

The destruction of Province Hall served not only to accelerate the construction of the edifice, but also served to spark once again the controversy surrounding the location of the capital. Even a location within Fredericton could not be agreed upon. "Old Voter of York" suggested that it be constructed in "the field below Government House", while the editor responded by stating that "Officer's Square had also been spoken of as being more convenient than the present site".⁶⁵

Saint John had not given up its aspirations to gain the status of capital city. Throughout the nineteenth century the leading

⁶¹ *The Reporter*, 3 March 1880.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 10 March 1880. Apparently, the register grate in the Legislative Council Chamber was too close to carrying timbers which caught on fire.

⁶³ Today the Provincial Department of Justice is located in this building on Queen Street.

⁶⁴ *The Reporter*, 3 March 1880.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 11 February 1880.

business men in Saint John urged their members of the Provincial Assembly do all in their power to effect the removal of the capital to that city. On 18 March 1848, a resolution was offered by W. J. Ritchie, representing Saint John county, for the removal of the seat of Government from Fredericton to Saint John. On the 20th, the House divided 26 against and 8 for the removal. Although the vote was not close, the fact that the issue was once again brought forth reveals that the people in the Saint John area had not forgotten their long standing desire to have the capital removed. By 1858, pressure was mounting once more to transfer the capital. A resolution was read in the House "praying that his Excellency be pleased to appoint two or more commissioners to enquire into and make estimates of the probable expense of procuring suitable accommodation for the Legislature and Government at that place".⁶⁶ When the vote was taken the following day, the results were close - 20 yeas and 19 nays. John Robertson, a Saint John Legislative Councillor and local druggist, was appointed to chair the four man Commission of Enquiry. Its recommendation to transfer the seat of government came as no surprise.⁶⁷ The estimated cost of erection of the proposed buildings was based on the detailed plans prepared by Saint John architect Matthew Stead. These plans accompanied the commission's report and "their existence gives weight to the

⁶⁶ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 26 March 1858, p. 220.

⁶⁷ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 1859, Appendix "Seat of Government", p. DCCIX-DCCXI.

serious nature of the proposal".⁶⁸ Failing to gain sufficient support in the Legislature, the report's proposal was not pursued.

Following the fire, which made the construction of a new legislative building inevitable, three communities in New Brunswick prepared to contest the location of the seat of government. The Moncton Town Council offered the government a gift of twenty acres of land on which to locate the necessary buildings. They argued that, due to its location on the Inter-colonial Railway and its close proximity to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Moncton would be the ideal site for the capital, especially if the talk of Maritime legislative union materialized.⁶⁹ The most vocal protests, however, came from Fredericton's long time rival - the city of Saint John. The day following the fire, inflamed citizens circulated petitions and the Saint John Law Society drew up resolutions demanding the immediate action of the Common Council. The arguments favouring the removal of the capital were sound and reasonable. Saint John was the commercial centre of the province and had better rail connections than did Fredericton with the rest of the province. The legal community had reason to lobby for the change of site, as a majority of the cases heard at the Supreme Court originated in Saint John or were argued by the city's

⁶⁸ Hughes, p. 43. Matthew Stead actually prepared three elevation alternatives in 1859 for the proposed Legislative Assembly Building to be erected in Saint John. The Commission's estimates were based on the first design which Gary K. Hughes considers to be "the most advanced form of Second Empire style yet seen in British North America" at that time. Ibid., p. 27.

⁶⁹ *Daily Sun*, 1 March 1880.

lawyers. "Convenience, economy, efficiency, business and pride" were the real forces behind the move.⁷⁰ When the Common Council met the following Saturday, it decided to offer as an 'inducement to the change' a free site for the new building and sent their resolutions to appropriate government officials.

Frederictonians were quick with their rebuttal. Firstly, they argued that the debate should have been brought up before the motions for tenders were before the House. Fredericton was more centrally located and more importantly, moving the seat of government would entail a considerable and needless expense. According to the local newspaper, it would cost the province approximately \$750,000 to construct a Legislature, departmental buildings and a residence for the lieutenant-governor, without including the cost for land.⁷¹ Fredericton only required one new building which would not exceed \$100,000 to erect. Lastly, the city relied heavily on government for its economic survival.

Provincial newspapers took the issue to heart and their opposing views helped fuel the debate. Those favouring the removal of the seat of government included *The Daily Telegraph* (Saint John), *The Sackville Transcript*, *The Saint Andrew's Pilot* and *The Chatham Advance*, while *The Reporter*, *The Capital*, *Le Moniteur Acadien*, *The Saint John Globe*, *The Newcastle Advocate* and *The*

⁷⁰ Donald L. Poynter, "The Economics and Politics of New Brunswick, 1878-1883", Unpublished M. A. Thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1961, p. 150.

⁷¹ *The Reporter*, 3 March 1880.

Moncton Times supported Fredericton.⁷² From 9 March to 23 March, the issue was also debated in the provincial House of Assembly. The session of 23 March 1880 saw the question debated for the last time. When the vote was taken, the resolution was carried 20 to 18 in favour of the existing site. The vote was close partly due to the fact that Premier Fraser allowed members a free vote on the question and consequently they voted based on their regional sympathies, rather than political ties. Of the twenty members favouring Fredericton, ten of them were members of the opposition (including the leader of the opposition, Andrew Blair from York County), while nine members of the Fraser government voted against the resolution.⁷³ Frederictonians celebrated the joyful occasion with a bonfire lighted in front of the ruins of Province Hall.⁷⁴

The Honourable Mr. Wedderburn gave notice of a motion which stated that the Government publicly advertise a call for tenders to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works for the erection of new Legislative Buildings at Fredericton.⁷⁵ The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, P. A. Landry, announced the call for tenders 4 February 1880. In order to be considered, all tenders had to be accompanied by the "actual signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties

⁷² *The Capital*, 12 September 1880.

⁷³ Poynter, p. 155.

⁷⁴ *Daily Sun*, 24 March 1880.

⁷⁵ *The Reporter*, 16 April 1879 and the *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 12 April 1879, pp. 157-158.

for the faithful performance of the contract".⁷⁶ No doubt this measure was intended to help ensure that only serious contractors need apply. The Board of Works office estimated twenty to twenty five tender submissions for the new Provincial Building.⁷⁷ By the time the competition closed on 4 March 1880, the office had received a total of thirty-two tenders for the construction of the Legislative Building, ranging from \$61,900 for a wooden building or \$68,880 for stone tendered by William Lawlor to the \$95,700 bid tendered by F. & J. McCaffrey.⁷⁸ The contract for the construction was awarded to the lowest bid of \$68,880 for a stone building tendered by William Lawlor of Chatham. Fraser as Attorney General introduced a resolution in the House authorizing the Government to enter into contract for the construction of the new Legislative building for a sum not to exceed \$75,000.⁷⁹ The contract, signed 28 April 1880, stated that all work be completed by October 15, 1881.⁸⁰

Contractor Lawlor and his men commenced tearing down the old building 17 May 1880.⁸¹ By the beginning of June the building had

⁷⁶ *The Reporter*, 4 February 1880.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 25 February 1880.

⁷⁸ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 1880, p. 25.

⁷⁹ *The Reporter*, 21 April 1880, p. 2.

⁸⁰ The original contract and specifications are kept at the PANB. Province of New Brunswick, Legislative Assembly: Sessional Records, 1881/re file 2.

⁸¹ *The Reporter*, 19 May 1880.

been dismantled and sheds suitable for stone cutting were erected on the grounds in time for the first shipment of Dorchester stone to start "assuming shape under the constant din of the workman's chisel".⁸² The laying of the foundation walls began on 9 June and by mid-summer large piles of freestone and granite were hewed ready to be put into place.⁸³ By early fall, much of the exterior and some of the interior construction was completed; the roof was finished and most of the partitions were lathed.⁸⁴ Work was progressing so well that contractor Lawlor expected to complete the building for 1 June 1881, four and a half months in advance of the date specified in the contract.⁸⁵ The last cargo of stone arrived in Fredericton in mid-November.⁸⁶ During the winter months of 1881, Fish and Wisdom of Saint John installed the steam heating apparatus at a cost of \$3,000.⁸⁷ The statement of payments made for the Legislative building shows that Lawlor was not over budget. Between 1 June 1880 and 1 March 1881, a total of \$56,080.77 was spent, \$1050 of this for the services of architect Dumaresq.⁸⁸ By early June the interior of the building was virtually completed.

⁸² Ibid., 2 June 1880.

⁸³ Ibid., 14 July 1880.

⁸⁴ *The Capital*, 7 October 1880.

⁸⁵ Ibid., 16 October 1880.

⁸⁶ Ibid., 18 November 1880.

⁸⁷ Province of New Brunswick, Department of Public Works: Letter Books, Vol. 38, 1 March 1881, p. 111.

⁸⁸ Province of New Brunswick, Legislative Assembly: Sessional Records, 1881/re file 2.

The exterior galvanized iron work was completed by mid-July.⁸⁹ The grounds of the building were ready to be cleared in September.

It was not long before another controversy started brewing. No official cornerstone had been laid to inaugurate the building. Distressed by this fact, "Old Fogy" wrote to the editor of *The Reporter* declaring that the Legislature was "the first public building ever heard of in the Empire which has been carried to its second storey without a foundation stone being laid with proper ceremony."⁹⁰ A month later there were still no plans to lay a cornerstone; contractor Lawlor was considering laying a memorial stone inside in the legislative library without ceremony.⁹¹ On 29 November, a cornerstone was laid after all in the only available place left, the base of a column in the portico. The copper box contained such mementos as a copy of every newspaper published in the province, coins, People's Bank notes, postage stamps, postal cards, photographs of the former building, and a piece of paper with the names of officers of all government departments and members of the Executive Council and of the House of Assembly.⁹²

The construction of the new Legislative Building was an impressive investment of human resources and money.⁹³ In

⁸⁹ *The Capital*, 16 July 1881.

⁹⁰ *The Reporter*, 8 September 1880.

⁹¹ *The Capital*, 9 November 1880.

⁹² *The Reporter*, 1 December 1880.

⁹³ Although William Lawlor was awarded the general contract for the building, several sub-contracts were also awarded and included: Mr. Higgs, head foreman; James Brebner, foreman (New

September 1880 a total of 156 men were employed at the site: 65 stone cutters and labourers preparing the building stone; 3 stone cutters; 2 blacksmiths; 65 masons and labourers in the work of construction; 15 carpenters; and 6 galvanized iron workers.⁹⁴ Accidents were fairly common occurrences on the site, since legislated safety codes did not exist to help minimize the chance of injury. The first one reported in the local newspaper occurred 24 August 1880 when Boy Jones injured his head while working at the site. A doctor was called to remove the gravel from the wound, but exactly what happened is unknown.⁹⁵ Another mishap occurred when a brickbat fell from the top of the building "sorely testing the vertebral column of one of the labourers".⁹⁶ Mr. Melden, carpentry sub-contractor from Saint John, also badly injured his back from causes unknown. A more remarkable incident happened to a labourer named Colfield who narrowly escaped injury when the second storey stay upon which he was standing broke. As he was

York); John Harrison, stone cutting (Saint John); Bond & Meldon, carpentry (Saint John); Fred Yaeshe, galvanized iron and tin work (Saint John); Wisdom and Fish, steam heating (Saint John); C. E. Burnham & Sons, Assembly Chamber desks and chairs (Saint John); Alexander Mitchell, inspector of carpentry; H. J. McGrath, government inspector of stonework/masonry; Mitchell, Vance & Co., gas fixtures (New York City); Edwards factory, iron doors (Montreal); J. C. Risteen, mouldings and finishing materials (Fredericton) and Z. R. Everett, plate glass supplier (Fredericton). Although Saint John was not selected as the site of the capital, its tradesmen and businesses did profit through these various contracts.

⁹⁴ *The Capital*, 12 September 1880.

⁹⁵ *The Reporter*, 1 September 1880.

⁹⁶ *The Capital*, 16 October 1880.

falling he caught hold of one of the hooks suspended to a derrick and held on with one arm until a fellow labourer rescued him.⁹⁷

Native building materials were employed in the erection of the building. The large grey foundation granite blocks originated from one of the Spoon Island quarries in Hampstead.⁹⁸ The Boudreau quarry, also known as the Dobson quarry, owned by the Freestone Company at Dorchester, furnished the buff olive green sandstone for the exterior walls.⁹⁹ Schooners conveyed the tooled freestone from the quarry and attempted to transport the cargo up the Saint John river to the building site, but light winds often impeded its prompt arrival. The ship captains often had to pay a \$40 fee for a steam tug assist from Saint John.¹⁰⁰ The rubble stone used to construct the load-bearing wall behind the cut stone was quarried near Fredericton. By mid-September 1880 sixteen cargoes of stone had arrived, twelve of freestone and four of granite.¹⁰¹ The Sash and Door Factory of J. C. Risteen & Co. in Fredericton furnished all the mouldings and finishing materials as well as the

⁹⁷ Ibid., 28 September 1880.

⁹⁸ Gwen L. Martin. *For Love of Stone: The Story of New Brunswick's Building Stone Industry*, Vol. I (Fredericton: New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Mineral Resources Division, 1990), p. 131.

⁹⁹ *The Daily Telegraph*, 16 February 1882.

¹⁰⁰ *The Union Advocate*, 11 August 1890.

¹⁰¹ *The Reporter*, 15 September 1880.

193 windows and 67 doors made of ash and cherry woods.¹⁰² The desks and chairs for the members were built in Saint John by C. E. Burnham & Sons, according to plans prepared by the architect. By the time the building was completed and all the bills were in, the province of New Brunswick had bank loans for \$119,187.24¹⁰³, a sum well worthwhile according to contemporary observers who were impressed by its beauty and dimensions.¹⁰⁴

During the warmer months, the Legislative Building attracted scores of curious onlookers eager to inspect the progress. Even tourists did not leave Fredericton without taking a walk around Parliament Square. The building, once a symbol of embarrassment, was now a symbol of pride.¹⁰⁵ So many people inspected the site that foreman Higgs found it necessary to announce "that the mechanics have been inconvenienced of late by busy-bodies interfering with materials about the building on Sundays and it ought not be necessary to post on every piece of work the caution 'Hands Off'".¹⁰⁶ As the building neared completion, people started touring the interior.¹⁰⁷ Preparations were made for a Citizens' Ball to officially celebrate the opening of the building.

¹⁰² Ibid., 10 November 1880.

¹⁰³ *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 1883, p. 63.

¹⁰⁴ *Globe*, 17 February 1882.

¹⁰⁵ *The Reporter*, 14 July 1880, p. 3.

¹⁰⁶ *The Capital*, 30 September 1880.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid., 22 November 1881.

An estimated two thousand people attended the lavish ball on 16 February 1882 which lasted well into the early hours of the morning.¹⁰⁸

The competition for the design of the New Brunswick Legislative Building in 1879 reveals a province striving for an identity and expressing a need to conform to Western tastes and standards of progress. Second Empire style was the major architectural manifestation for two decades. It originated in France, but the fashion quickly spread throughout Europe and North America. The style borrowed symbolic elements from the past deemed by Victorian minds to embody worthy values and incorporated them in their structures. The New Brunswick government and many of its citizens were eager to express these values of dignity and stability and to promote an image of a capable and enlightened leadership in a new legislature. It is impossible to judge whether J. C. Dumaresq's design was indeed superior to the other submissions, since no other entries are known to still exist. A contemporary account, however, does appear to favour the winning design. The judges of the competition were civil engineers and were thus probably attracted to the design not only for its aesthetic qualities, but also for its functional internal layout.

The building portrays contemporary artistic ideas and reflects the province's ambitions for the future. Opposition was voiced as to the choice of Fredericton as the site of government, but the need for a new building, symbolic of the province's aspirations, was

¹⁰⁸ *Globe*, 17 February 1882.

never questioned.

Conclusion

In 1896, at the height of Dumaresq's career ¹ an article in the *Morning Chronicle* stated that "architect J. C. Dumaresq seems to get a good share of business in his line in the city [Halifax] and also of the work through the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick".² Dumaresq was indeed a prolific architect having been involved in the design of over 250 projects during his 36 year career. A brief biography on Dumaresq appeared in the *Canadian Album: Men of Canada* which stated that his practice encompassed not only the Maritime provinces, but also extended "into the Upper Provinces, Eastern States and the West Indies".³ Other than his submission for the architectural competition for the Gower Street Methodist Church in St. John's, Newfoundland in 1892, no buildings outside the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been located.

Dumaresq made many contacts and established his reputation as an accomplished architect while working in various communities throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the span of his career. Consequently, as his work and name became known, more work started to come to him. In fact, several individual clients and organizations, such as George Wright and Archbishop O'Brien used

¹ Dumaresq had his most successful year in 1896 having worked on at least 18 projects.

² *Morning Chronicle* 21 November, 1896, p. 6.

³ Rev. William Cochrane, ed., *The Canadian Album: Men of Canada or, Success by Example in Religion, Patriotism, Business, Law, Medicine, Education, and Agriculture*, Vol III (Brantford: Bradley, Garretson & Co., 1894), p. 96.

his services almost exclusively. He also was a favoured architect in the Maritimes by the Royal Bank of Canada, as well as by the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Although no archival documents have been discovered that suggest that Dumaresq was the official architect for these organizations, he certainly received a large part of the design work which they required.⁴

Dumaresq was an active and successful participant in architectural competitions. The first project recorded is for the design he submitted for the Fort Massey Presbyterian Church in 1870. He continued to submit plans late in his career, as demonstrated by the submission of plans for the Cape Breton County Court House in 1901 and the Saint John Free Public Library in 1902. Although he was unsuccessful in securing these commissions, he did win several other major commissions. Among these are the New Brunswick Legislature (1880, Fig.1), Lefebvre Memorial Hall (1896) and Pine Hill Divinity College Library Building (1898, Fig. 2), all of which he won over a field of qualified architects.⁵

Dumaresq also appears to have actively sought commissions wherever he was working and supervising the erection of his designs. For example, while the erection of Acadia College in Wolfville was receiving considerable coverage in *The Christian*

⁴ For example, Dumaresq was involved in the design of over 20 projects for the Roman Catholic Church, 15 for the Baptist Church, 6 for the Royal Bank of Canada (all but one designed after 1898), 11 for the Methodist Church and 8 for the Presbyterian Church.

⁵ There were 14 architects competing for the design of the New Brunswick Legislature, 9 for Pine Hill Divinity College and an undetermined number of provincial and Boston architects for Lefebvre Memorial Hall.

Messenger during the summer of 1878, Dumaresq took out an advertisement in the local newspaper to promote his services.⁶ He was in the community during the summer supervising construction of the building and likely took advantage of the opportunity to find new clients while he was there. Although no other commissions have been identified from that summer in Wolfville, he was successful with this strategy during the summer of 1897 in Campbellton where he was supervising the construction of the Academy and Bank of Nova Scotia building which he designed. He prepared plans for a building which consisted of a private dwelling with a shop on the ground level for James Alexander.

Part of Dumaresq's success can be attributed to his versatility and willingness to work on all type of projects. He did not specialize in any one particular area of design, such as school or church architecture. He seems to have taken all kinds of work projects, even when they only consisted of minor alterations.

Dumaresq was also successful because he developed a personal style which effectively incorporated elements from the various popular stylistic idioms of the day with commodious floor plans. His "skill in combining beauty and strength of construction with convenience [was] well known".⁷ He commenced his career during the height of the Second Empire movement which dominated architectural design from the late 1860s to the early 1880s in England and North America. He employed this idiom on his first

⁶ *The Christian Messenger* 26 June, 1878, p. 209, c. 1.

⁷ *Morning Chronicle* 6 February, 1896, p. 5, c. 3.

known project to be constructed, three brick dwellings (1871) on Morris Street. His design for the New Brunswick Legislature exemplified this fashion. By the mid-1880s, however, the popularity of the Second Empire fashion began to wane. It was replaced in the 1890s by the asymmetrical proportions and picturesque composition of the Queen Anne revival style which were favoured, especially in domestic architecture. All the domestic housing he designed in the 1890s overwhelmingly incorporated various elements of the Queen Anne Revival style. The five houses he designed on South Park Street, Halifax for George Wright (1896, Fig. 4) are characteristics of his use of this style for middle class housing, while the residences on Young Avenue for Mrs. M. Smith (1897, Fig. 3) and for John McInnis (1897) typify its use for more elaborate houses.

While Queen Anne Revival style was popular in domestic housing, the heavier and more severe characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style were adopted for institutional buildings such as schools and city halls. Harkins Academy in Newcastle (1893), Lefebvre Memorial Hall in Memramcook (1896) and Saint Ambrose Catholic Church in Yarmouth (1899, Fig. 5) are among the buildings Dumaresq designed using this idiom.

Architects favoured the Italianate style for commercial buildings because of its association with the banking and commercial success of Italy. However, this style limited the amount of natural light able to penetrate into the stores, as well as the ground level space available to display goods. By the mid-

1880s Canadian architects in Montreal and Toronto started incorporating technological advances, such as wrought-iron girders, cast-iron columns and large plate glass windows into their designs, thus providing generous fenestration and a fireproof construction within city centres.⁸ Dumaresq first incorporated these technological advances in his 1893 design for the commercial building of G. M. Smith & Co. (Fig. 6) located on Barrington Street, Halifax. The first 18 feet of its facade consisted of plate glass and steel. All beams in the building were of steel and the columns of cast iron.⁹ His 1895 design for the People's store also incorporated a huge plate glass facade with iron pillars and girders. This building is particularly noteworthy, as it was reputedly the most modern store in the Maritimes at the time of its construction with its double-height wall of plate glass.

By 1900 architecture came full circle with a return to more classical features, cleaner lines and symmetrical balance. This trend is visible in the work Dumaresq undertook towards the end of his career, such as in the residence for J. E. G. Boulton (1898, Fig. 10). He did not altogether abandon, however, the eclectic elements of the Queen Anne Revival style in his designs, either because his clients requested the style or Dumaresq himself felt more confident with his ability to interpret it. The residence he

⁸ The source of these new construction techniques and ideas was the United States. See Kelly Crossman, *Architecture in Transition: From Art to Practice, 1885-1906* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1987), pp. 67-84.

⁹ *Halifax Herald* 16 December, 1893, p. 5, c. 3.

designed (1902, Fig. 7) for his best patron, George Wright, and the Truro Court House (1903, Fig. 8) illustrates his continued use of the Queen Anne Revival style.

Finally, part of an architect's success rested on his ability to balance cost and aesthetic appeal for his clients. Successful architects not only had to possess technical and design skills, but also had to be able to balance these with managerial skills. Architects were increasingly responsible for a range of roles which ranged from designer and supervisor, to surveyor and engineer. Architecture was a business, as well as an artistic enterprise. Although Dumaresq's artistic success has been documented, his financial acumen remains perplexing.

If an architect's success is evaluated based on the variety of building types and the number of commissions awarded, then J. C. Dumaresq must be seen as highly successful, as he designed nearly every one of the new building types which emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century. His work followed the prevailing stylistic developments and was similar to that being designed by his colleagues, but it had a sense of style which was uniquely his own or a "Dumaresqueness" about it.

Dumaresq was a respected, knowledgeable and above all a practical architect which accounts for the large number of buildings he designed during his lifetime. He was "a man of the highest integrity, was held in high esteem and respected by all who knew him - a perfect gentleman - modest, sympathetic, stern, a strict disciplinarian, a worthy citizen and a credit to his

profession."¹⁰ This final quote perhaps best summarizes a man who largely survives through the many buildings he has left behind.

¹⁰ Tuck, C. E. *History of Nova Scotia: Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and Genealogical Records of Old Families*. Vol III (Halifax: A. W. Bowen & Co., 1916), p. 452.

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Part II

Chronological Listing of Buildings

The following symbols indicate:

? - it is not known if the building still stands or whether it was constructed.

* - the building no longer stands.

- the building was not constructed.

- the building still stands.

1870 (Halifax)

- Fort Massey Presbyterian Church

1871 (Halifax)

* - Three brick dwellings (Hollis and Morris Streets)

- Three dwellings for Mr. B. O'Neill

? - Dwelling for Mr. A. A. Bliss

- Dwelling for C. E. Brown

* - Billtown Baptist Church

1872 (Halifax)

- First Baptist Church School House (Queen and Spring Garden)

? - Hotel (Prince's Lodge)

* - Dwelling for Mrs. E. Doyle

? - Dwelling and store for George S. Churchill

? - Four dwellings for Mr. Sampson

? - Two dwellings for Colonel Hornsby

* - Double house for Mr. Quilty

* - Dwelling for Joseph Coombes

- Dwelling for Mr. Thomas Tufts

* - Two dwellings for Mr. John Brown

1876 (Halifax)

* - Spring Garden Hall (Baptist)

1877 (Saint John)

* - Germain Street Baptist Church

- Bank of Nova Scotia

- The Palace (James Manson's store)

? - Two brick stores for W. W. Turnbull

- Barnhill building

? - Dwelling for Mrs. Ellen B. Smith

? - Dwelling for Arthur W. Masters

? - Building for Mr. Blizzard

- Jarvis building

- ? - Two brick dwellings (Carmarthen Street)
- ? - Two brick dwellings (Carmarthen Street)
- ? - Brick building (Hollis Street, Halifax)

1878

- * - Acadia College
- ? - Brick building (Fredericton)
- * - West Truro Presbyterian Church

1879 (Saint John)

- # - Arch for the visit of the Lieutenant Governor
- ? - Brick building

1880

- New Brunswick Legislature
- # - Provincial exhibition building (Saint John)
- Centenary Methodist Church (Saint John)

1881

- * - Sydney Academy

1882

- Saint Paul's Presbyterian Church (Fredericton)
- * - Assumption Roman Catholic Church (Grand Falls)
- * - Hampton Station Baptist Church
- ? - Warehouse for W. W. Turnbull (Saint John)

1883

- # - Dwelling for James Dewolfe Spurr (Saint John)
- * - Park Street Presbyterian Church (Halifax)
- Saint James Presbyterian Church (Great Village)
- Academy of Music (Saint John)
- ? - Alterations to the Calvin Church and new school house (Saint John)
- * - Memorial drinking fountain to the Loyalist women of 1783 (Saint John)
- Drinking fountain at Indiantown (Saint John)
- ? - Haymarket Square drinking fountain (Saint John)

1884

- Charlotte Street school (Fredericton)
- * - Saint Luke's Methodist Church (Chatham)
- ? - School building

- ? - Saint James Anglican Church sunday school house (Saint John)
- ? - Repairs to the Brussels Street Baptist Church (Saint John)
- ? - Store and dwelling for Julius L. Inches (Fredericton)

1885

- ? - Store and dwellings for Julius L. Inches (Fredericton)
- ? - Building for James R. Howie (Fredericton)
- * - Alterations to federal examining warehouse (Halifax)
- */#- Silver Falls Methodist Church

1886 (Halifax)

- * - Alterations to the North Baptist Church
- * - Alterations and addition to the Halifax Hotel
- * - Compton Avenue school
- * - Agricola Street school
- * - LeMarchant Street school
- * - Alterations to Home for Friendless Women
- * - Double cottage for Thomas Payne

1887 (Halifax)

- Forrest library building
- # - Poor's Asylum residence
- * - Addition to Compton Avenue school

1888

- Saint Mary's Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society building (Halifax)
- Saint Charles Roman Catholic Church (Amherst)
- Court House (Baddeck)
- * - High School Building (Springhill)

1889

- Saint Mary's Girls school
- * - School building (Canso)
- Saint Ambrose Roman Catholic Church (Yarmouth)
- * - Immigrant shed and alterations to old warehouse (Halifax)
- * - Additions and alterations to stand for Matthew Scanlan (Halifax)
- Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (Bridgewater)
- * - Alterations and new wing to the Halifax Ladies College
- * - Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church (Dartmouth)
- * - Brick building for J. A. Leaman & Co. (Halifax)
- ? - Saint Mary's College building (Halifax)

1890 (Halifax)

- * - Monastery of the Good Shepherd
- # - Saint Mary's glebe
- * - Wing for the Halifax School for the Blind
- * - Alexandra school
- * - Alterations and additions to the Pine Hill College
- Alterations and additions to the City Club
- * - Music Hall (Bridgewater)

1891 (Halifax)

- Saint Mary's glebe
- * - Saint Joseph's orphanage
- * - Tabernacle Baptist Church
- Grafton Street ladder house
- Edgehill Ladies College (Windsor)
- * - Herrett Road or West End school (Spinghill)
- Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church (Ketch Harbour)

1892

- # - Gower Street Methodist Church (Saint John's)
- * - Addition to the Monastery of the Good Shepherd (Halifax)
- * - Saint Mark's Methodist Church (Fairville, N. B.)
- York Street school (Fredericton)
- * - Regent Street school (North Sydney)
- * - Offices for the Nova Scotia Telephone Co. (Halifax)
- Ungar's Laundry Building (Halifax)
- * - Port Elgin Baptist Church
- * - Post Office (Dartmouth)
- Ladies' Seminary, Acadia University (Wolfville)

1893

- Commercial building for G. M. Smith & Co. (Halifax)
- * - Yarmouth Grand Hotel
- * - University residence, Mount Allison University (Sackville)
- Middleton Baptist Church and school room
- Harkins Academy (Newcastle)
- ? - School building
- ? - Dwelling for the manager of Dominion Cotton Mills Company (Halifax)
- Saint Paul's parish glebe house (Herring Cove)

1894 (Halifax)

- * - Residence for the Hon. Simon H. Holmes
- * - Institution of the Deaf and Dumb
- * - Holy Heart theological school and seminary
- * - Saint Mary's convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame (Newcastle)

- * - Coburg Road Presbyterian Church
- Building for Black & Co. (Truro)
- * - Clayton's business block
- Saint Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church (Joggins Mines)
- Saint John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church (Springhill)

1895

- Residence for Frederick B. Edgecombe (Fredericton)
- * - Residence for James Morrow
- Addition to Saint Francis Xavier College Hall (Antigonish)
- Dwelling house, Saint Francis Xavier University (Antigonish)
- The People's store
- Residence for A. M. Hodge
- ? - Building for W. E. Gilmore (Springhill Mines)

1896 (Halifax)

- * - The Sydney Hotel
- Houses for developer George Wright
- Wright building or Marble building
- Keeper's Lodge, Point Pleasant Park
- * - Store and apartment for Smith and Proctor
- * - Oxford Street Methodist Church
- Lefebvre Memorial Hall (Memramcook)
- Saint Paul's office building
- * - New wing and alterations to the Halifax School for the Blind
- Alterations to the Letson residence
- ? - Hotel James P. Conway (Glace Bay)
- ? - Residence for Harlan Fulton
- * - Store and warehouse for John P. Graham (Windsor)
- ? - Bank of Nova Scotia (Campbellton)
- ? - Grammar school or Academy (Campbellton)
- * - Aberdeen High School (Moncton)
- * - Residence for A. J. Trider
- * - Brewery for Oland & Son (Turtle Grove, Dartmouth)

1897

- Cottage (residence) for John McInnes
- Residence for Mrs. M. Smith
- Victoria Hotel (Windsor)
- Commercial building for Messrs. John T. Clark and Son (Fredericton)
- * - Building for T. F. Courtney & Co.
- * - Repairs and alterations to Pleasant Street Methodist Church and erection of a hall and vestry (Truro)
- * - Warehouse and factory building for Clayton & Sons
- Five double houses, Wright's Court
- Zion Baptist Church (Truro)
- ? - Building for James Alexander (Campbellton)

1898

- Residence and office for Dr. John Stewart
- Pine Hill Divinity College library building
- Residence for J. E. G. Boulton
- Residence for Alfred Whitman
- Merchants' Bank of Halifax (Moncton)
- ? - Double residence on James Fenerty property
- Alterations to the Canso Baptist Church
- * - Saint Matthew's Presbyterian Church (North Sydney)
- * - Residence for R. P. Proctor

1899

- Infants' home
- * - Alterations to the residence of J. F. Kenny
- * - Annapolis Royal Academy
- * - Residence for Benjamin Broadhurst
- Residence for Maurice O. Crowell
- Three wooden residences (Kent Street)
- Double building (Wright Court)
- Kitchen addition and alteration to dwelling

1900

- Residence for Jeremiah F. Kenny
- ? - Stable for J. F. Kenny
- * - Merchants' Bank of Halifax (Sydney)
- Office and shop for Acadia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.
- ? - Duplex residence
- * - Furness, Withy Co. Ltd. Shipping Offices
- Kitchen addition to dwelling

1901

- Halifax Infirmary
- Manual training school
- Drinking fountain
- * - Processional arch for Boer War veterans
- Saint Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church (Fredericton)
- * - Addition to the Jubilee Methodist Church (Sydney)
- # - Cape Breton County court house (Sydney)
- McSweeney Block (Moncton)
- ? - Alterations to dwelling for Peter Lowrie

1902

- Truro Academy
- Superintendent's Cottage of the Halifax Public Gardens
- Residence for George Wright
- People's Bank of Halifax
- # - Saint John Free Public Library or Carnegie Library

- * - Addition to the Halifax School for the Blind
- Residence for Andrew MacKinley
- * - Quinpool Road school

1903

- Detail of the proposal for a screen (door) in corridor leading to the mayor's office in Halifax City Hall
- Truro Court House
- * - Alterations and repairs to the mercantile and office building for W. Davies
- Residence for Dr. A. J. Mader
- ? - Additions and alterations to building for Smith and Proctor

1904

- Bank of Montreal (Amherst)
- Acadia Street school (Amherst)

1905

- Royal Bank of Canada (Antigonish)
- * - Residence for Thomas Doran (Windsor)
- ? - Runway (proposed) for N. & M. Smith
- * - Falmouth Street Methodist Church (Sydney)
- ? - Residence for C. T. Aldrich
- * - Warehouse and store for N. & M. Smith

1906

- Royal Bank of Canada (Lunenburg)
- Duplex for developer George Wright
- ? - Royal Bank of Canada (Weymouth)
- # - Storage building (barn and carriage house) for N. B. Smith
- * - Alterations to Longard Bros. building (store front)
- * - Building for Davis & Fraser

Chronological List of Buildings

The following symbols indicate:

? - it is not known if the building still stands or whether it was constructed.

* - the building no longer stands.

- the building was not constructed.

- the building still stands.

1870

#

Building: Fort Massey (Part of Poplar Grove Presbyterian Congregation)

Location: Corner of Queen and Tobin Streets, Halifax, N. S.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Stimson

Status: The building still stands.

Description: The lot was purchased for \$4,500 and a sum of \$15,400 was subscribed towards the building fund. David Stirling, Messrs. H. B. Sellon and Smith, and Messrs. Dumaresq and Stimson (Simpson) each submitted plans, but those of David Stirling were chosen.¹

1. *Acadian Recorder* 17 March, 1870, p. 4, c. 4; *Daily Reporter and Times* 10 March, 1870, p. 2, c. 3.

1871

*

Building: Three Brick Dwellings
 Location: 5157-5159, 5163 and 5169 Morris Street (corners with Morris), Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Builder: J. M. Brown
 Status: The dwellings were demolished in 1983-1984.
 Description: These three storey mansard roof dwellings were constructed on the old Haliburton property.¹ See photo # 64260 Notman Collection, PANS

1. *Halifax Reporter* 10 July, 1871, p. 2, c. 6.

Building: Three Dwellings for Mr. Bernard O'Neill
 Location: 5391, 5397 and 5399 Inglis Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: The brick buildings still stand.
 Description: They were originally 2 1/2 storey French mansard roofed dwellings.¹ Mr. O'Neill was the owner of B. O'Neill & Co, a china, glass and earthenware store.

1. *Halifax Citizen* 14 May, 1872, p. 3, c. 2.

?

Building: Dwelling for Mr. Amos A. Bliss
 Location: 135 (old) Cunard Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: Unknown
 Description: Mr. Bliss operated a wholesale and retail boot and shoe store.¹

1. *Halifax Citizen* 14 May, 1872, p. 3, c. 2.

Building: Double dwelling for C. E. Brown
 Location: 1104 Tower Road, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Builders: Messrs. McIntosh & McInnes
 Status: The house still stands and is called Harrow House Apartments.
 Description: Apparently construction of the 3 1/2 storey mansard roof house was commenced by Messrs. Dodge & Co, who sold the unfinished property in August to Mr. Brown. He hired Dumaresq to alter and improve it both internally and externally.¹

1. *Weekly Acadian Recorder* 17 January, 1872, p. 4, c. 6.

*

Building: Baptist Church

Location: Billtown, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The church was demolished.

Description: This frame church was designed based on the nave and aisle principle.¹ A new Baptist church was dedicated 18, 1903.

1. *Tri-weekly Acadian Recorder* 19 January, 1872, p. 2, c. 5;
Evening Reporter 18 January, 1872, p. 2, c. 6.

1872

All the buildings listed for the year 1872 were listed as being the work of Dumaresq and McVean in an article entitled "Additions and Alterations" which appeared in the *Halifax Citizen* 14 May, p. 3, c. 2.

#

Building: First Baptist Church School House
 Location: Corner of Queen and Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: Although Dumaresq and McVean prepared plans for the erection of the hall, it was not constructed until 1876 and this based on new plans they submitted at that time.
 Description: The building was to measure 100 feet in length, 76 feet in breadth across the transepts, and 60 between the aisles, with a spire of 150 feet in height. In the basement level there were four class rooms, two dressing rooms, one lecture room, a library and a kitchen. The ground floor contained, in addition to the main hall, a pastor's room and two robing rooms.

?

Building: Hotel
 Location: Address unknown, Prince's Lodge, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: Unknown
 Description: Although Dumaresq and McVean prepared plans for this large summer resort, it is not known if they were awarded the project. Their plans called for 105 bedrooms, a parlour and a dining room, each 54 x 88 feet, two private dining rooms and a billiard room. The design also incorporated three large verandahs from each of the three first floors.

*

Building: Dwelling for Mrs. Ellen Doyle
 Location: 29 (old) Maitland Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Builder: J. M. Brown
 Status: Demolished
 Description: Wood

?

Building: Dwelling and Store for George S. Churchill
 Location: 6196 Jubilee Road (corners with Walnut Street), Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Builder: Mr. Rhuland
 Status: Unknown
 Description: The owner of this 2 storey wood building, George S. Churchill, was a grocer.

?

Building: Four Dwellings for Mr. Sampson
 Location: Address unknown, Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: Unknown
 Description: Mr. Sampson's name was not found in the Halifax City Directories.

?

Building: Two dwellings for Colonel Bennett Hornsby
 Location: Address unknown, Windsor Road, Willow Park, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: Unknown
 Description: Colonel Hornsby was a barrister as well as a land developer in the city and was responsible for the erection of many dwellings in Halifax.

*

Building: Double House for William Quilty
 Location: 17-19 (old) Smith Street (near Freshwater), Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: The house has been demolished.
 Description: The building measured 38 x 50 and was two storeys high. William Quilty was a painter.

*

Building: Dwelling for Joseph Coombes
 Location: 1087 Tower Road (at head of Victoria Road), Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Builder: John W. Rhuland
 Status: The 1 1/2 storey house was demolished to make way for a 4 storey apartment building.
 Description: Mr. Coombes was a barrister at law.

Building: Dwelling for Mr. Thomas Tufts
 Location: 1281-1283 Barrington Street (corners with Morris Street), Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: The building still stands. A convenience store is currently located in the building. It was originally a wood building and at some point it was encased in brick.
 Description: Mr. Tufts was a carpenter.

*

Building: Two dwellings for Mr. John Brown
 Location: 57-59 Russell Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean
 Status: The buildings were destroyed in the 1917 explosion.
 Description: Brick dwellings. Mr. Brown was a carpenter/builder.

1876

*

Building: Spring Garden Hall (Baptist) or Granville Street Vestry
Location: East side of Queen Street, a short distance North of
Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and McVean

Contractor: William Bishop

Status: Destroyed by fire 21 March, 1942.

Description: This hall was constructed at a cost of seven thousand dollars by the Granville Street Baptist congregation to eventually form part of a proposed new church. The 62 x 42 feet hall was to be used as a lecture room, Sunday school room and for social purposes. The ground floor contained the hall with a sitting capacity for 600 persons, the Sabbath School library, and a room for an infant class. The second storey housed the pastor's study, four classrooms, a kitchen and a dining hall. The third storey contained an apartment for the sexton and storage space.¹ The congregation had planned to use the hall as a church until the construction of a proper church building, designed by G. Ernest Fairweather, was undertaken in 1886-1887.

1. *Morning Herald* 2 November, 1876, p. 3, c. 1.

1877

*

Building: Germain Street Baptist Church
Location: 230-240 Germain Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Contractor: Messrs. J. E. & O. L. Gidding, Boston, Mass.
Status: The church was destroyed by fire in 1968.
Description: Gothic revival church constructed of red brick with freestone trimmings was the first church completed after the fire. The building which included the church, capable of seating 800, and the parsonage measured 100 x 65 feet. The church ceiling was 53 feet high. Lecture rooms, classrooms and offices were located in the basement of the edifice. The windows were of stained glass and the walls were frescoed throughout. The organ, choir and pulpit platforms were at the eastern end of the building and the pews were arranged in a semi-circular fashion. The tower and spire were on the corner of Germain and Queen Streets and measured 150 feet in height. The initial estimated cost of construction and furnishing was \$40,000; however, the final cost was \$46,000. Other plans were also submitted by architects Matthew Stead and David E. Dunham.¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 22 August, 1877, p. 2, c.1; *Daily Telegraph* 5 October, 1878, p. 3, c. 1.

Building: Bank of Nova Scotia or Palatine Building
Location: 122-124 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Contractor: S. M. Brookfield, Halifax, N. S.
Status: Currently occupied by a local pub on the ground floor and offices on the others. It served as the Bank of Nova Scotia until 1913 when the bank moved into new premises across the street. The Palatine Insurance Company Ltd. bought the building at that time and occupied it until 1961 when it sold it to the City of Saint John.¹
Description: The three and a half storey Second Empire sandstone building with red and black granite trimmings from the Saint George quarries was constructed on the same site as the old bank building. The frontage of the structure is 38 feet 6 inches by 50 feet deep and 50 feet high. The ground floor was occupied entirely by the bank, with a banking room 28 x 26 feet, a manager's room, cloak room, and money and book vaults. The bank offices were to be located on the second storey, while the building's keeper was to occupy the attic. Apparently, these initial plans were revised, as a full third storey was constructed and the entire building was constructed of sandstone instead of only the first storey as proposed. The remainder of the building was to be constructed of pressed brick. The two entrance porches at either end of the building have four columns of polished red granite each, and the three windows in between are ornamented with polished grey granite. Sculpted sandstone elements by Saint John carver James McAvity such

as the capitals provide a highly decorated appearance and overall rich effect to the building, undoubtedly much more so than the brick would have achieved. The estimated cost of construction was \$25,000.² Upon completion it was described as "beyond doubt the most handsome building in the city".³

1. G. L. Martin, *For Love of Stone*, p. 194.
2. *Saint John Globe* 8 September, 1877, p. 2, c. 4.
3. *Daily News* 30 April, 1878, p. 3, c. 2.

Building: The Palace
Location: 2 King Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaesq and Andrew Dewar
Contractor: Mr. Blaisdell, Montreal, Quebec
Status: Currently occupied by local businesses.
Description: Four storey red pressed brick building was built as a "dry goods, millinery and fancy goods" store for James Manson. The main store measured 40 x 100 feet, with an office and a counting room at the rear. The two store front windows were composed of a single plate of glass 16 feet high by 7 feet wide, the largest plates in the city at the time. The handsome facade was enhanced by white enamelled bricks distributed to create an attractive pattern.¹ The first floor was used for the display of heavy and staple goods, while the second floor of the same dimension as the first was occupied by Mrs. Manson's millinery, dress and mantle departments. The third floor was devoted to workrooms for clothes makers, while the fourth storey was set aside for wholesale trade. All stories were lit at the rear by a large skylight.²

1. *Daily News* 26 November, 1877, p. 3, c. 4.
2. *Daily Telegraph* 10 December, 1877, p. 3, c. 2.

?

Buildings: Two brick stores for W. Wallace Turnbull
Location: Address unknown, Water and Ward Streets, Saint John, N. B. (probably 7-9 Water which adjoined to 6 Ward Street)
Architects: J. C. Dumaesq and Andrew Dewar
Contractor: G. J. Grant
Status: Unknown
Description: This was a four storey brick building, used as a flour store. Its facade was described as being "of a plain and neat design".¹ The building had an entrance at both Ward and Water Streets.²

1. *Saint John Globe* 10 September, 1877, p. 3, c. 7. Tender call;
Daily News 27 November, 1877, p. 3, c. 2.
2. *Daily News* 24 November, 1877, p. 3, c. 3.

Building: Barnhill Building
Location: 42 Princess Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Status: The building is now called the Brodie building.
Description: This three storey brick building was built for Alexander Barnhill. It measures 54 feet 7 inches and 40 feet deep.
 1. *Daily News* 13 December, 1877, p. 3, c. 2.

?

Building: Dwelling for Mrs. Ellen B. Smith
Location: 282 Princess Street (South side), Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Builder: S. M. McKean
Status: Unknown
Description: Two storey brick residence measuring 32 x 30 1/2 feet was built for the widow of Reverend William Smith.¹

1. *Daily News* 13 December, 1877, p. 3, c. 2.

?

Building: Dwelling for Arthur W. Masters
Location: 127 Leinster Street (North side), Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Builder: Mr. W. Deutt
Status: Unknown
Description: This three storey brick residence measures 32 1/2 x 33 1/2 feet. Mr. Masters was a commission merchant and wholesale dealer in American and Canadian burning and lubricating oils.¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 24 September, 1877. Tender call; *Daily News* 11 December, 1877, p. 2, c. 3.

?

Building: Building for Mr. Blizzard
Location: 257 Prince William Street (West side), Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Contractors: Thomas Knowles (masonry work); Mr. Lane (carpentry)
Status: Unknown
Description: The four storey building measured 50 x 40 feet. William Blizzard was the proprietor of Montreal House. In the 1879-1880 McAlpine Saint John City Directory he is listed as a fish and meat preserver.¹

1. *Daily News* 29 November, 1877, p. 3, c. 5.

Building: Jarvis Building
Location: 118-120 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Contractor: George Grant
Status: The building is still occupied by a local business.

Description: The three storey brick building measuring 40 x 45 feet was constructed for insurance agents William Munson Jarvis who worked for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. and C. E. Leonard Jarvis who was an agent for the Queen and Guarantee Insurance Co.¹ The three bay symmetrical balance is created by a two pilasters which lead up to the highly decorative brickwork at the cornice. A pair of round arch windows are recessed in the bays at each level.

1. *Daily News* 29 November, 1877, p. 3, c. 6.

?

Building: Two Brick Dwellings
Location: Address unknown, Carmarthen Street (east side), Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Contractors: Messrs. Thomas and James Northup, Barteau and G. J. Grant. It is unclear as to which contractor worked on which house.
Status: Unknown
Description: A uniform block of four buildings described "as the handsomest front of any building on Carmarthen Street" were constructed on the property of the Eaton estate. The houses were occupied by Messrs. Thorne, Gardner, Austin and King. The two lower houses were designed by Dumaresq and Dewar, while the upper dwellings were the work of architects Smith and Dunn. The size of the block was 100 X 72 feet.¹

1. *Daily News* 7 December, 1877, p. 3, c. 5.

?

Buildings: Two brick dwellings
Location: Address unknown, Carmarthen Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Andrew Dewar
Status: Unknown
Description: These two brick buildings were more than likely the same two brick buildings as referred to above.

1. *Saint John Globe* 10 September, 1877, p. 3, c. 7. Tender call.

?

Building: Brick Building
Location: 112-114-118 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Robert Brunton
Status: Unknown
Description: The four storey building had a frontage of 75 feet on Hollis Street. The upper storeys consisted of suites (apartments), while the ground level consisted of stores and offices.¹

1. *Morning Herald* 16 February, 1877, p. 3.

1878

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Building: Acadia College
 Location: Acadia University Campus, Wolfville, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and C. Osborn Wickenden 1
 Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
 Status: The building was destroyed by fire 2 December, 1920.
 Plans: PANS 1.1.14.4
 Description: The two storey brick and sandstone building was constructed to replace the previous college building which was destroyed by fire 2 December, 1877. The new college building measured 154 feet in length, including the end towers, each wing being 30 ft front and 70 ft deep, while the central part was 78 ft long and 50 ft deep. The central corner towers projected 20 ft above the roof and the central tower, from the ground to the top of the finial reached 110 ft. The building contained an assembly hall and classrooms on the ground floor, and a library measuring 28 feet by 40 feet, a museum measuring 28 feet by 44 feet on the second.2 There were 16 tenders submitted and the winning bid from Rhodes, Curry & Co. was for \$20,679. The building was to be completed by 1 July, 1879.3

1. The names of the architects selected to design the college building and the ladies seminary were first published in the 8 May, 1878 issue of the *Christian Messenger*. In this issue, J. C. Dumaresq is named as the sole architect of the college building, while Dumaresq's former partner, Andrew Dewar, was awarded the seminary project. In the 17 July issue, however, the architects for the college building are listed as being J. C. Dumaresq and C. O. Wickenden.
2. *Christian Messenger* 17 July, 1878, p. 226.
3. *Citizen and Evening Chronicle* 24 May, 1878, p. 1. Tender call; *Christian Messenger* 19 June, 1878, p. 194, c.1.

?

Building: Brick Building
 Location: 300 (old) Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and C. Osborn Wickenden
 Status: Unknown
 Description: Tenders were to be received at the office of Owen Sharkey, Fredericton.1 Sharkey was an importer of "staple and fancy dry goods, ready-made clothing, rubber coats, hats, caps, trunks and valises, and house paper".

1. *Daily Telegraph* 7 October, 1878. Tender call.

*

Building: West Truro Presbyterian Church (Later Saint Andrew's Presbyterian)
 Location: Corner of King and Duke Streets, Truro, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: James Lays, Lower Stewiacke, N. S.

Status: The church was demolished 14 July, 1979 and replaced by a new church in 1980.

Description: It is interesting to note that members of the congregation went to Saint John in 1878 to view newly erected churches in the city and at the same time made arrangements to have plans made by "an experienced architect". Presumably, the architect they chose was Dumaresq, as he later designed their new church. Five tender bids were received and the lowest one, submitted by James Lays of Lower Stewiacke, for \$12,000 was accepted. The church was to be completed on or before 25 December, 1879 and the contractor met this deadline, as the church was dedicated January 4, 1880. Lay suffered a loss of \$2,500, in view of which the congregation gave him another \$1,000.¹

The wood church "in the modern Gothic style of architecture" measured 110 feet long by 72 feet wide across including the towers. The nave itself was 43 feet in width. The plan of the building was cruciform with transepts 9 feet deep by 26 feet wide. On the front corner, towards the two streets, stood a 15 feet square tower with a spire rising to a height of 122 feet. On the opposite front corner, there was another tower 11 feet square. There were triplet windows in the front gable and the transept gables. There were two main entrances at the front of the church, one being in the main tower and the other in the centre of the building. There were four classrooms located in the basement.²

1. F. A. Doane, *Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church: An Historical Sketch*, pp.22-24.

2. *Colchester Sun* 7 January, 1880, p. 2, c. 2-4.

1879

#

Building: Arch for the visit of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne

Location: Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The arch was not constructed.

Description: A local Prince William Street merchant asked Dumaresq to prepare drawings for an arch. The erection of the arch was dependent on whether or not the merchant in question could collect enough funds to pay for it.¹ Several arches were erected throughout the city in honour of the royal visit.²

1. *Daily Telegraph* 2 August, 1879, p. 2.

2. *Daily Telegraph* 6 August, 1879, p. 2, c. 1-6. Over a dozen arches were erected in the greater Saint John area to celebrate the arrival of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne in the city. Based on the description of the various arches provided in this article, there was no arch erected on Prince William Street.

?

Building: Brick Building

Location: Unknown (presumably Saint John, N. B.)

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: Unknown

Description: Brick construction. 1

1. *Daily Telegraph* 1 April, 1879, p. 2. Tender call.

1880

Building: New Brunswick Legislature
 Location: 750 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: William Lawlor, Chatham, N. B.
 Status: Still in use as the provincial Legislature
 Plans: Available at the New Brunswick Legislative Library
 Description: This Second Empire structure with classical element, such as the cupola and the pedimented frontispiece, was built of Dorchester sandstone and Spoon Island granite. (See chapter 2)

#

Building: Provincial Exhibition Building
 Location: Sydney Street, Saint John, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The building, constructed according to the plans submitted by David E. Dunham, was destroyed by fire in 1939.
 Description: J. C. Dumaresq was among the four architects who submitted plans in the competition for the Exhibition Building. The final estimate of the cost of construction for his building was the lowest at \$10,000. The other architects included his former partner C. Osborn Wickenden (\$10,100), R. C. David Dunn (\$14,000) and the eventual winner David E. Dunham (\$11,400).¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 18 March, 1880, p. 1.

Building: Centenary Methodist Church
 Location: 95 Wentworth Street (corners with Princess Street), Saint John, N. B.
 Architect: John Welch, New York; J. C. Dumaresq, supervising architect
 Contractors: Bond & Mildren, Saint John, N. B.; James Thompson (head mason); John Harrison (chief stonecutter)
 Status: The church, which is still in use, obtained its present name, Centenary-Queen Square United Church in 1939 when the Queen Square Church and the Centenary Church amalgamated.
 Description: The Gothic style church replaced the wood church which was destroyed in the June, 1877 fire. The congregation worshipped in the school house constructed following the fire until the new church was completed. By the end of the summer of 1880, the church officials decided not to build the 231 foot spire of Welch's church drawings and to alter other design features, presumably to reduce costs.¹ Dumaresq offered to alter Welch's original plans, make all necessary new drawings and superintend the erection of the church for \$800, of which he agreed to donate \$400 towards the building fund.² Bond & Mildren's winning tender was for \$34,995. The final cost of the building and its furnishings was \$53,437.80.³ It is built upon a foundation of grey granite from Hampstead, while the walls are constructed of limestone from the Suspension Bridge quarry near Saint John and sandstone trim from

Westmorland County.⁴ The church which could accommodate 1,500 people was officially opened 27 August, 1882.¹

1. Centenary Church Trustees Minutes Book, 1865-1880, 30 August, 1880.
2. Centenary Church Trustees Minutes Book, 1880-1890, 25 September, 1880.
3. Account book found in the Centenary Church Financial Papers Concerning Building of the Church.
4. G. L. Martin, *For Love of Stone*, p. 102.

1881

*

Building: Sydney Academy
Location: Corner of George and Dorchester Streets, Sydney, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq 1
Status: The school was demolished in 1965.
Description: The 8 room wood school building was erected at a cost of \$8,000. The school had a frontage of 78 feet, and extended back 122 feet. Each classroom measured 30 X 30 feet with 15 feet high ceilings. On entering the Academy, the room to the right was the laboratory, while the one to the left led to the library. The manual training department was located in the lower level of the building and the classrooms were on the second level. In 1902, it was decided to construct a new brick and stone academy at a cost of \$30,000 on the site of the old academy. The latter was moved to the back of the property. The appearance of the old academy was somewhat altered when the eastern wing and the dome at the centre of the edifice were removed.²

1. *Saint John Globe* 17 January, 1881, p. 3.
2. *Cape Breton Post* 25 April, 1959; *North Sydney Herald* 23 January, 1884.

1882

Building: Saint Paul's Presbyterian Church
 Location: 224 York Street, South East corner of George and York Streets, Fredericton, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq 1
 Contractor: William Lawlor, Chatham, N. B.
 Status: The church still stands and is now called Saint Paul's United Church.
 Description: This Gothic inspired church was constructed of limestone from South Bay, Saint John on the site of the original wood Old Kirk. Dumaresq prepared plans for two church buildings; one for a \$20,000 church and another for a \$15,000 church.¹ William Lawlor, who was also the contractor for the New Brunswick Legislature, submitted the winning bid of \$18,400 to construct the church. Apparently Lawlor did not fulfil the obligations of the contract promptly and in 1885 the church committee dismissed him. The church was finally completed and dedicated 10 January, 1886 at a cost of \$25,000, notwithstanding the \$2,900 for the 1000 pipe organ. There are three main entrances into the vestibule and stairs to the right and the left of the vestibule lead to a gallery. The church has a seating capacity for 1000 people. The steeple rises 160 feet above the ground. The Fraser Memorial Hall was built on to the back of the church in 1916.²

1. *Daily Telegraph* 11 February, 1882, p. 3, c. 3.
2. *Daily Telegraph* 4 December, 1885, p. 1, c. 8; *New Brunswick Reporter* 13 January, 1886, p.2, c. 2-5.

*

Building: Assumption Roman Catholic Church
 Location: Grand Falls, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The church was destroyed by fire 5 November, 1905.
 Plans: PANS 1.1.4.1. (22 March, 1882)
 Description: Large Gothic inspired wood church. The corner stone was laid 15 August, 1882 and the church was completed in 1885.¹

1. A. Lagacé, *How Grand Falls Grew*, p. 29.

*

Building: Baptist Church
 Location: Hampton Station, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Builder: Messrs. Benjamin Morrell and William S. Frost, Hampton, N. B. and later in the summer Jacob Bradshaw, Hampton, N. B.
 Status: The church was demolished in May 1967, because of its poor structural condition.
 Plans: PANB MC 164/334

Description: This Gothic inspired wood church was dedicated 10 June, 1883 and constructed on the land donated by Charles Everett of Saint John. The 45 foot steeple was lowered in 1959 due to its potentially hazardous condition.¹ The church was 58 feet long by 33 feet wide. There were five buttresses on each side of the exterior two side walls.²

1. D. G. Kierstead, *Reflections: The Story of Hampton, N. B.*, pp. 225-228.
2. *Daily Telegraph* 12 June, 1883. Interestingly, Dumaresq is listed as a Government architect.

?

Building: Warehouse for W. W. Turnbull
Location: 6 or 10 Ward Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Builder: W. N. Dewitt
Status: Unknown
Description: Three storey brick-cased warehouse, 40 x 110 feet, constructed for William Wallace Turnbull who owned Turnbull & Co., wholesale grocers.¹

1. "What has been done in building operations in Saint John in 1882", *Daily Telegraph* 27 December, 1882, p. 3, c. 4.

1883

#

Building: Proposed Residence for James Dewolfe Spurr
Location: Germain Street, Saint John, N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The residence was not constructed.
Plans: PANB MC 164/110
Description: The residence was designed for Mr. Spurr who was the president of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association. The building, located at the address given for him in contemporary directories at 19-21 Horsfield Street, is a three storey duplex with mansard roof built of red brick and sandstone foundation. It is unknown, however, if Dumaresq was actually the architect, as the plans at the PANB do not correspond to the structure on the site. These plans reveal a brick Second Empire style house on Germain Street. Two unidentified drawings in the Second Empire style are also located in the file: one of a residence designed by Dumaresq and Mott, and the other designed by Dumaresq.¹

1. G. K. Hughes, *Music of the Eye*, p. 96.

*

Building: Park Street Presbyterian Church (Poplar Grove)
Location: 53 to 57 (old) North Park Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractors: Messrs. Jordan and Fidler
Status: The church no longer stands. It was demolished sometime before 1947.
Description: The church was constructed on the site of the old granite Protestant Orphans' Home. Stone from the orphanage was used for the foundation of the church. The wood Gothic inspired building was 84 ft by 76 ft, and was covered by a slate roof which was cruciform in shape. The circular seating could accommodate 750 people. The square tower on the left front of the church (NW corner), surmounted by a spire, reached to a height of 147 ft. To the rear of the main building were the Sunday school rooms which could hold 400 people.¹ The total cost of construction was estimated at \$28,000. The church was opened for worship 2 November, 1884. There was a \$12,000 mortgage on the building at the time of completion.² The congregation joined the St. John's Presbyterian congregation in March, 1925 to form St. John's United Church.

1. *Citizen and Evening Chronicle* 3 September, 1883, p. 2, c. 1.

2. *Presbyterian Witness*, 2 November, 1884, p. 1, c. 2-3.

Building: Saint James Presbyterian Church
Location: Great Village, Colchester County, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.

Superintendent: L. I. Olive, Saint John, N. B.

Status: The church is still in use, having undergone few changes since its construction.

Description: Gothic inspired wood church was constructed to replace the previous church on the site which was destroyed by fire 11 December, 1882. The main building is 55 x 40 feet, with gabled transepts projecting 9 x 20 feet. The tower at the front of the building measures 10 x 10 feet, and the two wings on the tower 9 x 9 feet each. The spire is 112 feet from the base to the top. The basement is finished and contains the pastor's room, one audience room, two classrooms and a furnace room.¹ The church opened for service 6 January, 1884.

1. *Morning Herald* 9 June, 1883, p. 2, c. 3; *Presbyterian Witness* 9 June, 1883, p. 1, c. 6.

Building: Academy of Music

Location: Union Street, Saint John, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Builders: John B. Morrison (masonry); John Sharp and Richard Cassidy (carpentry, painting, plastering and smith work)

Status: Fire destroyed the Opera House in 1959; however, the original commercial front was not destroyed and is currently occupied by the Ideal clothing store.

Plans: PANB MC 164/360

Description: By the time this brick building opened in 1891 it was no longer called the Academy of Music, but rather the Saint John Opera House. The horseshoe shape auditorium with a core measurement of 62 x 101 feet could hold as many as 1200 people. It has an Italianate facade with a classical balance of 5 windows at either side of two vertical coined lines which frame a central area two windows in width. The main entrance lobby ran 60 feet through the front of the existing Dockrill store.¹ The estimated cost of construction was \$27,000 when construction was commenced in 1889. J. C. Dumaresq was commissioned by local investors to prepare the plans in 1883.²

1. G. K. Hughes, *Music of the Eye*, pp. 93-95; M. E. Smith, *Too Soon the Curtain Fell*, pp. 171-179.

2. *Daily Telegraph* 30 November, 1883, p. 3, c. 3.

?

Building: Alterations on the Carleton Street Calvin (Presbyterian) Church and New School House

Location: 10-12 Carleton Street (old address) corners with Wellington, Saint John, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: Unknown

Description: In the 1891 Fire Insurance Plan Book the corner lot is occupied by the Calvin Presbyterian Church. In the 1911 (revised 1939) Fire Insurance Plan Book for the city of Saint John

the building on the corner lot with the same outline is called Shaarei Zedek Synagogue. The church was opened in August, 1872. The congregation joined Saint Andrew's Kirk in May, 1918.¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 8 August, 1883, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call.

*

Building: Memorial Drinking Fountain to the Loyalist Women of 1783

Location: Head of King Street, King Square, Saint John, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Builders: It was erected by Messrs. John Harrison, Peters & Co.

Status: It no longer is located in the square.

Description: The fountain was erected by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Brunswick. Two platforms of grey granite were surmounted by a base 5 feet square, and 15 inches high, around which the platform extended to a width of 14 inches. The freestone sub-base was 4 feet 6 inches square and 27 inches in depth. This was surmounted by a shaft of pitch faced limestone, 4 feet and 4 inches square and 6 feet and 6 inches in height. The cornice of freestone which included base and pedestal was 4 feet in height. The structure was finished with an urn finial 4 feet and 6 inches in height, making the total height of the fountain more than 18 feet.¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 19 April, 1883, p. 3, c.4.

Building: Drinking Fountain at Indiantown

Location: At the foot of Main Street, Indiantown now part of Saint John, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Builder: John Harrison

Status: The fountain still stands in its original location.

Description: The granite and sandstone fountain was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Kennedy of Portland donated in the memory of their late son, A. Wilmot Kennedy, as well as to commemorate the landing of the Loyalists. Its height is 18 feet from the base.¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 11 April, 1883.

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Building: Haymarket Square Drinking Fountain

Location: Haymarket Square, Saint John, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: Unknown

Description: The fountain, designed for the Polymorphian Society, was of grey and red polished granite, surmounted by a bronze figure representing an armoured knight. The estimated cost of construction was in the vicinity of \$1,000.¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 27 June, 1883, p. 3, c. 3.

1884

Building: Charlotte Street School
Location: 732 Charlotte Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
Contractor: Joshua Limerick
Status: The building ceased being used as a public school in 1976 and is currently occupied by the Department of Education as a resource centre.
Plans: PANB MC 164/274
Description: The two storey red brick building with Dorchester stone trimmings has a tower projecting over the main entrance. Each floor had three large classrooms.¹ The total cost of construction was estimated to be between \$14,000 and \$15,000.² An annex was added at the rear of the school in 1917.

1. Reports of Board of School Trustees, *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 1885, p. 39-40.
2. Reports of Board of School Trustees, *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 1886, p. 60.

*

Building: Saint Luke's Methodist Church
Location: South East corner of Wellington and McCurdy Streets, Chatham, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
Contractor: A. E. Miliken, Moncton, N. B. (spire contracted to John MacDonald)
Status: The church was demolished in the 1940s and a Masonic Hall was constructed on the site.
Plans: PANB MC 164/350
Description: The Gothic style brick church with freestone trimmings measured 60 X 100 feet and the spire reached 130 feet. The estimated cost of construction was \$10,000 ¹; however, the final cost reached \$16,000. The seating was arranged in a semi-circular fashion. The dedication service took place 22 August, 1886.² A fire which started in the furnace room in December, 1902 did considerable damage to the church.³

1. *Daily Telegraph* 8 May, 1885, p. 3.
2. *Miramichi Advance* 26 August, 1886, p.3, c. 2-5.
3. *Miramichi Advance* 18 December, 1902, p. 3, c. 5.

?

Building: School building
Location: Unknown
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.1.

Description: Two sets of floor plans are located in 1.3.7.1. The first is of a two storey school with a central entry and 4 departments on each floor, as well as two side stairways for fire exits. An apartment for the caretaker was located in the basement. The second set of plans also consists of a school with 8 departments (4 per floor); however, its entrance is located to the side of the building.

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Building: Saint James Anglican Church Sunday School House
 Location: 50-52 Main Street (old address), Saint John, N. B. The church's wood Sunday school house was located on its property to the rear and faced Broadview Avenue. (Broad Street?)
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq (5 April, 1884); with Mott (17 September, 1884).1
 Status: Unknown
 Plans: PANB MC 164/367
 Description: Unknown

1. *Daily Telegraph* 5 April, 1884, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call; *Daily Telegraph* 17 September, 1884, p. 3. Dumaresq and Mott are listed as architects of the school house.

?

Building: Repairs to the Brussels Street Baptist Church
 Location: 79-89 Brussels Street (old address) now the street has been renamed Prince Edward, Saint John, N. B.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
 Status: Unknown
 Description: Unknown 1

1. *Daily Telegraph* 15 May, 1884, p. 2, c. 5. Tender call.

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Building: Store and Dwelling for Julius L. Inches
 Location: Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
 Status: Unknown
 Plans: PANB MC 164/142
 Description: The plans are of a 2 storey mansard roof building. These drawings indicate that the building was to be constructed of wood. Perhaps these plans were for a building to be erected at the same location as the brick building constructed the following year for Julius Inches.

1885

?

Building: Store and Dwellings for Julius L. Inches
Location: 144 and 148 Queen Street (old address) - mid block between York and Westmorland Streets, Fredericton, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
Status: Unknown
Description: The brick building measured 47 x 70 feet, two stories with a mansard roof. The first floor was used for store space, while the upper floors were finished for dwellings. Sheriff Alex A. Sterling leased the premises for a wholesale flour and provisions store.¹ Julius L. Inches (d.1901) was no doubt aware of J. C. Dumaresq's work, as he was a member of both the Saint Paul's Presbyterian Church Board of Trustees and the building committee which had chosen Dumaresq to design the church in 1882. He was also a member of the Board of School Trustees, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, general insurance agent and one of the directors of the Fredericton Railway.

1. *Daily Telegraph* 8 May, 1885, p. 3.

?

Building: Building for James R. Howie
Location: 150 Queen Street (old address), Fredericton, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
Status: Unknown
Description: The two storey brick building constructed for Mr. Howie was situated beside Mr. Inches' premises and was very similar in design. The building was 40 x 70 feet and was divided into two stores on the first floor, Mr. Howie occupying the one of the them for his tailoring establishment, while the other floors served as private dwellings.¹ Like Julius L. Inches, James R. Howie was a member of the Board of Trustees of Saint Paul's Presbyterian Church and was therefore aware of architect Dumaresq.

1. *Daily Telegraph* 8 May, 1885, p. 3.

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Building: Alterations to Examining Warehouse
Location: 1873 Hollis Street, David Falconer's property, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: Demolished sometime after 1965. See photo in Rogers Album.
Description: Dumaresq was hired by the federal department of Public Works to prepare the necessary plans to convert the Falconer building into premises suitable for the examining warehouse. The government rented the building from David Falconer at a cost of \$1,000 per annum. Dumaresq estimated the cost of alterations including the heating apparatus at \$4,000.¹

1. Department of Public Works, Chief Architect's Branch, Subject Registers of Letters Received and Sent, "Custom Houses and Examining Warehouses", Vol. 1880, 17 September, 1885. Letter from Dumaresq to Chief Architect.

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Building: Silver Falls Methodist Church

Location: Unknown

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott

Status: Demolished.

Plans: PANB MC 164/371

Description: In December, 1884 plans were finally submitted and approved by the building committee. It is not known, however, if the plans prepared by Dumaresq and Mott were, in fact, the ones adopted. A new Silver Falls United Church was dedicated 6 November, 1960.1

1. *Silver Falls United Church, Saint John, N. B.: Dedication Booklet*, 6 November, 1960.

1886

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Building: Alterations to the North Baptist Church
Location: 51 (old) Gottingen Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
Status: Demolished in 1947.
Description: The 28 April, 1886 tender call in the *Acadian Recorder* listed the architects as Dumaresq and Mott; the same of 10 May lists only Dumaresq.¹ This church is where Dumaresq worshipped while he lived in Halifax. The interior of the church was virtually gutted in order to make way for the new semi-circular layout and decorative panelling throughout. The company of Rhodes, Curry & Co. was awarded the renovation contract with its bid of \$3,605.2 In 1925, the congregation amalgamated with the Central Baptist Church and the church was then used as a movie house until its was demolished in the late 1940s to make way for the Vogue Theater.

1. *Acadian Recorder* 28 April, 1886, p. 2, c. 6.; *Acadian Recorder* 10 May, 1886, p. 2, c. 5.
2. *Acadian Recorder* 3 June, 1886, p. 3, c. 4.

*

Building: Alterations and Addition to the Halifax Hotel
Location: 99 (old) Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The hotel was closed in May, 1943. The 175 room hotel was demolished 10 April, 1948 and replaced by the Ralston Building in 1956.
Description: The original Halifax Hotel was erected between 1839 and 1841. Henry Hesslein purchased the property in 1868 and added a south extension in 1870. In 1874, Mr. Hesslein took both his sons, Alexander and Lewis, into partnership. The 4 1/2 storey hotel with a mansard roof was enlarged again in 1878 and 1886. The proprietors of the hotel spent approximately \$20,000 on the 1886 alterations and addition of a wing that Dumaresq designed. The changes involved the removal of the two front entrances and the addition to the back of the building, between the two wings, to include a bar, an office and an elevator. The decor and furnishings were completely renovated.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 23 October, 1886, p. 3, c. 2.

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Building: Compton Avenue School
Location: 113 Compton Avenue backs on Cunard Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractors: Messrs. Jordan & Fidler
Status: The school was destroyed by fire in December, 1907.¹

Description: The two storey wood school with a pitched roof measured 78 feet long by 35 feet wide. There were three entrances to this four room school house - one at the front and one at either side.²

1. *Morning Chronicle* 28 December, 1907, p. 1.
2. *Morning Chronicle* 13 October, 1886, "New School Houses".

*

Building: Agricola Street School (Almon Street School)
 Location: Address unknown, Agricola Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractors: Messrs. Jordan & Fidler
 Status: The school was badly damaged in the Halifax Explosion in 1917 and was replaced by a school designed by Busch in 1919.
 Description: The two storey wood school measured 75 feet in length, 35 feet wide, and 31 feet high at the eaves. The large classrooms measured 31 feet long by 27 feet wide. The pitched roof slanted to a height of 15 feet. The front entrance was on Bloomfield Street.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 13 October, 1886, "New School Houses".

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Building: LeMarchant Street School
 Location: Address unknown, 82 (old) LeMarchant Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractors: Messrs. Jordan & Fidler
 Status: Demolished.
 Description: The one storey wood school house measured 68 by 41 feet.¹ Haligonian architect H. S. Tremaine designed an enlargement for the school.²

1. *Morning Chronicle* 13 October, 1886, "New School Houses".
2. *Morning Chronicle* 8 June, 1896, p. 5, c. 6. Tender call.

*

Building: Alterations to Home for Friendless Women (Women's Home)
 Location: 222 (old) Brunswick Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: William G. Wiswell
 Status: Demolished sometime between 1971 and 1977.
 Description: Alterations and additions to the three storey wood house purchased for \$2,300 were undertaken to make it acceptable as a home for Friendless Women. The lowest tender by Mr. Wiswell was for \$1,699. Dumaresq prepared the plans free of charge and only charged half of his usual fee for superintending the project which amounted to \$42.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 13 September, 1886, p. 3, c. 2.

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Building: Double Cottage for Thomas Payne
Location: North-east corner of Spring Garden Road and Carleton Street.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Builder: William Nisbet
Status: They were demolished in the mid-1960s to make way for an apartment complex called Spring Gardens Towers.
Description: These were single storey wood houses with a French mansard roof. Both houses were identical each containing two parlours, a dining room, a pantry, a kitchen, and a large main staircase which led to four bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. A second staircase was located at the rear of the house.¹

1. *Acadian Recorder* 21 September, 1886, p. 3, c.3.

1887

Building: Forrest Library Building
Location: University of Dalhousie Campus, between Robie and Carleton Streets, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contactor: A. E. Milliken & Co., Moncton, N. B.
Status: The building currently houses part of the Health Sciences department, Dalhousie University.
Description: This four storey brick building with freestone trimmings and granite base rises to a height of 140 feet. Rev. John Forrest, president of the university at the time of construction, took the liberty of naming the building after himself. An open architectural competition for plans was held and, out of the several submitted, Dumaresq's was chosen. The building is composed of a main body with north and south wings. It measures 183 feet in its greatest length by 100 feet in its greatest breadth. The cost of construction was \$70,000.1

1. *Morning Herald* 10 September, 1887, p. 2.

#

Building: Poor's Asylum Residence
Location: South Street between Tower Road and Robie Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: Never constructed
Plans: PANS uncatalogued, stored with the atlases.
Description: These are proposed drawings submitted by J. C. Dumaresq in ca. 1887 for the competition of the Poor's Asylum. The project was awarded to fellow Haligonian architect Henry Busch, probably because he submitted a simpler, and thus less costly design, than that proposed by Dumaresq. His design consisted of a 3 storey stone or brick building measuring 316 feet in length.

*

Building: Addition to Compton Avenue School
Location: Compton Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq 1
Status: The school was destroyed by fire in December, 1907.
Contractor: James Corston
Description: Dumaresq was instructed to prepare plans for an addition to the school which he had designed the year before, in 1886. The winning tender bid was for \$1174 which would indicate that it was not a large addition. 2

1. City of Halifax, Board of School Commissioners, Letter Book, Vol. 9, 26 October, 1887, p. 377.
2. City of Halifax, Board of School Commissioners, Letter Book, Vol. 9, 19 November, 1887, p. 433.

1888

Building: Saint Mary's Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society

Location: 1572 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The building became Halifax's first movie theatre in 1907 and was then occupied by the National Film Board until it burned 22 August, 1991.

Plans: PANS 1.2.5.8.

Description: This four storey brick building with terra cotta and stone trim had an unusual mansard roof which scooped upward from the cornice. Six Corinthian pilasters spanned the building from the ground to the cornice. At the time of construction, the society had 250 members. The lot was purchased for \$2,100.1

1. *Morning Herald* 20 July, 1888, p. 3, c. 4; *Acadian Recorder*, 18 June, 1889, p. 2. Tender call.

Building: Saint Charles Roman Catholic Church

Location: Church Street, Amherst, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The church still stands.

Description: The construction of the wood frame church capable of seating 700 people was begun in 1889 and completed and dedicated in 1893.1 It was dedicated to Saint Charles Borromeo, a sixteenth century Italian Catholic reformer.

1. *Morning Chronicle* 1 May, 1893, p. 1.

Building: Court House

Location: Chebucto Street, Baddeck, Cape Breton, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The building still stands.

Description: The tender notice for builders states that the plans and specifications for the court house could be seen at the office of J. C. Dumaresq in Halifax and John E. Campbell in Baddeck.1 Usually when a building was constructed other than in the place of residence of the architect, plans could be seen both at the architect's office as well as at a location in the place of construction. A wing was added to the original court house.

1. *Morning Herald* 20 July, 1888, p. 1, c. 1. Tender call.

*

Building: High School Building

Location: Junction Road, Springhill, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Builder: Messrs. Higgs Bros.

Status: It was demolished in 1971 to make way for a new elementary school.

Description: The estimated cost of construction of the wood school was \$10,000. There were eight classrooms measuring 33 X 28 feet, four on each level and three entrances.¹ The central entrance was located in a frontispiece which extended beyond the second storey to form a square tower with a cone shaped roof.

1. *Morning Herald* 18 May, 1888, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call; *Morning Chronicle* 26 February, 1889, p. 4.

1889

Building: Saint Mary's Girls School
Location: 1521 Grafton Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building is currently occupied by the Canadian Bible Society.
Description: It is a two storey brick school house with a five bay classical balance. The semi-circular arched windows and doorway are divided by two-storey vertical pilasters. A stringcourse separates the first and second storeys. The building formerly had a central tower flanked by two dormers, but this has been replaced with a wood belvedere tower. The building has a truncated hip roof. The eight room school was officially opened for classes 19 May, 1890.

*

Building: School building
Location: School Street (between Telegraph and Whitman Streets), Canso, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The 2 storey wood school was destroyed by fire in 1944.
Plans: PANS 2.2.5.20 (26 January & 16 February, 1889)- missing

Building: Saint Ambrose Roman Catholic Church
Location: Albert Street (corners with Green Street), Yarmouth, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: James E. Huestis, Yarmouth, N. S.
Status: It is still in use.
Plans: PANS 1.1.14.27. (13 February, 1890)
Description: The cornerstone of this Romanesque Revival style church of pressed brick and sandstone structure was laid 8 July, 1889 by Archbishop O'Brien. He also formally consecrated the church 5 October, 1890. The two round towers with domed roofs located at both ends of the facade have been shortened. It could accommodate 650 people. The cost of construction was \$20,000.1 The central door is balanced by two smaller doors at either side of it. When more space was needed in 1908, an addition 75 feet in length was constructed the rear of the church.2

1. *L'Evangeline* 9 October, 1890, p. 2, c. 2.
2. E. Pacey, *Churches of Nova Scotia*, p. 143.

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Building: Immigrant Shed and Alterations and Repairs to Old Warehouse
Location: Off of Upper Water Street, Deep Water Terminus, Located on Pier 1 near the foot of Cornwallis Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: J. C. Connor

Status: Demolished.

Plans: PAC RG 11 M 7708/39

Description: Dumaresq was given instructions by the federal Department of Public Works to submit plans for a one storey wood frame immigrant shed not to exceed \$5,000.¹ Dumaresq sent a telegram the Chief Architect that his estimate for the immigrant shed was \$5,300, and the alterations to the old warehouse an additional \$800. The work on the shed commenced in the spring of 1891, and was completed by January, 1892.² A new immigration building was constructed in 1896 on the site of the 1889 building.

1. Department of Public Works, Chief Architect's Branch, Letter Book, Vol. 3869, 25 November, 1889, p. 359.
2. Department of Public Works, Chief Architect's Branch, Subject Registers of Letters Received and Sent, Vol. 1881, 10 January, 1890. Letter from Dumaresq to the Chief Architect.

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Building: Stand for Matthew Scanlan

Location: 57 (old) Duke Street, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Builders: Messrs. Brown & Horton

Status: It was demolished to make way for Scotia Square.

Description: The dry goods stand of Mr. Matthew Scanlan was transformed from a 2 1/2 storey pitch roof dwelling to one of three storeys "with a spacious and well appointed shop". The shop measured 29 1/2 feet deep, by 26 feet wide, and had a store room at the rear. The plate glass store front windows measured 9 1/2 X 9 feet. The two levels above the shop each had an apartment. The total cost of the renovation amounted to \$2,000. Mr. Scanlan was an importer and dealer in dry goods and millinery, and specialized in ladies' hose.¹

1. *Acadian Recorder* 24 October, 1889, p. 3, c. 4.

Building: Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

Location: Pleasant Street, Bridgewater, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Builder: R. H. Lamb

Status: The church still stands.

Description: The 70 X 30 feet Gothic style wood church was dedicated May 12, 1889 by Archbishop O'Brien. It was based on a simple nave design with a tower to the side. Renovations were undertaken in the early 1970s, and two wings were built onto the church in the mid 1980s.¹

1. *Mail Star*, 21 December, 1991, p. B 10.

*

Building: Alterations and New Wing to the Halifax Ladies College
 Location: Pleasant Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: It was demolished in 1963.

Description: The College was founded in 1887. It was located in a house built by Richard John Uniacke, Jr. in 1821.¹ Additional space for the college was created by the addition to the existing house of a third storey with a mansard roof and a 3 storey wing to the front of the building.

1. *Morning Herald* 18 May, 1888, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call; *Morning Chronicle* 29 January, 1889, p.2. Tender call.

*

Building: Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church
 Location: Creighton Avenue, Dartmouth, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Masons: Cawsy and Co., Halifax (stone and brick work)
 Status: The building was destroyed by fire 28 December, 1966.

Description: The property on which the brick church was erected was purchased in 1889. The estimated cost of construction at that time was \$20,000.¹ By 1891, the corner-stone had been laid and the exterior and interior of the basement finished ², but it was not officially dedicated until 7 July 1901. The interior was finished with natural white pine and California cedar for the vaulted ceiling, the panelling and pillars while the walls were painted white. The church could accommodate between 700 and 800 people.³ It is very similar in design to the cathedral of Saint Ambrose in Yarmouth and Saint Charles Catholic Church in Amherst.

1. *Acadian Recorder* 10 June, 1889, p. 3; 4 February, 1889, p. 3. Tender call.

2. *Morning Chronicle* 3 July, 1891, p. 3, c. 1. Corner stone laying.

3. *Dartmouth Patriot* 22 June, 1901, p. 1, c. 1.

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Building: Brick Building for J. A. Leaman & Co.
 Location: 6-15 (old) Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The building was demolished by 1965.

Description: J. A. Leaman & Co. were victuallers and pork packers. The company's retail store was located at 6-10 Bedford Row, the offices at 12 and the packing establishment at 13-15. It is not known whether Dumaresq designed all or only one of these.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 23 July, 1889, p. 2. Tender call.

?

Building: Saint Mary's College

Location: Bishopville, North West Arm, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: Unknown

Description: The tender call stated that the plans could be seen at the office of Archbishop O'Brien.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 21 March, 1889, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call.

1890

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Building: Monastery of the Good Shepherd
 Location: Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The building was demolished in 1973.
 Plans: PANS 1.1.1.7. (26 September, 1890)
 Description: Four storey brick structure with sandstone trimmings was built at a cost of \$36,243.18 of which \$2,021 was the architect's fee. An extension was made to the east end of the building in 1923 to provide an English Novitiate. Archbishop O'Brien laid the cornerstone 28 September, 1890.1

1. P. Blakley, *Glimpses of Halifax*, 1867-1900, p. 151; *Halifax Herald* 29 September, 1890, p. 3, c. 2.

#

Building: Saint Mary's Glebe
 Location: 1508 Barrington Street (corners with Spring Garden Road), Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: Not constructed.
 Plans: PANS 1.1.1.11. (June, 1890)
 Description: These are proposed alterations to the wood 1820s glebe already standing on the site. The roof was to be mansarded and all the Georgian detail removed and replaced by Victorian detail.

*

Building: Wing for the Halifax School for the Blind
 Location: Morris Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: Samuel Alexander Marshall
 Status: It was demolished along with the rest of the building in the late 1970s.
 Plans: PANS 1.1.1.2. (3 May, 1890)
 Description: This 2 storey brick and stone wing with a mansard roof was constructed onto the eastern end of the original building designed by David Stirling in 1867. With the completion of the wing, the main building was to be used for school purposes only. On the ground floor of the wing there was an assembly hall and stage, a sitting room and a matron's room. The second level housed two dormitories and a hospital, while the kitchen, dining room and furnace room were in the basement. The new wing cost \$16,000 to erect.1 Dumaresq also designed the west wing addition in 1896.

1. *Morning Herald* 10 May, 1890, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call; *Morning Chronicle* 14 March, 1891, p. 3, c. 2.

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Building: Alexandra School
 Location: 35 Brunswick Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: Michael E. Keefe
 Status: It was demolished.
 Plans: PANS 1.2.8.21

Description: Two plans were prepared for the school. The first consisted of the erection of an entirely new brick building with 14 rooms; the second specified the removal of the existing wood structure to the rear and the construction of a new building to be connected to the rest of the existing one. The former was adopted by the school board by a vote of 6 to 3 at a contracted cost of \$29,000. It was a two storey brick with sandstone trimmings school house with a mansard roof.¹ Stairs led to the two entrances which were located at either side of the large three storey central square tower above the basement level.

1. *Morning Herald* 14 June, 1890, p. 3, c. 2.

Building: Alterations and additions to the Pine Hill College
 Location: 640 Franklyn Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: James Corston
 Status: Demolished in the mid-1950s.

Description: In 1878, the Presbyterian College Board was actively looking for a new premises for its theological college. Plans were well under way for the constructing of a new building valued at \$40,000 on Robie Street, but when the Board learned that the ten acre Albrow property on Franklyn Street with a large Italianate villa style house was being sold at a reasonable price (\$25,000), it voted to purchase the property.¹ By the late 1880s the inadequacies of the building to accommodate the growing enrolment became apparent. The Board opted to remain at the current location and simply add a third storey by constructing a mansard roof which would provide enough space for thirty six student rooms. James Corston tendered the lowest bid for the alterations at \$3,260.² Following the construction of a new college building in 1898, the original building was used as a residence to which another annex designed by Harris & Horton was added in 1914.

1. E. A. Betts, *Pine Hill Divinity Hall: A History, 1820-1970*, p. 22.

2. *Morning Herald* 10 May, 1890, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call; E. A. Betts, *Pine Hill Divinity Hall: A History, 1820-1970*, p. 26.

Building: Alterations and additions to the City Club
 Location: 1580 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: Samuel A. Marshall

Status: This building was originally constructed in 1827 for the hardware merchant, Lawrence Hartshorne. It has been boarded up since 1984.

Description: The City Club was founded in 1886.¹ J. C. Dumaresq was hired to refit and redesign the exterior of the building in 1890. The winning tender was for \$11,849.² The large red brick and freestone building has a mansard roof and three front projections, the central dormer is pedimented while the two others are hipped. The portico, which does not extend beyond the bays, has a decorated frieze and two columns. The building is noteworthy for its decorative use of the brickwork.

1. *Morning Chronicle* 6 May, 1886, c. 1.
2. Glen Hancock, "Halifax's Century Old City Club Closes Its Doors", *Atlantic Advocate*, March 1984, pp. 11-14. *Morning Herald* 9 October, 1890, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call.

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Building: Music Hall

Location: Main Street, Bridgewater, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: A fire which originated in Simmonson's store, in the Music Hall swept through downtown Bridgewater destroying 55 buildings, including 43 stores, the Post Office and two banks, on 12 January, 1899. A total of \$200,000 worth of property was lost.¹

Description: The wood building was constructed under the auspices of the Bridgewater Music Hall Co.² The Music Hall cost \$11,000 to construct and seated 600 people. It had a large stage. Like the Opera House in Saint John, space at the front of the building was occupied by local merchants.

1. *Weekly Monitor* (Bridgetown) 18 January, 1899, p. 2, c. 1.
2. *Morning Herald* 9 October, 1890, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call.

1891

Building: Saint Mary's Glebe
Location: 1508 Barrington Street (corners with Spring Garden Road), Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaesq
Status: The building is still in use as a glebe.
Description: The three storey red brick building with freestone trimmings and a mansard roof was constructed at a cost of \$30,000. It has varied gabled and towered dormers. It was opened for use in October, 1892.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 15 July, 1891, p. 1.

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Building: Saint Joseph's Orphanage
Location: Quinpool Road (corners with Kaye Street), Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaesq
Status: The building was demolished 11 February, 1974.
Plans: PANS 1.1.6.18(22 December, 1890) and 1.1.6.19. (28 April, 1891)
Description: It was a four storey brick and stone residential school. An extension was made in 1922 to the rear to provide extra space for 250 children.

*

Building: The Tabernacle Baptist Church (Third Baptist)
Location: 417-421 (old) Brunswick Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaesq
Contractor: J. L. Olive
Status: In the 1920s the church was converted into the Belvedere Apartments. The building was demolished in the 1960s.
Description: This church was constructed for a portion of the congregation of the North Baptist church who seceded in 1873. The congregation worshipped in the temporary location of Gerrish Hall until 1877 when a church was commenced, but left uncompleted until sufficient funds were amassed in 1892. Three double doors opened into an ample vestibule from which the auditorium was entered by three doors. The auditorium was 80 x 48 and 26 feet high. The ceiling was made up of 118 spruce panels. A wainscotting of white wood encircles the building. Arranged in a semi-circle are pews sufficient to seat 500 people. The whole aim of the design of the interior of the edifice was "simplicity, amplitude harmony and durability".¹ The church was formally opened 9, October, 1892 at a cost of \$9,000.²

1. *Morning Herald* 7 October, 1892, p. 3, c. 3; *Morning Herald* 17 September, 1891, p. 2, c. 4. Tender call.

2. *Halifax Herald* 10 October, 1892, p. 8, c. 3.

Building: Grafton Street Ladder House (Chemical engine house)
Location: 1579 Grafton Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Builders: Messrs. Brown and Hames
Status: The building still stands.
Description: The brick ladder house was two stories high, 68 feet deep by 38 feet wide. The first floor accommodated the ladder carts and ladders and to the rear of the building was located four horse stalls. The second floor was divided into three apartments, assembly room (37 x 26), drivers' room and horse feed room (37 x 15). The effect of the pressed rick design on the front of the building was 'most striking'. The building was constructed at a cost of \$4,340.1

1. *Morning Herald* 19 November, 1891, p. 3, c. 1.

Building: Addition to Edgehill Church School for Girls
Location: Address unknown, King Street, Windsor, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building has been divided into apartments and is called "Edgehill Estates".
Description: The Edgehill School for Girls was operated by the Church of England and officially opened 8 January, 1891. The new wood addition was constructed to accommodate the growing enrolment at the school. It was primarily a 32 room dormitory house with a spacious gymnasium measuring 46 X 26 feet in the basement.1

1. *Morning Chronicle* 6 June, 1891, p. 3, c. 3. Corner stone laying.

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Building: Herrett Road School or West End School
Location: Corner of McGee Street and Herrett Road, Springhill, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Builder: Benjamin Mattinson
Status: The school served the community until it burned in 1960.
Description: This two storey school house had four classrooms, two on each floor. It was constructed for \$4,000.1 It had a hip roof with dormer windows. In 1906 more room was needed and a two room extension was constructed at the rear of the school.2

1. *Morning Chronicle* 17 April, 1891, p. 3, c. 2.
2. B. J. Campbell et al., *Springhill: Our Godly Heritage*, p. 49.

Building: Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church
Location: Ketch Harbour (Halifax County), N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The church is still in use.
Description: The wood church was renovated in 1971.

1892

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Building: Gower Street United Church (formerly Methodist)

Location: Gower Street, St. John's, Nfld.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott

Status: The church's Official Board recommended the acceptance of the Gothic inspired plans submitted by Dumaresq and Mott, however, after a lengthy two year internal disagreement with the Trustee Board, the latter's selection of plans by Elijah Hoole were chosen.

Plans: PANS 1.1.7.5. (22 December, 1892)

Description: The Romanesque style church, opened 4 October, 1896, was designed by London architect Elijah Hoole and was erected by S. M. Brookfield of Halifax. The steeple was removed in 1935 due to structural decay. The previous church on the site was destroyed in the Great Fire of July 8, 1892, which swept through St. John's.¹

1. D. G. Pitt, *Windows of Agates: The Life and Times of Gower Street Church, 1815-1990*, pp. 112-124.

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Building: One Section of the Monastery of the Good Shepherd

Location: Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott

Contractors: Samuel Marshall and Rhodes, Curry & Co.

Status: The building was demolished in 1973.

Plans: PANS 1.1.10.3. (22 December, 1892)

Description: This section of the building was designed to be a wing of a much larger building which was never built. It was a four storey brick with freestone trimmings building with basement and mansard roof. ¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 26 April, 1892, p. 3, c. 5. Tender call.

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Building: Saint Mark's Methodist Church

Location: Church Avenue, Fairville, N. B.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott

Contractor: Robert Armstrong

Status: The church was destroyed by fire 29 August, 1893.

Plans: PANB MC 164/375

Description: A fire May 8, 1892 destroyed the major part of the business section of the community. The corner stone for the church was laid 16 May, 1893 and the fire destroyed it on 28 August shortly before completion. It is not known if indeed the plans by Dumaresq and Mott were undertaken, as the church minutes record that the trustees sent to "the Methodist architect for a plan of Church No. 24". Harry H. Mott was the architect for the church which was rebuilt for a third time and completed in the new year of 1895 on 13 January.¹

1. R. D. Colquette, *One Hundred Years at Saint Mark's*, pp. 26-28.

Building: York Street School
Location: 193 York Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Joshua Limerick
Status: It housed both elementary and secondary grades until 1925, when the High School was moved to the new George Street School. The elementary level classes continued to be held in the building until 1963. It is currently used as a youth hostel and leased for studio space.
Plans: PANB MC 300/2
Description: The 82 feet square two storey school with a mansard roof is constructed of red brick, manufactured by Mr. Ryan of Fredericton, with freestone trimmings. It contained fourteen classrooms and a large assembly hall on the third level. The main entrance on York Street is through the tower, which originally rose 15 feet above the main roof and was surmounted by a spire 30 feet high.¹ George McArthur submitted the lowest tender for \$20,570, but failing to enter into contract, it was offered to Joshua Limerick who submitted the next lowest bid at \$20,820. Dumaresq was asked to prepare the plans and specifications for the school, which suggests that no architectural competition was held.²

1. *Daily Gleaner* 28 July, 1893; *Halifax Herald* 28 February, 1893, p. 8, c. 1.
2. Reports of Boards of the School Trustees, *Journal of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick*, 1892, p. A 148.

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Building: Regent Street School Building
Location: Regent Street, North Sydney, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: Fire completely destroyed the building 11 February 11, 1947.
Description: This wood school was constructed in 1892 to replace the existing three-room school house on the site which was removed and sold. The eight-room new school was constructed for \$4,000 and had entrances facing south and east. Above the main eastern entrance was a bell tower.¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 10 October, 1892, p. 4, c. 4. Tender call for heating system.

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Building: Offices for the Nova Scotia Telephone Co.
Location: 26 (old) Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building was demolished. The Maritime Mall is now located on the site.
Description: The two storey building was to be completed by 25

June, 1892.1

1. *Morning Herald* 9 December, 1891, p. 2, c. 6. Tender Call;
Halifax Herald 22 January, 1892, p. 4, c. 5. Tender call for heating system.

Building: Ungar's Laundry Building
Location: 1662-1664 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building still stands.
Description: This is a three storey brick building.1 A brick addition was constructed in the fall of 1896.2

1. *Halifax Herald* 22 April, 1892, p. 6, c. 4. Tender call.
2. *Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book*, 15 October, 1896.

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Building: Port Elgin Baptist Church
Location: Church Street, Port Elgin, N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The church was abandoned in the early 1920. The church building and the lot were purchased by the Roman Catholic Church which owned the adjoining lot. The Catholic Church demolished the Baptist church building in 1924 and used its wood to enlarge its own church. A school was erected on the property in the 1940s.
Description: The wood frame church measured 60 x 45 feet.1

1. *Halifax Herald* 9 June 1892, p.5, c. 2.

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Building: Post Office
Location: Water Street, Dartmouth, N. S.
Architect: Federal Chief Architect's Branch, Department of Public Works
Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
Status: A new building was constructed in 1914 and the older post office was occupied by various businesses before being demolished in the 1960s.
Description: The Government purchased the land for \$4,500 and the building was constructed for a cost of \$5,395 (tender bid).1 Although the plans and specifications were displayed at the office of J. C. Dumaresq, he does not appear to have worked on the project. J. W. E. Turnbull appears to have supervised the construction of the building.2 Construction on the building began at the end of May, 1893 and it was completed by 4 November, 1893.

1. Department of Public Works, Chief Architect's Branch, Subject Register of Letters Received and Sent, Vol. 1867, 8 October, 1892; *Halifax Herald* 16 August, 1892, p. 6, c. 6. Tender call.
2. Department of Public Works, Chief Architect's Branch, Subject Registers to Letters Received and Sent, Vol. 1867, 18 June, 1892 &

23 July, 1902 .

Building: Ladies' Seminary (Addition to the Seminary Building)
Location: Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Rhodes & Curry Co., Amherst, N. S.
Status: The building still stands.
Description: The wood building with mansard roof contained an assembly hall or chapel, classrooms, a laboratory, a gymnasium, reception rooms, a parlor, a dining hall and 30 additional dormitories. It was constructed at a cost of \$30,000.1

1. *Halifax Herald* 3 June, 1892, p. 5, c. 2; *Morning Chronicle* 2 September, 1891, p. 2, c. 5. Tender call.

1893

Building: Commercial Building for G. M. Smith & Co.
Location: 1715-1719 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
Status: Originally constructed as a dry goods store, it is still occupied by local businesses.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.13.2. (18 February, 1893)
Description: This large four storey stone dry goods store measured 40 feet wide, 60 feet deep and 70 feet high. An unusual central gabled parapet rises above the roofline. The first 18 feet of the facade was built of steel and plate glass, providing the maximum use of street frontage to display goods. All beams in the building were of steel and the columns of cast. The second floor contained offices, the third and fourth storage space. The building was equipped with a hydraulic freight elevator.¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 16 December, 1893, p. 5, c. 3.

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Building: Grand Hotel
Location: Main Street, Yarmouth, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott 1
Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
Status: The hotel was demolished in 1966.
Plans: PANB MC 164/567
Description: The three storey brick hotel had a mansard roof and measured 113 ft on Main Street, 155 ft on the South side and 140 ft on Grand Street.¹ The 100 room hotel, which could accommodate over 150 people, was opened 2 July, 1894. The dining room measured 40 X 50 feet and 17 feet high. The basement had ample storage rooms, the laundry, wash and ironing rooms, refrigerator rooms, a barber's room and a billiard room. The ground floor was divided into various reception rooms and offices, washrooms, baggage and coat rooms, a private and a large dining room, a kitchen, a smoking room, writing rooms, and guests' sleeping apartments. The second and third levels had parlours, suites and single rooms. Every room had a view of the Bay of Fundy. A large balcony on both the first and second levels encircled the front and sides of the hotel. The cost of construction was estimated to be \$75,000.²

1. *Halifax Herald* 6 June, 1893, p. 8, c. 1.

2. J. M. Lawson, *Yarmouth Past and Present*, p. 609; *Yarmouth Herald* 12 June, 1894.

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Building: University Building
Location: Mount Allison University Campus, Sackville. N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building was destroyed by fire 11 June, 1899.

Description: The four storey edifice was constructed as a residence for men to accommodate at least 100 students. The mansard roof was surmounted by a tower above the main door and two turrets on either side of the two front corners. The building measured 210 feet in length and 45 feet in width at its narrowest part. It was fitted with a dining room, a kitchen, an assembly hall (58 X 35 feet), student rooms, a reading room, a parlour, apartments for steward and matron, a hospital and enough bedrooms to accommodate 90 men.¹ The construction and furnishing of the building cost \$70,000, an impressive sum at the time.²

1. *The Argosy*, Vol XXIII, No. 2, November, 1893, p. 19.
2. J. G. Reid, *Mount Allison University: A History*, pp. 207 & 233.

Building: Baptist Church and School Room

Location: Middleton, N. S.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott

Contractor: J. F. Teed, Dorchester, N. B.¹

Status: The church still stands.

Description: The church was completed in 1894 and then was partially destroyed by fire in 1946 and later rebuilt. It was described as "a model of neatness and architectural beauty". The cost of construction was \$7,000.²

1. *Halifax Herald* 13 July, 1893, p. 8, c. 1.
2. *Bridgetown Weekly Monitor* April, 1894 (20th anniversary issue); *Halifax Herald* 22 April, 1893, p. 4, c. 4. Tender call.

Building: Harkins Academy

Location: 305 Campbell Street, Newcastle, N. B.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott

Contractor: James K. McDonald & Co.

Status: Harkins Academy replaced a wood building constructed on the site in 1867 which burned in April, 1893. It is still in use as an elementary school.

Description: The Romanesque revival school is constructed of olive green stone from the French Fort Cove quarry. The original school was 96 x 59 feet. There were three classrooms on each of the two floors, with ample halls, cloak and teachers' rooms. There were two main entrances in the front, situated on either side of the lower portion of the central tower and smaller entrances to the side and the rear.¹ Harry. H. Mott designed the South wing addition which was erected in 1908.²

1. *Union Advocate* 3 October, 1894, p. 2, c. 3; *Halifax Herald* 14 July, 1893, p. 4, c. 5. Tender call.
2. G. L. Martin, *For Love of Stone*, p. 50.

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Building: School Building
 Location: Unknown
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
 Status: Unknown
 Plans: PANB MC 164/1572

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Building: Dwelling for use of the manager of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company
 Location: Unknown, situated near the factory, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
 Status: Unknown. It is unknown if the house was actually constructed, as the mention in the newspaper only states that Dumaresq and Mott were preparing plans for the company.¹
 Description: The manager of the factory, John Taylor, is listed in the 1894-95 Halifax City Directory as living at 320 (old) Robie Street, while the factory was located at 170-180 Kempt Road.

1. *Halifax Herald* 14 February, 1893, p. 6, c. 3.

Building: Saint Paul's Parish Glebe House
 Location: Hebridean Drive, Herring Cove, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq and Harry H. Mott
 Status: The glebe is still in use.
 Description: This wood two storey glebe house is a rather simple design with little ornamentation and simple hip roofline. The windows are uniform in shape and size and are symmetrically balanced. There is a square corner tower to one side of the front and a gable end to the other.¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 12 June, 1893, p. 4. Tender call.

1894

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Building: Residence for Hon. Simon H. Holmes
Location: 40 South Park Street (corners with Victoria Road),
 Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: S. M. Brookfield
Status: The house was demolished to make way for the *Summerset Apartments* which opened in January 1973.
Plans: PANS 1.1.10.16. (4 June, 12 July, 21 September, 1894)
Description: This was a brick and stone 2 1/2 storey residence was built for S. H. Holmes, former premier of Nova Scotia. It had a double bay front and a central door and verandah. Simon Holmes did not reside in the house for long, for in 1899 Harris & Horton designed a new brick home on the corner of Inglis and MacLean Streets in Halifax. It was also demolished in the 1960s by a local developer.¹

1. R. Tuck, *Gothic Dreams*, p. 142

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Building: Institution for the Deaf and Dumb
Location: 239-249 Gottingen and Brunswick Streets, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Samuel A. Marshall (signed January, 1895 by contractor)
Status: The building was demolished in 1960s. Public housing was constructed on the site.
Plans: PANS 1.2.5.9. (24 October, 1894)
Description: Out of the nine plans for the institution, those submitted by J. C. Dumaresq were accepted. The three storey brick and stone building with a mansard roof, measuring 200 feet long by 80 feet through the centre.¹ The cost of construction was estimated at \$50,000.²

1. *Morning Chronicle* 25 October, 1894, p. 8, c. 1; *Halifax Herald* 25 October, 1894, p. 8, c. 4. Tender call.
2. *Morning Chronicle* 30 April, 1895, p. 6.

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Building: Theological School and Seminary (Holy Heart)
Location: Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: M. E. Keefe
Status: The building was demolished in 1973.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.18. (22 March, 1894) see Notman Collection #1320 at PANS
Description: The Holy Heart Seminary was devoted exclusively to the education of young men to the priesthood and was administered by the Eudist Fathers. Apparently there was no open architectural competition, as Archbishop O'Brien requested that Dumaresq prepare the plans. The estimated cost of construction of the building was

\$35,000.1 It was officially opened 10 October, 1895.

1. *Halifax Herald* 10 March, 1894, p. 6; *Halifax Herald* 27 March, 1894, p. 4. Tender call.

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Building: Saint Mary's Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame
 Location: Newcastle, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The building was destroyed by fire 16 February, 1924.
 Description: The dimensions of the 3 storey wood building with a mansard roof were: length 80 feet, width 50 feet, and height 60 feet. The extreme height from the foundation to the top of the cross was 100 feet. There were three towers, one over the main entrance, and one over each side entrance.1

1. *Saint John Globe* 25 November, 1895, p. 1, c. 6.

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Building: Coburg Road Presbyterian Church 1
 Location: Coburg Road (corners with LeMarchant Street), Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The church was demolished in 1937.
 Description: The wood church was dedicated 25 November, 1894. In 1905 the name was substituted with Chalmers which was the name of the Presbyterian Church on Barrington Street disbanded in 1904. In 1917 the congregation merged with Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church under the name of the latter.

1. *Halifax Herald* 11 June, 1894, p. 6, c. 3. Tender call.

Building: Building for Black & Co.
 Location: Address unknown, Inglis Street, Truro, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
 Status: The building still stands and is occupied by several stores.
 Description: The three storey brick building has a frontage of 90 feet and a depth of 60 feet and was designed for stores and offices which were to be rented.1

1. *Truro Daily News* 21 December, 1894, p. 3, c. 2.

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Building: Clayton's Business Block
 Location: Corner of Jacob and Barrington Streets, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractors: John McInnes & Sons
 Status: The building was demolished 1964-1965 to make way for Scotia Square.

Description: The brick and stone building was constructed at a cost of \$12,000.¹ The first floor was 100 feet deep by 70 feet wide; offices were at one side, clothing in the centre, samples at the other side and work rooms at the rear. The second floor had the wholesale department and the third floor had more work rooms with 130 employees working at sewing machines.¹

1. *Canadian Architect and Builder*, Vol 8, 1895, p. 11.
2. *Acadian Recorder* 9 March, 1895, p. 2, c. 3-4.

Building: Saint Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church
Location: Joggins Mines, Cumberland County, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq 1
Status: The church is still in use.

1. *Morning Chronicle* 2 June, 1894, p. 4, c. 4. Tender call.

Building: Saint John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church
Location: 42 Chapel Street, Springhill, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building still stands.

Description: The stone used for the church is from a quarry near Springhill Junction. The corner stone was laid in 1894, but the church was not completed until 1902. It has a cruciform shaped with three large stained glass windows in each of the gable ends. Square twin towers are located at the front corner of the church. It is one of the few stone churches in Nova Scotia.¹

1. B. J. Campbell et al., *Springhill: Our Godly Heritage*, p. 50; *Halifax Herald* 16 September, 1902, p. 5, c. 6. Tender call for completion of the interior.

1895

Building: Residence for Frederick B. Edgecombe
Location: 736 King Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Harry Clark, Fredericton, N. B.
Status: The house was purchased by the province in 1968 and is currently used as the office of the provincial Lieutenant-Governor.
Description: This house was originally constructed ca. 1810 as a five-bay residence for Henry Smith. In 1829 Smith sold the property to Charles Peters to pay off debts he had incurred. In 1866, Supreme Court Justice Sir John Carleton Allen bought the house and later sold it in 1895 to Frederick B. Edgecombe who hired J. C. Dumaresq to prepare plans for the alteration of the house by adding towers, bay windows, dormers, decorative shingles and a verandah which wraps around to the south side of the house.¹ The basic rectangular structure is still visible under the Queen Anne style alterations. Edgecombe was actively involved in the community. He operated a dry goods and clothier store on Queen Street and was superintendent for the Fredericton Railway, as well as alderman for Carleton Ward.

1. *Daily Gleaner* 20 November, 1895; *Daily Gleaner* 12 December, 1895.

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Building: Alterations to Residence for James Morrow, Esq.
Location: 5311 Morris Street (corners with Dundonald Street), Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building was demolished to make way for the erection of a hospital sometime after 1965.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.1. 10 August, 1895)
Description: Large wood house For Mr. Morrow who was a merchant and Lloyd's agent. Dumaresq prepared plans to "victorianize" an existing Georgian house.

Building: Addition to Saint Francis Xavier College Hall
Location: Saint Francis Xavier University Campus, Antigonish, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: J. F. Teed, Dorchester, N. B.
Status: It is still in use by the university.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.8. (15, 25 and 26 March, 1895)
Description: In March of 1895, preparations were under way for the expansion 60 feet westward by 40 feet to the West wing of Xavier Hall. The brick and stone wing consists of a basement, two storeys and a mansard roof. The kitchens, a small dining room, and the bakery were on the main floor and the pharmacy, the laundry and a few bedrooms for workmen were located on the second floor. The whole of the third storey was occupied by the infirmary.¹ It was

constructed at a cost of \$20,000.²

1. *Halifax Herald* 28 March, 1895, p. 4, c. 4. Tender call; *Morning Chronicle* 6 February, 1896, p. 5, c. 3; Saint Francis Xavier University Calendar, 1896-1897.

2. *The Casket* 18 July, 1895.

Building: Dwelling House

Location: Saint Francis Xavier University Campus, Antigonish, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The building still stands.

Description: This brick and stone dwelling was listed in the same tender call as the addition to the college building.¹ Unlike the college addition which was to be completed by the end of the summer, work on the brick house was only to be commenced the following spring of 1896. It housed 12 to 15 sisters who were responsible of taking care of the domestic duties of the university. The first floor of the convent was taken up by a chapel and a parlour, while accommodations for the Sisters were located on the second and third floors.

1. *Halifax Herald* 28 March, 1895, p. 4, c. 4. Tender call.

Building: The People's Store

Location: 2158-2162 Gottingen Street, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: Samuel Marshall

Status: The building still stands. The dry goods store was constructed for Messrs. McPherson and Freeman and was reputedly the most modern store in the Maritimes.

Description: The entire front of the building was constructed of huge plate glass, save the iron pillars and girders, and measured 28 feet high by 60 feet long. The building was of brick with a stone foundation. The entrance door of the store was situated in the centre with three plate glass windows at either side, together with same number of sheets above. The interior was one grand hall with the polished oak floor measuring 60 feet wide by 100 deep and with a ceiling 28 feet in height. A balcony suspended on pillars of solid oak reached round the entire store. The store was finished in native oak throughout.¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 14 April, 1896, p. 3, c. 1 & 2; *Halifax Herald* 20 April, 1895, p. 3, c. 6. Tender call.

Building: Residence for A. M. Hodge

Location: 1158-1160 Tower Road, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The house still stands, although it has been converted

into a 2 1/2 storey duplex.

Description: The wood house with a mansard roof was constructed at a cost of \$5,000 for Mr. Hodge who was the proprietor of the store 'Kandy Kitchen'.¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 30 January, 1895, p. 6, c. 2.

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Building: Building for W. E. Gilmore

Location: Address unknown, Springhill Mines, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: Unknown

Description: This brick and stone building was constructed for W. E. Gilmore who was a publisher in Springhill.¹ It was built to replace a building burned in the 21 December, 1894 fire which destroyed 10 buildings in Springhill. W. E. Gilmore was the only owner carrying any insurance. The building of the local newspaper "The Daily News" was destroyed in the fire as was Gilmore's Dry Goods Store. It is not known if the store was owned by W. E. Gilmore and if indeed this is the building in question rather than the publishing building.²

1. *Halifax Herald* 22 October, 1895, p. 6, c. 5.

2. *Truro Daily News* 22 December, 1894, p. 2, c. 2.

1896

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Building: The 'Sydney' Hotel
Location: Dorchester and Esplanade Streets, Sydney, N. S.
Architects: Cabot, Everett & Mead of Boston; J. C. Dumaresq was hired as the local architect.
Status: The hotel was destroyed by fire in April 1919 and a new one, constructed in its place in 1928, was demolished in 1985.
Plans: Beaton Institute MG 13,34 (rolled map #21)
Description: This large three storey Queen Anne Revival style hotel had a spacious verandah which encircled the building. The entrance was off centre to the left. A four storey corner tower rose above the roof line. The hotel combined various styles and sizes of dormers, bays, chimneys and windows. Dumaresq must have considered that this was one of his major commissions, as it is featured in one of his advertisements. When it burned in 1919, the loss was estimated at \$150,000.1

1. *Sydney Daily Post* 29 April, 1919, p. 1.

Buildings: Houses built for developer George Wright.
Locations: 1275, 1279, 1383, 1289, and 1293 South Park Street, and 5676-5678 Morris Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Curry Bros. & Bent, Bridgetown, N. S. 1
Status: The houses still stand, although they are no longer single family residences, having been altered and converted into apartments.
Description: Two and one half storey Queen Anne revival homes were built on property purchased by George Wright.2 Each house had a frontage of 28 feet, a height of 38 feet and a depth varying between 50 and 70 feet. The estimated cost of construction for all five dwellings was \$25,000.3

1. *Acadian Recorder* 28 January, 1897, p. 3, c. 7.
2. *Halifax Herald* 2 May, 1896, p. 8, c. 1.
3. Halifax Building Permit Application, 6 June, 1896.

Building: Wright Building or Marble Building
Location: 1672-1674 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: S. M. Brookfield
Status: The building is still occupied by local businesses.
Description: This five storey grey and red brick building with terra cotta and Cape Breton marble accents was constructed for George Wright. The building is 63 feet in height, 34 in frontage and 60 feet deep. It has a flat roof and a central parapet. The ground storey was equipped for a large general store. The store front window was the largest plate glass window in the city. The

second and third floors were fitted for general offices. The fourth storey was a hall which could seat 400 people.¹ According to the building permit application, the estimated cost of construction was \$13,000.²

1. *Morning Chronicle* 27 March, 1897, "Ornament to the City".
2. Halifax Building Permit Application, 8 June, 1896.

Building: Gatehouse or Keeper's Lodge
 Location: Inside the Young Avenue Gates at Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaesq
 Contractor: S. M. Brookfield
 Status: The gatehouse is still in use at the park.
 Description: The two storey gatehouse with steeped Gothic gables is constructed of rough faced ironstone. The size of the building is 23 x 29 feet, with an ell. The roof is done in blue and red slates. The first floor contained the kitchen and living and wash rooms, and the second three bedrooms. The roof is covered with blue and red slates.¹ The over all effect of the building is one of ornamentation, a playful miniature house.

1. *Morning Chronicle* 23 April, 1896, p. 3, c. 4; *Halifax Herald* 16 June, 1896, p. 5, c. 6. Tender call.

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Building: Store and apartment for Smith and Proctor
 Location: 116-118 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaesq
 Contractor: Monaghan & Co.
 Status: The building was demolished to make way for Scotia Square.
 Description: The building was of brick and four storeys in height. Smith and Proctor were butter dealers.

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Building: Oxford Street Methodist Church - 'The People's Methodist Church'
 Location: Oxford Street, corners with Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaesq
 Status: The church was destroyed by fire 2 February, 1920.
 Description: The cruciform shaped wood edifice had four gables, 3 of which contained Gothic windows. The length, 78 feet, paralleled Oxford Street, and the width, 57 feet, Quinpool Road. The circularly arranged oak pews could hold 400 people. The tower was located between two of the gables. The estimated cost of completion was \$8,000. The corner stone was laid 7 November, 1896¹ and the church was dedicated 19 September, 1897.²

1. *Halifax Herald* 2 September, 1896, p. 4, c. 4. Tender call;

Morning Chronicle 7 November, 1896, p. 3
 2. *Evening Mail* 20 September, 1897, p. 2, c. 2-3.

Building: Lefebvre Memorial Hall (Monument Lefebvre), Saint Joseph's College

Location: Memramcook, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: Sylvain Gaudet

Status: It originally housed a museum, theatre with seating for 800 and science instruction rooms. In 1989, Public Works Canada took possession of the building and has since improved the premises through renovations.

Description: Monument Lefebvre is built of stone from the Caledonia quarry, which was owned in the 1890s by alumni president, Pierre Armand Landry.¹ He was also Minister of Public Works when the New Brunswick Legislature was constructed in 1880. Dumaresq's plans were selected from the several sets of designs submitted by provincial and Boston architects.² The two storey building measures 76 x 53 feet. The museum as well as the chemistry and physics laboratories were located on the first floor of the building and a large auditorium capable of seating 900 people on the second. The estimated cost of the building was \$15,000.³

1. G. L. Martin, *For Love of Stone*, p. 83.
2. *Halifax Herald* 26 December, 1895, p. 8, c. 1.
3. *L'Évangéline* 26 December, 1895, p. 4.

Building: Saint Paul's Office Building

Location: 1684 Barrington Street (corners with Prince Street), Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: Samuel Alexander Marshall

Status: The building still stands. The first floor is occupied by the Hong Kong Bank.

Plans: PANS 1.1.1.20. (17 June, 1896)

Description: This five storey yellow and red brick office building influenced by the Chicago style was constructed for George Wright. The use of varied building materials such as brick, terra cotta and marble creates a particularly colourful effect. A well defined stringcourse clearly outlines each storey. When originally constructed, the building had a corner clock tower with a life size brass figure of Saint Paul and a mansard roof which has since been replaced by a flat roof. The building's dimensions are 64 feet in height, 40 feet in frontage and 60 feet deep. The estimated cost of construction from the building permit application is \$20,000.¹

1. *Halifax Building Permit Application*, 2 July, 1896; *Halifax Herald* 18 June, 1896, p. 4, c. 5. Tender call.

*

Building: New Wing and Alterations to the Halifax School for the Blind

Location: Tower Road, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: Samuel A. Marshall

Status: The building was demolished.

Plans: PANS 1.1.14.28 (21 February, 1896)

Description: A new 2 storey brick and stone wing with a mansard roof the west side of the existing building was built at an estimated cost of \$18,000. The west wing had a frontage of 30 feet, a depth of 47 feet and a height of 30 feet.¹ The new wing was officially opened 4 February, 1897.² It was virtually identical to the east wing he designed in 1890.

1. *Halifax Building Permit Application*, 11 May, 1896; *Halifax Herald* 20 March, 1896, p. 4, c. 6. Tender call.

2. *Morning Chronicle* 5 February, 1897, p. 6, c. 2.

Building: Alterations to the Letson Residence

Location: Corner of Edward and Morris Streets, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: Dalhousie University owns the building.

Description: The house dates from the 1830s and was originally located on the corner of South Park and Morris Streets.¹ The Letson property on Morris and South Park Streets was auctioned off in April, 1896 and Mrs. Bridget Hughes bought one lot on Morris Street for \$755, while the rest of the property was purchased by George Wright who hired Dumaresq to design residences for these lots this same year.² In 1896, Dumaresq was commissioned to redesign the building on its new site on Edward Street.

1. *Halifax Herald* 10 June, 1896, p. 4, c. 5; *Morning Chronicle* 25 May, 1896, p. 5, c. 5. Tender call for moving the house.

2. *Halifax Herald* 2 May, 1896, p. 8, c. 1.

?

Building: Hotel for James P. Conway

Location: Address unknown, Glace Bay, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: It is unknown if the hotel was constructed, as the newspaper only states that Dumaresq was preparing plans.¹ W. C. Harris also drew plans for the hotel.

Description: Three storey wood structure.

1. *Halifax Herald* 17 April, 1896, p. 6, c. 3.

Building: Residence for Harlan Fulton

Location: 6015 Coburg Road, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq 1

Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.²

Status: The building still stands and is currently encased in aluminium siding.

Description: Harlan Fulton was a merchant who sold hides and wools in Halifax. In the 1899 and 1900 Halifax Directories he is listed at 13 Coburg Road, which now corresponds to 6015. In the 1903-04 Halifax Directory his residence is listed at 37 Coburg Road which corresponds to 6095 Coburg Road which has been demolished. The estimated cost of construction of the 2 storey wood house was \$3,000. It measures 34 feet in height, 48 feet in depth and 34 feet in frontage.³

1. *Morning Chronicle* 23 April, 1896, p. 6, c. 1.
2. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 8 June, 1896.
3. Halifax Building Permit Application, 8 June, 1896.

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Building: Store and Warehouse for John P. Graham

Location: Corner of Water and Stannus Streets, Windsor, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Builder: W. H. Mosher, Avondale, N. S.

Status: The building was destroyed by fire.

Description: The brick building was destroyed in the Windsor Fire of 1897.¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 20 March, 1896, p. 4, c. 6. Tender call; *Morning Chronicle* 27 May, 1896, p. 5.

?

Building: Bank of Nova Scotia

Location: Address unknown, Campbellton, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.

Status: Unknown

Description: Brick bank with fancy stone trimmings.¹

1. *Amherst Daily News* 10 August, 1896, p. 1, c. 3.

?

Building: Academy or Grammar School

Location: Address unknown, Campbellton, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: J. K. & W. C. McDonald, New Glasgow, N. S.

Status: Unknown

Description: The brick and stone school building was constructed to accommodate all school children in the town. The quote from a local newspaper states that "an architect was engaged to prepare plans" which suggests that an open competition was not held. The foundation of Restigouche freestone was commenced in May, 1897 and the corner stone laid on Jubilee Day, 22 June, 1897. The building was officially opened the following 22 June, 1898. The building measures 80 feet in length by 73 feet in width. The height of the

building from the ground to the top of the central tower is 76 feet. The basement is 8 feet clear in height, while each of the other levels are 14 feet and the mansard level measures 11 1/2 feet. The building has three principle entrances: the girls' entrance to the east, the boys' entrance to the west and the main entrance which faces the Restigouche river to the north. A fourth entrance on the south leads to the basement. There are 10 classrooms, a library, a museum, and a laboratory. The total cost of construction was roughly \$20,000.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 8 August, 1896, p. 4, c. 3. Tender call; *Halifax Herald* 28 August, 1896, p. 4, c. 4. Tender call; Reports of the Boards of School Trustees, Town of Campbellton, 1899.

*

Building: Aberdeen High School
 Location: Botsford Street, Moncton, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
 Status: The building was destroyed by fire 2 February, 1915 when a student who had been suspended set the building afire.
 Description: The two storey school building with a mansard roof was constructed in 1897-1898 and officially opened 27 August, 1898. The school was named in honour of Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, who laid the corner stone in the fall of 1897.¹ It had a frontage of 129 feet on School Street and 90 feet on Botsford. The school contained 17 classrooms, a large assembly room (capable of seating 600 people), a library, a laboratory, a Natural History museum room, and two teachers' rooms. The building was designed to accommodate 900 students. The estimated cost of construction was \$40,000. No competition was held, as the Board of School Trustees Report of 1898 states that "the board at once secured the services of J. C. Dumaresque, Esq., architect. Halifax, who prepared the necessary plans and specifications" once the decision had been taken to construct a new school.² Like many of Dumaresq's designs, the facade of the school was formed by a central tower, at the base of which was the main entrance, a five bay extension at each side and end pavilions towers.

It is interesting to note that W. D. Martin, for whom Dumaresq designed a mercantile building, was a member of the building committee. Dumaresq also designed a mercantile building for Peter McSweeney whose business, the 'Moncton Carpet & Furniture Company', furnished the school furniture.

1. G. L. Martin, *For Love of Stone*, p. 51.
2. Reports of the Boards of School Trustees, City of Moncton, 1898.

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Building: Residence for the Trustees of A. J. Trider
 Location: 20 (old) Pleasant Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The house was demolished in 1914 with the construction

of the Ocean Terminals.

Description: The 2 storey wood dwelling for Mr. Trider measured 28 feet in height, 24 feet in frontage and 43 feet in depth and was constructed for an estimated cost of \$2,300.1 It had a mansard roof on the street side and a flat roof at the rear.

1. Halifax Building Permit Application, 25 August, 1896.

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Building: Brewery for Oland & Son

Location: Turtle Grove, Dartmouth, N. S.

Architects: J. C. Dumaesq and C. W. West (architectural engineer)

Status: Destroyed in the Halifax Explosion, 6 December, 1917.

Description: Brick structure for the brewery.1

1. *Atlantic Weekly* 9 July, 1896, p. 3.

1897

Building: Cottage (private residence) for John McInnis
Location: 770 Young Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The house is still in use as a private residence.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.17. (1 September, 1897)
Description: The exterior of this large wood Queen Anne revival house has been considerably altered. Alterations include replaced windows, the removal of the turret to the right of the house, as well as the addition of a second storey porch and of vinyl siding which conceals the decorative aspects. The estimated cost of erection was \$6,000.¹ The house is listed in the Building Inspector's Index Book 22 November, 1898, and again in the book 22 April, 1904. John McInnis was part owner of builder/ contractor firm of John McInnis and Son. He was no doubt aware of Dumaresq's work, having built several of his designs.

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 22 April, 1904.

Building: Residence for Mrs. M. Smith
Location: 756 Young Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractors: John McInnis & Son
Status: The house is still in use as a private residence.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.16. (15 June, 1897)
Description: Large wood Queen Anne revival house with the usual eclectic mixture of projecting features such as towers, bays, and verandahs. The most noteworthy features are a large corner tower with a conical roof to the right of the house spanning all 2 1/2 storeys and a smaller suspended octagonal tower to the left.¹ Louisa Smith was the widow of Martin Smith of N & M Smith.

1. *Morning Chronicle* 13 July, 1897, p. 6, c. 1.

Building: Victoria Hotel
Location: Water Street, Windsor, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractors: George McArthur (brick, Saint John, N. B.; Curry Bros & Bent (woodwork); F. F. Murphy (plumbing); Longard Bros. (heating); Starr Co. (electric lighting).
Status: The building still stands and is in use by small stores and businesses, as well as some rental rooms on the second and third storeys.
Plans: PANS 1.1.6.17. (23 September, 1897)
Description: Three storey red brick hotel owned by Thomas Doran measured 100 by 60 feet. A fire in October, 1897 swept through Windsor destroying between 400 and 500 buildings, and among them the old Victoria Hotel. The new Victoria Hotel originally had 2 shops, a hardware and a book store, and the hotel office on the

ground floor and was constructed at a cost of approximately \$20,000.¹ There were 50 bedrooms and 4 parlours.²

1. *Halifax Herald* 28 June, 1898, p. 1.
2. *Hants Journal* 8 June, 1898, p. 3, c. 3.

Building: Commercial Building for Messrs. John T. Clark and Son
Location: York Street (corners with King Street), Fredericton, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Contractor: William Butler, Gibson, N. B.

Status: The building is still used for commercial purposes.

Plans: PANB MC 164/702

Description: The three storey red brick office building measures 55 x 58 feet.¹ Messrs. Clark and Son purchased the lot in 1895 from the Hume estate upon which stood Norman Harris' shoe store and Eben Miller's livery stable.² Apparently, the plans for the building were remodelled by a Mr. Minue of Gibson. The building was not constructed until the spring of 1899.³ The first floor facade has been considerably altered.

1. *Daily Gleaner* 21 March, 1899.
2. *Daily Gleaner* 4 December, 1895.
3. *Daily Gleaner* 27 May, 1899.

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Building: Building for T. F. Courtney & Co.

Location: 177-183 Brunswick Street and 37-41 Jacob Street, Halifax, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq

Status: The building was destroyed in 1964-65 to make way for the Trade Mark Building.

Description: This four storey pressed brick and freestone building had a plate glass front. The ground floor had two stores on Brunswick Street and one facing Jacob Street. The upper floors were divided into dwellings, offices and storerooms. Thomas F. Courtney & Co. were wholesale and retail merchants of groceries and liquor. Their previous building was demolished to erect the new one on the site. The building had a frontage of 100 feet on Brunswick Street and 100 feet on Jacob Street.¹

1. *Evening Mail* 20 August, 1897, p. 1, c. 2; *Halifax Herald* 21 August, 1897, p. 2, c. 1.

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Building: Repairs to Pleasant Street Methodist Church and Erection of a Hall and Vestry

Location: Address unknown, Pleasant Street, Truro, N. S.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq 1

Contractor/Builder: C. H. Beattie, Truro, N. S.

Status: The church was demolished in January, 1927.

Description: Repairs to the original 1871 church, designed by William Mulholland and built by Robert Brown at a cost of \$8,800, were necessary due to the fire damage it sustained 10 January, 1897. The building committee obtained the services of Dumaresq who travelled to Truro to recommend improvements. He was then instructed to draw up the necessary plans.² The estimated cost of the repairs and the addition was \$9,000. The addition to the main building consisted of a perpendicular ell to the right of the church which measured 40 feet by 30 feet, and another ell 30 feet by 52 feet parallel to the church. The main church was enlarged to measure 72 by 50 feet and the chancel 20 by 40 feet. The room had a seating capacity of 600. The whole building was re-seated with semi-circular pews.³ The congregation joined Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church in the union of 1925. Part of the church was demolished at this time and the rest of the church was sold.

1. *Morning Chronicle* 26 February, 1897, p. 6, c. 1; *Truro Daily News* 25 February, 1897, p. 3, c. 3. Tender call.
2. *Evening Mail* 18 October, 1897, p. 7.
3. *Truro Daily News* 25 February, 1897, p. 2, c. 2.

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Building: Warehouse and Factory Building for Clayton & Sons
Location: 190-198 Barrington (old numbers), Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: John MacInnis & Son
Status: The building was demolished to make way for the Trade Mark Building.
Description: The building for Clayton & Sons replaced their warehouse and factory which were destroyed by fire 22 May, 1897. Clayton & Sons were clothing manufacturers, shipping their goods to markets all over North America. The factory was equipped with the latest in modern electric manufacturing equipment; electric cutters, electric lighting, electric irons and electric sewing machines were among the most 'up-to-date inventions'.¹

1. *Morning Chronicle* 19 June, 1897, p. 7, c. 1.

Building: Five Double Houses
Location: 1245-1247, 1249-1253, 1255-1257, 1259-1261, and 1263-1265 Letson's Court (Wright's Court), Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Curry Bros. & Bent, Bridgetown, N. S.
Status: The dwellings still stand today.
Description: These double houses were constructed on the Letson property purchased by George Wright in 1895. Wright hired Dumaresq to design most, if not all, of the buildings he had constructed. The two storey double wood houses are joined and tucked away from the street in a little court facing the backyards of the nicer Queen Anne Revival houses he designed for him on South Park Street in 1896. These double houses are plain in design and do not reveal

Dumaresq's usual sense of creativity.¹

1. *Acadian Recorder* 28 January, 1897, p. 3, c. 7.

Building: The Zion Baptist Church
 Location: Prince Street, Truro, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq¹
 Builder: John MacDonald, Truro, N. S.; James Borden (foundation)
 Status: The building looks much as it did when it was constructed.
 Description: The wood church measuring 68 X 44 feet was constructed at a cost of \$2,000 (plus an additional \$350 for the lot) by the Black citizens of the town who had expressed desire to have their own church. On 14 August, 1896 the First Baptist congregation of Truro granted them permission to do so. Construction was commenced in June, 1897 and the church was formally dedicated 27 February, 1898.² The audience room is 33 feet by 44 feet and the vestry off this is 18 feet by 25 feet. The entrance is through the corner tower with a spire which reaches to a height of 53 feet.³ There is an apsidal wing located on the side of the nave with a simple gable roof.

1. *Truro Daily News* 14 June, 1897, p. 3, c. 3.
2. *Truro Daily News* 25 February, 1898, p. 1, c. 4.
3. *Truro Daily News* 1 March, 1898, p. 2, c.3.

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Building: Building for James Alexander
 Location: Address unknown, Campbellton, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: Unknown
 Description: Specifications dated 24 June, 1897 are located at the PANB. Apparently, the wood building consisted of both a private dwelling and a shop on the ground floor.

1898

Building: Residence and Office for Dr. John Stewart
Location: 5244 South Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Samuel Alexander Marshall
Status: The building still stands and is currently occupied by the Children's Aid Society of Halifax.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.10. (20 Aug, 1898)
Description: This large three storey brick cased residence measuring 41 x 49 was built for Dr. Stewart. He lived in the house with his four unmarried sisters. The house is built on a slopping lot so that the basement at the rear of the house is at ground level. The basement contained a work room, the laundry, the boiler room, the coal rooms, the kitchen and the dining room. The main entrance on South Street led to a parlour to the right and to the left a waiting room, laboratory, consulting room and a lavatory. The second floor had five bedrooms, while the attic had two. Interestingly, Dr. Stewart was also a native of Cape Breton, born at Black River in 1848, the son of Rev. Murdoch Stewart, a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church. He studied medicine at Dalhousie University and Edinburgh University under Joseph Lister. He was dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, from 1921 to 1932.1

1. *Halifax Ward 1 Community Newspaper*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1983.

Building: Pine Hill Divinity College Library Building
Location: 640 Franklyn Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, N. S.
Status: The building is currently used as the library for the Atlantic School of Theology.
Plans: PANS 1.1.14.30. (28 February, 1898)
Description: Early in 1898, the Building Committee offered a \$150 prize to the architect who submitted the best plan for a brick and stone building which would contain a library, classrooms, a vault and a gymnasium. A total of nine entries were submitted. Dumaresq's design entitled "Eureka" for a three storey red brick and stone building was selected.1 It was constructed at a cost of \$21,000 and was officially opened 27 April, 1899.2

1. Presbyterian College Board Minutes, 1890-1904, 24 March, 1898.
2. *Evening Mail* 22 April, 1898, p. 4, c. 6. Tender call; E. A. Betts, *Pine Hill Divinity Hall, 1820-1970*, p. 28.

Building: Residence for J. E. G. Boulton
Location: 545 Young Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The house is still in use as a single family dwelling.

Plans: PANS 1.3.7.15 & 1.1.14.29. (4 August, 1898)

Description: Large three storey wood house with classical revival details and hipped roofline. By the late 1890s, Dumaresq slowly moved away from the asymmetry and eclectic nature of the Queen Anne Revival idiom in domestic designs to incorporate more balanced and symmetrical classical elements. J. Edward G. Boulton was vice president of Nova Scotia Furnishing Co. on Barrington Street. This building was designed by Edward Elliott in 1894.

Building: Residence for Alfred Whitman, Esq.
 Location: 526 Young Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq with Taylor and Gordon of Montreal (joint architects)
 Status: Still in use as a private dwelling.
 Plans: PANS 1.3.7.27. (20 June & 25 August, 1898)
 Description: Large three storey wood house in classical Georgian Revival style was constructed for Alfred Whitman, a barrister in Halifax.1

1. L. Maitland, *The Queen Anne Revival Style in Canadian Architecture*, p. 143

Building: Merchants' Bank of Halifax
 Location: 721 Main Street (corners with Alma), Moncton, N. B.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq 1
 Status: The bank became the Royal Bank of Canada in 1901.
 Plans: PANS 1.1.1.18. (14 April, 1898)
 Description: This three storey building was constructed with red sandstone from the Wallace quarry (Pickard quarry, Sackville). The original bank possessed a turret and balustrade that have since been removed. A brick and stone north wing was added in 1929, as well as a new vault in 1958. The bank occupied the ground floor, while the second level housed offices and the third the Masonic Order. The building was renovated in 1990 and the ground level now houses a fast food outlet, while an architectural firm occupy the other two levels.2

1. *Morning Chronicle* 26 April, 1898, p. 5, c. 1.
 2. G. L. Martin, *For Love of Stone*, p. 197.

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Building: Two Flat House on James Fenerty, Esq. Property
 Location: 71-73 (old) Lawrence Street (between Chebucto Lane and Harvard Street), Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: Unknown
 Plans: PANS 1.1.1.21. (26 September, 1898)
 Description: Double wood flat house.

Building: Alterations to the Canso Baptist Church
Location: Canso, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The church is still in use.
Plans: PANS 1.2.5.7. (14 March, 1898)
Description: The existing plan is for the ground floor. The alterations appear to be for the addition of a tower vestibule, library, four classrooms, a reading room and a baptistry.

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Building: Saint Matthew's Presbyterian Church
Location: Queen Street, North Sydney, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The church was destroyed by fire 30 September, 1899.
Description: The first Presbyterian church in North Sydney was constructed in 1876 at a cost of roughly \$5,000. In 1898, when the congregation deemed it to be no longer adequate for its needs, it was moved to the back of the lot to be used as a hall, while a new church was erected in its place at a cost of \$14,000.¹ The new church designed by J. C. Dumaresq was dedicated 26 March, 1899. A fire swept through the edifice less than six months after its completion, destroying all but some furniture and memorial windows which were salvaged from the flames.² The congregation undertook the rebuilding of the church immediately after the fire. The new church, however, was designed by Elliott and Hopson and built by contractor Michael MacMillan of North Sydney. The church was dedicated 9 June, 1901.

1. *Halifax Herald* 1 March, 1898, p. 8, c. 1.
2. *Halifax Herald* 2 October, 1899, p. 5.

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Building: Residence for R. P. Proctor
Location: 664 Gottingen Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Curry Bros & Bent, Bridgetown, N. S.
Status: The dwelling was demolished in 1970 to make way for Northwood Terrace Nursing Home.
Description: This 2 1/2 storey wood dwelling had a double bay facade and a side bay. It was constructed for Reuben P. Proctor of Smith and Proctor on Barrington Street who was Dumaresq's son-in-law's business partner.¹

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 18 July, 1898.

1899

Building: Infants' Home
Location: 980 Tower Road and Inglis Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Edward Maxwell
Status: The building still stands and is owned and operated by the Salvation Army as a home for unwed mothers.
Plans: PANS 1.1.14.26. (5 May & 17 June, 1899)
Description: The design at the PANS is of a three storey wood Victorian residence. The building on the site, however, is constructed of brick and also designed by Dumaresq. The Infants' Home is listed in the Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book on 26 August, 1899 as being constructed of brick. The three storey home is set back 25 feet from the street line. It could accommodate 100 children. It was constructed due to the efforts of a committee of women.¹

1. *Evening Mail* 31 May, 1900, p. 5, c. 5.

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Building: Alterations to the Residence of Jeremiah F. Kenny, Esq.
Location: 197 Pleasant Street (267 Barrington Street), Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The house was demolished in June 1931 in order to erect the current YWCA on the site.
Plans: PANS 1.2.1.1. (30 September, 1899)
Description: The alterations to modernize the house were never undertaken, as Mr. Kenny apparently opted to construct a new house on Young Avenue. The central entrance of the three storey wood frame house was to be moved to the north end of the facade, while a bow window was to be added to the south end of the facade and a bay window to the rear of the house.

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Building: Academy
Location: Saint George Street, Annapolis Royal, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Contractor: Curry Bros & Bent Co., Bridgetown, N. S.
Status: The building was replaced by a school designed by architect Fairn.
Description: The 2 1/2 storey wood building with a stucco exterior finish was awarded to Dumaresq, although W. C. Harris apparently also competed for the project.¹ The winning tender was for \$8,500. Citizens of the town met and requested that the school be constructed of brick. They hoped to make up the increased cost of construction by subscription.² Apparently their efforts failed, as the school was of wood with a stucco finish.³

1. R. C. Tuck, *Gothic Dreams*, p. 152; *Weekly Monitor* (Bridgewater) 10 May, 1899, p. 2, c. 2.

2. *Annapolis Spectator* 30 June, 1899, p. 2, c. 4.
3. *Annapolis Spectator* 15 December, 1899, p. 3, c. 2.

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Building: Residence for Benjamin Broadhurst
 Location: 29 (old number) Duffus Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: Thomas L. Nicoll
 Status: The house was destroyed in the Halifax Explosion on 6 December, 1917.
 Description: This one and one half storey wood dwelling measuring 30 feet high, 24 feet wide and 41 feet deep was constructed at a cost of \$1,500.1 Mr. Broadhurst was a grocer.

1. Halifax Building Permit Application, 27 June, 1899.

Building: Residence for Maurice O. Crowell
 Location: 15 (old number) Lorne Terrace, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The house still stands and is owned by the Department of National Defence which converted it into apartments for naval officers.
 Description: This two and one half storey wood dwelling measuring 35 feet high, 31 feet wide and 67 feet deep was constructed for Mr. Crowell who was co-owner with his brother, L. M. Crowell, of the Crowell Bros. hardware company.1 It was called "Inglehome" and had 19 rooms.

1. Halifax Building Permit Application, 20 September, 1899.

Buildings: Three wood residences
 Location: 5219, 5221-5123 and 5227 Kent Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Contractor: John W. Rhuland
 Status: The dwellings still stand.
 Description: These two and one half storey Queen Anne Revival style wood residences were constructed for George Wright. They each measured 30 feet in height, 24 feet in width and 40 feet in depth.1

1. Halifax Building Permit Application, 31 October, 1899.

Building: Double building
 Location: Address unknown, Wright Court, Halifax, N. S.
 Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
 Status: The duplex still stands.
 Description: This 2 1/2 storey building has a frontage of 35 1/2 feet, a depth of 44 1/2 feet and a height of 28 feet. Developer George Wright owned the building which was constructed at a cost

\$3,500.1

1. Halifax Building Permit Application, 1 December, 1899.

Building: Kitchen addition and alteration to dwelling
Location: 5632 Morris Street, (2 doors east of Wright Court),
Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq
Status: The building still stands.
Description: The one storey kitchen addition measured 11 feet 3
inches by 18 feet deep and had a basement below. George Wright
ownedt The property.1

1. Halifax Building Permit Application, 27 December, 1899.

1900

Building: Residence for Jeremiah F. Kenny
Location: 977 Young Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The single family dwelling still stands.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.12. (17 Nov. & 30 Dec., 1899 and 3 January & 6 March, 1900)
Description: This large wood Queen Anne revival 2 1/2 storey house with a centre entrance, an off-centre gable, a round bay to the left side and a suspended round corner tower to the right is one of Dumaresq's most eclectic use of the Queen Anne idiom. The house is also notable for its eclectic use of various window styles and shapes.¹ The dimensions of the house are 43 feet in height, 50 feet in width and 46 feet in depth.² A note, written by the city engineer, on the plans states that the house was to be built at a cost of no less than \$5,000. Mr. Kenny was owner of J. F. Kenny & Co. which was a fire and marine insurance company.

1. L. Maitland, *The Queen Anne Revival Style in Canadian Architecture*, p. 136.
2. Halifax Building Permit Application, 27 December, 1899.

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Building: Stable for J. F. Kenny
Location: Unknown, presumably for his new house at 977 Young Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: Unknown
Plans: PANS 1.2.1.3. (6 & 21 March, 1900)
Description: Two storey wood stable

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Building: Merchants' Bank of Halifax
Location: Dorchester Street (corners with Charlotte Street), Sydney, N. S.
Architects: Montreal architect; J. C. Dumaresq & Son, supervising architect.¹ Contractor: Schurman, Lefurgey, Clark & Co., Sydney, N. S.
Status: The bank became the Royal Bank of Canada and was demolished in May, 1977.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.19. (11 January, 1900)
Description: The three storey sandstone and brick building with the bank and store on the first floor and bank offices on the two upper stories had a frontage of 100 feet on Charlotte Street and 40 feet on Dorchester Street. The red sandstone used was from the Amherst quarry. The contract called for completion by 1 December, 1901. John E. Burchell was manager of the bank at the time of construction.

1. *Daily Record* 20 August, 1900, p. 8, c. 1; *Daily Record* 29 August, 1900, p. 8, c. 1.

2. *Daily Record* 20 April, 1901, p. 1, c. 3.

Building: Office and Shop for Acadia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.
 Location: 1855-1859 Hollis Street (corners with Duke Street),
 Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
 Contractor: Samuel A. Marshall
 Status: The building is occupied by local businesses.
 Plans: PANS 1.2.1.12. (20 April, 1900)
 Description: Three storey brick structure with freestone
 trimmings. Their previous building on the site was torn down to
 construct the new one which was to be completed by November, 1900.1

1. *Evening Mail* 5 June, 1900, p. 3, c. 1.

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Building: Duplex Residence
 Location: Unknown (presumably in Halifax, N. S.)
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
 Status: Unknown
 Plans: PANS 1.2.1.24. (14 March, 1900)
 Description: The design of this 2 1/2 storey wood duplex with bay
 windows consists of 2 flats.

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Building: Furness, Withy Co., Ltd Shipping Offices
 Location: 71-73 Upper Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
 Contractor: John McInnis & Sons
 Status: Demolished in the 1960s.
 Plans: PANS 1.1.1.17 (n. d.), filed 5 July, 1904
 Description: The brick and stone office building was begun in May,
 1902 on the site formerly occupied by Cunningham & Curren.1

1. *Morning Chronicle* 29 April, 1902, p. 8; Halifax Building
 Inspector's Index Book, 19 May, 1902; *Evening Mail* 14 July, 1900.

Building: Kitchen Addition
 Location: 5636 Morris Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
 Status: The building is still standing.
 Description: This one storey kitchen addition of wood measured 15
 feet high, 22 feet deep and 12 feet in frontage. George Wright
 owned the dwelling.1

1. Halifax Building Permit Application, 10 March, 1900.

1901

Building: Halifax Infirmary
Location: 1546 Barrington Street (corners with Blowers), Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: It is currently unoccupied and scheduled for demolition.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.5. (14 August, 1901)
Description: This is a four storey red brick structure with a granite foundation. The hospital's facade consists of a side bay to the left which extends to the cornice of the building. The exterior brick work of the ground floor is interestingly textured as to imitate stone. The building ceased to be used as a hospital in the 1930s. Saint Mary's convent used the building after that date.

Building: Manual Training School
Location: 5557 Cunard Street (corners with Creighton Street), Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The building is currently occupied by the Dalhousie Legal Aid Services.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.14. (9 August, 1901)
Description: This two storey school was constructed of red brick with sandstone trimmings. The quoined tower over the pedimented entrance is positioned to the side. The gables on the hip roof have been removed. The contract bid for construction of the school was \$12,700 of which Dumaresq received 5% or \$635 as his commission. 1

1. City of Halifax, Board of School Commissioners, Letter Book, Vol. 14, 21 November, 1902, p. 290 & 3 December, 1902, p. 298.

Building: Drinking Fountain
Location: South Park Street and Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: It is currently situated in the Granville Mall, Halifax, N. S. (Part of the Historic Properties)
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.10. (23 September, 1901)

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Building: Processional Arch for Boer War Veterans
Location: At the intersection of George and Granville Streets, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The arch was dismantled after the welcome home ceremonies.
Plans: Drawing at PANS 1.3.7.7 (8 November, 1901-date filed.)

Description: A series of eight triumphal arches were erected in the city in honour of the returning soldiers from South Africa.¹ 'MacInnis & Son, Granville Street' is written on the back of the pencil and watercolour drawing. Presumably this firm erected the arch.

1. *Evening Mail* 31 October, 1900, p. 8, c. 2.

Building: Saint Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church
Location: 603 Union Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Builder: Lewis Boone (carpentry), St. Mary's, N. B.
Status: Although still standing, the exterior and interior appearance of the church has been considerably altered.
Description: The Gothic style wood church was begun 1 September 1901 and dedicated 21 July 1906. The church cost \$22,000 to erect, \$350 of which was paid to the architects for their work. The nave of the church measures 43 feet wide, while the main aisle extends 90 feet. The distance from the ground level to the ridge of the nave is 48 feet. On each side of the front exterior corners of the church stand two twelve foot square towers with doors to the main vestibule. The higher tower to the right of the church was 91 feet above the ground with a belfry which had louvres on all four sides. It was replaced by a shorter tower in the 1960s.¹

1. R. McNeil, *Behold I Am with You*, p. 50.

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Building: Addition to the Jubilee Methodist Church
Location: Corner of Dorchester and George Streets, Sydney, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Stephenson & Farlinger
Status: The church was demolished and the Jaspers Restaurant was constructed on the lot.
Description: The annex had 46 feet of frontage and extended 56 feet in the rear. This addition afforded the congregation an extra seating capacity of 200, as well as gave more room to the choir. Other improvements to the interior of the church were also undertaken at a total cost of \$4,000.¹ The congregation united with the Falmouth Street Presbyterian Church (1905) in 1925 to form the First United Church.

1. *Daily Record* 15 August, 1901, p. 5, c. 2.

#

Building: Cape Breton County Court House
Location: Sydney, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The court house was destroyed by fire.
Description: J. C. Dumaresq was among six architects who submitted plans for the court house. The project was awarded to

Elliot and Hopson.1

1. *Sydney Post* 12 April, 1901, p. 8, c. 1.

Building: McSweeney Block
Location: Main Street, Moncton, N. B.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The building still stands and is occupied by a local restaurant, two local businesses and a popular night club.
Description: Peter McSweeney first established his dry goods store on Main Street in 1878. By the turn of the century, he had become a wealthy and successful businessman and prominent citizen, having been appointed to the Canadian Senate in 1899. This three storey brick and stone building measures 65 feet in width by 125 in length. Like many of the stores constructed at the turn of the century, the area available for store front display was maximized with the use of iron and plate glass construction. For many years it was Moncton's largest department store.¹ The building shows the influence of the Chicago School of the 1890s.

1. *The Busy East of Canada*, Vol. 8, No. 7, June, 1918, pp. 44-47.

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Building: Alterations to dwelling for Peter Lowrie
Location: 21 (old) Brunswick Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Charles Carmichael
Status: Unknown
Description: The wood building was owned by Peter Lowrie, a grocer.¹

1. City of Halifax Council Minutes, 25 April, 1901, p. 455; Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 14 June, 1901.

1902

Building: Truro Academy or Colchester Academy
Location: 734 Prince Street (corners with Forrester), Truro, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Frank Wilson, Truro, N. S.
Status: The building operated as the local high school until 1970 and now is used by the Cobequid Educational Centre.
Plans: PANS J.1.1.13. (15 April & 14 May, 1902)
Description: The two storey school is constructed of red brick with freestone trimmings and the foundation walls are of Wallace red sandstone. The facade of the school is symmetrically balanced with a central entrance and two pedimented pavilions at either side. The building faces 110 feet on Prince Street, and 65 feet on Forrester Street with a wing of 40 x 48 feet at the rear. There were two gymnasiums located in the basement. The ground floor was divided into a male and female teacher's room, the principal's office, three classrooms, coat rooms, two laboratories and a large assembly hall 40 X 68 feet which could seat 400 people. The second floor contained four classrooms, two coat rooms, a library and a museum. It could accommodate 500 students and was constructed at a cost of \$36,000. The corner stone was placed 3 July, 1902 and the school formally opened 7 April, 1903.1

1. *Morning Chronicle* 26 April, 1902, p. 2, c. 6. Tender call;
Truro Daily News 31 March, 1903, p. 1, c. 3-6.

Building: Superintendent's Cottage of the Halifax Public Gardens
Location: 5711 Sackville Street, Halifax Public Gardens (N. W. corner of Bell Road and Sackville Street), Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Samuel Alexander Marshall
Status: The building is used by the City of Halifax as a tourist information cottage.
Plans: Specifications dated 25 April, 1902 at PANS.
Description: This is a small brick cottage with Flemish gables. It has a round tower over the main entrance.1

1. *Halifax Herald* 29 May, 1902, p. 10, c. 3. Tender call.

Building: Residence for George Wright
Location: 989 Young Avenue (corners SE with Inglis Street), Halifax N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Builder: E. J. Horne
Status: Wright bequeathed the house to the Women's Council who still occupy it.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.11. (31 October, 1902)

Description: This large wood residence was constructed for George Wright at an estimated cost of \$10,000.¹ The prominent architectural features include a two storey portico, a large round corner tower with a conical roof, an enclosed verandah which wraps around the other corner and half-timbering detail. Above the classically framed main entrance is a Palladian window. George Wright was Dumaresq's most important client; he hired him to design over 20 buildings.

1. *Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book*, 17 November, 1902.

Building: People's Bank of Halifax
Location: 2164 Gottingen Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Samuel A. Marshall
Status: The building still stands.
Description: This north end branch of the People's Bank was constructed of brick and stone, and was located next to the People's Store.¹

1. *Halifax Herald* 12 June, 1902, p. 10, c. 4. Tender call.

Building: Saint John Free Public Library or Carnegie Library
Location: 20 Hazen Avenue, Saint John, N. B.
Architect: J. C. Dumaresq (18 July, 1902) Entry without his son
Contractor: James Myles
Status: It was not constructed according to Dumaresq's plans. It is now called the Aitken Bicentennial Exhibition Centre.
Description: J. C. Dumaresq submitted one of the eighteen competition entries. Although his plans of "Corinthian design found considerable favour and were selected as one of the best", he was not awarded the project. Local architect G. E. Fairweather won the competition, despite the controversy surrounding the preferred selection of some of the city's aldermen of the plans submitted by Copeland & Dole, a New York firm. Neither plans nor a description of them are known to exist.¹

1. *Daily Telegraph* 18 July, 1902, part 1.

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Building: Addition to the Halifax School for the Blind
Location: Tower Road, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Samuel A. Marshall
Status: The school was demolished.
Description: The estimated cost of construction of the brick and stone addition was \$5,500.¹

1. *Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book*, 5 August, 1903; *Morning Chronicle* 22 April, 1902, p. 6, c. 1. Tender call.

Building: Residence for Andrew MacKinley
Location: 935 Young Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The wood house still stands.
Plans: PANS 3.5.20.11. (dated September 1908).
Description: Although the firm had drawn plans in 1902, the residence was not constructed until 1908.

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Building: Quinpool Road School
Location: Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The plans submitted by J. C. Dumaresq & Son were not accepted. The school was demolished in 1954.
Description: J. C. Dumaresq & Son, along with 5 other city architects, were invited to submit competitive sketch plans and estimates for a new school to be erected on a lot recently purchased by the Board of School Commissioners.¹ The successful entry was submitted by H. E. Gates, while the other unsuccessful architects included Harris & Horton, Hopson Bros, Henry Busch and Tremaine.²

1. City of Halifax, Board of School Commissioners, Letter Book, Vol. 14, 10 July, 1902, p. 218.
2. City of Halifax, Board of School Commissioners, Letter Book, Vol. 14, 25 July, 1902, p. 229.

1903

Building: Detail of the proposal for a Screen (door) in corridor leading to the Mayor's office in City Hall
Location: Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The screen is still standing.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.6. (3 February, 1903)
Description: The corridor doors are of cherry and glass and hang on 4" X 4" bronze hinges. Edward Elliot designed the building (1886) which was completed in 1889.

Building: Truro Court House
Location: Corner of Church and Queen Streets, Truro, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Frank Wilson, Truro, N. S.
Status: The building is being used for municipal offices for the County of Colchester.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.15. (25 February & 7 April, 1903)
Description: The local newspaper stated that the firm of J. C. Dumaresq & Son's was awarded the project. The article, however, does not mention the names of the six other competitors.¹ The building measures 79 x 82 feet and is constructed of red brick with a granite foundation and sandstone trimmings. Two massive stone Ionic columns with carved capitals are on either side of the entrance facing onto Church Street. An octagonal turret is located at the left side of the building. The cost of construction was estimated at \$40,000.²

1. *Truro Daily News* 20 March, 1903, p. 8, c. 3.
2. *Truro Daily News* 19 April, 1904, p. 2, c. 1-6.

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Building: Alterations and Repairs to the Mercantile and Office Building for W. Davies
Location: 134 Argyle Street (corners with Duke Street), Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The building was demolished along with all the others on the block to make way for the construction of Scotia Square.
Plans: PANS 1.2.18.27. (20 March)
Description: The firm made alterations and repairs to the existing building due to fire damage.¹ William Davies was a clothier who sold both new and second hand clothing.

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 7 March, 1903.

Building: Residence for Dr. A. J. Mader (1862-1952)
Location: 5229-5231 Morris Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son

Contractor: E. J. Horne

Status: The building still stands.

Description: The building consists of a pair of brick semi-detached units. The house was divided on one side for use as Dr. Mader's home, and the other side for his medical office. The division of distinct functions is represented in the facade; the left side consists of a large two storey bay window, while the gable end of the other side extends towards the street.¹

1. L. Maitland, *The Queen Anne Revival Style in Canadian Architecture*, p. 138; Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 19 March, 1903.

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Building: Building for Smith & Proctor (Addition and Alterations?)

Location: 116-118 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son

Status: Unknown

Description: According to the Halifax Building Permit Application dated 8 May, 1899, Smith & Proctor had a four storey brick building erected on Barrington Street at a cost of \$5,500. The building had a frontage of 37 feet, a depth of 47 feet, and a height of 48 feet.

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 19 May, 1903.

1904

Building: Bank of Montreal
Location: 100 Victoria Street (corners with LaPlanche Street), Amherst, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: James Reid, Sydney, N. S.; Rhodes, Curry and Co. (woodwork), Amherst, N. S.
Status: The building is owned by the town of Amherst and is used as the local police station.
Description: The freestone bank is very similar to the Bank of Montreal in Lunenburg, N. S. The neo-classical style bank, reminiscent of a Greek temple, is built of Amherst red sandstone, rock-faced, and is 77 feet long, by 36 wide and 30 high. The round arch entrance is framed by a pediment and entablature above and flat pilasters to the side. There is a large arched window at each side of the entrance. The building contained banking offices, as well as janitor's quarters at the rear of the building. The main banking floor was 35 x 24 feet and the ceiling in this area was 21 feet high. Just inside the entrance was the manager's office, 15 x 12, and at the rear a 9 x 9 feet vault.¹ This bank presumably replaced the old Bank of Montreal in Amherst, as the plans and specifications were on display at this location. Construction was to be commenced in April, 1905.²

1. *Halifax Herald* 1 March, 1906, p. 2, c. 6.
2. *Morning Chronicle* 19 November, 1904, p. 4, c. 5. Tender call.

Building: Acadia Street School
Location: Acadia Street, Amherst, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: J. Sillicker
Status: Acadia Street School occupied the building until 1990. It was renovated and is now the site of the Four Father's Memorial Library.
Description: The two storey brick school is a basic symmetrical five bay design with a hip roof. The one main entrance into the school is centrally located. Dumaresq probably designed this modest school at the request of the School Board Building Committee which likely wanted to keep costs down. An annex was added to the original structure in 1914.

1905

Building: Royal Bank of Canada
Location: 250 Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The building still stands, however, the bank no longer owns the building. The branch moved to a new building in 1974. Local businesses currently occupy the premises.
Plans: PANS 1.1.10.10. (26 May, 1905)
Description: This two storey red brick with freestone trimmings structure has a five bay symmetrical facade with an entrance at each end (first and fifth bay).

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Building: Residence for Thomas Doran, Esq. (Owner of the Victoria Hotel in Windsor)
Location: King Street, Windsor, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The house burned in 1924.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7. (9 June, 1905); plans missing since May 1989
Description: Two and one half storey wood house.

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Building: Runway (proposed) for N. & M. Smith between large warehouse and proposed shed to North of the same.
Location: Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: Unknown
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.5. (12 April, 1905)
Description: Frame building.

*

Building: Falmouth Street Methodist Church
Location: Falmouth Street, Sydney, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Ronald Gillis, Sydney, N. S.
Status: The church was destroyed by fire 17 July, 1951. The McConnell Library was constructed on the site.
Description: The construction of the church was begun in July, 1905 and was officially opened 6 May, 1906. Described as "modified Romanesque style", the church had a frontage 63 feet on Falmouth Street and 74 feet on Bentinck Street, with a wing connecting it with the old church which was then used for Sunday school and other church purposes. The seating capacity of the church with its horseshoe gallery was 900 and the cost of construction was estimated to be \$25,500.1

1. *Sydney Record* 7 May, 1906, p. 1, c. 5-7.

?

Building: Residence for C. T. Aldrich
 Location: Address unknown, Pleasant Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
 Status: Unknown
 Description: It was a \$ 6,000 wood house.¹

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 5 October, 1905.

*

Building: Warehouse and Store for N. & M. Smith
 Location: 1661 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son (S. P. Dumaresq is listed as the applicant for the building permit)
 Builder: E. J. Horne
 Status: The building was demolished in the 1970s to make way for the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic.
 Description: The estimated cost of construction was \$16,000.¹ N. & M. Smith were fish merchant.

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 21 December, 1904 and 6 April, 1905; *Morning Chronicle* 16 November, 1904, p. 3, c. 1. Tender call.

1906

Building: Royal Bank of Canada
Location: Corner of Pelham and Duke Streets, Lunenburg, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: E. J. Horne
Status: The Royal Bank still occupies the building.
Plans: PANS 1.1.10.18. (10 & 24 March, 1906)
Description: This is a brick and stone structure.

Building: Duplex constructed for developer George Wright
Location: Address unknown, Wright Court, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The house is still a double family dwelling.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.16. (5 February, 1906)
Description: This is one of several similar two storey houses with two bays constructed on Wright Court.

?

Building: Royal Bank of Canada
Location: Main Street, Weymouth, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Contractor: Mr. Horne
Status: Unknown. The building was sold in 1976 to "Weymouth Supplies", a general store, when the branch relocated to new premises.
Plans: PANS 1.1.1.4. (28 June, 1906)
Description: This one and one half storey brick with stone trimmings building was constructed to serve the dual purpose of bank on the ground floor and residence on the second floor. It is a simple building with a single gable in the centre of the facade. The two entrances are at either sides of the building.

#

Building: Storage Building (Barn and Carriage House) for Nelson B. Smith
Location: 279 (old) Brunswick Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The barn was not constructed, this based on fire insurance plans.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.9. (8 November, 1906)
Description: Nelson B. Smith was co-ownerd with Reuben P. Proctor of Smith & Proctor which sold butter, cheese and eggs. The estimated cost of construction for the storage building was \$400.1 Nelson B. Smith was J. C. Dumaresq's son-in-law; he married his daughter Jean Vessie.
 1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 8 November, 1906.

*

Building: Alterations to Longard Bros. Building (Store Front)
Location: 1799-1811 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The building was demolished in the late 1960s to make way for the new Bank of Montreal Tower.
Plans: PANS 1.3.7.8. (23 April, 1906)
Description: The Longard Brothers, established in 1878, were "Stove fitters, steam and hot water engineers and plumbers". The roof was raised and a new front was added at a cost of \$1,000.1

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 24 April, 1906.

*

Building: Building for Davis & Fraser
Location: 2283 Lockman Street, Halifax, N. S.
Architects: J. C. Dumaresq & Son
Status: The building was demolished in the 1970s.
Description: The estimated cost of construction was \$12,000.1
Davis and Fraser were pork packers.

1. Halifax Building Inspector's Index Book, 26 June, 1906.

The following buildings are listed in an article which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* 21 November, 1896, p. 6, as being designed by J. C. Dumaresq during the year 1896 and have not already been included above.

The following indicate:

- ? - it is not known if the building still stands or whether it was constructed.
- * - the building no longer stands.
- the building still stands.

In Halifax

- Dwelling of wood, Fenwick Street, for **Richard Cahill** - liquor dealer- 5660 Fenwick Street
- Dwelling of wood, Robie Street, for **W. E. Crowe** - of W. E. Crowe & Co meat grocers and confectioners- 2130 Robie Street (corners with Williams Street).
- Dwelling of wood, Edward Street, for **Archibald McDonald** - of Longley & Co. butchers at 104 Barrington- 1443 Edward Street
- * Additions of brick, Jacob and Barrington Streets, for **Clayton & Sons**, Tailors and Clothiers
- * Additions and alterations to dwelling of wood, Lockman Street, for **Thomas Spry** - pork butcher- 69 (old) Lockman Street, now 2309 Barrington (empty lot) ?. 2 1/2 storey with French mansard roof.
- * Additions and alterations to dwelling of wood, Lockman Street, for **John Sullivan** - private Leinsters, 246 Lockman Street, now demolished to make way for Barrack #33 of the Royal Canadian Navy Stadacona.
- Additions and alterations to dwelling of wood, Brunswick Street, for **Mrs. Margaret (Matthew) Mooney** 2279 Brunswick Street
- * Store and offices of brick, Barrington Street, for **James Ross** photo supplies. 1795-1797 Barrington Street. It was demolished to make way for the Toronto Dominion Bank highrise.
- * Dwelling of brick, Brunswick Street, for **Ald. Edward W. O'Donnell** - builder and contractor. This dwelling was likely demolished in the 1950s for the construction of the Angus L. MacDonald Bridge.

Outside Halifax

- ? Dwelling of wood, Fredericton, N. B., for Z. R. Everett 169 Charlotte Street. Mr. Everett became a member in 1884 of the Board of Trustees of Saint Paul's Presbyterian Church, Fredericton, N. B. and was therefore aware of architect Dumaresq who designed the church in 1882. Zebedee Everett owned a hardware store at 142 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
- ? Dwelling of wood, Fredericton, N. B., for H. M. Clark 359 George Street or possibly King Street. Harry M. Clark was a contractor and builder in Fredericton, N. B.
- * Store and offices of brick, Moncton, N. B., for W. D. Martin, Custom Tailor, Clothier & Gents Furnishings, 322-324 (old) Main Street (corners with Lutz Street). The building was razed in the fall of 1992 to make way for a parking lot.
- ? Dwelling of wood, West side of Bedford Road, Rockingham, N. S., for George H. Fielding - Stipendiary magistrate
- Dwelling of wood, 121 Esplanade Street (corners with Nepean), Sydney, N. S., for Miss Phoebe Brookman. Originally constructed in the 1870s, Dumaresq was probably hired to alter the existing structure.

The following buildings are credited to be the work of J. C. Dumaresq in an article which appeared in the Industrial Supplement of the *Halifax Acadian Recorder* August, 1902 for which no definite dates of design have been assigned.

- Saint Joseph's Glebe House, 85 Russell Street, Halifax, N. S. This 2 1/2 storey brick house was damaged in the Halifax explosion and reconstructed. (1894)
- * Saint Patrick's Girl's School, 78 Brunswick Street, Halifax, N. S. The school was demolished in 1971 in order to build a new school.
- ? Saint Andrew's School, Halifax, N. S.
- * Royal Bank of Canada, Pleasant Street, Newcastle, N. B.
- Christian Church, Halifax, N. S. 117-123 (old) North Street corners with Maynard Street. In 1952 it was the Christian Disciples Church. It is now a recording studio.

Undated plans for the following buildings by J. C. Dumaresq are kept at the PANB.

- ? Dwelling and conservatory, Sydney, N. S., for Thomas C. Hill who is listed in the 1890-97 Nova Scotia Directory as a barrister and insurance agent with his home on Esplanade Street.

Plans: PANB MC 164/358

Dates of construction unknown

Building: Row Housing for Mr. Bullock

Location: 183, 185 and 187 Germain Street, Saint John, N. B.

Architect: J. C. Dumaresq and ?

Status: The three houses are still residential.

Plans: Unsigned drawing at PANB MC 164/18a

Description: This is the only brick row housing that Dumaresq is known to have designed. They form a series of handsome 2 1/2 storey residences with a mansard roof and fancy ironwork at the roof line. As there is no date on the drawings, as well as no signature, it is assumed that this is Dumaresq's work, as it was found in a folder with several of his other drawings.

Other buildings found in the Halifax Building Permits

- 21 November, 1906 Dwelling for W. H. Cleverdon - jeweller- 6096 Coburg Road. It was constructed at a cost of \$2,500.

- 1900 Dwelling rented by William Duffus - agent for Phoenix Insurance Co.- from George Wright, 29 Edward Street (blue home next to the Letson house)

- 1906 for W. E. Crowe (2130 ?) Robie Street (corners with Williams Street). The two storey house with a front bay was built by T. L. Nicoll for an estimated cost of \$4,000.

- 1898 **People's Store** 2158-2162 Gottingen Street (People's Bank was located directly across the street)

- ? 1899 Building on Church Street 1 1/2 storey with front bay measuring 21 x 41 feet which corresponds to either 10 (now 1216-1218), 12 (now 1220-1222) or 24 (now 1250-1252). The builders were Nicoll and Sutherland.



Fig. 1 New Brunswick Legislative Building (1880)



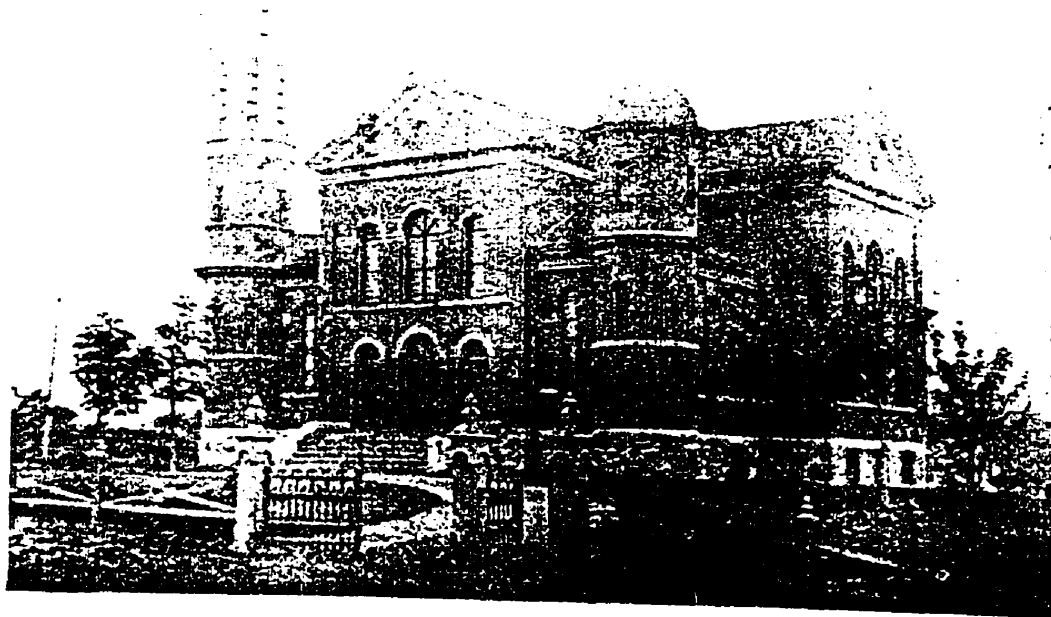
Fig. 2 Pine Hill Divinity College Library Building (1898)



Fig. 3 Residence for Mrs. M. Smith, Young Avenue, Halifax
(1897)

Fig. 4 House constructed for
George Wright, South
Park Street, Halifax
(1896)





R. C. CHURCH, YARMOUTH, N. S.



Fig. 5 St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church, Yarmouth (1889)



Fig. 6 Commercial building for
G. M. Smith & Co.,
Barrington Street, Halifax
(1893)



Fig. 7 Residence for George Wright, Young Avenue, Halifax (1902)



Fig. 8 Truro Court House (1903)



Fig. 9 Jarvis building(left) and Bank of Nova Scotia building (right),
Prince William Street, Saint John. (1877)



Fig. 10 Residence for J. E. G. Boulton, Young Avenue, Halifax (1898)