

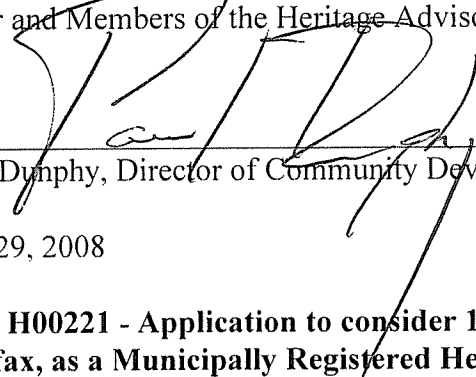


PO Box 1749
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3A5 Canada

Heritage Advisory Committee
August 27, 2008

7.2

TO: Chair and Members of the Heritage Advisory Committee

SUBMITTED BY: 
Paul Dunphy, Director of Community Development

DATE: July 29, 2008

SUBJECT: Case H00221 - Application to consider 1101 South Park Street,
Halifax, as a Municipally Registered Heritage Property

ORIGIN

A request by Gordon Mac Lean to consider 1101 South Park Street, Halifax, as a municipal heritage property.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that should 1101 South Park Street, Halifax, score more than 50 points, the Heritage Advisory Committee recommend that Regional Council:

- 1. Set a date for a heritage hearing to consider the application; and**
- 2. Approve the registration of this property, as shown on Map 1, under the HRM Heritage Property Program.**

BACKGROUND

Gordon Mac Lean has made an application to have his property considered for municipal heritage designation (Map 1). Due to the substantial research prepared by the owner in support of his request, heritage staff have determined that no further research was needed (Attachment B).

Under the Heritage Property Program, all registration applications for heritage buildings are reviewed by the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC). To provide a basis for the review, a Historical Research Report (Attachment A) is developed to assist the Committee when scoring the building using *The Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings in Halifax Regional Municipality* (Attachment A).

Should the building score more than 50 points, a positive recommendation will be forwarded to Regional Council, and notice of this recommendation will be provided to the property owner(s) at least thirty (30) days prior to its registration. Therefore, if the date of the heritage hearing is set on September 9, 2008 Council may consider the registration on October 21, 2008. The hearing provides an opportunity for the owner(s) to be heard before Council votes on the recommendation.

DISCUSSION

The building located at 1101 South Park Street is located in the South end of Halifax on the east side of the street between Victoria Road and Fenwick Street. It is an excellent example of an Arts and Crafts styled building.

Designed by S.P. Dumaresq, who is believed to have been working with Andrew Cobb at the time this building was constructed, the only alteration to the building has been the enclosure of the original open verandah on the front of the building. Much of the highly ornate stained glass windows, as well as its interior, has remained unchanged. The historical associations include the shipping industry in Halifax, and a connection with the sinking of the Titanic. Its inhabitants included a bank manager, a provincial engineer, and two members of the Canadian Navy. A letter from the owner is enclosed as a part of Attachment B.

There are only a handful of Art and Crafts buildings represented in the HRM Registry of Heritage Buildings, and certainly none in the South End of Halifax. Contextually the building is somewhat atypical where many of the residences in the general area are Victorian, but it clearly adds to the vernacular of the neighbourhood.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The HRM costs associated with processing this application can be accommodated within the approved operating budget for C310.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES/BUSINESS PLAN

This report complies with the Municipality's Multi-year Financial Strategy, the approved operating, Capital and Reserve budgets, policies and procedures regarding withdrawals from the utilization of Capital and Operating Reserves, as well as any relevant legislation.

ALTERNATIVES

Council could reject the application for heritage registration. This is not the recommended action. The Heritage Property Act does not include appeal provisions for decisions of Council regarding the heritage registration.

ATTACHMENTS

- Map 1: Location Map - 1101 South Park Street, Halifax
- Attachment A: The Evaluation Criteria for Registration of Heritage Buildings in Halifax Regional Municipality
- Attachment B: Historical Research for 1101 South Park Street, Halifax
- Attachment C: Photographs of 1101 South Park Street, Halifax

A copy of this report can be obtained online at <http://www.halifax.ca/commcoun/cc.html> then choose the appropriate Community Council and meeting date, or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 490-4210, or Fax 490-4208.

Report Prepared by : Maggie Holm, Heritage Planner, 490-4419



Report Approved by: Austin French, Manager of Planning Services, 490-6717

Map 1: Location Map



Attachment A
EVALUATION CRITERIA
FOR REGISTRATION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS

1. AGE

Age is probably the single most important factor in the popular understanding of the heritage value of buildings. The following age categories are based on local, national and international occasions that may be considered to have defined the character of what is how the Halifax Regional Municipality and its architecture.

Date of Construction	Points	Timeline
1749 - 1785	25	Halifax Garrison Town to the Loyalist migration
1786 – 1830	20	Boom period following construction of the Shubenacadie Canal
1831 – 1867	16	From Boom to Confederation
1868 – 1899	13	Confederation to the end of the 19 th century
1900 - 1917	9	Turn of the Century to Halifax Harbour Explosion
1918 - 1945	5	The War Years
1945 - Present	3	Post-War

** Maximum score of 25 points in this category*

2. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

A building can receive points for:

A) Having specific associations with important occasions, institutions, personages and groups,

OR

B) For being architecturally important unique/representative of a particular period.

2A) Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages or Groups

Nationally	Points	Comments
Intimately Related	16 - 20	
Moderately Related	11 - 15	
Loosely Related	1 - 10	

Provincially	Points	Comments
Intimately Related	11 - 15	
Moderately Related	6 - 10	
Loosely Related	1 - 5	

Locally	Points	Comments
- Intimately Related	11 - 15	
- Moderately Related	6 - 10	
- Loosely Related	1 - 5	
No relationship to important occasions, institutions, personages or groups.	0	

** Maximum score of 20 points in this category, scoring from one of the three categories only*

2B) Important/Unique Architectural Style or Highly Representative of an Era

Importance	Points	Comments
Highly important/ unique/representative of an era	16 - 20	
Moderately important/ unique/representative of an era	11 - 15	
Somewhat important/ representative of an era	10 - 1	
Not important/ unique/representative of an era	0	

** Maximum score of 20 points in this category*

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Is the structure representative of the work of an architect or builder of local, provincial or national importance.

Status	Points	Comments
Nationally Significant	7 - 10	
Provincially Significant	4 - 6	
Locally Significant	1 - 3	
Not Significant	0	

** Maximum score of 10 points in this category*

4. ARCHITECTURAL MERIT

The assessment of architectural merit is based on two factors:

- a) **Construction type/building technology** which refers to the method by which the structure was built (early or rare uses of materials), and building techniques; *and*
- b) **Style** which refers to the form or appearance of the architecture.

Construction type/building technology		
A) Construction type	Points	Comments
Very rare/ early example	7 - 10	
Moderately rare/ early example	4 - 6	
Somewhat rare/ early example	1 - 3	
Not rare/ common example	0	
B) Style	Points	Comments
Very rare/ early example	7 - 10	
Moderately rare/ early example	4 - 6	
Somewhat rare/ early example	1 - 3	
Not rare/ common example	0	

** Maximum score of 10 points for Construction Type, and a maximum score of 10 for Style - for a total maximum of 20 points in this category*

5. ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

Architectural Integrity refers to the extent to which the building retains original features/ structures/ styles, not the state of the building's condition.

Architecture	Consider any additions/ removal/ alterations to windows, doors, porches, dormers, roof lines, foundations, chimneys, and cladding.	
Exterior	Points	Comments
Largely unchanged	11 - 15	
Modest changes	6 - 10	
Major changes	1 - 5	
Seriously compromised	0	

** Maximum score of 15 points in this category*

6. RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREA

Points	Comments
6 - 10	The building is an important architectural asset contributing to the heritage character of the surrounding area.
1 - 5	The architecture is compatible with the surrounding area & maintains its heritage character.
0	Does not contribute to the character of the surrounding area.

** Maximum score of 10 points in this category*

SCORING SUMMARY

Property	Date Reviewed	Reviewer

Criterion	Highest Possible Score	Score Awarded
1. Age	25	
2. a) Relationship to Important Occasions, Institutions, Personages or Groups OR 2. b) Important/Unique Architectural Style or Highly Representative of an Era	20	
3. Significance of Architect/Builder	10	
4. a) Architectural Merit: Construction type/building technology	10	
4. b) Architectural Merit: Style	10	
5. Architectural Integrity	15	
6. Relationship to Surrounding Area	10	
Total	100	

SCORE NECESSARY FOR DESIGNATION

50

Designation Recommended?

YES ☐NO ☐

COMMENTS:

May 30, 2008

1101 South Park Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 2W6

Ms. Maggie Holm
Heritage Planner
Halifax Regional Municipality
P. O. Box 1749
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3A5

Dear Ms. Holm:

The letter is in support of the enclosed application for heritage registration. It will address certain aspects of the property in the sequence indicated on the application form.

Age of Property

The house is located at 1101 South Park Street in the south end of Halifax on the east side of the street between Victoria Road and Fenwick Street. It first appears in the Halifax Directory in 1914 as 29 South Park. The lot on which it is situated was formed from the rear portions of two lots on Victoria Road. These lots ran north to a service lane which ran east/west from South Park to Lucknow Street. This lane now forms the north boundary of the 1101 property. The Victoria Road houses still exist, are in excellent condition. One can be seen in photograph's which are included.

There appears to have been no additions or major renovations to the house but the front porch which is now enclosed was probably not enclosed, as it is now, but would have been a small open verandah when the house was constructed which would have been in keeping with the style of houses at that time. The interior of the now enclosed porch is shingled, the door to the front hallway from the porch is a substantial oak door which is probably the original outside door. If that is correct the current door from the porch to the street, and the windows in the porch would not have been part of the original construction.

Historical Associations

According to the Halifax Directory the house was first occupied in 1914 and the first occupants of the house were listed as Henry and Hedley Wier. The latter also having been listed as the owner of the property at the corner of South Park and Victoria Road, the back portion of which formed the front portion of the lot for what is now 1101. Henry's occupation was Clerk of the Union Bank while Hedley was shown as accountant for the provincial engineer's office. I believe the title Clerk, at the time, meant Manager.

In 1915 the house was occupied by Eric Nelligan who was a Lieutenant on the HMCS Niobe. The Niobe was one of the two original vessels (the other being the Rainbow) of the Canadian

Navy. They had both been acquired from the United Kingdom. (A picture of the Niobe is enclosed) This was the early days of World War I. Lieutenant Nelligan is shown as occupant for that year only.

The next occupant was Mr. William C. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was the Chief Officer on the C S Mackay Bennett (picture enclosed). The Mackay Bennett was a cable ship for laying under water cable. It was stationed in Halifax and became well known as the vessel that was contracted by the White Star Line to recover the remains of victims from the sinking of the Titanic. Mr Stewart was, by his sworn testimony, (copy enclosed) responsible for "picking up bodies and supervising identification" during the recovery operation. The ship recovered 306 bodies ,116 of which were buried at sea , with 190 being taken to Halifax. Mr. Stewart lived at 1101 (29) from 1917 to 1922 .

These are the most notable identified occupants in the early days of this house. It did pass through various hands over the years but it was also owned and occupied for many years (1935 to 1965) by a Stewart Lithgow Curry and subsequently his widow Ethel. Mr. Curry was an investment broker and appears to have been of some means. The name Lithgow is unusual as a given name and whether there is any relationship to some prominent Nova Scotians who had this as a surname is unknown.

The architect for the property was S. P. Dumaresq. I have no documentation to that effect but have spoken to his grandson Sydney (also an architect) who has confirmed that is the case. A line drawing of the house made by Sydney in 1986 is included in the documentation.

I'm sure the Dumaresq name will be well known to those reviewing this application but I have included a brief overview on the family for reference. Regarding the style of the house a number of people have remarked (particularly related to the interior) that "this looks like a Cobb House" referring to the architect Andrew R. Cobb. It is interesting to note that the period when the house was built , 1912/1913 , was about the time that the Dumaresq/Cobb Partnership was coming to an end. With regard to the Cobb connection you can see from the enclosed photographs that the down spouts on the front of the house have scuppers. This does not appear, from my observation, to be a common feature (or at least not one that has survived) of Halifax homes. There are probably others but the only ones I know of from that era (they are also on Province house some 90 years earlier) are the Cobb house on the corner of Inglis and Tower Road and houses built by Cobb on Shore Road in Bedford.

J. C. Dumaresq & Son (S.P.) designed the George Wright house at 989 Young Avenue now the Local Council of Women's house. It was constructed in 1902/1903. J.C Dumaresq died in 1906 but his son carried on and later designed 1101. If George Wright had not perished on the Titanic in 1912 he would have been living in close proximity to Mr. Stewart (who recovered bodies from the Titanic) who in 1917 was living in a house (1101 South Park) designed by the son of the man who designed Mr. Wrights house.

Relationship to the Surrounding Area

a) Architectural Style

The house is of a unique architectural style and differs from the neighbouring properties. It is in the Craftsman or Arts and Craft style which I believe would be best aligned with Allan Penny's bungalow style. This is in contrast to the homes around it that have survived which are 30 to 40 years older and "Victorian" in nature.

b) Original Facade

Other than the change in the front porch noted above the facade seems original.

c) Architectural Details

The roof is asymmetric hipped gable. There is a large centred dormer which is also hipped. The rafters are exposed on the front and rear of the main house and on the sides of the dormer and form the eaves. There are post like "brackets" on both ends of the house and the front of the dormer. (The brackets (7) on the south end were replaced in 2007 and are identical to the originals) There is a large bay window in front supported by the foundation.

The windows are mainly vertical sliding sash. They are mainly 6/1 but there is also two 4/1, an 8/1 and a 12/1. The upper part of the dining room window is stained glass and at the rear of the diningroom there is an alcove with an arched ceiling and 3 stained glass panels. It is assumed the stained glass is original to the house There are two fixed widows on the north side of the house on the second story. All of the windows appear original both sash and glazing. They are covered with aluminum storm windows. There is an interesting little roof with nice brackets over the side door on the north side of the house (see photograph).

Of less interest to your consideration perhaps are some of the interior features. In addition to the dining room alcove there is an inglenook in the living room panelled to the height of the mantel. It has built in benches and a functional fireplace which has a copper hood. There is also a built in bench in the front hall and three built in china cabinets in the dining room. The dining room is panelled below the chair rail. All the wood panelling and trim is oak and seems original in form and finish. Much of it is pleasantly "crackled".

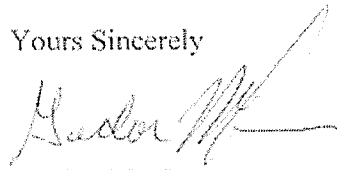
The exterior of the house is wood shingled with four and a half inches to the weather. The south side of the house was re-shingled in 2007. The house is currently a salmon colour which had been applied in the year 2000 prior to our purchase of the property in 2001. We intend to change the colour this year to something more in keeping with the age and style of the house.

I have attached in a portfolio accompanying this quite a number of photographs showing the house and a number of features both exterior and interior along with the other documents mentioned or requested.

I have reviewed the criteria for registration and feel this property may be a candidate for that designation but in any event it has been interesting for me to have done some the research on the property and it is now something I can pass on to subsequent owners who may share such interests.

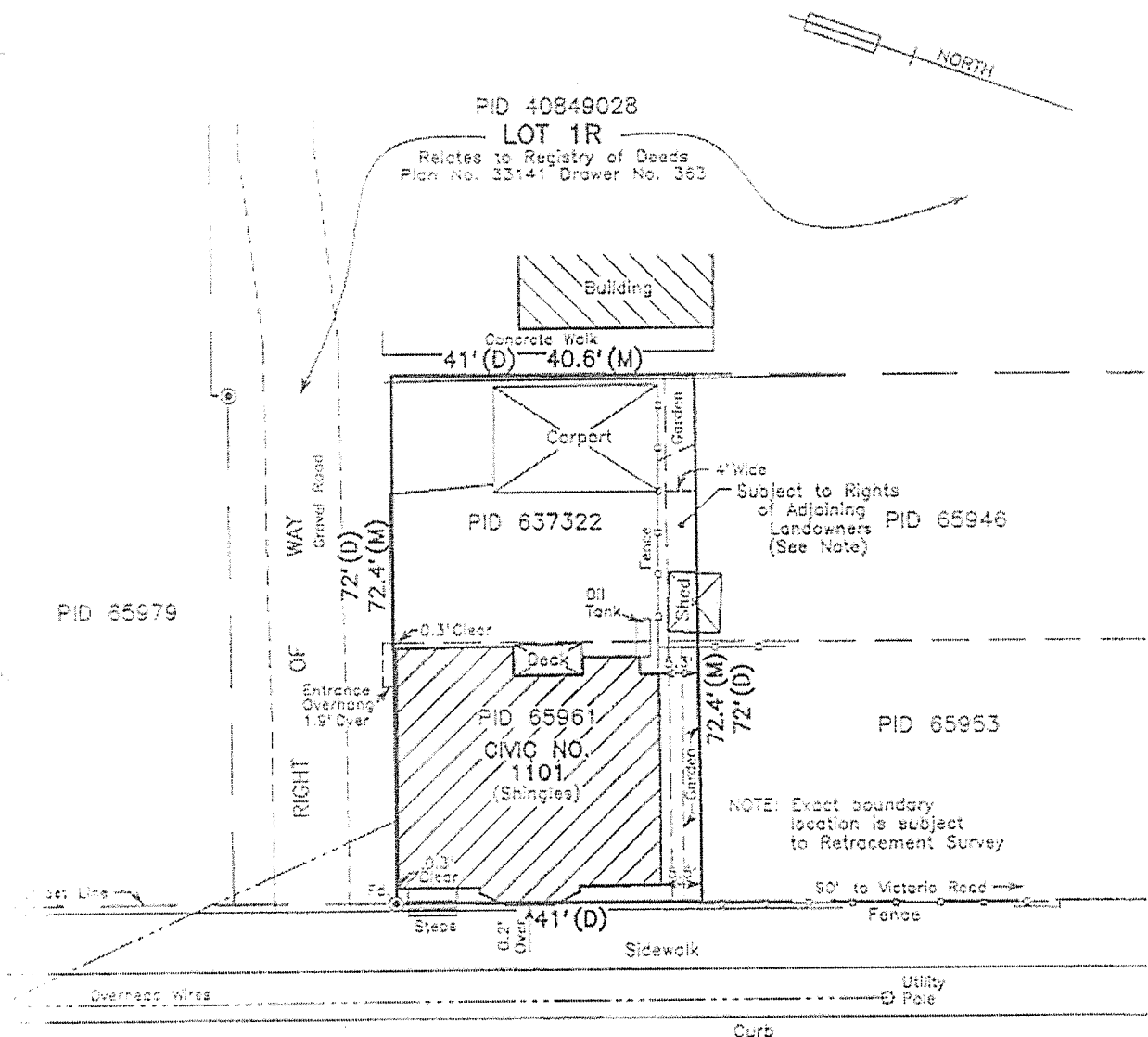
I thank you for your consideration of this application. If you require any additional information that I may be able to provide please let me know. I can be reached by mail at 1101 or by home phone at 423 9099. If it is more convenient to contact me during working hours I can be reached at 424 7644.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Gordon MacLean', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Gordon MacLean

SURVEYOR'S LOCATION CERTIFICATE



END

Survey Marker
Found
Deed
Measured

NOTES :

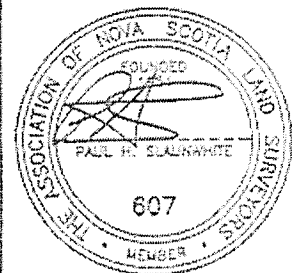
- PID 637322 & PID 65961 are together with a Right of Way as described in Book 6591 Page 231
- PID 637322 & PID 65961 are subject to Right of Adjoining Landowners as described in Book 6591 Page 231 over an approximately 4' wide portion along the southern boundary.

Witnessed to: GORDON AND JANE MacLEAN

At: CIVIC NO. 1101, SOUTH PARK STREET
HALIFAX, HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

PAUL H. SLAUNWHITE, Nova Scotia Land Surveyor, hereby certify that :

- This Surveyor's Location Certificate was prepared under my supervision and in accordance with Part VII of the Nova Scotia Land Surveyors Regulations made pursuant to Section B of the Land Surveyors Act.
- The dwelling shown hereon is located as shown with respect to the subject lands as said boundaries are defined by Indenture filed at the Halifax Registry of Deeds in Book 6591 Page 231.

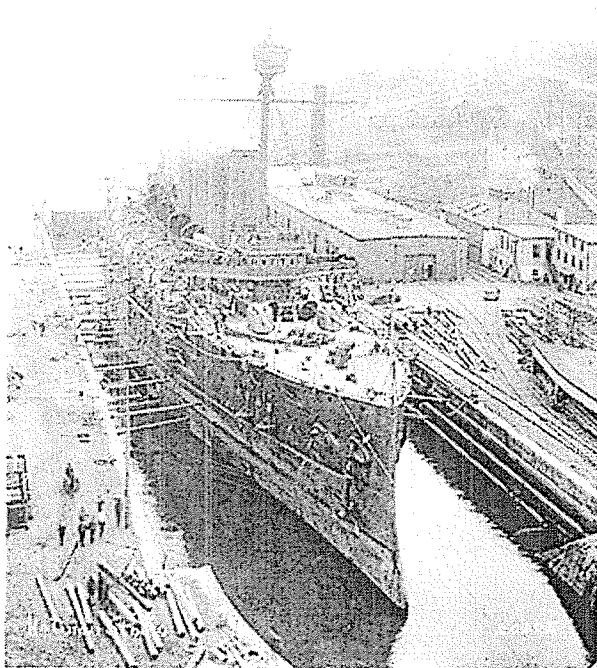


March 16, 2001
Date of Field Survey



The Royal Navy in Nova Scotia Waters

HMS *Niobe* in drydock, Halifax



Date:
1910-1911

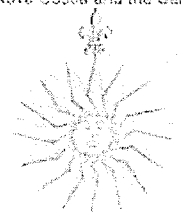
print version
 en français

Photographer:
Notman Studio

Nova Scotia and the Sea

Reference no.:
Notman Studio
Collection: 1983-310
#20205

Negative no.:
N-1649



A Diadem class cruiser.

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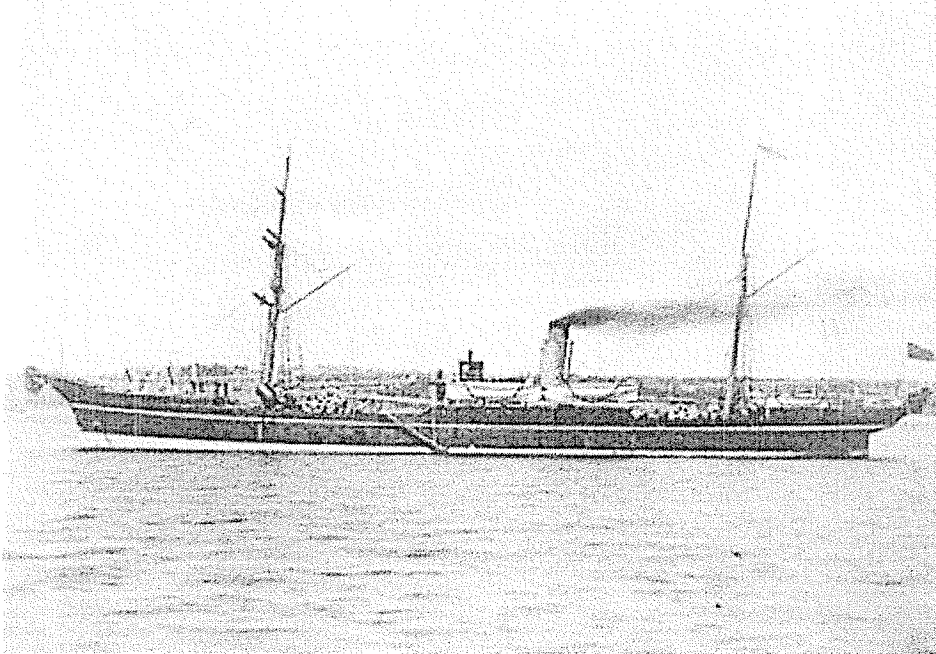
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Nova Scotia | William E. deGorthe |

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Notman Studio

Cable ship *MacKay-Bennett* steaming up Halifax harbour



Photographer:
Notman Studio

Collection:
Notman Studio
collection

Reference no.:
1983-310/
49937

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Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage
Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management

SHIP STARTS TO SEEK BODIES OF VICTIMS

The Mackay Bennett, Chartered
by White Star Line, Leaves
Halifax with Coffins.

STRONG HOPE OF RESULTS

As a Vessel Recovered Thirty of La
Bourgogne Dead — Clergymen
and Embalmers Aboard.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—The cable ship, Mackay Bennett, which was chartered by the White Star Line to go to the scene of the Titanic disaster, left this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The departure of the Mackay Bennett recalled the time a similarly equipped vessel went out from here to search for the survivors or the bodies of the passengers of La Bourgogne.

Aboard the Bennett are more than 100 coffins, and several undertakers and embalmers are among her passengers. The Rev. K. C. Hind of the Church of England also embarked on the Bennett to perform the last rites over bodies which may not be brought ashore.

There is strong hope that some bodies may be picked up, as the ship which went out after the Burgoyne disaster recovered thirty bodies, although the steamer did not leave here till a week after the wreck.

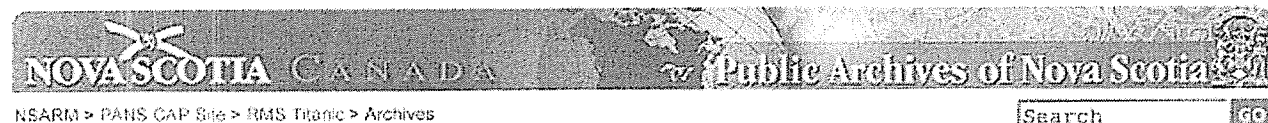
No more news of the Titanic's sinking has been received from the Cunarder Carpathia, which is proceeding to New York with the survivors. The wireless station at Sable Island was in communication with the Carpathia for a time this morning, but no details of the wreck were sent.

The Carpathia reported that she had sighted twenty icebergs off the banks near the scene of the foundering of the Titanic. Further communication with the steamer was interrupted by a heavy electrical storm, and it was said that the Carpathia had been greatly hampered in sending her wireless by the maze of wireless flashes which are being sent out by the fleet of steamers in the vicinity of the Titanic's sinking, all seeking news of the disaster.

The New York Times

Published: April 18, 1912

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RMS Titanic: List of Bodies and Disposition of Same



print version

Sworn testimony of William Clarkson Stewart, Chief Officer of CS *Mackay-Bennett* signed by W.S. Stewart and Dr. William D. Finn.

WILLIAM CLARKSON STEWART being sworn, states:

- Q You are chief officer on the cable ship Mackay Bennett?
- A I am.
- Q What were your duties on the Mackay Bennett during the period of the search for bodies?
- A Picking up bodies and supervising identification?
- Q Can you on your own knowledge confirm identification of the said Alfred Rowe?
- A I cannot.
- Q To whom shall we look for this identification?
- A To the Purser and Doctor.

Taken and sworn at Halifax,
in the Province of Nova Scotia, this
2nd day of May, A. D. 1912,

William D. Finn

Medical Examiner City of Halifax.

W.C. Stewart

Date:
2 May 1912

Reference no.:
RG 41, vol. 31, no. 1233

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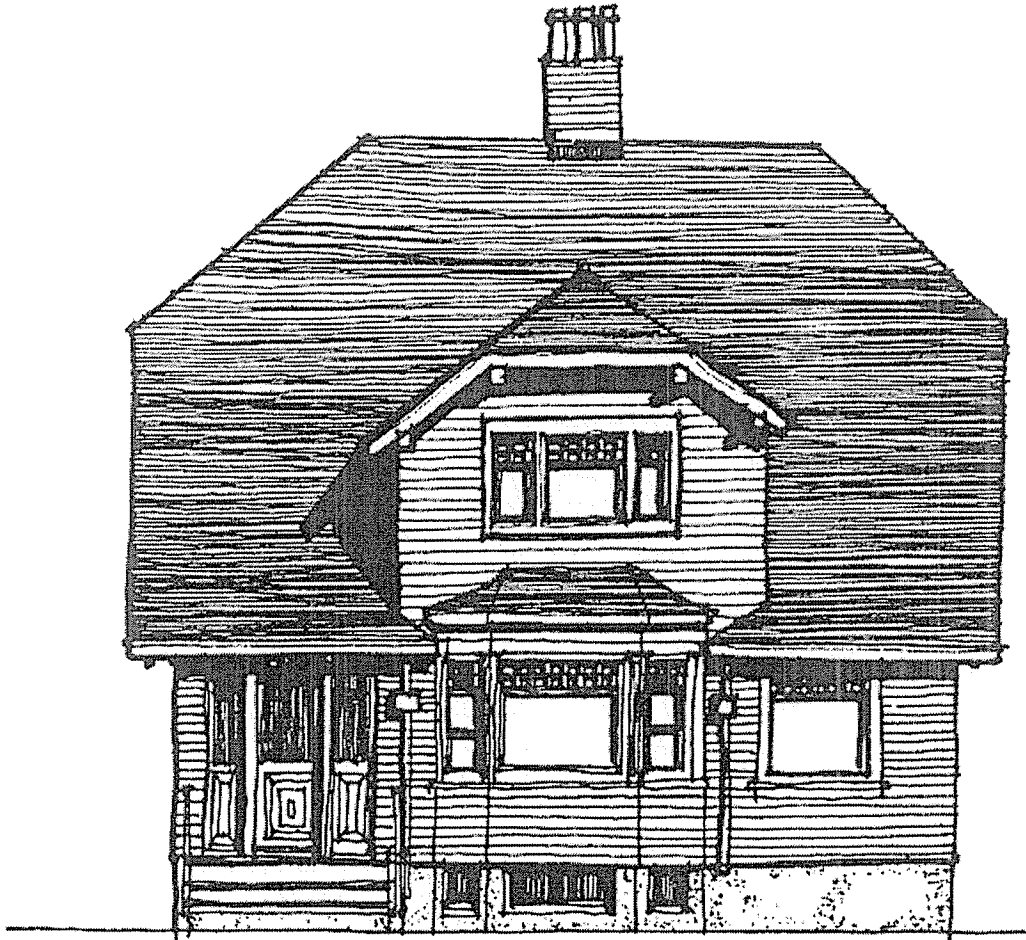
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1101 SOUTH PARK ST.
S.P. DUMARDEQ, ARCHITECT

Sept 29, 1906

The Dumaresqs

From the simplest bungalow to the most intricate gothic edifice, design is the first step in giving shape to the final structure. And in the same way that design is intrinsic to the building process, so is the name of Dumaresq to the history of construction in Nova Scotia.

No other single family has contributed as much to the architectural heritage of Nova Scotia – Halifax in particular – and even New Brunswick. For 145 uninterrupted years a Dumaresq has overseen the creation of some of the most significant buildings in the region, many of which are still in use today and would still be easily recognizable to their designers.

This honourable legacy begins with James Charles Philip Dumaresq, 1840-1906, who began his career in his hometown of Sydney, Cape Breton after finishing his education at the Horton Academy in Wolfville, N.S. In 1865 he moved to Halifax where he became an apprentice in the well-known architectural firm of Stirling and Dewar. He quickly rose in the favour of the firm, which changed its name to Dewar and Dumaresq following the departure from Halifax of founding partner David Stirling.

The great fire that destroyed much of Saint John, N.B. in 1877 prompted an exodus of architects to that province to help with the reconstruction, one of whom was J.C. Dumaresq. It was while working in New Brunswick in 1880 that he designed one of the most important buildings of his career – the provincial legislature in Fredericton.

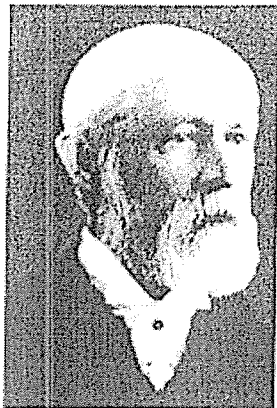
Won through open competition, J.C. Dumaresq designed the legislature in the Corinthian style, with such prominent features as its central tower surmounted by a dome, a central facade and portico and two matching side towers. The walls are of tooled Dorchester freestone on

foundations of Spoon Island granite. Four fluted freestone columns on massive granite pedestals, each column being one solid shaft of stone 14 feet long, support the portico.

Other important buildings of his Saint John era include: the original Acadia College building, a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the James Dewolf Spruce residence, the Academy of Music, Charlotte Street School in Fredericton and five churches – Germain Street Baptist; the Baptist church in Calais, Maine; the Presbyterian church in Great Village, N.S.; St. James Anglican in Fredericton, N.B.; and St. Lukes Methodist in Chatham, N.B.

Towards the end of his stay in Saint John, Dumaresq formed a partnership with another architect, Harry H. Mott, which lasted until he moved back to Halifax and resumed a solo career in 1886. Notable buildings after he returned to Halifax include: the Forrest Building at Dalhousie University (this was the University's principle structure when it first moved to its current location from the old building on Argyle Street), the caretaker's residence and stone work for the Golden Gates in Point Pleasant Park, the Grand Hotel in Yarmouth, the G.E. Smith and Marble buildings in downtown Halifax, the Victoria Hotel in Windsor, Pine Hill Divinity College, the St. Paul Building on Barrington Street and the residence of Halifax's Gardens Superintendent next to the Public Gardens.

The St. Paul Building later became home to the family firm when his son, Sydney Perry, joined J.C. Dumaresq in 1899 and the firm became J.C. Dumaresq & Son, Architects. Together, father and son worked on many important buildings, including the original Mount Saint Vincent Mother House, the old Halifax Infirmary, the Turo



J.C. DUMARESQ



PERRY DUMARESQ

145 Years of Dumaresq Design



WAR MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM
ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Academy, the County Court House in Truro and the Royal Bank Building in Lunenburg.

J.C. Dumaresq passed away in December 1906 after a short illness and was succeeded by his son, who changed the name of the firm to S.P. Dumaresq Architect. Born in Halifax in 1875 and educated at Acadia University, S.P. Dumaresq carried on his father's tradition of being involved with some of the area's most significant projects. Some of these include the T. Eaton Building, corner of Barrington and Prince Streets; Masonic Hall, Barrington Street; Patterson Hall, Acadia University; the CBC Radio Building, corner of Sackville and South Park Streets; the Dingle Tower on the Northwest Arm (with then partner Andrew Cobb); and the Royal Bank, corner of Quinpool and Oxford Streets. Halifax residents know many of these buildings well since most are still in use.

Two of S.P. Dumaresq's projects continue to have special resonance with the family even today: the T. Eaton Building and the CBC Building.

The CBC Radio Building is located at the same intersection as the residence of Halifax's Gardens Superintendent, designed by his father. Within the family, this location is often affectionately referred to as "Dumaresq Corner".

"The difference between the two buildings is quite striking, with the Art Deco design of the CBC Building and the Victorian-influenced design of the Gardener's residence," says Sydney Philip Dumaresq, S.P. Dumaresq's grandson and a distinguished architect in his own right.

In fact, it was through one of Sydney's projects that the T. Eaton Building took on a special importance to the family. Sydney was hired to completely redesign the

structure and convert it into a modern office building, an assignment that brought four generations of Dumaresqs together on one project.

"Converting the T. Eaton Building into the Johnson Building was a lot of fun because we had the four generations involved," Sydney says. "It was originally designed as the flagship Eaton store in the region in 1939 by grandfather. Now it's home to the provincial Department of Transportation and Public Works."

"I did the design for the renovation, which involved completely removing the interior – including the elevator core. Dad (J. Philip Dumaresq) was involved in the various inspections of the project, and my son Alex was working with the firm at that time so he was on-site also."

"You could actually 'feel' grandfather there in the building. There was his signature on the original drawings, which I used to guide the renovations, and you could see the construction methodologies he used that are so different from what we do today – real stone, beams actually riveted together like on a ship."

Sydney's father, J. Philip Dumaresq, didn't have the opportunity to join his father in the family profession since S.P. Dumaresq passed on while Philip was fighting with the Royal Artillery in Europe during the Second World War. However, Philip did make use of the crown's offer to pay for his education upon leaving the military to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), considered the premiere design school in North America.

"A degree from MIT was considered a ticket to anywhere you wanted to go," Philip says. "But my roots were here, and my father and grandfather had done some good work here so I returned home after graduating."

With a Masters in Civil Engineering in his pocket, Philip returned home and was quickly hired as an architect for the City of Halifax. His was the guiding hand behind many of the city's firehouses, the former City Market (located where Scotia Square is now) and the first circular school to be built in Nova Scotia.

Philip's ties to education are substantial. He was the architect of record on more than 100 schools in the province, continuing an association started by his grandfather – who worked on several of Nova Scotia's universities: Dalhousie, Acadia, the Atlantic School of Theology and Mount Saint Vincent.

"Dalhousie was good to me also," Philip says. "I worked on the Tupper Medical Building – which was quite convenient given my office at the time was right across the street – the Dalhousie Dental Building and the residence building Fenwick Towers, which remains the tallest building east of Montreal."

Other projects Philip worked on include the Air Canada hangar at Halifax International Airport, the old Caterpillar Tractor Building on Kempt Road (built over part

The Dumaresqs

of the former city dump), and the Nova Scotia Rehabilitation Centre on Summer Street.

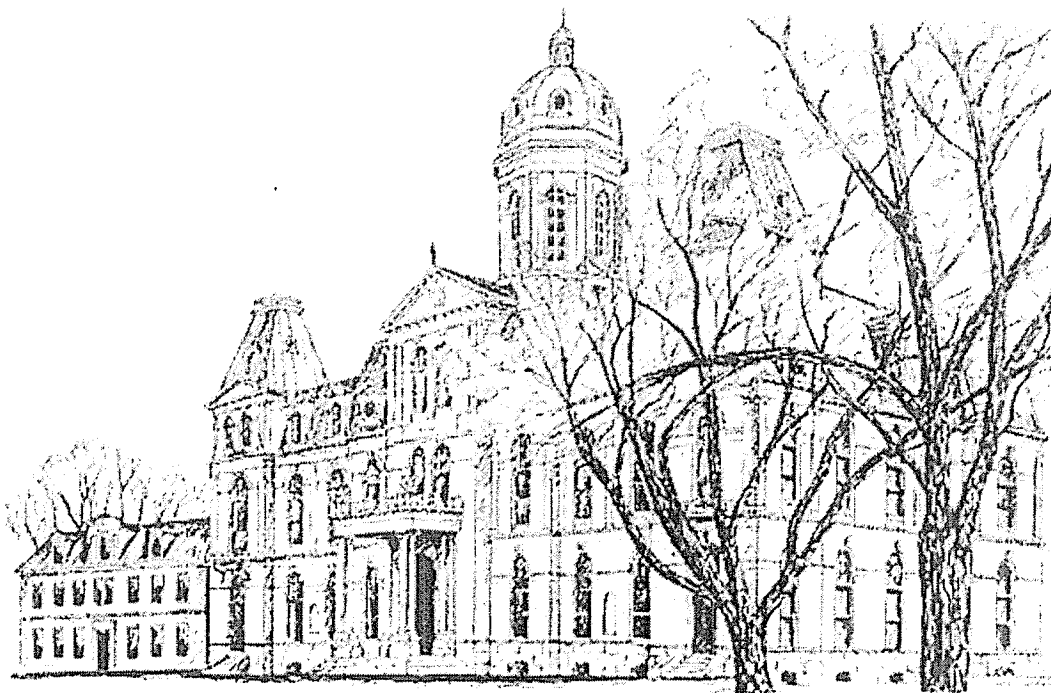
He was also one of the original partners in a new venture in Dartmouth called Commodore Industrial Estates. In 1965, this fledgling industrial park proved so successful that it was quickly taken over by the City of Dartmouth and became the nucleus around which the Burnside Business Park grew into the largest development of its kind in eastern Canada.

By the time Philip 'officially' retired in 1987, his son Sydney had taken up the torch. Since earning his Bachelor of Architecture from McGill University in 1969, Sydney's contributions include: the Gladstone Professional Centre, Gladstone Street; Yarmouth Professional Centre; Clayton Park Professional Centre, corner of Dunbrack Street and Lacewood Drive; Park West Commercial Centre, Lacewood Drive; Nakile Nursing Home in Yarmouth; Acadia Rink and Recreation Centre, Acadia University; Chester High School; the Johnston Building in Halifax; Hebbville Academy in Bridgewater; Shannex Nursing Home in Clayton Park; Liverpool Elementary School; St. Margaret's Centre in St. Margaret's Bay; and the East Hants Resource Centre.

Two of these projects have created a sort of modern version of the 'Dumaresq Corner' – the Clayton Park Professional Centre and the Park West Commercial Centre are located across Dunbrack Street from each other.

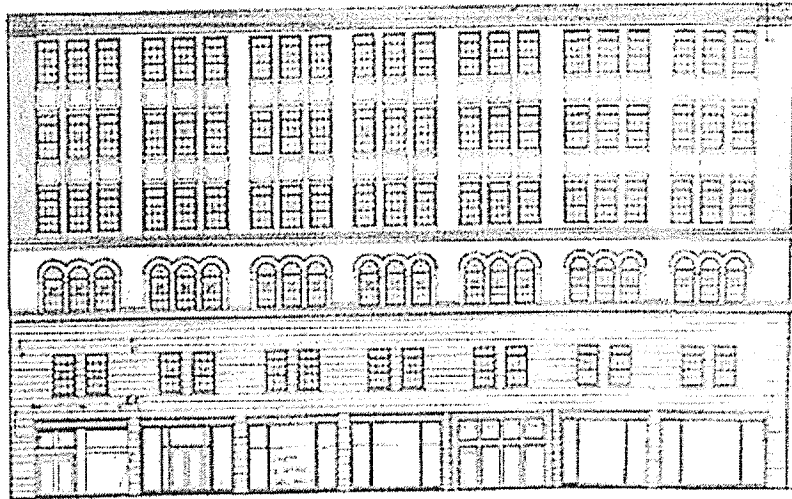
The St. Margaret's Centre in St. Margaret's Bay is a project of which Sydney says he is especially proud. In addition to the design of the structure itself, his work resulted in a solution to water supply shortages that had plagued the structure for years.

"St. Margaret's Centre was an arena to which we added another sheet of ice, a gymnasium and meeting rooms," Sydney recalls. "When they engaged us to essentially make it three times larger than the original, they informed us they didn't have quite enough water to meet even the current needs of the building. So we designed what is referred to as a rainwater harvesting system. Arenas have huge roofs, so they collect a lot of rain. This is now captured and used for such things as flooding the ice surfaces and flushing the toilets – essentially for anything other than drinking, washing or cooking."



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, FREDERICTON

145 Years of Dumaesq Design



T. EATON BUILDING, HALIFAX

This role of the architect in reducing the ecological footprint of future structures is one Sydney believes will become more pronounced in the near future.

"As the prevalence of green buildings increases, architects will be called on more and more to be involved with designs to control and reduce emissions. I see it as a wonderful opportunity for architects to have a much more influential role in society, similar in many ways to that exercised in my grandfather's and great grandfather's day."

Although he says it isn't something he dwells on, Sydney does admit the knowledge of his ancestors' work is something that informs his work – even if just on the subconscious level.

"Architecture is in our blood," Sydney says. "When I'm designing, I'm more sensitive to the context of where the building is going. I've done a lot of buildings that fit in so well with their surroundings that it isn't obvious it's a new building. Maybe some of that sensitivity comes from my family's past."

He says a tradition of giving back to the industry is also something he has inherited from his family.

"My grandfather (S.P. Dumaesq) was the first president of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects, my father Philip also served as president in his time and I was president in my turn during the Association's 50th anniversary."

Between them, Philip and Sydney bring more than 50 years of experience to the table. Combined with their knowledge of what J.C. and S.P. Dumaesq accomplished in the past, this gives them a unique perspective on how architecture has changed over the past century.

"The most fantastic difference to me," Philip says, "is the amount of mechanical and electrical we now incorporate into a building's design. When J.C. did some of his drawings all he included was a single light bulb in each room."

"For me the fun parts have always been the design on the front end and then watching it take shape as the structure is built," Sydney says. "The advent of new technology, such as computers, has made a huge difference in the middle between those two parts, but it has made really very little difference to the real essence of the business – the design of the building, the relationship with the client and the process of getting it built."

The architectural achievements of the Dumaesq family continue to inspire and inform today's generation, even after more than a century. Asked why project owners and developers over that period kept seeking out a Dumaesq to design their structures, Philip has only a single, concise answer:

"Because they are the best architects around."

Written with the grateful assistance of The Life & Times of James Charles Dumaesq, by James Philip Dumaesq.

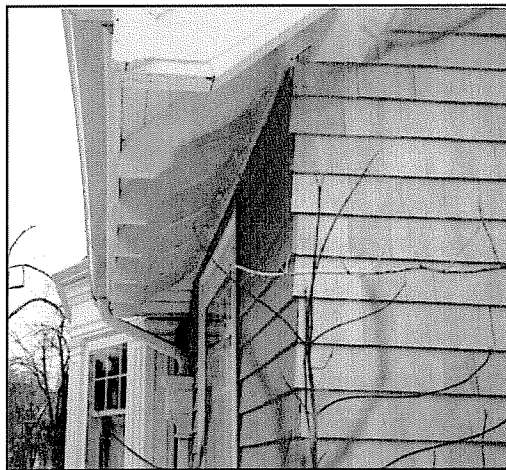
Attachment C



Front elevation.



Rear elevation.



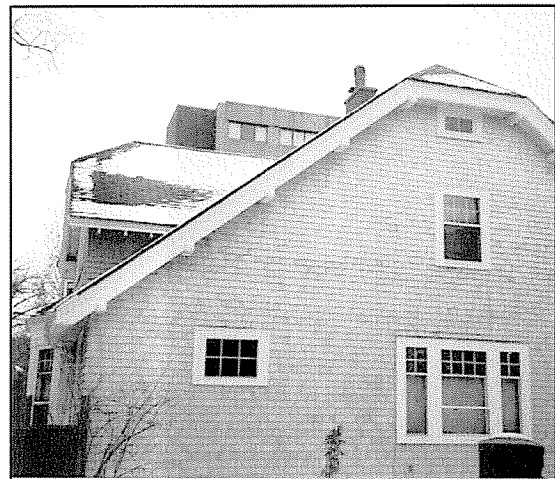
Close up of roof over hang and
exposed rafter ends.

1101 South Park Street

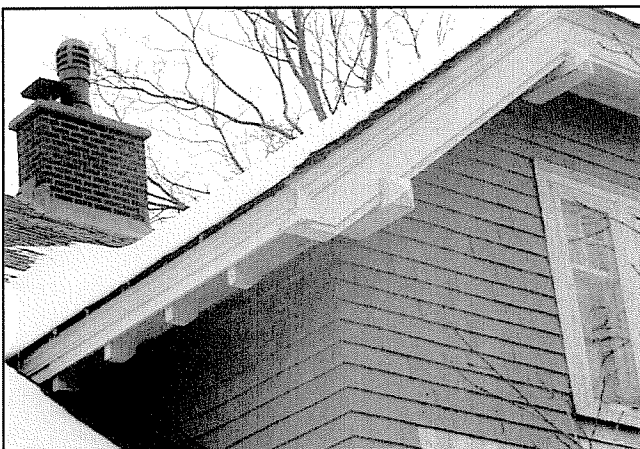
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Side elevation.



Side elevation.



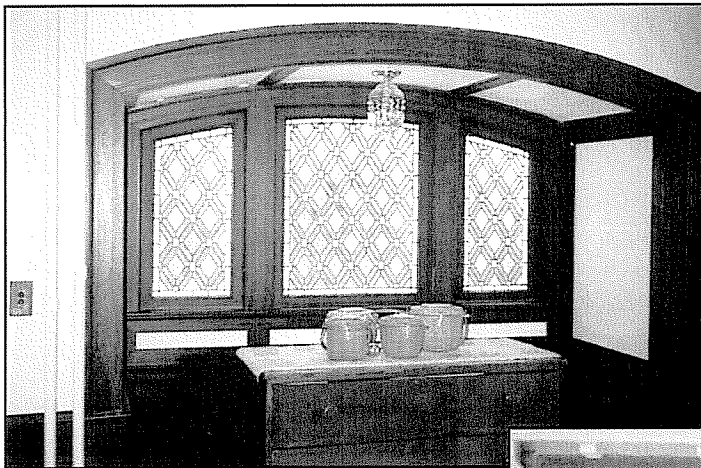
Dormer details.

1101 South Park Street

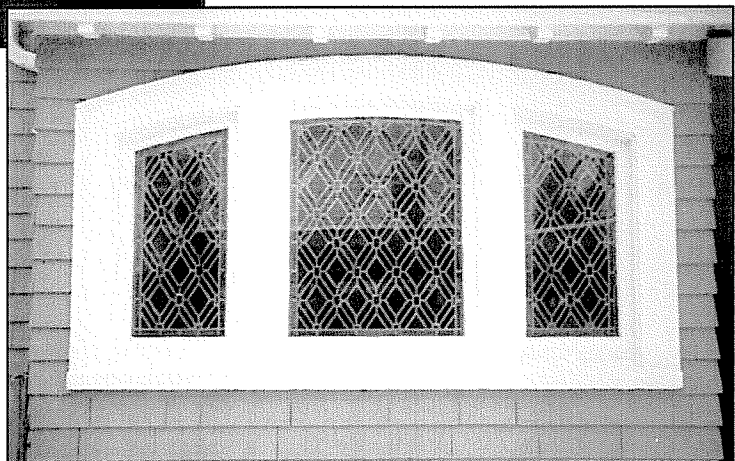
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1101 South park as it relates to its surrounding buildings.



Interior - one stained glass window.



Exterior - one stain glass window.