

# LUNENBURG



*An Inventory of Historic Buildings*

*with*

*Photographs and Historical and Architectural Notes*

*Compiled By*  
*William Plaskett*  
*for the*  
*Lunenburg County District Planning Commission*  
*on behalf of the*  
*Town of Lunenburg Heritage Advisory Committee*  
*with the financial assistance of the*  
*Nova Scotia Department of Culture, Recreation, and Fitness*

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Cover Photo: Lunenburg c1905, Courtesy of Knichles Studio Ltd.

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## INTRODUCTION

In March 1981, Lunenburg Town Council adopted a Heritage Property By-law. The By-law empowers the Town to designate Heritage Properties, which may consist of buildings, streetscapes, or areas of historical or architectural significance, and gives the Town a measure of control over the substantial alteration or demolition of those properties. The purpose of adopting the By-law was to conserve the well recognized but increasingly poorly respected and steadily eroding historical character of the Town. Following the adoption of the By-law, a Heritage Advisory Committee was formed and this Committee began to look at the various questions of which properties to designate and what degree of control to place upon them with regard to architectural alterations. The Committee quickly recognized that, while there are many outstanding individual properties in the Town, with well documented histories and outstanding architectural characteristics, there are many others about which little is known but which are of no less importance as elements of the unique flavour and character of the Town's historic districts. It was recognized also that there were many gaps in the information available to the Committee and that, indeed, there was not sufficient information available to enable the designation

process to be carried out fairly or without arbitrary decision-making. It was decided, therefore, that a comprehensive study of all of the Town's old buildings should be undertaken.

In October 1981, a grant proposal and study design for the "Heritage Resource Study" was prepared jointly by the Advisory Committee and the Lunenburg County District Planning Commission and was submitted to the N.S. Department of Culture, Recreation and Fitness. The Study was to consist of three elements — an inventory of buildings with photos and historical and architectural information; an evaluation report with recommendations for buildings, streetscapes, or areas to be designated; and a "management guidelines" document outlining the do's and don'ts of architectural compatibility and the process of approval under the Heritage Property By-law.

In April 1982, the grant was approved. Researchers were hired and the Study commenced in June 1982. Background research and comprehensive photography were carried out over the latter part of 1982 and early 1983 and information was gathered on more than 500 buildings. That information is recorded in detail in the Heritage Resource Study files and was synthesised into the inventory you are now reading during 1983 and early 1984. Part Two, the

evaluation and designation report, and Part Three, Management Guidelines, will be available in mid 1984. This inventory is conceived not only as a compendium of background information upon which future designation decisions will be based, but as a rather more popularised, non-technical inventory as well. It is intended to give the Lunenburg resident an understanding of the richness of the built heritage of the Town and, hopefully, to encourage sympathy for the heritage conservation exercise at hand. Also, it is hoped that the inventory will appeal to the more general reader as well. For this purpose, a general historical introduction to the Town is provided along with maps and sketches designed to orient the reader geographically. A summary is also included (under "Research Sources") of the more detailed information and documents which were used in the course of research and which are consolidated in the Heritage Resource Study files. These files are available to the interested reader and are available through the Lunenburg Town Hall. Also, a glossary of architectural terms as they relate to Lunenburg's historic architecture is included for the reader who may not already be versed in this realm.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

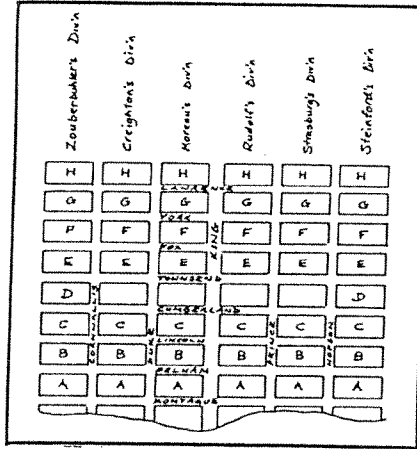
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Photo Processing _____	Joseph Wilson, Camera Corner Ltd., Eastern Photo Service Ltd.
Office Space _____	Lunenburg Heritage Society
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Sketches and Maps _____	William Plaskett
Editing _____	Lynn Hatt, William Plaskett Sharon MacDonald
Historic Photographs _____	Wilfred Eisnor, Knichles Studio Ltd.
Architectural Consultants _____	Ron Peck, Leslie Langille
Local History Consultants _____	Dozens of Lunenburg residents, but particularly Douglas Pyke.
Word Processing, and Publishing Advice _____	Lighthouse Publishing, particularly Ron Corkum and Karen Grant

# HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF LUNENBURG

**18th Century**  
Lunenburg was established in 1753. It was the first British Colonial settlement in Nova Scotia outside of Halifax and was a deliberate attempt at civilian colonisation of what, until that time, had been Acadian territory. In fact, Governor Hopson described the place, then known as Merleguish, as "a harbour about 16 leagues to the westward (of Halifax) where there has formerly been a French settlement, by which means there is between three and four hundred acres of cleared land, which is to be equally divided amongst the settlers who consist of upwards of 1600 persons."

The settlement was overseen by British military forces under Col. Charles Lawrence, but the settlers themselves were "Foreign Protestants" (Huguenots) who had been recruited from southern and central Germany, Switzerland, and the Montbelliard region of France, and who had been deliberately chosen for their potential for loyalty to the British Crown. The settlers were lured from their homelands by the promise of free land in the New World and, shortly after their arrival, were allocated Town lots, garden lots just to the east of the town site, and 30 acre and 300 acre farm lots in the hinterlands of what was to become Lunenburg Township.

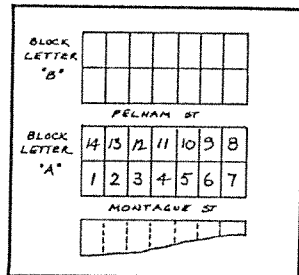
The Town itself was sited on a neck of land between the Front and Back Harbours and was laid out in a rectangular grid pattern on the steep hillsides, facing south. The Town Plan consisted of 6 divisions of 8 blocks each, each division extending up the hill from the shore. A central core of 4 blocks was reserved for public purposes. Each division was named after a prominent figure at the time of the settlement. Zouberbuhler's and Creighton's divisions were named after Sebastian Zouberbuhler and John Creighton, the first Justices of the Peace; Moreau's



Layout of the Old Town Area

division was named after Jean Baptiste Moreau, the first minister in the settlement; Rudolf's division was named after Major Rudolf, Col. Lawrence's second in command; and Strasburg's and Steinford's divisions were named after two captains of the military detachment. The blocks in each division were assigned the letters A-H and could be thus identified; eg., Strasburg's

Division Block Letter F. Within each block, there were 14 lots, each 40 ft. wide by 60 ft. deep, laid out sequentially as shown in the figure below. The land between the "A" lots and the waterfront was laid out into water lots which at first were associated with the "A" lots, but which later became lots in their own right. A central street, King St., 80 ft. in width, ran from the shore to the central



Each block was laid out into 14 lots, 40 ft. x 60 ft.

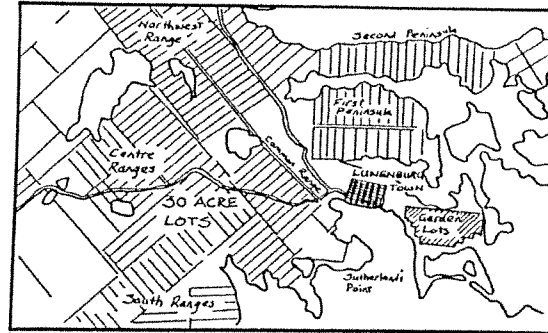
public core of the Town. Other streets running uphill from the harbour were Duke St. and Prince St., and Cornwallis and Hopson St., the latter two named after Governor Hopson and his predecessor, Cornwallis. These streets were 48 ft. wide. The streets parallel to the harbour were named after prominent British parliamentarians of the day and were 40 ft. wide.

The area within this planned grid came to be known as the "Old Town" and its unique flavour and architectural character is still derived strongly from the narrow streets and small lots of the original plan.

Immediately surrounding the Old Town were areas of Common Land which were administered by a Board of Trustees. Then, beyond the Common, to the east, lay the Garden Lots, and, to the west, the "Common Range" of 30-acre farm lots.

Across the harbour were areas of land with small brooks flowing down to the shore, which were granted to tanners for the practice of their essential trade. Also across the harbour were two large blocks of land granted respectively to Rev. J.B. Moreau, the first minister, and Col. Patrick Sutherland, who succeeded Col. Lawrence in command of the Lunenburg garrison.

**19th Century**  
Over its first 100 years the Town grew steadily becoming the centre, the "Shire Town", of Lunenburg Township and the focus of a bustling economy based on farming, fishing, shipbuilding, and ocean based commerce, particularly in the West India Trade. But by the mid 19th century, the Town had outgrown its old boundaries and, in 1862, parts of the surrounding Common Land were subdivided to facilitate expansion. Areas immediately to the east and west of the old Town were laid off in building lots and other larger parcels, and an area further west beyond the head



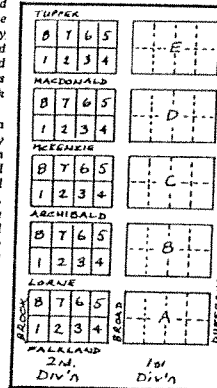
Map showing part of Lunenburg Township with Town lots, Common Lands and farm lots

of the harbour was subdivided to create the core of what became known as the "New Town". The 80 New Town lots created in 1862 were somewhat larger than those in the Old Town, each being 70 x 79 ft., laid out with 8 lots to a block, instead of 14. There were two divisions, "1" and "2". The streets were 80 ft. wide and were named after prominent politicians of the day.

The New Town area quickly became fashionable and impressive new houses were built there by wealthy merchants and professionals. In 1878, a 3rd division of New Town lots was added between Brook St. and Green St.

Changing technology and a boom in the fishing industry in the 3rd quarter of the 19th century brought rapid change and increased growth to the community. The railway came in the 1870's and was extended along the waterfront in the 1880's. E.L. Nash installed the Town's first electric light plant in 1882. The Town was incorporated in 1888, the boundaries encompassing not only the Old Town and New Town, but portions of the remaining Common Lands, the Tanyard, the former Sutherland's Point (by then known as

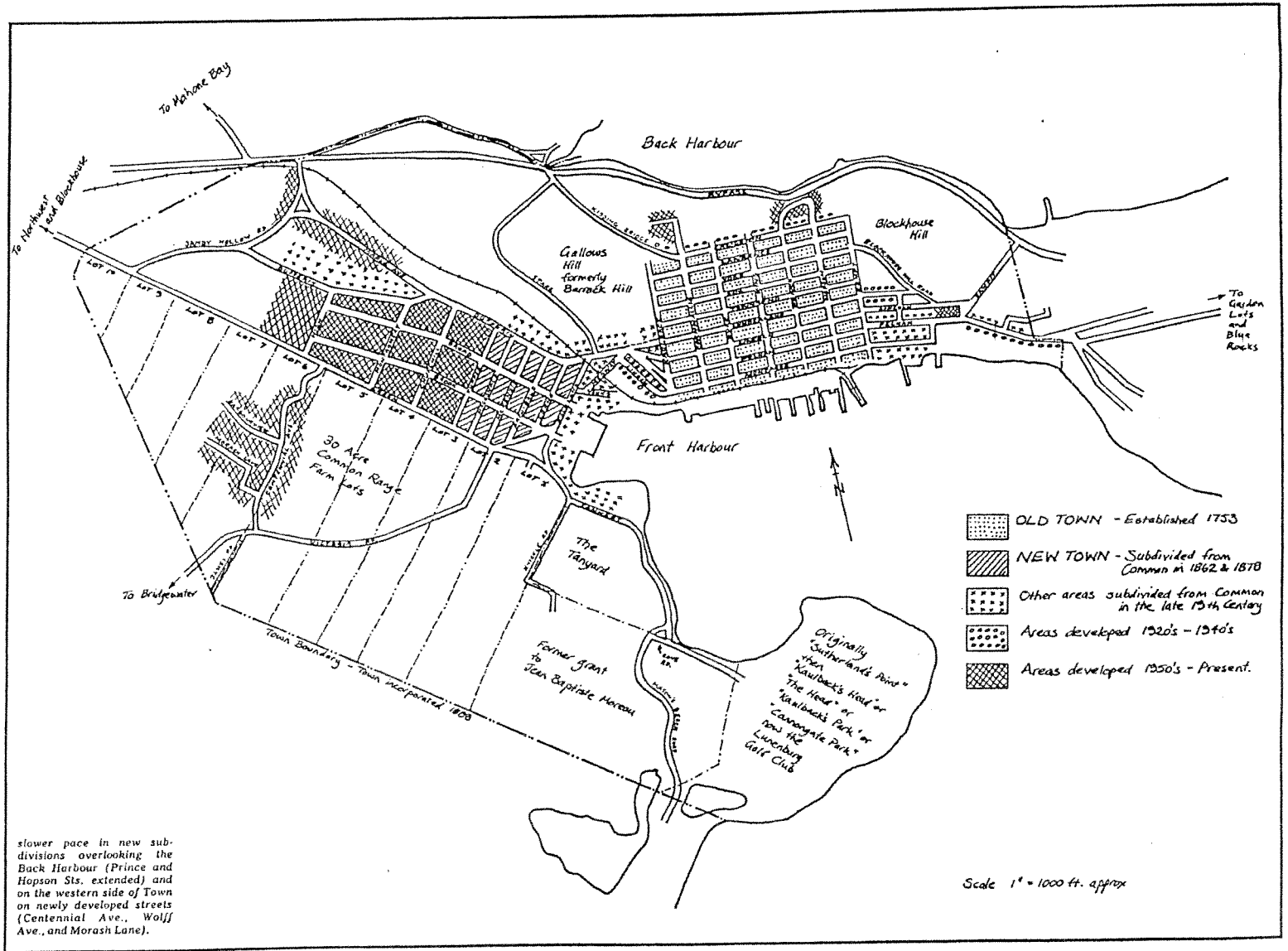
Kaulbach's Head), and portions of the Common Range 30 acre lots as well. Many civic improvements were made including a water system begun in 1893. By the turn of the century, the Town was a bustling place of over 4000 souls, considerably more than its present population of 3000.



New Town layout, 1862

**20th Century**  
The expansion of the fishing industry continued into the 20th century and a host of associated businesses flourished along the waterfront. The Age of Sail culminated in the Bluenose Era, the 1920's and 30's, when the Town was a hive of activity, the harbour filled with masts and sails and the nearby shores taken up by fish drying racks. In the 1930's the schooner based salt fishery declined in favour of the modern trawler and frozen and processed fish production. This was also the time of prohibition and the highly romanticized "rum-running" era. Ship repairing and outfitting became important activities during the Second World War and, by the 1950's, Lunenburg was a mature fishing port with proper industrial and commercial sectors and a thrifty, hard working population. In this period more land was subdivided and developed in the upper reaches of New Town, on the north side of Creighton St. and on the eastern end of Pelham St.

In more modern times expansion has continued, although at a considerably



slower pace in new subdivisions overlooking the Back Harbour (Prince and Hopson Sts. extended) and on the western side of Town on newly developed streets (Centennial Ave., Wolff Ave., and Morash Lane).

# LOCAL RESEARCH AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The following documents and sources were consulted in the course of research for the Heritage Resource Study. Most of them are available in the Heritage Resource Study Files and may be accessed through the Lunenburg Town Hall.

## Registry of Deeds

The Registry of Deeds at Bridgewater was a primary source of documentary information. A careful search of the chain of ownership of a building would often lead directly to its first owner. Early deeds usually mention the amount of money exchanged for the property, or the value of a mortgage and often refer to the existence or non-existence of buildings. Utilizing this information, it would often be a straightforward task to document the construction date and the history of ownership of a building.

Sometimes, however, the task would not be so easy. Gaps in the ownership chain, unregistered deeds, complex family relationships, transference of property by will, and poor or erroneous property descriptions, would all contribute to a "dead end". At this point, the current owner could often help to solve the problem. Perhaps he or she would have a missing unregistered deed in his or her possession, or could remember a pertinent name, or could clarify a confusing family relationship that might enable the puzzle to be solved.

Also, there were several knowledgeable individuals in the Town who were very interested in the progress of the research. The sharing of registered deed information with these individuals would often trigger memories of other people and property relationships that would sometimes enable dead ends to be solved.

Space limitations prevent the listing of complete deed information within the pages

of this inventory. However, the Heritage Resource Study files contain detailed information on all old properties in the Town, including the Book and Page Number reference for the registered document, the names of the Grantor and Grantee, the monetary consideration, and the property description, along with any pertinent cross references.

## The Church Map

The A.F. Church Map of Lunenburg (c1864-83), which is shown on the following pages, was also a valuable source of information. The annotations on the Map and the Subscribers Business Directory which is included with it, proved to be valuable points of cross-reference which could be correlated with registered deed information. Copies of the Church Map can be obtained from the N.S. Dept. of Lands and Forests.

## The Bird's Eye Views

The 1879 and 1890 Bird's Eye Views of Lunenburg (abbreviated to BEV in this text) are also shown on the following pages. These graphic representations of the town were used to determine the early character of the Town's surviving old buildings and to discover the extent to which they have changed since then. Comparison of the Bird's Eye Views with the present-day fabric of the town makes a fascinating study and the artists Ruger and Bollinger, although now long since departed, are still to be congratulated on their remarkably accurate and historically invaluable work. The interested reader can purchase full size display copies of these Bird's Eye Views from the Lunenburg Heritage Society, Box 674, Lunenburg, B0J 2C0.

## Insurance Plans

Another invaluable source of information was a series of Insurance Plans of the Town published by the now defunct Underwriters Survey Bureau Ltd. The dates of these plans were as follows: 1893 revised to 1937 1906 revised to 1914 1906 revised to 1924 1939 1945 1959

The Plans, generally at a scale of 1 in. = 50 ft. show buildings in great detail; indicating, among other things, the number of storeys, gambrel and mansard roofs, additions and ells, porches, and building use.

Except for the 1893 Plan which was photocopied from the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, the Insurance Plans used were all original copies. Revisions to the original copies are pasted on and, by holding them up to the light, it was often possible to see the earlier unrevised plan of any given building. This often enabled researchers to pin down quite accurately in time those architectural changes which occurred around the early part of the 20th century.

The Lunenburg Insurance Plans are available either through the Lunenburg Town Hall or the Public Archives of Nova Scotia (P.A.N.S.).

## Old Survey Plans

Also on file are several old survey plans, most notably the original survey plans for the New town and other areas subdivided from the Common Land (1862) and a plan of waterfront property ownership (1890), as well as subdivision plans for various other miscellaneous properties. Many of these old plans have pencilled names upon them indicating early property owners and prices, and they were often extremely useful in solving otherwise unsolvable deed searches.

## Assessment Records

The Assessment Department maintains records on all buildings in the Town. These records list an exact year of construction for some buildings while for others simply indicating that they are "75+" or "100+" years old etc. The exact source of this information is unknown to the present generation of assessors and it is presumed to have been gained from oral sources at some time in the past. In some cases, our research corroborated the Assessment Dept.'s estimations of age, in others the dates were proven to be inaccurate.

## Fire Dept. Records

The records of the Lunenburg Fire Dept. date back to 1886 and indicate the month and year of each fire, its location, the owner of the property which burned and the amount of damage. Again, these records were useful in determining the architectural history of certain buildings.

## Historic Photographs

Another primary source of information was a small collection of old photos of the Town made available by Wilfred Eisnor of Knickle's Studio Ltd. These photos are a portion of what remains of the work of Lewis Hirtle, a Lunenburg photographer who was active in the late 19th century. Most of the photos are of individual houses but there are several which show streetscapes and general views and which, once their date had been determined, proved to be very useful in pinning down building construction dates.

## Newspapers

Back issues of the Lunenburg Progress Enterprise proved to be of great value in research, particularly in relation to the history of businesses, through ad-

vertisements and promotional articles. In particular, a Business Directory, published in 1888 when the Town was incorporated, provided a great deal of information on merchants of the day and their business premises.

A similar Directory was published by the Lunenburg Daily News in 1922 showing photos of houses, business premises, and the businessmen themselves. These back issues are available at P.A.N.S. or the Lunenburg Fisheries Museum, on microfilm.

## Historic Brochures

In 1896, W.A. Letson, the editor of the Lunenburg Argus newspaper, published a small brochure entitled "Historic Lunenburg", which contained photos and biographical profiles of some of the more notable personages of the day and their residences along with various general views of the Town.

A similar brochure was published privately for J.M. Anderson and J.J. Kinley about 1910 entitled "Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, the Gloucester of Canada". Also, in 1953, a booklet entitled "Lunenburg's Bicentennial" was published by the Town's Bicentennial Committee. It contains articles on various subjects including the founding of the Town, the History of the Fishing Industry and the history of educational and community facilities.

## Published Histories

The "History of Lunenburg County" by M.B. DesBrisay, originally published in 1870 and revised in 1895 is a valuable source of information on the early history of the Town and contains many biographic profiles of early historic personages.

The "Diary of Adolphus Guetz" (1855-73) published by P.A.N.S. points a vivid picture of the political, economic, religious, and

social history of the Town in mid 19th century and is a valuable source of information on property and building history.

The "Foreign Protestants and the settlement of Nova Scotia" by Winthrop Bell is a scholarly treatise which describes the events leading up to the settlement of Lunenburg and its earliest period of development. It is compulsory reading for anyone interested in the roots of the German settlement in Lunenburg.

## Unpublished Histories

A "Chronological history of Lunenburg, 1753-1902," by H.W. Hewitt gives a sequential listing of events from the history of the Town over this 150 year period. It is concerned mainly with social history and gives extensive listings of deaths in the community, however, there are also numerous references to property auctions, sales, and building-related events. The Lunenburg Heritage Society has several copies of the unpublished manuscript.

The "Diary and Reminiscences of J. Moyle Rudolph," covers the period 1851-97. The first part of this Diary is concerned with Rudolph's life as a sea captain. The second part covers the period of his retirement from the sea, when he worked as a bank and insurance agent in the Town and it gives many details of his own life and property transactions. The Diary also provides considerable genealogical information on the Rudolf family.

The original handwritten manuscript is held by the Lunenburg Heritage Society.

## Cemetery Inscriptions

The two volume set of "Cemetery Inscriptions for Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne Counties" published by the South Shore Genealogical Society also proved invaluable in the course of research, par-

ticularly where properties were passed on by unrecorded inheritance. Often, unsolved deed searches could be solved using this document. The documents give complete alphabetical listings for the Lunenburg Hillcrest Cemetery as well as all other cemeteries in the surrounding area.

## Lunenburg County Directory 1914

This Directory, part of the MacAlpines Directory Series, gives alphabetical listings of names, addresses and occupations and was a valuable point of cross reference in the process of deed research.

## Church Records

The five Lunenburg churches all maintain historic records giving details of the history of the church buildings themselves and their parishioners. Of particular value was the "History of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church" compiled by Mr. James Flett, which contains a considerable amount of well researched biographical information.

## Seagull Magazine

This annual publication of the Lunenburg High School contains valuable biographic profiles on many Lunenburg residents particularly from the early 20th century period. The Lunenburg Heritage Society maintains a set of these publications.

## Lunenburg Heritage Society

The Lunenburg Heritage Society maintains an archive which contains a variety of information, documents, and memorabilia related to Lunenburg history. There are some business records, notably those of the Bluenose Schooner Co., various historic photos, items of genealogical interest, family Bibles (several of which are in German), photo albums

and school books.

Of particular note is a compendium of photographs entitled "Some Lunenburg Buildings" which was compiled in 1979 by R.H. Campbell. In this work, Lunenburg buildings are classified according to their roof type and ornamentation and there are 180 photos in all.

Other photographic works held by the Society include the Corkum Scrapbooks which contain a number of scenes of Lunenburg Harbour around the turn of the century.

The Heritage Society has also published two books which give the reader a good general introduction to the history and architecture of the Town. "A Walk Through Old Lunenburg" guides the reader on a walking tour through the Town and contains old photos (from the Knickle Studio collection) and historical references.

"Understanding Lunenburg's Architecture" is a basic introduction to the main architectural forms to be found in the Town, based on roof type and ornamentation and illustrated with sketches.

#### P.A.N.S.

The N.S. Public Archives maintain extensive collections on Lunenburg (as they do for most other communities as well). There is a considerable amount of manuscript material including the ledgers and account books of various businesses, newspaper clippings, diary extracts, census material, family papers, photographs, and a comprehensive alphabetical index for everything from Lunenburg houses to the 19th century temperance movement.

There is also a vast amount of genealogical information and a maps and plans collection.

#### C.I.H.B.

C.I.H.B., The Canadian

Inventory of Historic Buildings, under Parks Canada, carried out a survey in 1973 of some 450 Lunenburg buildings built prior to 1880. The survey results are contained in a coded computer printout which lists data on the architectural character of the buildings, any historical associations that they may have (very few historical associations are actually listed), their builder or architect (again, there are few listings) and estimated year of construction. Like the Assessment Records, the C.I.H.B. estimates of construction dates were based on oral sources alone and were frequently found to be inaccurate.

#### Other Studies

Information was also gained from several other studies which were carried out in recent years.

In 1973, the Lunenburg Heritage Society sponsored an L.I.P. project which documented the history and architecture of a small number of houses. The study was not comprehensive, however, and the amount and quality of information varied widely from house to house. For most buildings, the only information gained was the C.I.H.B. estimated year of construction. That study unfortunately did not culminate in a final report and only rough working notes were available.

In 1974, Christopher McCurdy produced a short unpublished booklet entitled "Historic Glimpses of Lunenburg" which contained photos and historical notes on 30 buildings, again based largely on oral sources.

In 1982, at the same time that the primary research for the Heritage Resource Study was being carried out, a study of the history of the businesses on the Lunenburg waterfront was carried out by the Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic. This study generated a chronological

listing of all waterfront businesses dating back to 1780 and provided detailed information on a few of the more successful and outstanding of them. This study is available through the Fisheries Museum.

## LUNENBURG.

### SUBSCRIBERS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Hon. H. A. N. Kaulbach, Barrister and Senator.  
G. A. Ross, M.P.P., Barrister.  
S. A. Chesley, Barrister and Judge of Probate.  
C. E. Kaulbach, M.P.  
C. C. Aitken, M.D.  
D. M. Owen, Barrister.  
T. D. Desbriysay, M.D.  
Daniel Owen, Barrister, Spanish Consul, and Clerk of Municipality.  
F. H. Owen, } Principal of Academy.  
Rev. H. L. Owen, } Episcopal Clergyman.  
J. Eisenhauer & Co., Dealers in Fish and Fishing Supplies, Importers W. I. Produce.  
W. N. Zwicker & Co., West India Merchants.  
L. Anderson & Co., West India Merchants.  
H. M. Jost, Dealer in Boots and Shoes and Singer Sewing Machines.  
J. Rudolph, Jr., Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail.  
S. Finck, Importer and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery and Clothing.  
E. Dowling, Collector of Customs.  
C. Morash, W. I. Merchant.  
Capt. J. M. Rudolf, Importer and General Dealer.  
J. J. Rudolf, Hardware, Crockeryware, Glassware, Groceries and Shoe Findings.  
A. R. Morash, Book-keeper  
J. Creighton, Master Mariner.  
S. Fink, Sheriff.  
E. L. Nash, Publisher of the Lunenburg Progress-Druggist, and Bookseller.  
S. Jacobs, Surgeon.  
Capt. Wm. Young, (Hill Side Farm) Farmer.  
C. W. Anderson, Tailor.  
E. J. McLachlan, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.  
G. D. Geldert, General Dealer in Dry Goods, etc.  
Frank Powers, Lobster Packer, Stove Dealer, Sheet Iron and Tin-plate Worker.  
John Morash, Tide Waiter and Surveying Office.  
W. L. Ronkey, General Dealer in Dry Goods, etc.  
W. T. Schig, J. P., General Blacksmith.  
J. H. Wilson, (Seaview) Boot and Shoemaker.  
J. W. King, Hotel Keeper.  
D. Smith, Ship Builder.  
J. Young, Master Mariner.  
A. Etter, General Dealer in Dry Goods, &c.  
G. W. Mitchell, Architect and Builder. Steam Planing and Moulding Mills, also Grist Mill  
S. Morash, Boat Builder.  
W. Morash, Boat Builder and Calker.  
F. Young, (Fairview) Ship Builder.  
J. Maxner, (Honeysuckle Cottage) Boat Builder.  
C. Scott, General Dealer in Dry Goods & Groceries.  
E. H. Solomon, County Treasurer, Dy. Surveyor.  
James A. Hurtle, Merchant Tailor and Clothier.  
J. Kirby, jr., Importer and Manufacturer of Furniture, Picture Mouldings and Dealer in Lumber, Lime, etc.

J. F. Hall, Harness Maker.  
J. H. Brown, (Woodbine Cottage) Mason.  
W. A. Adams & Co. Manufacturers, Wholesaler and Retail Dealer in Confectionary.  
C. L. Silver, Boot and Shoemaker.  
P. A. Heckman, Storekeeper.  
C. Spidle, Farmer.  
J. Hebb, Fisherman.  
C. Smith, Fisherman.  
T. Zinck, Fisherman.  
C. W. McGregor, Ship Carpenter, Carver & Gilder.  
W. H. Young, Ship Carpenter.  
J. A. Smith, Ship Carpenter.  
W. Morash, Fisherman.  
H. R. Gaetz, Storekeeper.  
J. Hunt, Boss of Wharf.  
B. Anderson, Master Mariner.  
S. Eisenhauer, Government Mail Carrier and Livery Stable-keeper.  
N. Dauphinee, Tin-plate and Sheet Iron Worker and Dealer in Stoves, etc.  
J. Anderson, Boat Builder and Farmer.  
W. Anderson, Farmer.  
W. Lawler, Cooper.  
H. Dauphinee, Blacksmith, Ship work a specialty.  
J. Nass, Livery Stable and Express.  
S. Kinckle, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.  
C. Howitt, Sail Maker.

### MISCELLANEOUS SUBSCRIBERS DIRECTORY.

J. S. Archibald, (Taro) Archibald's Pain Baisam, a Household Medicine.  
D. O. Saunders, (Getson's Cove) Physician and Surgeon.  
O. Feindel, (New Germany) Merchant and Farmer.  
J. Waiters, (Lahave) Master Mariner.  
W. S. Drew, jr., (Petite Rivière) General Dealer in Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.  
J. W. Hyson, (Fobeaux) Oil Clothes Manufacturer.  
W. O. Dalton, (Blockhouse) Shoemaking & Farming  
J. B. Langill, (Cornwall) Farmer & Carriage Builder.  
S. Barry, (Maitland) Farmer.  
N. Hebb, (Blockhouse) Carriage Builder and Cabinet Maker.  
C. Eisenhauer, (Blockhouse) Blacksmith.  
G. Langill, (Cornwall) Farmer and Lumberman.

## A.F. Church Map Subscribers Business Directory

and school books.

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"Understanding Lunenburg's Architecture" is a basic introduction to the main architectural forms to be found in the Town, based on roof type and ornamentation and illustrated with sketches.

#### P.A.N.S.

The N.S. Public Archives maintain extensive collections on Lunenburg (as they do for most other communities as well). There is a considerable amount of manuscript material including the ledgers and account books of various businesses, newspaper clippings, diary extracts, census material, family papers, photographs, and a comprehensive alphabetical index for everything from Lunenburg houses to the 19th century temperance movement.

There is also a vast amount of genealogical information and a maps and plans collection.

C.I.H.B.

C.I.H.B., The Canadian

Inventory of Historic Buildings, under Parks Canada, carried out a survey in 1973 of some 450 Lunenburg buildings built prior to 1880. The survey results are contained in a coded computer printout which lists data on the architectural character of the buildings, any historical associations that they may have (very few historical associations are actually listed), their builder or architect (again, there are few listings) and estimated year of construction. Like the Assessment Records, the C.I.H.B. estimates of construction dates were based on oral sources alone and were frequently found to be inaccurate.

#### Other Studies

Information was also gained from several other studies which were carried out in recent years.

In 1973, the Lunenburg Heritage Society sponsored an L.I.P. project which documented the history and architecture of a small number of houses. The study was not comprehensive, however, and the amount and quality of information varied widely from house to house. For most buildings, the only information gained was the C.I.H.B. estimated year of construction. That study unfortunately did not culminate in a final report and only rough working notes were available.

In 1974, Christopher McCurdy produced a short unpublished booklet entitled "Historic Glimpses of Lunenburg" which contained photos and historical notes on 30 buildings, again based largely on oral sources.

In 1982, at the same time that the primary research for the Heritage Resource Study was being carried out, a study of the history of the businesses on the Lunenburg waterfront was carried out by the Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic. This study generated a chronological

listing of all waterfront businesses dating back to 1780 and provided detailed information on a few of the more successful and outstanding of them. This study is available through the Fisheries Museum.

## LUNENBURG.

### SUBSCRIBERS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

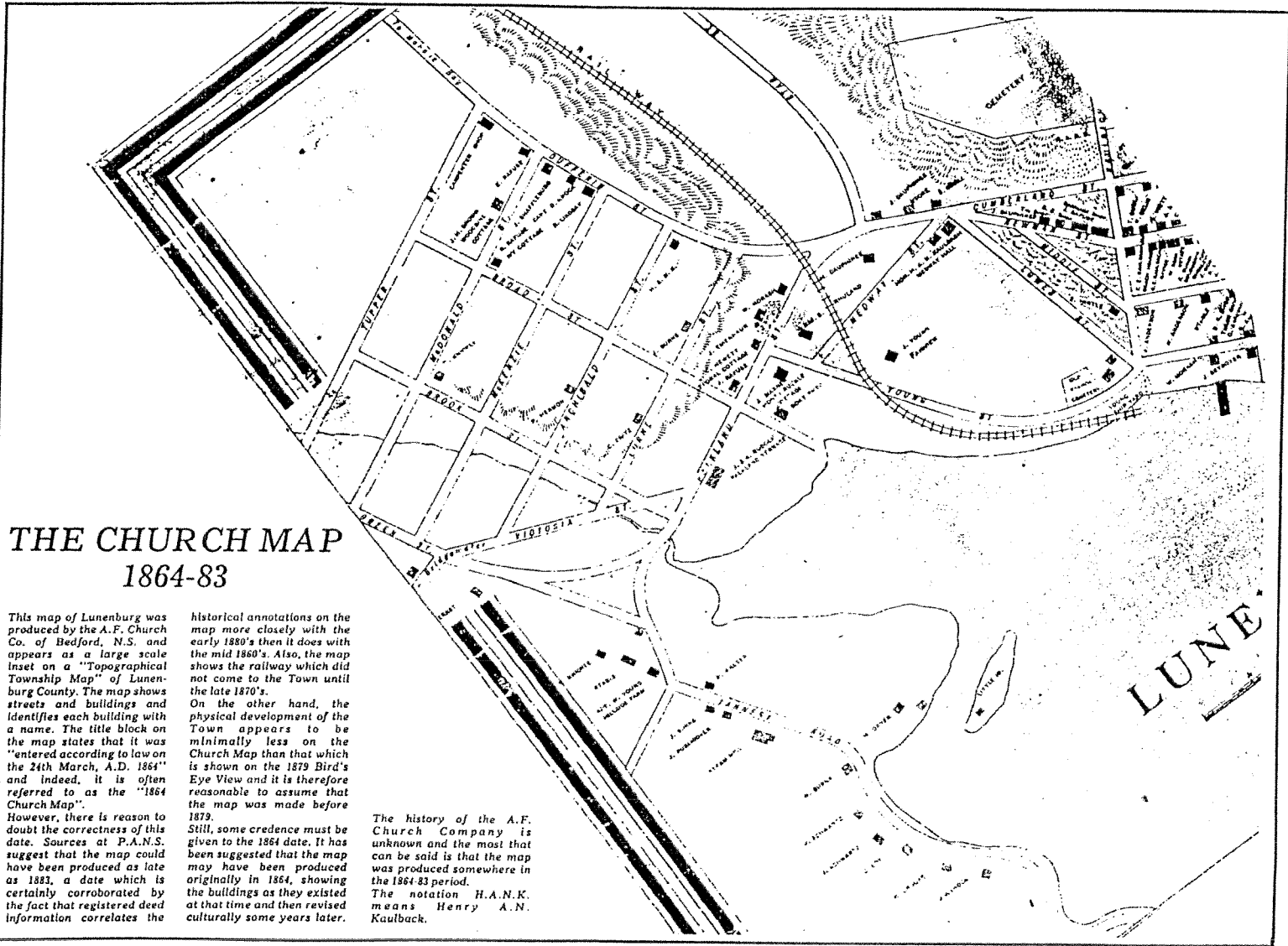
Hon. H. A. N. Kaulbach, Barrister and Senator.  
v. A. Ross, M.P.P., Barrister.  
S. A. Chesley, Barrister and Judge of Probate.  
C. E. Kaulbach, M.P.  
C. C. Aitken, M.D.  
D. M. Owen, Barrister.  
T. D. Desbrisay, M.D.  
Daniel Owen, Barrister, Spanish Consul, and Clerk of Municipality.  
E. H. Owen, Principal of Academy.  
Rev. H. L. Owen, Chaplain, Episcopal Clergyman.  
J. Eisenhauer & Co., Dealers in Fish and Fishing Supplies, Importers W. I. Produce.  
W. N. Zwicker & Co., West India Merchants.  
L. Anderson & Co., West India Merchants.  
H. M. Jost, Dealer in Boots and Shoes and Singer Sewing Machines.  
J. Rudolph, Jr., Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail.  
N. Finck, Importer and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery and Clothing.  
E. Dowling, Collector of Customs.  
C. Morash, W. I. Merchant.  
Capt. J. M. Rudolph, Importer and General Dealer.  
J. J. Rudolf, Hardware, Crockeryware, Glassware, Groceries and Shoe Findings.  
A. R. Morash, Book-keeper  
J. Creighton, Master Mariner.  
S. Fink, Sheriff.  
E. L. Nash, Publisher of the Lunenburg *Tribune*, Druggist, and Bookseller.  
S. Jacobs, Surgeon.  
Capt. Wm. Young, (Hill Side Farm) Farmer.  
C. W. Anderson, Tailor.  
T. J. McLachlan, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, etc.  
G. D. Geldart, General Dealer in Dry Goods, etc.  
Frank Powers, Lobster Packer, Stove Dealer, Sheet Iron and Tin-plate Worker.  
W. L. Rowley, Tide Waiter and Surveying Office.  
W. L. Rowley, General Dealer in Dry Goods, etc.  
W. T. Selig, J. P., General Blacksmith.  
J. H. Wilson, (Seaview) Boot and Shoemaker.  
J. W. King, Hotel Keeper.  
D. Smith, Ship Builder.  
J. Young, Master Mariner.  
A. Elter, General Dealer in Dry Goods, &c.  
G. W. Mitchell, Architect and Builder, Steam Planning and Moulding Mills, also Grist Mill.  
S. Morash, Boat Builder.  
W. Morash, Boat Builder and Calker.  
T. Young, (Parrot) Ship Builder.  
J. Maxner, (Hornysuckle Cottage) Boat Builder.  
C. Scott, General Dealer in Dry Goods & Groceries.  
E. H. Robinson, County Treasurer, Dy. Surveyor.  
James A. Hurlie, Merchant Tailor and Clothier.  
J. Kirby, Jr., Importer and Manufacturer of Furniture, Picture Mouldings and Dealer in Lumber, Linc, etc.

J. F. Hall, Harness Maker.  
J. H. Brown, (Woodbine Cottage) Mason.  
W. A. Adams & Co. Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Confectionary.  
C. L. Silver, Boat and Shoemaker.  
P. A. Heckman, Storekeeper.  
C. Spidle, Farmer.  
J. Hebb, Fisherman.  
C. Smith, Fisherman.  
T. Zinck, Fisherman.  
C. W. McGregor, Ship Carpenter, Carver & Gilder.  
W. H. Young, Ship Carpenter.  
J. A. Smith, Ship Carpenter.  
W. Morash, Fisherman.  
H. R. Gaetz, Storekeeper.  
J. Hunt, Boss of Wharf.  
B. Anderson, Master Mariner.  
S. Eisenhauer, Government Mail Carrier and Livery Stable-keeper.  
N. Dauphinee, Tin-plate and Sheet Iron Worker and Dealer in Stoves, etc.  
J. Anderson, Boat Builder and Farmer.  
W. Anderson, Farmer.  
W. Lawler, Cooper.  
H. Dauphinee, Blacksmith, Ship work a specialty.  
J. Nass, Livery Stable and Express.  
S. Kinckle, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.  
C. Howitt, Sail Maker.

### MISCELLANEOUS SUBSCRIBERS DIRECTORY.

J. S. Arembald, (Truro) Archibald's Pain Balsam, a Household Medicine.  
D. O. Saunders, (Getson's Cove) Physician and Surgeon.  
O. Feindel, (New Germany) Merchant and Farmer.  
J. Wainers, (Lahave) Master Mariner.  
W. S. Drew, Jr., (Petite Rivière) General Dealer in Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.  
J. W. Hyson, (Folbeaux) Oil Clothes Manufacturer.  
W. O. Dalton, (Blockhouse) Shoemaking & Farming.  
J. B. Langill, (Cornwall) Farmer & Carriage Builder.  
S. Barry, (Maitland) Farmer.  
N. Hebb, (Blockhouse) Carriage Builder and Cabinet Maker.  
C. Eisenhauer, (Blockhouse) Blacksmith.  
G. Langill, (Cornwall) Farmer and Lumberman.

A. F. Church Map  
Subscribers  
Business Directory



## THE CHURCH MAP 1864-83

This map of Lunenburg was produced by the A. F. Church Co. of Bedford, N.S. and appears as a large scale inset on a "Topographical Township Map" of Lunenburg County. The map shows streets and buildings and identifies each building with a name. The title block on the map states that it was "entered according to law on the 24th March, A.D. 1864" and indeed, it is often referred to as the "1864 Church Map".

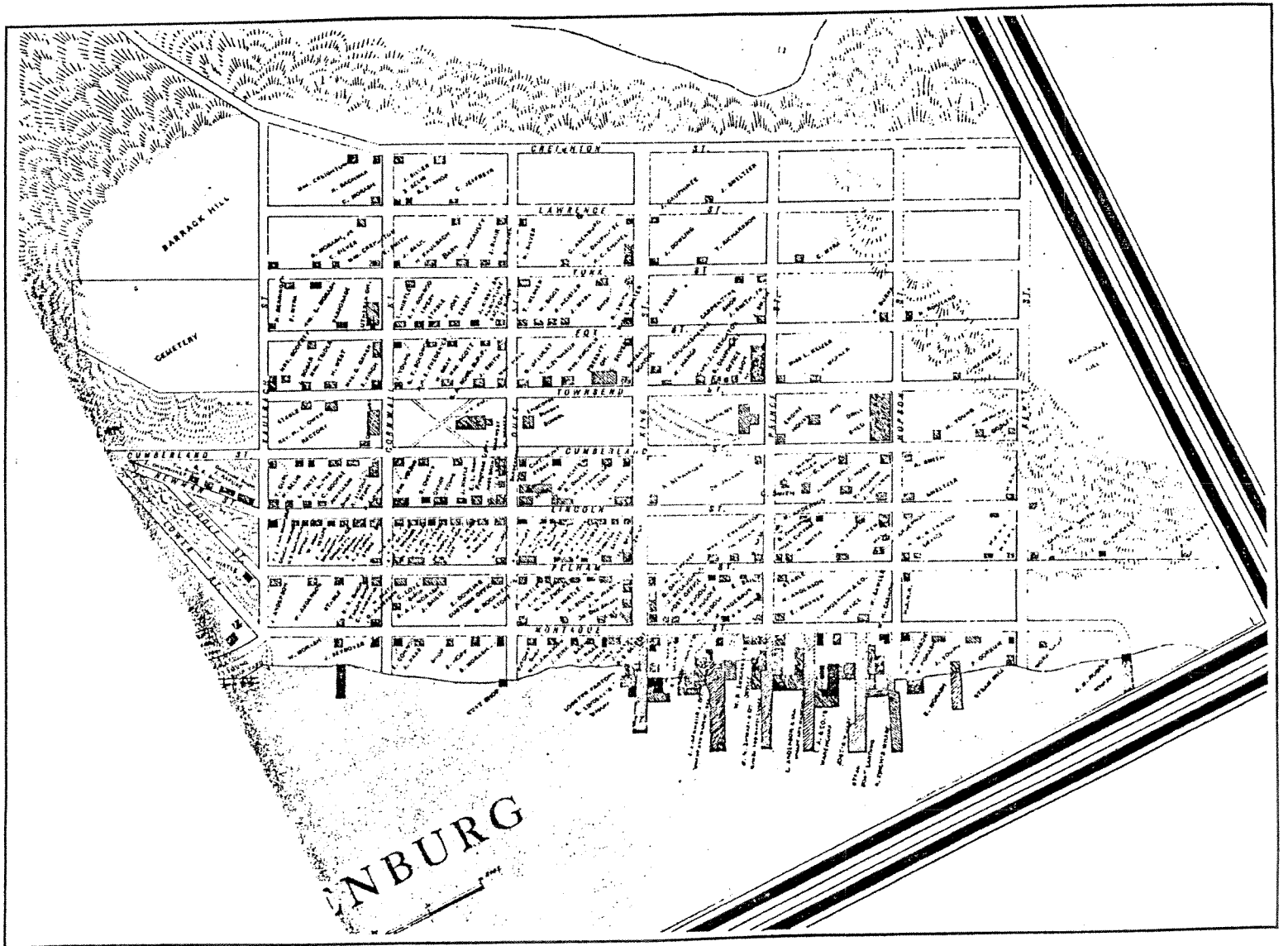
However, there is reason to doubt the correctness of this date. Sources at P.A.N.S. suggest that the map could have been produced as late as 1883, a date which is certainly corroborated by the fact that registered deed information correlates the

historical annotations on the map more closely with the early 1880's than it does with the mid 1860's. Also, the map shows the railway which did not come to the Town until the late 1870's.

On the other hand, the physical development of the Town appears to be minimally less on the Church Map than that which is shown on the 1879 Bird's Eye View and it is therefore reasonable to assume that the map was made before 1879.

Still, some credence must be given to the 1864 date. It has been suggested that the map may have been produced originally in 1864, showing the buildings as they existed at that time and then revised culturally some years later.

The history of the A. F. Church Company is unknown and the most that can be said is that the map was produced somewhere in the 1864-83 period. The notation H.A.N.K. means Henry A. N. Kaulback.



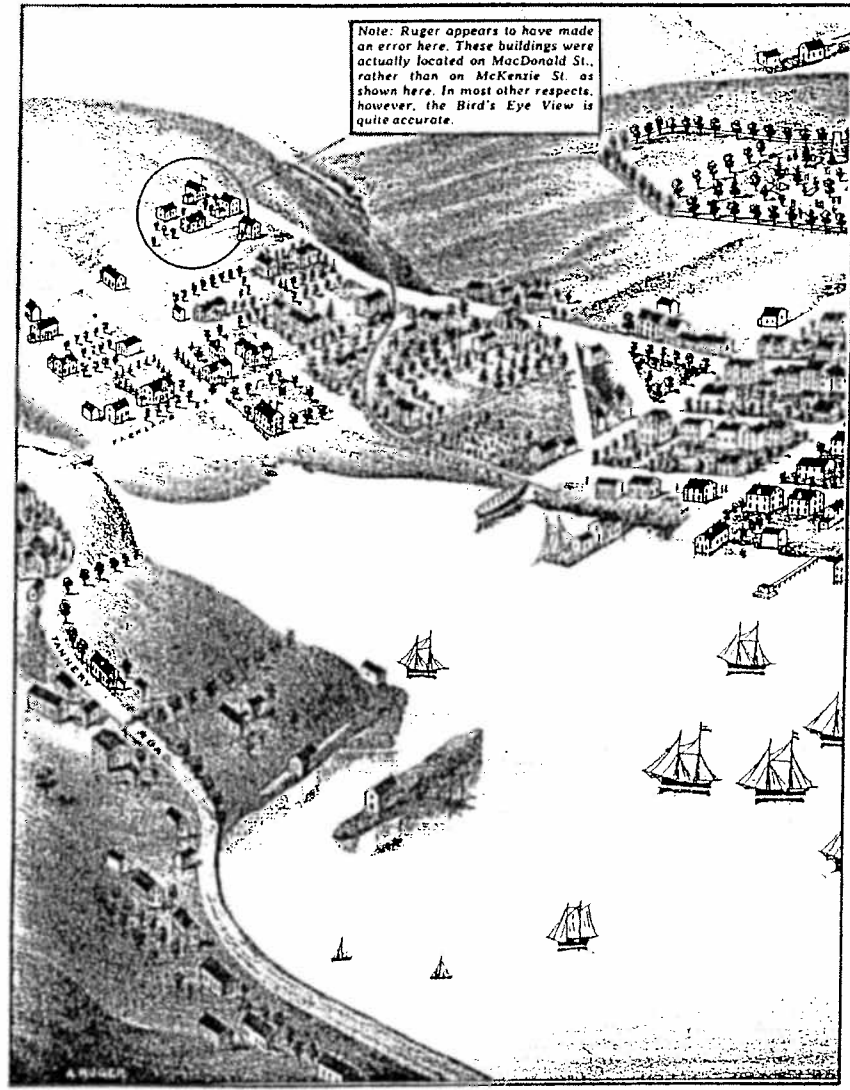


## 1879 BIRD'S EYE VIEW

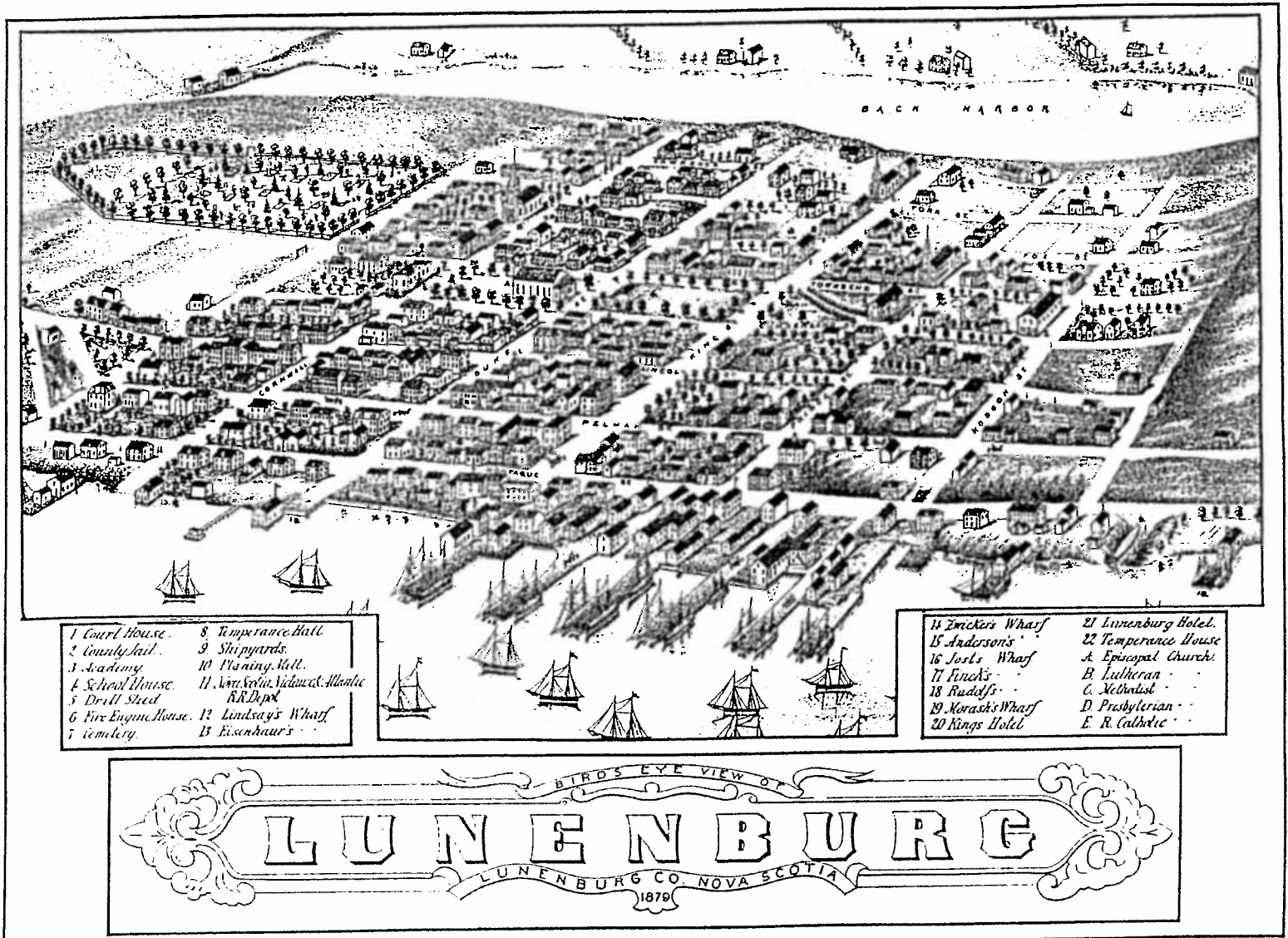
This pictorial view of the Town was drawn by A. Ruger and shows most of the urban area as it was developed by 1879. Houses are shown in considerable detail and 27 buildings or building complexes are identified by name. It is interesting to compare this 1879 view with the earlier Church Map (c1864) (previous page) and the later 1890 Bird's Eye View (following pages). It can be seen, for example, that the southern and western parts of the Old Town were quite fully developed by the 1870's whereas the northeastern end of the Town on the lower slopes of Blackhouse Hill remained relatively undeveloped. The 1890 Bird's Eye View (BEV) shows the rapid infill which occurred in this north-eastern area over the next 11 years. The 1879 View also shows the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway line which terminated at that time at the foot of Kaulback St. The line

was not extended along the waterfront until a few years later and the 1890 View shows how the character of the waterfront area changed over that 11 year period. Also, note that the government wharf, with its angular projection at the foot of Hopson St. had not yet been built. The burgeoning New Town settlement can be seen on the left hand side of the Bird's Eye View and some of the properties appear to be quite well developed with established trees and landscaping around them. The New Town was 15 years old when Ruger's drawing was made. Comparison with the 1890 BEV illustrates also how rapidly the New Town developed over the next 11 years. It is also interesting to compare the 1879 and 1890 BEV's with respect to the change in the architectural character of the Town which took place in the 1880's. In 1879, the building stock of the

Town was comprised predominantly of buildings designed in the late Georgian or Classical Revival styles. Most were single or two storey structures with gable roofs and regular fenestration, perhaps with an added Gothic dormer for decorative effect. Only a few buildings had the additional projecting frontispieces, towers, or overhanging dormers so characteristic of many of the buildings which were built only a few years later. In contrast, the 1890 BEV shows many new buildings with these features and many older buildings with the features added to them obviously some time in the 1880's. Thus the two Bird's Eye Views illustrate the many physical changes which came about in the Town as a direct result of the boom in the fishery which was taking place at that time.

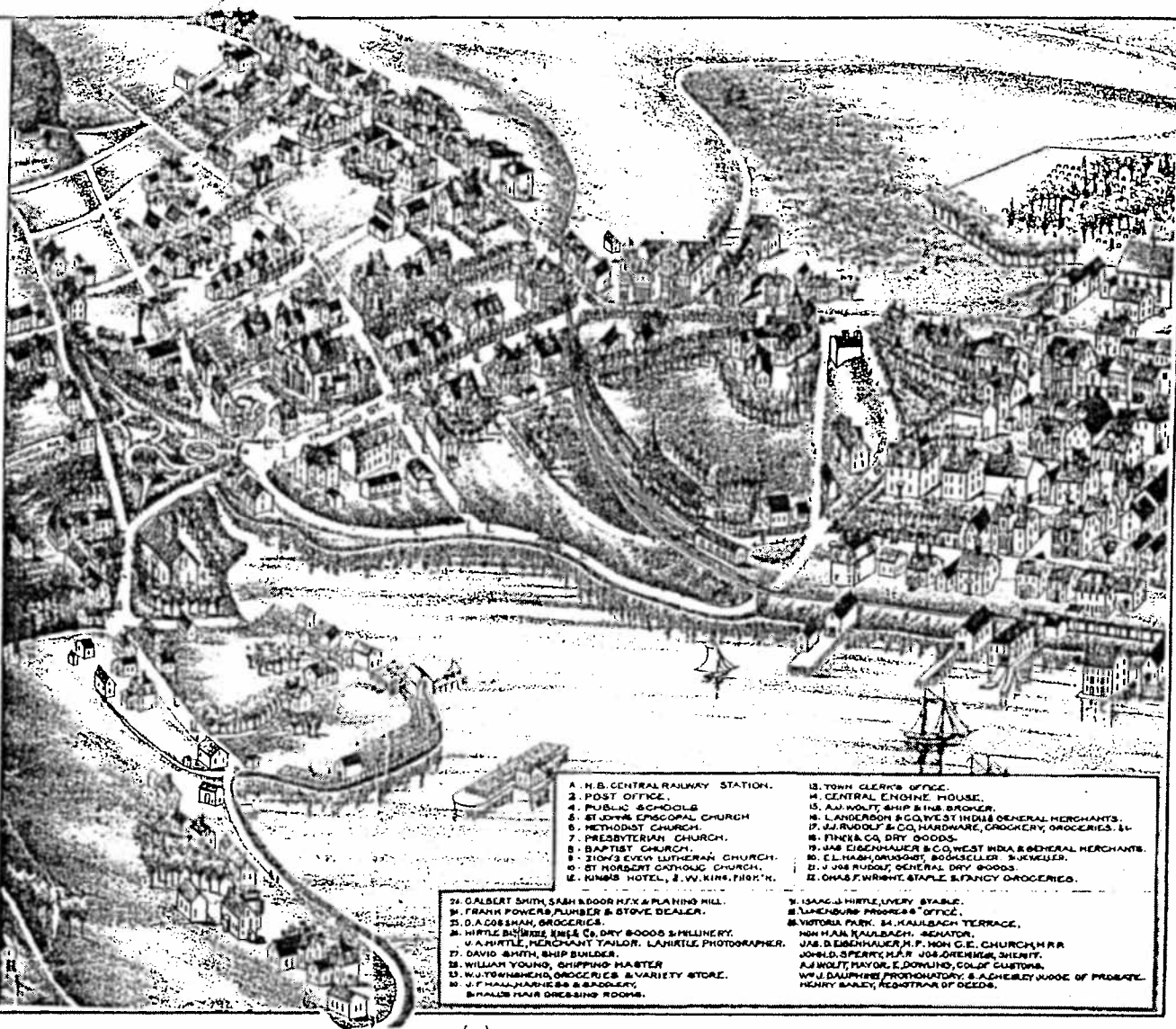


Note: Ruger appears to have made an error here. These buildings were actually located on MacDonald St., rather than McKenzie St. as shown here. In most other respects, however, the Bird's Eye View is quite accurate.



# 1890 BIRD'S EYE VIEW

This pictorial view of the Town was drawn by Bollinger of Halifax and published by D.D. Currie of Moncton, N.B. It shows in considerable detail how the Town had developed by 1890. Many older houses had been renovated and added to with stylish dormers and towers and many new houses had been built in the eclectic, late Victorian style typical to Lunenburg, with projecting dormers, bold frontpieces, and ornate, bracketed trim around windows and doors. The expansion of the Town beyond its original boundaries was by now firmly under way and the New Town and the eastern edges of the Old Town were quite well developed. Mills at the back of the Old Town and on the edge of the New Town provided building materials for the expansion and the Town took on a quite different face to that which it had had early in the 19th century.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. N.B. CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.                       | 13. TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE.                                       |
| 2. POST OFFICE.  | 14. CENTRAL ENGINE HOUSE.                                      |
| 3. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.                                     | 15. A.J. WOLFE, SHIP & INS. BROKER.                            |
| 4. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.                        | 16. LANGRISH & CO., WEST INDIA & GENERAL MERCHANTS.            |
| 5. METHODIST CHURCH.                                   | 17. J.A. RUDOLF & CO., HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.                |
| 6. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.                                | 18. FINCK & CO., DRY GOODS.                                    |
| 7. BAPTIST CHURCH.                                     | 19. JAS. DIMCHAUER & CO., WEST INDIA & GENERAL MERCHANTS.      |
| 8. TOWN'S VIEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.                        | 20. ELLIOTT, DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER.                 |
| 9. ST. ROBERT CATHOLIC CHURCH.                         | 21. J. JOS. RUDOLF, GENERAL DRY GOODS.                         |
| 10. KINGS HOTEL, E. W. KING, PROPRIETOR.               | 22. CHAS. F. WRIGHT, STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.                 |
| 23. GILBERT SMITH, SASH & DOOR WKS & PLANING MILL.     | 23. ISAAC J. HITTLE, LIVERY STABLE.                            |
| 24. FRANK POWERS, LUMBER & STOVE DEALER.               | 24. LUNenburg PROGRESS OFFICE.                                 |
| 25. D. A. COBHAM, GROCERIES.                           | 25. VICTORIA PARK.   |
| 26. HITTLE BROS., SHIP & CO., DRY GOODS & PELLETRY.    | 26. HON. H. H. KAULBACH, SENATOR.                              |
| 27. A. HITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, LAUNDRY, PHOTOGRAPHER. | 27. JAS. B. DIMCHAUER, R.F. MON. C.E. CHURCH, M.R.R.           |
| 28. DAVID SMITH, SHIP BUILDER.                         | 28. JOHN D. SPEAR, H.A.R. JOS. OREMER, SHENIT.                 |
| 29. WILLIAM YOUNG, SHIPPING MASTER.                    | 29. A.J. WOLFE, MAYOR, E. DONALD, COLLECTOR CUSTOMS.           |
| 30. W. TOWNSEND, GROCERIES & VARIETY STORE.            | 30. W.J. DAUPHINE, PROthonotary & A. CHEBLEY, WOOD OF PROBATE. |
| 31. J. F. HALL, HATMENS & SHOES.                       | 31. HENRY BAILEY, REGISTRAR OF DEEDS.                          |
| 32. HALL'S HAIR DRESSING ROOMS.                        |  |





# HOW TO USE THIS INVENTORY

## How To Locate Yourself

The material in this inventory is arranged in the form of annotated block diagrams. Each page in the inventory represents one block in the Town or, where the block system becomes less defined, one general area.

The Block Diagrams are numbered 1 to 100 and proceed sequentially through the Town as shown on the Orientation Map on the facing page.

On the Orientation Map the number in the middle of each block or area represents the page number where information on that area can be found.

In addition, more detailed street address (civic numbers) maps are included at the end of the inventory. These larger maps show not only the blocks and page numbers but all individual buildings and their street address as well. On the large maps, page numbers are accented by a circle drawn around them.

Because of the limitations of scale, the larger maps are laid out in sections but the reader who is already familiar with the Town should have no trouble using them. The less familiar reader, however, may need to refer back and forth between the detailed maps and the general Orientation Map on the facing page in order to accurately find his way through the Town.

Note that on the detailed street address maps some house numbers relate to streets parallel to the harbour while others relate to the cross streets. In cases where there may be doubt about which street the house number refers to, e.g., on a corner lot, then the house is connected by an arrow to the street to which it relates.

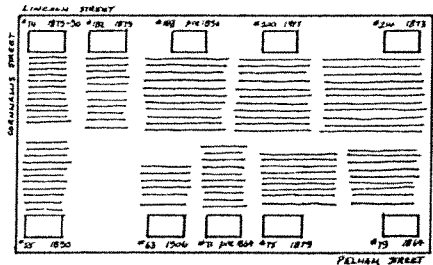
## Block Diagrams

Where a page represents a block, it is bounded by 4 streets, the names of which are shown at the top left and bottom right corners. Each photo represents a building in its approximate geographic location on the block.

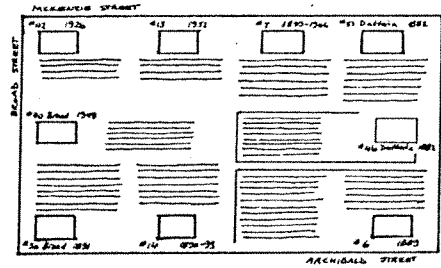
The text associated with each building more or less represents the property on which the building is located. Occasionally, blocks of text are outlined to make it clearer which building they refer to.

Each photo is identified by a street address. Along side the street address the year of construction is given either as a specific year (e.g. 1892), as a period (e.g. 1883-90) as a "prior to" date (e.g. pre 1879), or as an approximate "circa" date (e.g. c.1864).

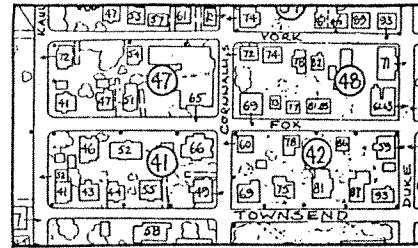
These dates were determined by the available documentary material — usually a combination of deed searches and analysis of the Church Map, the Bird's Eye Views (BEV's), and the Fire Insurance Plans. The Church Map and the BEV's are reproduced in this inventory and where reference is made to them, you can check for yourself. Where the text makes reference to another building (e.g. "see #272 Lawrence"), you should consult the detailed street maps at the end of the inventory and locate the building by its street address. The circled numbers in the middle of the block will then tell you which page you should turn to.



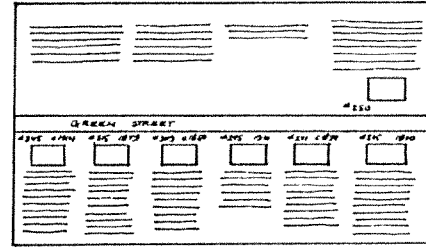
Typical Old Town Block Diagram



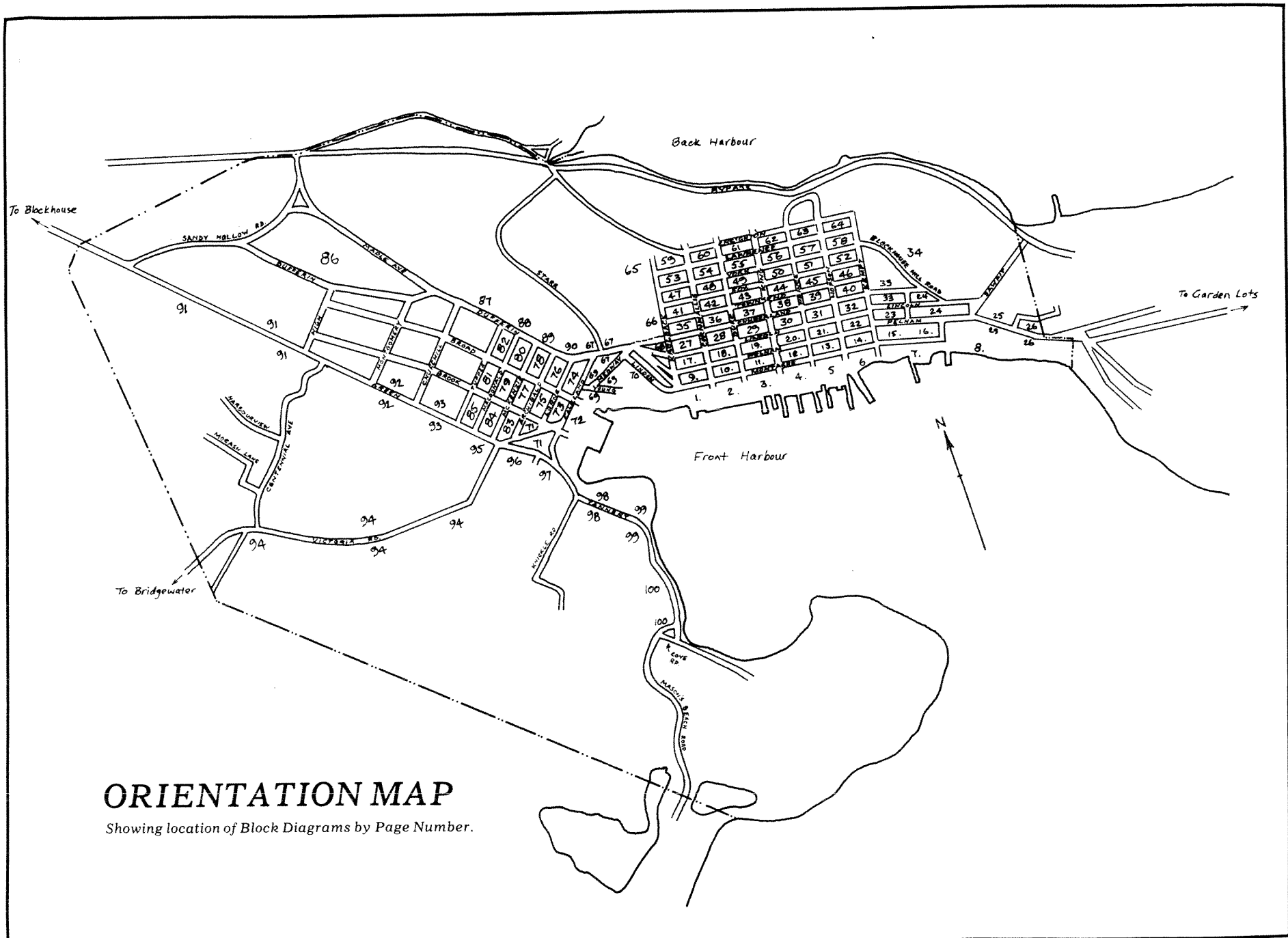
Typical New Town Block Diagram



Typical Section of Detailed Street Address Map



Typical Outlying Area Block Diagram



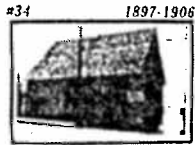
# ORIENTATION MAP

Showing location of Block Diagrams by Page Number.

# THE INVENTORY

MONTAGUE STREET

KALIBACK STREET (extended)

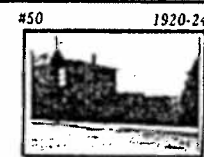
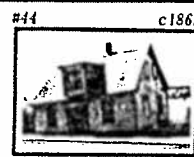


According to the Insurance plans of the Town this barn was built between 1897-1906. It is described in registered deeds as the "Anderson Barn" and was associated with the John Anderson property which lies immediately uphill across Montague Street (see #28 Pelham). In partnership with Edward Conrad (see #36 Montague), John Anderson operated a bootyard on the waterfront immediately below this property (see 1879 BEV). While the barn is of no particular architectural significance, it is one of the few extant barns in the old Town. It is clad in wooden shingles.

In 1837, William Morash (see #4 Montague) sold this property to Alfred Whynacht, a carpenter and fisherman. The registered deed describes the lot as one on which "...the said Alfred Whynacht is at present constructing a dwelling house." Mr. Whynacht owned the house until 1919 when it was purchased by Haslam Knickle, also a fisherman. In 1927, it was bought by Eldon Schaffelburg, a butcher by trade, and has remained in the Schaffelburg family since then. According to Burton Schaffelburg, the present owner, the house was originally occupied by two families and there were 2 kitchens in the basement and a common living room on the main floor. In 1927 when the house became a single family home, various interior changes were made and a veranda was added to the eastern side. A dormer also on the eastern side was removed in the 1930's. There have been many other changes since then but in the main they have been in keeping with the original design of the house. The style of the house is derived from the mansard roofed French Second Empire Style which was popular in the late 19th century.



William Morash, a carpenter and boatbuilder, constructed this house in the 1860's and occupied the property as his homestead until 1908. He also owned lots to the West (see #36 Montague) and water lots down at the shore. Facing Montague Street, the 1½ storey house presents a balanced 3 bay facade. The central doorway is flanked by narrow sidelights and trimmed with pilasters which culminate in moulded capitals and a simple moulded entablature. This classical theme is echoed by the simple entablatures which are still intact over all the windows. A shed dormer emerges from the roof immediately over the doorway and continues the vertical lines created by the door trim below. The clapboard siding is trimmed at the corners by ¼ round end boards. The house is shown on both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's which reveal that the rear dormer and enclosed porchway were added in the 1880's.



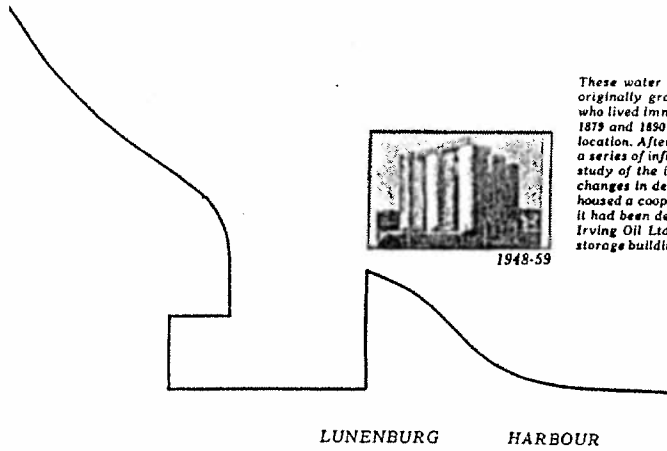
In 1919, the Seaboyer property (see #4 Montague) was acquired by Morris Beck and Timothy Young, and this 2 storey commercial building was constructed, perhaps incorporating the earlier storage building shown on the 1890 BEV. Originally used as a store, the building housed a cobbler's shop in the 1930's and 40's. It is now an Army and Navy Surplus store.



According to the present owner this house was built by Joseph and Solomon Morash for John Seaboyer, a cooper. Mr. Seaboyer bought lots # and 7 between Montague Street and the shore in 1871, and by 1879 this house had been built (see 1879 BEV). It remained in his family until 1919. Except for the addition of a few aluminum storm windows the exterior of the house is substantially intact, although its interior has been modernized. Its most striking feature is a large Gothic dormer which frames a painted dormer window and a finely trimmed central doorway. The original clapboard siding, the moulded entablature over doors and windows, the corner boards and bracketed eaves returns all remain in good condition.

CORNWALLIS STREET (extended)

RAILWAY TRACKS



1948-59



1948-59



1939-47

These water lots, presently owned by Irving Oil Ltd., were originally granted in 1867 to William Morash, a boatbuilder who lived immediately above them at 44 Montague Street. The 1879 and 1890 BEV's both show a wharf and boatshop in this location. After the turn of the century, the shoreline underwent a series of infillings and the boatshop a series of expansions. A study of the insurance plans from 1893-1959 illustrates these changes in detail. In the 1920's and 30's the enlarged building housed a cooerage. By 1947 it had become vacant and part of it had been demolished. In 1948 the property was acquired by Irving Oil Ltd. and by 1959 the tank farm and utilitarian oil storage building that we see today had been erected.

This building was constructed between 1939-47 by Lunenburg Sea Products, the corporate forerunner of National Sea Products. On the 1947 Insurance plan it is shown as a "coal shed" and on the 1959 plan simply as a "storage building." The building was vacant for a number of years following the relocation of the N.S.P. plant to Battery Point in 1965. Then, in 1967 it became part of the Lunenburg Fisheries Museum, now the Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic. Originally clad in aluminum, the building has recently had a facelift and is now clad in wooden shingles painted red. It is one of the three buildings which remain from the originally much larger complex of buildings which composed the N.S.P. plant (see next page).



## MONTAGUE STREET

#56 1874-79



Edward Conrad, a carpenter and boatbuilder is listed in the 1888 Lunenburg Progress Enterprise Business Supplement as a partner in Conrad and Anderson boatbuilders (see also #34 Montague and #28 Pelham). In 1874, he purchased the west portion of "...that certain water lot formerly known as Heckman's lot..." from John Ernst, for \$280, and built this house. Both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's show the house and an associated wharf and boatshop below. The 1½ - 2½ storey gable roofed house is built into the hillside. Its central focus is a 2 storey, five-sided projection which incorporates a large extended Scottish dormer and an enclosed entry. There is a wide transom window over the modernized front door. The trim at the corners of the house, around the windows and eaves, and at the intersecting surfaces of the five-sided projection is plain but effective, and gives the house a sturdy appearance. At the rear there is another smaller Scottish dormer and a partially enclosed balcony, which was added in the 1920's. Aside from a few minor alterations the house has a substantially intact pre 1880 character.

#62 1874-79



In 1874, John Ernst sold the eastern portion of the "Heckman lot" to Alfred Nauss who is described in the deed as a yeoman. By 1879, this house had been built (see 1879 BEV) and in 1889 the property was sold to Captain Edward Naugle, for \$2,100. In 1920, it became home to William Oxner, a boatbuilder. On its Montague Street facade, the house exhibits a very elegant doorway, with sidelights and a 6 pane transom window. The door is framed at the side by delicately fluted pilasters with moulded capitals above and a fine moulded entablature. The same fluting and capital treatment is used on the cornerboards. Windows are placed symmetrically at the front and rear and all have their original moulded trim intact. Five-sided Scottish dormers extend out to the eaves, at both the front and the rear and the symmetry is completed by two original chimneys projecting through the ridge line. Aluminum storm windows do not detract from the intactness of this well-designed home.

#66-70 1879-90



The history of this building traces back into Eli Hopp, a carpenter who, in 1868, acquired this property and that immediately to the East (see #74 Montague). He built this structure in the 1880's and, at that time, as shown on the 1890 BEV and on historic photos, it had a mansard roof. The 1893/97 insurance plan shows the building used as a carpenter shop and store. In 1909, the building was acquired by Arthur S. Anderson and was used as a garage and repair shop. In 1916 it was purchased by W.C. Smith and Company (see below). By 1924, several additions had been made, the roofline had been changed and the building was in use as a sail-loft under the ownership of Arthur Hobb and, later, under his son, Charles Hobb (see also #150 Pelham re United Sailmakers). In the 1970's the building came into its present use as an electrician shop. Despite its changing fortunes under various owners the building has weathered well and under its present owner is now enjoying a revitalization of its commercial and upstairs residential space.

#74 1868-79



This house was probably built by Eli Hopp, a carpenter, who acquired lots 4 and 5 in 1868 for \$540. Until recently, when it was covered in vinyl siding, the house was substantially intact and exhibited several interesting details. The main doorway boasted pilasters with moulded capitals and an entablature somewhat similar to the door treatment at 44 Montague (previous page). The main windows have bracketed hoods each with a shallow raised pediment and which can still be seen projecting beyond the siding. A small Scottish dormer projects through the roof directly over the doorway.

In 1899, the portion of the property below the railway tracks was sold to W.C. Smith and Company.

In 1916, the house was bought by Henry Nauss, a steamboat engineer, and has remained in his family since then.

#78 1920



This rock-faced concrete block building was built in 1920 and served as the town jail until 1950 when the new county jail was built out of town at Centre. Since then, it has been used as a sheet metal shop.

#82 1876-79



Stephen Morash, a shipwright, purchased lots 6 and 7 in 1876 for \$480. He built this house, and a wharf and boatshop which is identified on the 1879 BEV as "Morash's Wharf". In 1880, the lower portion of the lots was sold off to James Hunt and in 1904 the house was sold by the sheriff for payment of debts. In 1919, the property was acquired by George Silver and is still owned by his descendants. Like other houses in the area, the 1½ - 2½ storey house is built into the steep slope overlooking the shore. It has an interesting Scottish dormer which extends out beyond the eaves and which includes a bell cast canopy immediately over the doorway below. The main windows in the house retain their large moulded and bracketed hoods and the eaves returns and wide corner boards are bracketed in the same style.

An interesting feature of the house is its rear elevation which includes a formalized, classically detailed doorway which is curiously off centre.

## RAILWAY TRACKS

These buildings now part of the Fisheries Museum are two of the three which remain from the originally much larger complex of buildings which comprised the National Sea Products Fish Plant. The westernmost building was constructed by Lunenburg Sea Products and is shown on insurance plans as an Ice House (1947) then as a general warehouse (1959). The easternmost building was built by W.C. Smith and Company, the original company which later grew to become Lunenburg Sea Products. It was first used as the company's fish warehouse. In the 1930's it housed a cooperage as well. The 1947 insurance plan identifies it as a salt and fish warehouse, then in 1959 as part of the fish packing operation. Both buildings have recently been substantially renovated as part of the development of the Museum.



1939-47



1897-1906

W.C. Smith and Company was founded in 1899 by the Smith family. William C. Smith was first president. G. Abraham and James Smith were active fishing captains. Lewis and George Smith were managers and accountants.

The company built a store at #84-88 Montague Street (see next page) and established a warehouse and wharf on the former Eli Hopp and Stephen Morash water lots (see above). The company prospered in the schooner based salt fish business and ran a successful chandlery and retail business as well.

In 1918/1920, the former John B. Young shipyards and mercantile premises between Duke and King Streets were purchased (see next page) and a period of expansion began.

In 1926, Lunenburg Sea Products was set up as a separate company specifically for the purpose of building a cold storage plant. This enabled the company to enter the expanding frozen fish and bait market.

In 1927 the trawler, Geraldine, captained by George Himelman, was built for the company and its improved speed and efficiency heralded the decline of the schooner fishery.

In 1929, a cannery was built although it was closed shortly afterwards due to poor Canadian markets. In 1930, a fish meal plant was constructed to utilize all the material which had previously gone for fertilizer or waste.

Through the 1930's despite the Depression, the company expanded and acquired interests in other companies in Liverpool, Port Mouton, North Sydney and Montreal.

In 1945, Lunenburg Sea Products became part of the National Sea Products conglomerate and further modernization took place. The large trawlers, Cape North and Cape La Have, were put into service and brought faster and larger catches.

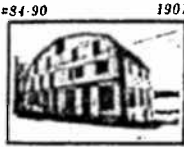
In 1953, another division - Ocean Fisheries - was formed and a cooked fish department was added to the plant.

By the late 1950's the plant had grown to the point where it occupied the entire waterfront from Cornwallis Street to King Street.

In 1965, N.S.P. relocated to Battery Point and the old plant was dismantled. Today the site is occupied by the Museum and its parking area.

MONTAGUE STREET

DUKE STREET (extended)



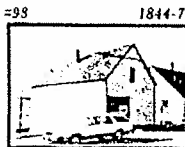
#84-90 1901  
150 years ago lots 1 and 2 on this block were owned by George Arenburg, a butcher, and it is his house and shop which are shown on the Church map and the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. In 1901, lot #1 was acquired by W.C. Smith and Co., the butcher shop was torn down and this building was constructed. Originally the building was about 25 ft. wide, 2½ storeys, with a conventional 2 slope gambrel roof. In 1909, lot #2 was acquired and the Arenburg house was taken down to make way for the expansion of this building. The width of the building was more than doubled and a third run was added to the roof. The 2 storey flat roofed section on the eastern end was added between 1939-47. Throughout these changes the building has retained much of its original character although there have of necessity, been alterations made, particularly to the 2nd and 3rd storey windows. At street level, the storefronts, with their large paned display windows are tied together visually by a long bracketed belt cornice and the ends of the cornice are trimmed by large curvilinear end pieces. The white clapboard and shingled wall surface is attractively trimmed by wide end boards, painted black.



#94 1879-90  
In 1874, William Arenburg, a master martner, inherited lot #3 from his father, George Arenburg, and in the 1880's, he built this house. The house takes advantage of its narrow lot by having its gable end turned towards the street. The main doorway, which opens into a side hall is neatly trimmed with sidelights and a transom window and has a simple bracketed entablature. The same style of brackets and built up mouldings is used for the window hoods and on the eaves returns. Small changes to the house including an additional 3rd storey window and a prefabricated chimney have somewhat reduced its overall intactness. However, enough details on the main facade remain that its original character still shows through.



#96 1844-72  
The builder of this interesting "Halfcape" style house is unknown. John H. Kaulback, the sheriff, acquired lot #4 and part of lot #5 in 1844 for 15 pounds (about 160). In 1872, he sold the property with house and barn to John Zinch, a shoemaker for \$1,000. The house is shown on the Church map and the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. It is a very simple and straightforward building with no ornamental features except for a small transom light over the main door. On the rear, the original windows have been replaced with large picture windows and in recent years, the house has been sheathed in vinyl siding. In 1882, the house was purchased by James Naas, who also owned property to the east of this, and who then resold to Thomas Myra. The house stayed in the Myra family until 1935.



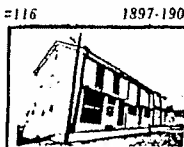
#98 1872  
In 1872, when John Zinch purchased #96 Montague, the property included this barn. He immediately resold the barn for \$200 to his neighbour, James Naas, a butcher. In 1882, he sold the house to Mr. Naas as well. Mr. Naas then sold the house and barn together to Thomas Myra, also a butcher. The 1893 and 1906 insurance plans indicate the building as a store. Later plans list it simply as "storage". The Myra property passed to Johnson Falkenham, a fish dealer (see #128 Montague) in 1935 and in 1947 the barn was again sold off to its current owner. It has been used most recently as a painting contractors shop and has recently been reclad in vinyl siding.



#108 1978  
This modern, single storey and vinyl clad building was built in 1978 and is the office of the Lunenburg Progress Enterprise Newspaper. An earlier building on this site is shown on the 1890 BEV and is identified on the Church map as "J. Naas livery stable" and was part of the adjacent James Naas properties. The same building is shown as a cooper shop on insurance plans from 1906-47. It was demolished between 1947 and 1959.



#110 1879-90  
In 1869, James Naas acquired this property on which stood an old house described in early deeds as the old "Bolman house" (see also #3 King). The old house shows on the 1879 BEV. In the 1880's, Mr. Naas demolished the old house and built this 2 storey hipped roof dwelling on the same site. The most interesting features of the house are the two rectangular bays which project from the front facade. Each bay is capped by a bracketed cornice which is in fact a continuation of the roof eaves. Around the bracketed eaves, bell cast mid sections join the 1st and 2nd storeys. There are moulded panels on the lintels above the windows and door and the corner boards also exhibit decorative brackets and fluting treatment. The property was sold by the sheriff in 1908 and has had 3 long time owners since then. Presently the building is architecturally intact and is used as an art gallery.



#116 1897-1906  
Like its neighbour, this building was a replacement for an earlier building. The BEV's show a gambrel roofed building which registered deeds trace back into Lewis Oxner (1840's), an early owner of several waterfront properties. The old house changed hands several times and was bought in 1897 by John B. Young, shipbuilder and general merchant (see below, this page) (also see #12 Young St.). Insurance plans indicate that by 1906, Mr. Young had replaced the old building with this new one. The new building was first used as an office, flour warehouse and store. In 1919, it was purchased by the Lunenburg Coal Supply Co. (W.C. Smith & Co.) and was used by that company until the 1950's. The building presently is home to the Lunenburg County Print Co. Despite its utilitarian history, the building has retained its interesting turn of the century storefront which exhibits transom windows over the two doorways and an interesting first storey belt cornice with star motif end pieces.

RAILWAY TRACKS

Deeds dating back to the late 1700's, early 1800's for properties in Moreau's division, letter "A" indicate that this portion of the waterfront was once known as "Montague Terrace." The Montague Street properties all extended down to the water and in some cases, 400 ft. out into the water, and the shoreline was to some extent their private backyard. The 1879 BEV shows this portion of the shore, in contrast to all other areas, as being landscaped and protected by a seawall. Then, in the 1880's, the Nova Scotia Central Railway was extended along the waterfront and the character of the area began to change. This is depicted quite graphically in the 1890 BEV which shows a smoking steam engine pulling freight cars along the tracks in this area. In the 1890's, the water grants were acquired by John Bruno Young, a shipbuilder and merchant, and by the turn of the century a boatshop and wharf had been built.

In 1893, John B. Young also acquired the waterfront portion of the James Naas property (see above) and as shown on the 1893-97 insurance plan, it was here that he built his general warehouse and wharf facilities. The property was bought by W.C. Smith & Co. In 1920 and the waterfront was steadily developed by that company and its successor, Lunenburg Sea Products. By the 1950's, this entire land and wharf area was occupied by the National Sea Products Fish Plant. (see previous page for N.S.P. history) The area is now occupied by the Fisheries Museum parking lot.



Parking lot.

The Church map identifies a group of waterfront buildings on this site as a lobster factory on Lindsay's Wharf. Robert Lindsay was a prominent Lunenburg businessman in the mid 19th century and his wharf extended out into the harbour on the extension of King Street. In the 1890's the

buildings were acquired by Charles Morash of James D. Eisenhauer and Co. (see next page). The 1906 insurance plan shows them as part of the John B. Young operation. By 1914, they had come into the ownership of Adams & Knickle (again see next page). The buildings were demolished in the 1960's.

LUNENBURG HARBOUR

KING STREET (extended)

KING STREET (extended)

PRINCE STREET (extended)



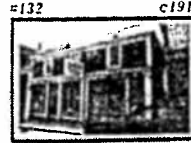
#118 1793-1861  
In 1813, Captain Robert Bremner purchased this property for 136 pounds, a price which suggests the existence of a building (possibly built as early as 1793). He either renovated that building or replaced it with a new one and, in 1861, following his death, the property sold for 400 pounds to William Metzler, a hotel keeper. The hotel was Victorianized in the 1880's either by Elizabeth Metzler or by Captain John Hammett, who purchased it in 1887. The mansard roof and central projecting bay were erected at that time and the 2 storey rear ell was added. From 1889-1906, the storefront section of the building housed the "Peoples Bank" (later the Bank of Montreal). Also during this period the hotel section was known as "Hammett's Hotel" then "Central House Hotel." In later years the building housed a grocery store, the Town's liquor store and, most recently, a barber shop. The interior of the building is currently being renovated into apartments and offices, its exterior being kept substantially intact.



#126 1857-63  
In 1857, George Geldert, a dry goods merchant and politician, (see #102 Fox) purchased this lot for 65 pounds and by 1863 had erected this store and house. In the 1890's the storefront housed the "Halifax Bank"; later a printing office, a restaurant, and, most recently a store. Presently the storefront is closed up and used as an apartment. The building retains its original shape and dormers although much of its character has been lost by vinyl siding.



#128 1882-90  
Built by Captain George Noas this combined store and residence retains much of its original character. The storefront cornice and display windows are intact as is much of the original trim, although the original moulded window hoods have been removed. From 1926-1975, the building housed retail fish markets under various owners and is now used as a restaurant.



#132 c1917  
This 2 storey commercial building was built by the Lunenburg Outfitting Company (see #138 Montague); the assets of which were acquired in 1943, by Adams & Knickle Ltd., the current owner. The attractive storefront has two recessed doorways with transom windows, 6 and 8 pane display windows with moulded panels below and a belt cornice above. The second storey is clad in ashlar imitation wood siding cut and planed to resemble cut stone blocks. The upper windows are tight to the eaves and joined there with small brackets.



#138 1879-90  
The history of this property goes back into the Rudolf family who established one of the first waterfront businesses in the 1780's. In 1850, the Rudolf business was bought by J. Moody Watson, who, in turn was bought out by James D. Eisenhauer in 1858. (James Eisenhauer and Co. consisted of Eisenhauer, Charles Morash and later, Lewis Anderson before he started his own business in 1873). Originally on this site was a building known as the "large red store", in which the adjacent business of Zwicker & Co had a 1/2 interest (until 1873). That old store was replaced by the present building in the 1880's (compare 1879 & 1890 BEV's). The 2 1/2 storey structure has a large, wide triangular dormer with a round-headed dormer window. The main facade facing Montague St. is clad in ashlar imitation wood siding and the double storefront at street level retains its original character. The premises were taken over by Lunenburg Fish Co. in 1912, then Lunenburg Outfitting in 1917 (Senator William Duff - see 66 MacDonald St.), and in 1943 they became part of the Adams & Knickle complex (see 170 Montague).



#142 1879-90  
These buildings were built by Zwicker and Company (see #152 Montague). The single storey garage was built between 1914-24 and was a replacement for an earlier building on the same site (1879 BEV). The 2 1/2 storey building was built 1879-90 and in its lifetime has been used as a hardware store, a junk store, a storage building and most recently a convenience store. Boards partially conceal the otherwise intact 19th century storefront.



Rear of #142/152  
This architecturally intact gambrel roofed store dates from the early 1850's when Zwicker and Company refurbished its Montague St. buildings (see #152). For much of its life the building was Zwicker's flour warehouse. It is now operated by Deep Sea Trawlers as part of its outfitting business.

RAILWAY TRACKS

RAILWAY TRACKS



1864-79  
This complex of 4 waterfront warehouses joined together is currently owned by Adams & Knickle. The westernmost building is shown on the Church map and the 1879 BEV and was part of the Hammett's Hotel property until 1893 when the waterfront portion of the property was sold to Charles Morash (of James Eisenhauer & Co.). The easternmost gambel roofed building and the long building at the rear were built between 1864-79 and were owned by James D. Eisenhauer & Co. The warehouses were joined between 1914-21, probably about 1917 when the Eisenhauer business was taken over by Lunenburg Outfitting Co. While they are used for utilitarian purposes and have been altered in various ways to suit particular needs, the buildings, with their gambel roofs, red painted shingle walls and small paned windows are still representative of the commercial waterfront of yesteryear.



pre 1864 post 1959 1864-79

These waterfront buildings are the only survivors of the much larger original complex of buildings belonging to Zwicker and Company. The 3 storey rear section was built as a replacement for an earlier structure (see 1879 and 1890's BEV's). Exactly when the gambel roof building was constructed is not known. It appears on the 1879 BEV and the 1864/83 Church map and is shown consistently on all subsequent insurance plans as a warehouse.



pre 1879



MONTAGUE STREET

PRINCE STREET (extended)

#152 1879-90



Until 1977, when it was sold to Deep Sea Trawlers Ltd. this building was the main store and warehouse for Zwicker and Company, the oldest fish company in Canada. Founded in 1789 when John Zwicker took over the former Rudolf business, the company was passed on to Edmund and Nicolas Zwicker in 1841, then to William N. Zwicker in 1859. In 1856, the company pioneered by sending the schooner "Union" on a deep sea trip to the Grand Banks; until that time the furthest limit of fishing expeditions had been to the coast of Labrador. Even so, it was not until 20 years later that deep sea trawling from dories became standard procedure (see #180/182 Montague). In the 1896 publication "Historic Lunenburg" by W.A. Letson, the business is described as follows: "W.N. Zwicker is a leading West India merchant whose business dates back through his father to a time when Lunenburg was the chief port of entry in the Province, Mr. Zwicker being then the chief importer of West India produce which was shipped from this port to Halifax. He (W.N. Zwicker) succeeded his father in the business which he has successfully carried on ever since having a few years ago taken his sons into partnership with him. The firm is now known as Zwicker and Company and is doing one of the largest West India businesses in the Town." The business remained in the Zwicker family until 1977.

The main building was erected in the late 1880's and well represents the prosperity that the company was enjoying at the time. With 3½ storeys and a bell cast gambrel roof it is notable for its main facade. On the upper storeys, windows with segmental moulded hoods and ornamental spade shaped keystones are set symmetrically into the ashlar imitation wall surface. At street level, the display windows can be closed off by large drop shutters which slide down from behind the 2nd storey windows. A 3 storey ell was added about 1910 and a modern single storey addition was built in 1978 (see also #13-15 King re Zwicker house).



1973

A warehouse dating back to the 1890's, a fish drying plant from about 1910, and fish cutting rooms from the 1930's were demolished in 1973 to make way for this new refrigeration plant.

#160 c1873



In 1873, Lewis Anderson left the firm of James Eisenhauer and Co. (see #138 Montague) and started his own business at this location. Letson's 1896 biographical profile in "Historic Lunenburg" reads as follows (see also #163 Pelham):

"Lewis Anderson for many years occupied a prominent place among the businessmen of Lunenburg and it was mainly through his enterprise that Lunenburg entered upon the career of business prosperity which she today enjoys. It was through his energy that the West India trade which had almost entirely ceased was revived. Withdrawing from the firm of J.D. Eisenhauer and Co. he took as a partner, James R. Rudolf esq., who still continues the business under the name of Lewis Anderson & Co. Mr. Anderson died in 1888 respected and esteemed for his sterling qualities of mind and heart."

The straightforward 1½ storey building still presents an intact 19th century face to Montague Street. It has an interesting round-headed label window set into its gable, and the details of trim, door panels, and pilasters, etc. on the storefront are tastefully accented in contrasting colors.

About 1910, the Anderson premises were acquired by Zwicker and Company and were in turn sold off by that company in 1977. The main building is now occupied by an electronic navigation aid company.



1879-90

#170 1897



The firm of Adams & Knickle was founded in 1897 by Henry Adams (a former employee of Lewis Anderson), Alexander Knickle, and William Arenburg (who retired shortly afterwards). Their store and office was built that same year by Solomon and Joseph Morash, master carpenters, and still remains substantially intact. A 2½ storey building with a bell cast gambrel roof, it has several interesting architectural features. Like the former Zwicker buildings down the street, its symmetrical main facade is clad in ashlar imitation wood siding and the storefront windows, too, have drop shutters which can slide down from above. Wide corner boards, painted white in contrast to the red wall surface, culminate in eaves returns which are decorated by paired fan-wheel shaped brackets. Side and rear wall surfaces are all shingled. The small 2 storey ell was added between 1939-47.

In 1943, the company acquired the assets of the Lunenburg Outfitting Company (formerly James Eisenhauer & Co. - see #132-138 Montague) and consolidated its position on the waterfront. It has successfully survived the change from the salt cod export business to the modern scallop fishery and maintains an active fleet of 6 vessels. Also, the company is still managed by descendants of its founders and as such, is the only waterfront fish company which maintains a direct historic link with its 19th century origins.

#180/182 1890-93



Built 1890-93 for Benjamin Anderson, this building housed the Hewitt & Adams sail loft until about 1920, as well as a cooperage (1897), a hardware store (1904), a flour and feed warehouse (1924-47), and a building supplies store (1959).

#192 1843-71



This substantially intact building, with store below and residence above, is shown on the Church map (identified as W. Cashon) and on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. It was probably built by William Ross, the operator of Ross's Wharf, during his ownership of the property from 1843-71.

These buildings have served as the business premises of Atlantic Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. since the 1940's. Their history traces back through the Acadian Supplies Co. which was formed in 1920, and in turn, into the Anderson family business. Captain Benjamin Anderson, in 1871, bought from Stephen Finck and Andrew Gow, for \$3,150, "all that wharf property known as Ross's Wharf" and carried on a successful outfitting business until 1905, when his sons, Aubrey and Hugh Anderson, took over. Benjamin Anderson is a notable figure in the history of the Lunenburg fishery. He was the owner and outfitter of the schooner "Dylitris" which made the first successful deep sea fishing trip to the Grand Banks and revolutionized the industry by the introduction of trawl fishing from dories. (see also #194 Montague and 45 Green Street.)

RAILWAY TRACKS

1890-93



These warehouses were built about the turn of the century and are identified on the early insurance plans as coal sheds and wood sheds associated with the Benjamin Anderson Company.



1897-1906

1880's



These storage buildings were built by the Benjamin Anderson Company and are shown in their earlier form on the 1890 BEV.



This former fish warehouse was built by the Acadian Supplies Co. about 1920.

c1920

LUNENBURG HARBOUR

HOPSON STREET (extended)

## MONTAGUE STREET

#194 1964



In 1860, John and Hibbert Young, mariners, bought water lot #1 and ½ of water lot #2 for 30 pounds. In 1863, they resold to Stephen and Benjamin Morash, carpenters, for 60 pounds, who mortgaged the property in 1867 for 123 pounds. By 1872, Stephen Morash had become insolvent and the house was sold to Captain Benjamin Anderson, the "Father of the Lunenburg Fishery" (see previous page, 180/82 Montague). He lived here until the mid 1890's when he built a new house in the NewTown (see #45 Green St.). The old house remained in his family until 1961 when it was sold to Atlantic Bridge Company and replaced by machine shop, built in 1964. (See also #200 Cumberland)

#200 1827-42



In 1808, Thomas Pinnel bought water lots 1, 2 and 3 for 23 pounds (about \$100). In 1827, he sold ½ of lot 2 and lot 3 to Joseph Falt, an innkeeper, for 50 pounds. Falt sold to John Zwicker and Philip Rudolf, merchants, in 1828 for 100 pounds. By 1842, the value of the property was 225 pounds and it is estimated that the house was built in this period 1827-42. Exactly who lived in the house at that time is unknown. John Zwicker lived elsewhere (see #12 King St.). Perhaps Philip Rudolf lived here, perhaps Joseph Falt. Registered deeds do not answer these particular questions. In 1851, the house was purchased by Francis Morash. On the Church map it is identified as "B. Morash" (Benjamin), a carpenter and blockmaker, and it stayed in the Morash family until 1951. On the 1879 BEV the house is shown as a gable roofed dwelling, with 2½ storeys facing the harbour, and small dormers in the roof. By 1890, it had been victorianized with a three storey projecting bay at the rear and a two storey bay facing Montague St. Both bays are still intact. As shown in the photo, the projection facing the street consists of an extended 5-sided dormer and a 5-sided entranceway. The main door, and its narrow flanking windows are trimmed by wide pilasters, transom windows and a built up, bracketed entablature. The same brackets are used under the dormer eaves, under the large moulded window hoods, and at the corners of the house on the upper ends of the corner boards. Clearly the work of the vernacular carpenter builder rather than the architect this house is a good extant example of the older house victorianized.

#208/210 1827-48



This double house has remained quite intact since its construction in the early 1800's. It is a 2½ storey building with the good proportions typical of the late Georgian period. The main facade is divided into 6 bays and the second storey windows are tight to the eaves. Two massive chimneys project through the roof at the ridge line. The clapboard wall surface is trimmed with wide corner pilasters and a baseboard. The main windows have prominent bracketed entablatures, bracketed sills and wide lintels decorated with intricate scrollwork. The projecting double entrance is particularly notable. Each panelled door is flanked by narrow roundheaded sidelights and a semi-circular transom window, all held together by a heavy, curved, moulded hood, in Italianate fashion. The two, 5-sided dormers were probably added after 1890 (the 1890 BEV does not show them) and it is likely also that the enclosed porch, the various window ornamentations, and the open veranda, were added at that time as well. The history of the house goes back to Jacob Moser, a master mariner, who purchased lot #5 in 1827 for 60 pounds. It is assumed that he built the house, because a deed from his widow, Louisa, to James Young in 1848 mentions the sale of "land and buildings." In 1908, the property went to Maud Hebb, then in 1926 to William Dauphinee.

Note: In 1983, #208 was clad in vinyl siding.

#216 1881-90



In 1881 John James Young, who lived next door at #208 conveyed this lot to his son, Austin Young, who built this house. The gable end of the house faces the street with projecting door and window bays. In the gable itself there is a mullion window with two pointed lights. The roof verges are decorated with small vertically aligned brackets. On one side of the house is an open veranda with turned and bracketed posts, above which is a projecting rectangular dormer with a bell cast roof. The character of the house has been diminished somewhat by vinyl siding.

#220 1931



This house was built in 1931 by Freeman Corkum, on the site of an earlier house which was constructed in the 1880's by Mr. Corkum's predecessor, Peter Corkum. Although the new house has various distinguishing modern features including several picture windows and a recent application of vinyl siding it also has features which reflect the older building styles of the houses which surround it. Most notably it has a two storey, gable roofed, central projecting bay with a doorway constructed in the tradition of the 19th century. Obviously the builder found this 19th century method of bringing light and space to the upstairs hall and weather protection to the doorway applicable in the 1930's as well.

## RAILWAY TRACKS



1890-93

This building was constructed between 1890-93 as an engine house for the Nova Scotia Central Railway. It was used for this purpose until the 1950's when it was put to use as a boat storage shed.

These buildings were constructed 1890-93, and are identified on the insurance plans as fish storage and boat building shops. Presently, they are used by a dorey manufacturer.

1890-93



At this location on the waterfront, the Church map indicates a "steam mill". Nothing is known about that mill except that, by its location one might surmise that it was associated with Peter Corkum, who lived immediately above it, or with the David Smith Shipyards which were located immediately to the east. The mill is not shown on either the 1879 or the 1890 BEV.

GOVERNMENT WHARF

LUNENBURG HARBOUR

MONTAGUE STREET

KEMPT STREET (extended)

This page encompasses the entire waterfront area from Kempt Street to the end of Montague and is equivalent to a 2 block area.

This section of the waterfront immediately to the east of Kempt Street (extended) has a varied history. The Church map indicates the existence of a "Workshop", which also appears on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's and on the insurance plans up to 1924. The 1879 BEV indicates the existence also of a shipyard at this location which would have been the David Smith yard (Smith lived a short distance away at #166 Pelham). The yard was formed in 1871 by Smith, his son, Richard, and George Rhuland. In his obituary in the Halifax Herald, 1899, it was recorded that David Smith was "a pioneer shipbuilder who built upwards of 200 vessels...his yearly expenditure was \$15-20,000 and at times there were 40 teams a day hauling lumber and he paid out \$1,000 a day for stock." The yard closed following David Smith's death and, in 1900, the other partners formed the Smith and Rhuland yard (see next page). In the late 1880's, the Nova Scotia Central Railway constructed a spur along the Lunenburg waterfront and that line terminated at this location. Land was expropriated for the railway right-of-way all along the waterfront and, at the terminus, it was from J. Moyle Rudolf (see #268 Montague) that land was taken. The 1890 BEV shows a railway turning pad at this location. The railway track served the adjacent waterfront fish companies until it was removed in the 1960's. In 1972, the railway property was sold to Scotia Trawler Ltd. This company filled in a portion of the shoreline to create new wharf space and, in 1980, built this new industrial building.



1980

#250 1897-1906



In the 1870's, this entire section of waterfront, between Kempt Street and the eastern end of Montague was owned by J. Moyle Rudolf, a master mariner, who later, in 1886, retired from the sea and became a successful insurance and savings bank agent. By 1886, Rudolf had built a house on his property (see #268 Montague) and established a wharf and "store" (see 1879 and 1890 BEV's). He moved very soon after that, however, and in 1891 sold the wharf and building to James Rudolf (his brother) and S. Watson Oxner (his cousin). Rudolf and Oxner sold in 1901 to Hirtle, Rafuse & Co. Ltd., a short lived fish company which went out of the business in 1905. In 1905, several companies, including Hirtle and Rafuse, Lewis Anderson & Co., Black Bros., the Whitman Fish Co., and Evitts Fish Stand merged to form the Atlantic Fish Company, with William Duff as manager (see also #138 Montague). It was during this period that the Montague Street store was built (#250) as well as the older buildings which still exist on the waterfront portion of the property. In 1910, the Atlantic Fish Co. merged with C. Robin, Collins and Co. and A.G. Jones to form the firm of Robin, Jones and Whitman. This company carried on a successful business, including a "boneless fish factory" (as shown on insurance plans) until 1954 when the premises were sold to Briny Deep Fisheries. Briny Deep sold to Scotia Trawlers Ltd., the present owner, in 1965.



1897-1906

#268 1886



J. Moyle Rudolf in his diary, records that in 1886, he "entered into an agreement with George W. Mitchell, to build...a house...on my property at the east end of Town." In 1887, he got married and moved into the house. He records that he "enjoyed living at this house and watching the vessels and the harbour...but it was not fashionable enough." In 1887, after a very short occupancy he sold the house and a small lot around it to James Holland, a fisherman, for \$1,100 (see also #126 Pelham and #6 Archibald for Rudolf's other houses). From Rudolf's description it is clear that the house was not built in high fashion, but whatever 19th century characteristics it did have, have been substantially hidden by renovations over the years. The original siding, presumably shingles or clapboards with a narrow exposure and trimmed by corner boards, has been replaced by wide exposure shingles, which tend to visually alter the proportions of the house; the main window has been replaced with a picture window.

#272 1883-90



In 1883, J. Moyle Rudolf sold this lot to George and Samuel Tanner, fishermen, who built this house in a similar style to the house next door (#280). 1½ storeys (2½ at the rear) with a bell cast mansard roof, it has small dormers in the roof, and a central projecting bay consisting of a rectangular projecting dormer over a somewhat larger rectangular entranceway. The house has been substantially altered by the use of vinyl siding.

#280 1882-90



John Zinck, a fisherman, purchased this lot from J. Moyle Rudolf for \$400 in 1882 and built this house which is shown on the 1890 BEV. Like its neighbour, the house is a 1½ storey bell cast mansard roofed house built into the hillside. Shallow, peaked dormers around the lower roof slope are intact. The main door with sidelights and a multi-paned transom window, is set into one corner of the house giving access to the side hall. In 1912, the house was purchased by Robin, Jones and Whitman (see #250 Montague) and, like that former company, is now owned by Scotia Trawler Ltd. It is currently used as a retail store selling yatching supplies, and various exterior and interior alterations have been made to facilitate this use. The earlier windows have been replaced with a multi-paned bow window and a modern, single storey display area has been added on one side.

LUNENBURG HARBOUR

REAR OF PELHAM ST. PROPERTIES

SHIPYARD HILL

This area of the waterfront is known as the "Shipyards." Shipbuilding activity began here in 1900 when Richard W. Smith (son of David) and George A. Rhuland formed Smith and Rhuland Ltd. This new yard became the main shipbuilding firm in the Town, taking over the work of the defunct David Smith and John Bruno Young yards which had earlier thrived further west on the waterfront.

The types of vessels built by the yard encapsulate the history of the shipbuilding industry in Lunenburg. Production at first centered on 3 masted tern schooners. Then by 1920, the preferred design was the 2 masted schooner, built both for fishing and cargo carrying. The famous "Bluenose" was launched from this yard in 1921. By the late 1920's, schooners were built with auxiliary power and by the early 30's the yard was building high powered rum runners, including the famous "I'm Alone." In the 30's and 40's production turned to diesel powered vessels of all types including freighters, fishing trawlers and draggers, police and other special purpose boats, and pleasure craft. In 1960, Smith and Rhuland built a replica of the H.M.S. Bounty for a film set; in 1963 the "Bluenose II" was built by the company which, in its lifetime built a total of 279 commercial vessels and 107 yachts and pleasure boats. In 1976, the firm was sold to Scotia Trawlers Ltd. and the yards are now used for ship repair.

Warehouse 1939-47 Warehouse and office



The Lunenburg Marine Railway was first incorporated in 1898 under the directorship of S. Watson Oxner, A.H. Zwicker, H.H. MacIntosh, J. Joseph Rudolf and John A. Smith, all local businessmen. The company was formed to service the thriving local fishing and shipping fleet and was financed by the sale of shares to local people. Originally, the railway had a 430 ton capacity. Various modernizations and additions to the plant over the years have now brought that capacity up to 1400 tons. The major interest in the company is now owned by the Lunenburg Foundry and the curved roof marine railway building is known as the Foundry's No. 2 plant.



1939-47



Sawmill and Planing Mill 1906-14

Of all the buildings on the site, the saw mill and planing mill is the oldest. It is shown on the 1906/14 insurance plan. The main boatshop which was built in the 1947-59 period is notable for its laminated arch construction and multiple windows which make the inside working area spacious and airy.



Boatshop 1947-59



Winch House

MARINE RAILWAY

SLIPWAYS





PELHAM STREET

#26 1867-73



In 1867 Joshua Hirtle, a cooper purchased from Henry A.N. Kaulbach the piece of land referred to as "the Jiblot" for \$240. The lot lies outside the Old Town proper and was a part of the Kaulbach estate which lay immediately to the west. Hirtle had this house built and passed it on to Edward Hirtle, mariner and carpenter, in 1873. The house remained in the Hirtle family until 1903 when it was sold to Amos Crouse, a blacksmith.

The 1½ storey building sits on the steep hillside directly facing Pelham Street. It has a large triangular Gothic dormer which was added in the 1880's (compare 1879 & 1890 BEV's) and which encloses a pointed dormer window. Comparison of window sizes indicates that earlier small windows were replaced at some point by larger ones on the main facade and on part of the east side. Ornamental features which probably once existed on the house have been removed through renovation and the application of vinyl siding.

KAULBACH STREET (unopened)

#28 1877



All of the houses on this block trace back into the Anderson family, the progenitor of which was John Anderson, a United Empire Loyalist who moved to Lunenburg from Philadelphia in 1791. By the mid 1800's, John Anderson's son, George, owned most of the lots on this block and lived next door at #36 Pelham. It was George's youngest son, John, who built this house next to his father's, in 1877. John Anderson was a prominent citizen of the Town during this period. He ran a boat-building business with Edward Conrad on the waterfront immediately below this property (see 34 Montague) and also operated a 30 acre farm on the Common Range between what is now Green St. and Victoria Road. As well, he was a shareholder in various schooners. He was married to Bertha Cossman, daughter of the Rev. Cossman, a well-known Lutheran minister of the time.

The house is an interesting 1½ - 2½ storey bell cast mansard roofed structure which has been kept substantially intact to this day. Around the lower roof slopes are the small peaked dormers characteristic of the style, each containing a pointed window. The central dormer over the main door has an unusual curved roof and double round-headed windows. The projecting rectangular entrance bay is flanked by two bay windows. The double leaf doorway, the bay windows, and the other windows on the main floor are all tied together visually by the use of the same style of trim where all openings are finished with a graceful, segmental curve. The

#36 c1828



Oral tradition purports that this house was built in 1828 by George Anderson, blacksmith, the son of John Anderson, a United Empire Loyalist. Since registered deeds indicate that he did not acquire lots 3, 4, 11, and 12, on which this house sits, until 1841, some doubt may be cast on the accuracy of the 1828 date. However, it was from his father-in-law, George Boehner, that he acquired the lots and it was not unusual in early Lunenburg for a house to be built on someone else's property, particularly that of a relation by marriage. So, George Anderson could happily have embarked on construction in 1828 with no concern for title to the land on which he was building.

Certainly, the house he built has many of the hallmarks of an early 19th century building. It rests on a foundation of rough granite blocks with bake ovens and early cooking hardware. Construction details exposed in the basement antiquity of the house. And on the exterior, the relatively low eaves and shallow roof pitch, are also suggestive of the early 19th century. Comparison of the 1879 and 1890 BEV's, and an old photo of the general area indicate that the projecting dormer facing Pelham Street was added after the 1880's.

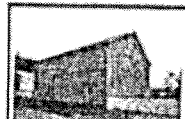
In all, the house has been kept remarkably intact in its 19th century form. All windows retain their heavy bracketed entablatures, paneled lintels, small 6 over 6 window panes, and bracketed sills. Clapboard siding on the front, and shingles on the sides and rear, are trimmed by narrow corner boards. The meeting of corner boards and eaves returns is dressed up by small open brackets. The central recessed doorway has sidelights and a transom window and there is a paneled "Christian Cross" storm door. Extending out over the doorway is a five-sided bell cast Scottish dormer with roof cresting and a finial accenting its roofline, delicate fretwork on its underside, and brackets and ornamental panels framing its windows. Two large chimneys project symmetrically through the roof and complete the visual balance of this very gracefully designed house.

The Church map identifies the house as W. Anderson (William - George Anderson's 3rd son). The map also identifies on the property a stable (where the barn now sits, beside the house) and a blacksmith shop down below on Montague Street (taken down 1897-1906). The stable/barn was at one time much larger than it is today (see 1890 BEV). A portion of the earlier structure was removed between 1924-39 and the structure as we see it today dates from that period.

In 1872, William Anderson, a farmer, took over this property. Then, until the mid 1970's, it was owned by his daughter, Maple, and is still known as the Maple Bird Anderson property.

present owner is the grandson of the builder and retains detailed records of the cost of construction of the house, which totalled \$1,589.98 in 1877. On exterior and interior the house is a substantially intact period piece.

#36 Barn 1890-1939



#52 1897-1906



Insurance plans indicate that this hipped gable roofed house was built in the period 1897-1906, probably by Charles A. Anderson, grandson of George Anderson, and a tailor by trade. The house is built on a very narrow lot and has its gable end facing the street. There is a tall recessed doorway with a deep transom window over the door. The large, double, mullioned windows on the second storey have interesting dentilled trim, and there is a large bay window on one side of the house. The 1890 and 1879 BEV's both indicate a smaller 1½ storey building on the same site, which is identified on the Church map as a "tailor shop." Whether the present building incorporates the older structure, or whether it is a complete replacement is unknown. The tailor shop would have been run originally by Charles' father, Charles Sr., who lived next door at 54 Pelham.

#54 pre 1864



This house was probably built in the 1860's by Charles Anderson, the 2nd son of George Anderson (36 Pelham). Its exact year of construction is unknown. Like its relative at 36 Pelham, the house was built as a more basic structure and victorianized during the 1880's. At that time, it was given a large projecting dormer with a distinctive 2 tiered bell cast roof and massive supporting brackets. These large brackets are tied in directly with the framing members of the recessed doorway. The doorway itself is trimmed with prominent moulded pilasters and a built up moulded architrave. All windows are accented by prominent bracketed entablatures and moulded panels on the lintels. A 2 storey veranda on the back of the house was added after 1890 and, as shown on old photos, was originally much more elaborate with turned posts and trelliswork. The house today is substantially intact in its 19th century form. It remained in the Anderson family until 1981.

In his will in 1872, George Anderson Sr., devised to his oldest son George Anderson Jr., lot #7 "on which his dwelling house now stands." George Jr. was born in 1825 and would probably have built this house in the mid 1850's. The house is shown on the Church map, identified as George Anderson. On the 1879 BEV, the house is represented as a simple 1½ storey building with a small dormer in the roof. By 1890 it had a 3 storey central projecting tower, two thirds of which can still be seen today. The original 3rd storey had a bell cast roof with small dormers set into it and was capped by a dome. This was removed after 1959 and what we see today is a two storey, flat roofed projection. Its round-headed windows and door, all with bold, moulded hoods, and the two bracketed friezes with ornamental circular mouldings, all reflect the Italianate style in which the projection is executed. In other respects the house is rather plain and attention focuses easily on its commanding frontispiece. The house remained in the Anderson family until 1919.



#53 pre 1864

CORNWALLIS STREET

MONTAGUE STREET



PELHAM STREET

CORNWALLIS STREET

#56 1831-75



The origins of this house are uncertain. Some sources state that it was built about 1840 for Dr. Godfrey Jacobs (see 66 Pelham). Others attribute its construction to Henry Gaetz, a clerk, who bought lots 1 to 14 from Dr. Jacobs' widow in 1875 for \$600 (and who sold lot 1 one year later for \$250 - see 55 Montague). The Church map identifies the building as "H. Gaetz." The 1879 BEV shows the house as it appears today with projecting dormers on front and back.

On the front, the large 5-sided dormer projects out over the central doorway and decorative brackets link it with the door trim below. The doorway has an interesting transom window with thorn-like ornamentation and side-lights, each with 3 panes in stained glass. On the rear of the house, a dormer projects out over the back door and extends up through the eaves. After several changes of ownership since the property left the Gaetz family in 1919, the house is now kept in substantially intact condition as a residence and antique and stained glass store.

This house, known locally as the "Morash House" was built probably about 1876, as a residence, by Joseph and Solomon Morash, master carpenters and builders of many of Lunenburg's fine houses. They also maintained a workshop behind the house which shows on the 1890 BEV and the Church map, and which may have been the older structure on the lot which is shown on the 1879 BEV. The workshop was taken down in the 1940's. The house itself is a notable example of the Morash brothers' art. The hipped gambrel roofed structure is built into the hillside and presents a bold 2½ storey main facade to Montague Street. A 2 storey, five-sided dormer projects out of the roof, flanked by two smaller round-headed dormer windows. The central doorway is flanked by full 2 storey bay windows, the upper cornices of which are formed by the extended roof eaves. Of particular note is the decorative fret-work applied to the lintels of the 2nd storey windows. The house remained in the Morash family until 1952. In 1977, it was purchased and restored on the exterior by the Lunenburg Heritage Society and is now enjoying new life as a residence and artists studio and gallery.



#55 c1876

#66 c1820



Dr. Godfrey Jacobs practiced medicine in Lunenburg for about 40 years until his death in 1863. He is described by DesBrisay as having been "highly and deservedly esteemed" in the community. In 1819, Dr. Jacobs bought lot #12 for 50 pounds and had built this house which remained in his family until 1876. By its style, shape and proportions, the house clearly dates from the late Georgian period. A 2½ storey structure with a five bay facade, small windows tight to the eaves, and originally with 2 large chimneys (see 1879 & 1890 BEV's), the house is one of a small number in the Town that date from this era. Its early character still shows through despite the fact that it has been reclad in vinyl and has had its original window arrangement disturbed. From 1876-1926 the property was owned by C. Edwin Kaulback but was known as the "Isaac Hirtle" property. Isaac Hirtle ran a livery stable in a large structure between this house and #56. The stable is shown on the 1890 BEV and stood until the 1930's.

In 1945, this lot was subdivided from the former "Isaac Hirtle" property (66 Pelham) and this house was built in 1946. While clearly a modern building, the house has a bulk and style which make it broadly compatible with the surrounding older structures.



#65 1946

#72 c1840



In 1838, John Bailly, a baker, bought this lot from Casper Oxner, merchant, for 38 pounds and had this house built. It is still owned by one of his descendants and there is a clear record of the family's roots. John Bailly, himself, was a grandson of George Frederick Bailly one of the first settlers of the town to whom, on the night of the settlers landing, was born the first child in the new settlement, and who is of further historical note as one of the community's first teachers. The house is a straightforward 1½ storey pitched roof building which hugs the Pelham Street sidewalk. Over the plain central doorway is a large 5-sided dormer built down to the eaves. The original windows have obviously been replaced over the years and the house has recently been resided in vinyl. There is a single storey ell on the eastern end of the house, which was added between 1879-90 when the house and business were owned by John Joseph and James Albert, the sons of John Bailly Sr. The brothers took over the bakery in 1880 and ran it and an accompanying lunch counter until 1908 when the business was taken over by Frederick, James' son. After several further changes in management, the Bailly bakery finally closed its doors in 1925. Since then, the various vestiges of the early bakery have disappeared as the house and store became used increasingly as a residence alone. The original bake ovens have been filled in or removed, and the various counters and serving places have been taken out. Today there is little evidence inside or out of the historic use of this building.

The John Bailly Sr. property (see 72 Pelham) originally included these lots which front on Montague Street. In 1883, John Bailly conveyed the lower portion of the property to John Joseph Bailly, the registered deed stating that a house had already been constructed on the lot.

The 2 storey hipped roof building is shown on the 1890 BEV beside 2 single storey outbuildings which are no longer there. The 1890 BEV reveals also that the enclosed entry way is an original feature and insurance plans indicate that the single storey ell was added between 1897-1906. While the building's original character has been altered somewhat by the use of wide shingles and the removal of original corner trim, there are still some features of note. The round-headed "Roman" windows clearly place the building in the late 19th century. On the main floor, the rounded windows are finished with rectangular window trim. Upstairs, they are trimmed at the eaves by ornamental keystones and brackets. On the entranceway and upstairs hall there are narrower round-headed mullion windows.



#73 1879-83

#80/82 1774-98



This house known by many as the "Romkey House" is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, extant house in Lunenburg. Claims as to its actual year of construction vary from 1761 to about 1820 but careful examination of registered deeds seems to suggest the time period 1774-98 as the most likely vintage of the building. In 1774, Jacob Ulshe, a mariner, purchased lots 6, 7 and 8 for 10 pounds from one Henry Kistner, a shoemaker. In 1798, he sold these, plus two water lots and another town lot, for 180 pounds to John Anderson (see also #28 Pelham). This price difference and the amount itself suggest the existence of a house by that time.

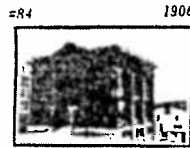
Certainly, the house bears the marks of antiquity. It has solid plank walls measuring approximately 5 inches thick from the inside split lath and plaster to the outside beaded clapboarding. The gambrel roof is sheathed in up and down boards, some of which are up to 18 inches wide, and there are hand wrought nails in evidence in the barely accessible attic spaces. In the main body of the house there is a large chimney base which contains the now closed off openings of several fireplaces, and a narrow back staircase flanks this masonry core between the main floor and the old basement kitchen. All rooms have very low ceilings, just over 6 ft. in height. Several original windows on the back and sides of the house display small panes (7" x 9") in a 6 over 6 arrangement, and have sashes built without a parting bead. Also the slender stair rail, and the mouldings used in various parts of the house clearly date it in the late 18th, early 19th century. Some sources have surmised that the house may originally have had a thatched roof, however there is no documentary evidence of this.

As well as these early features, the house also bears the marks of many subsequent renovations. The front parlour has tin ceilings and a large oak fireplace surround which date from the mid 1800's, and the basement kitchen and portions of the upstairs living areas have undergone more modern renovations. On the outside, the original small dormers which once flanked the central one have been removed although small dormers still exist on the back of the house (see 1879 and 1890 BEV's). Beneath the front central dormer, and curiously out of alignment with it, is a main door with narrow sidelights. Original windows on the eastern end of the house were replaced by a large double leafed door and multipaned window which probably date from the period when the house was used as the Town's Customs Office by Edward Dowling (see Church map). Dowling acquired the property in 1865 from Lewis Oxner, a waterfront merchant, whose father, John Oxner, had acquired it in 1824 from John Anderson (already mentioned). The property then passed to James Dowling who, in 1913 conveyed it to his daughter, Ella, and her husband, William Romkey.

The house is now owned by James Kinley, grandson of Ella and William Romkey.

DUKE STREET

DUKE STREET



**#84**  
The history of the Royal Bank in Lunenburg traces back to John Henry Wilson, a businessman of the town who held shares in vessels and who ran a boot and shoe store as well. By the late 1840's, he owned the 4 lots on the end of this block between Pelham and Montague Streets and in 1887 erected the building next door now occupied by the Dolphin Tavern. He leased a portion of that building to the Merchants Bank of Halifax. When the Merchants Bank amalgamated with various others to form the Royal Bank, Wilson sold to the new company the property on which to erect a new building. Built in 1906 the sandstone faced masonry building presents a bold, classically derived facade to Pelham Street. Divided into 3 arched bays, each with a 2 storey round-headed window opening, the facade is framed by wide corner pilasters which give visual support to a massive entablature. The centre bay projects outward from the main face of the building and is emphasized by a monumental pediment supported by classically detailed engaged columns. Over each window there is a large fluted ornamental keystone. It is of historical interest to note that Henry Wilson's son, Morris Wilson, started work in the Merchants Bank at the age of 15 and rose to become president of the Royal Bank from 1934 until his death in 1946.

The 1879 & 1890 BEV's both illustrate the two earlier buildings which existed on these lots prior to the construction of the bank. The Church map identifies the upper building as "G. Rockwell's Store" and the 1893 insurance plan identifies it as a restaurant. The lower building was removed before 1897 and the lot has been vacant since that time.



**#90/94**  
In 1887 John Henry Wilson leased to the Merchants Bank "the lower flat of the 3 storey building lately erected on the southern side of Pelham St. nearly opposite Kings Hotel." Since that time, the building has housed a variety of other commercial enterprises. The 1914 insurance plan shows it fully occupied by a restaurant, store, offices and a Hall on the 3rd floor. From 1909 to the 1960's it housed the Risers Restaurant and Boarding establishment and in 1967 came into its present use as a tavern. The upper floors of the building are still intact with segmental (2nd floor) and semi-circular (3rd floor) windows and an interesting vergeboard adding interest to the facade. The ground floor, however has been substantially altered.

In 1885 William Whitney, a boat builder purchased this lot from John Henry Wilson and built this 2 storey hipped gable roof house. The house is shown on the 1890 BEV in much the same form as it exists today except that original decorative brackets have been removed and the doorway appears to have been relocated. Also, the house is now covered in vinyl siding.



**#91**



**#96**  
This building was demolished in the summer of 1982 having become derelict, however it was so sturdily built that, despite considerable rot in some of its structural members, it had to be torn apart piece by piece in order to be taken down. The demolition revealed details of the pegged post and beam structure and laid bare the massive central chimney with its separate sections corbelled together at the attic level and its total of 6 fireplaces. The building had an interesting four bay facade and was clappedboard over birchbark on sheathing boards up to 16 inches wide. Registered deeds suggest that the house was built for Henry Woolenhaupt, a town merchant, who in 1817, sold it and a water lot down to the shore to Matthew Ernest, for 247 pounds. From 1872-1948, the property was owned by W. N. Zwicker, then by Zwicker and Co. In the 1880's it was occupied by Captain George Selig and in the rubble of demolition, 100 years later, were found handwritten papers signed by his daughter, Johanna. The house was reputedly haunted.

In 1876, W.N. Zwicker (see #96 Pelham) sold off the lower part of his property to Alexander Silver, a fisherman, for \$300. By 1885, the house was passed on to Alexander Silver Jr. at a recorded value of \$1,150. The substantially intact house is of architectural interest with its doorway, dormer and bracketed bay window in an asymmetrical yet curiously balanced relationship with each other.



**#95**



**#98**  
In the early 19th century the entire eastern end of this block was owned by the Bolman family and it was out of the Bolman estate that this lot was sold in 1844 to George Bremner for 62 pounds. He had this house built but enjoyed it only until 1852 when it was sold by the Sheriff for 137 pounds. In 1872, it was purchased by Joshua Hirtle, a cooper, for \$1,000 and is so identified on the Church map. Later, in 1886, J. Moyle Rudolf recorded in his diary "...D.M. Owen and I bought from William A. Smith for \$1,200 a property on Pelham Street. It was a dwelling house and barn 60 ft. long, in the street end of which was an office, occupied by Henry Bailly, Registrar of Deeds." (see #102 Pelham) Rudolf and Owen (a barrister) owned the house until 1911 when it entered the Whynot family. Although it is now vacant and in poor condition the house retains all of its original character. Note: #98 was demolished in 1983.

Little is known of the early history of this house. It was built between 1879-90 and is recognizable on the 1890 BEV by its mansard roof and dormers. It is notable for the wide, moulded trim around its windows but has been significantly altered by the removal of similar trim around the doorway and by the introduction of a small slider window into the main facade.



**#99**



**#102**  
Both the 1818 and 1890 BEV's show a long barnlike structure on this lot, which would have been the 60 ft. long barn referred to by J. Moyle Rudolf in his diary (see #98 Pelham). This original barn was probably built by Joshua Hirtle, a cooper, who purchased the property in 1872. Both the Rudolf diary and the 1890 BEV indicate that the Registrar of Deeds, Henry Bailly, maintained his office here. Insurance plans reveal that by 1906 the barn was reduced in length and whether the present house is a part of the original barn or an entirely new structure built at that time is unknown. The building was occupied as a store until 1954.

This modern 2 storey building was constructed in 1957 as an electricians shop on the site of an earlier building in which there had been a fire. The earlier building was built about 1901 by Alfred Dauphinee and Sons, ships blockmakers, and was used by that company until the 1950's. (see also #125 Montague) The Dauphinee business was an outgrowth of an earlier block-making business run by Alfred Dauphinee's father-in-law, Peter Loyal. This business was located in an even earlier old house which stood on this same lot. This much older house is reputed to have been the residence of Jean Baptiste Moreau, the first Anglican Minister to Lunenburg.



**#103**



**#104**  
This structure was built for John Morash, a customs official, and replaced an earlier building on the lot. In 1888, the newly formed corporation of the Town of Lunenburg, rented office space in "John Morash's new shop" for \$80 per year, and the building is identified on the 1890 BEV as the "Town Clerk's office." Also subsequent deeds up to 1920 refer to the building as the "old Police Court." It was used as a store until the 1940's and has been an apartment house since that time.

Comparison of 1879 and 1890 BEV's reveals that this house was built in the 1880's for John Morash. It was used as a store from the 1920's until recent years when it was put back into residential use. Originally, the bay windows extended all the way down to street level (see 1890 BEV) but were replaced by a storefront in later years. Now, the storefront is replaced by smaller windows, each with a transom light and brackets connecting it to the upper bays. The recessed storefront door can still be seen.

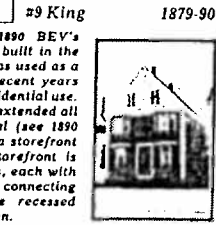
Before this house was built in 1876, this property was known as the "Bolman" property and the old house which preceded this one as "Henry Bolman's old house." Henry Bolman and his father, Daniel Bolman, were doctors and surgeons in the early Lunenburg settlement and owned lots and water lots on the end of this block until 1844. Over the next 30 years the property was owned by Matthew Ernst, a merchant, Peter Loyal, a block-maker, and Edward Van Horn, a carpenter, changing hands each time through sheriff's sale. In 1875, it was acquired by John Morash (see above) and in 1878, Morash sold these corner lots to Dr. Thomas DesBrisay. DesBrisay built this house, which is shown on the 1879 BEV and which has been a doctor's office and residence ever since. The mansard roofed house and carriage house (now a garage) have retained all their original architectural features and comprise a good example of a well developed town house property of the period.



**1957 Carriage House 1878**



**#11 King**  
John Morash bought this building and all 4 lots on the eastern end of this block in 1875 for \$2,000. In the 1880's, he renovated the gable roofed building (see 1879 BEV), gave it its present mansard roof (see 1980 BEV) and put it to use as a store and a hotel. From 1897-1937, it was owned by William Myra, a customs official, and is shown on insurance plans of the period as an "office". Since the 1940's, it has been an apartment house. It retains its 19th century character and in 1982 was sympathetically restored.



**#9 King 1879-90**



**#3 King 1878**

KING STREET

PELHAM STREET

KING STREET

#12 King 1907



The Bank of Montreal was built on the site of two earlier buildings which are shown on the 1890 BEV and which trace back into the Zwicker family. The first, which was the homestead of John Zwicker, was torn down when the main bank building was constructed. The second, which housed the store of W.N. Zwicker, was demolished about 1966 to make way for the more modern addition to the Bank.

The Bank is built of grey Shelburne granite and has an almost Byzantine cross-in-square design. Its framed dormer roof was originally covered with galvanized iron but is now covered with copper. The building was designed by Peden and McLaren of Montreal. The Pelham Street and King Street faces of the building each have relief work suggestive of classical column and pediment and on each face there is a round-headed window with a sunburst design over it formed from stone of a different hue. The original doorway was set diagonally into the corner of the building and although now filled in, it still retains an ornamental bas-relief sculpture above it, between lintel and pediment.

#6 King 1830-1924



Although altered several times from its original shape and now modernized with a brick veneer facade this well-maintained, 2½ storey wooden building still retains a few of its early features, and an overall shape and bulk suggestive of its origins. It was in 1830 that Henry Jost, a merchant, who later became a magistrate and M.P. acquired the northern portion of lot #1 and built a small store. In 1860, he sold it to George Dares, a shoemaker, who is identified on the Church map and whose building is shown on the 1879 BEV. The 1890 BEV shows a larger building with a gambrel roof, and a registered mortgage, dated 1912, indicates that George Dares maintained his residence here also. By 1924, additions had been built at the rear of the house and it is probably from this time period that the present gable roof shape dates. The house remained in the Dares family and relatives until the 1950's and is now used as offices and an apartment.



#4 King 1950

Until the 1920's, this corner lot was occupied by an old house which in the mid 1800's was occupied by Dr. Joseph Steverman. The old house was taken down by 1924 and the lot remained vacant until 1950 when this modern brick and plate glass building was constructed for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

#120 1923



This impressive and unique 2 storey wooden building was built in 1923 as a meeting hall and office building by the Freemasons and is still used for this purpose. It is notable for its ornamental classical facade which projects out slightly from the main wall of the building.

The "Temple" front is made up of 6 wooden Ionic pilasters which divide the facade into 5 bays and which 'support' a large entablature and pediment, also made from built up wooden mouldings. The lines of lintel, frieze and cornice are continued around the sides of the building and provide a visual connection with it. There is a segmental pediment over the main door.

This building was constructed in 1925 for Alfred Dauphinee and Sons, blockmakers, who in that year removed their business from its earlier location at #103 Montague. Originally the building had 2 storeys, a third being added by the end of the 1930's. The original low pitched roof is still in place and forms a sloping floor for the upper storey. On the exterior, the floor levels are defined by simple moulded belt cornices and on each level, facing the street, there is a wide utility door. The "Blockshop" still produces wooden blocks as it did when this building was built and still contains the early belt driven machinery, which reaches through from floor to floor. Wooden and concrete block additions on the east side contain storage areas and milling machinery. While not very old, the building is a good representative of the diverse industrial base that characterized the Town during the days of sail.

An earlier building on this site was the Queen hotel which was built in the early 1890's but which burned in the early 1920's. Earlier still on this site was the William Rudolf homestead. In his diary (page 156), J. Moyle Rudolf records that the Town post office was kept here from 1848-84 and that it was his mother, Anna Matilda (nee Oxner) who was postmistress for many years.

Note: Blockshop was closed 1983.



#125 1925

#126 1880-83



J. Moyle Rudolf, in his diary, records that he bought this lot in 1880 from James Rudolf for \$200 and made an agreement with Joseph and Solomon Morash to build him this house, the price later being recorded as \$2,454.74. In 1883, he rented the house to George Geldert for \$125 per year but in 1887 moved into it himself. In 1889, he sold the house to Capt. Edward Gerhardt for \$2,100. (see also #6 Archibald and #268 Montague).

The house, itself, is substantially intact and has a hipped gable roof, a five-sided entrance bay, and a bay window facing the street. The second storey windows and the eaves returns are bracketed in the same style and there are small vergeboards at the intersections of the hipped gable roof slopes.

#128 c1829



At the end of the 18th century, lots 3-11 on this block were owned by Leonard Christopher Rudolf. In 1790, 14 years after his death, his heirs agreed to a division of the property among themselves. This particular lot went to Francis Rudolf, who in 1829 sold it to Francis Pinnel. The registered deed describes the lot as that "whereon the said Francis Pinnel has erected a house." In bulk and proportion, the house is clearly an early 19th century building and, while its front facade has been altered, some of its early features still remain such as the small windows on the gable end and the massive central chimney.

This lot remained in the Rudolf family until 1861 when it was purchased by Michael Anderson, a boatbuilder, for 50 pounds. Anderson was described by DesBrisay as being, "scrupulously honest... the best of fathers, a true friend and... one of the leading citizens of Lunenburg." His house has remained quite intact and is notable for its symmetrical main facade.

The focus of the facade is a fine classically detailed doorway with fluted pilasters, a full entablature and pediment and a striking stained glass transom window. In a balanced design on each side of the doorway are main and basement windows, all with the same style of bracketed window hood; and above the doorway is a small Scottish dormer.



#135 c1861

#134 1780's-1914



In 1873, Edwin Bailly, a blacksmith, acquired the lots on the end of this block. At that time there was an old gambrel roofed house on the corner lot which had been built in the late 1700's (see 1879 BEV). In the 1880's Mr. Bailly moved the old house over onto this lot turning its gable end to the street. Insurance plans reveal that between 1906-14 the roof was raised to give the house a full two storeys and to make it appear as we see it today. Evidence of the incorporation of the older structure into a newer one can be seen in the low ceilings, the narrow staircase, and in the attic where parts of the old gambrel roof frame still exist.

This house was the home and studio of Earl Bailly, an artist who received international recognition for his paintings of the Lunenburg waterfront.

This small house with low eaves and a sagging roof line is difficult to date beyond 1879. It appears on the 1879 BEV but is not shown on the Church map and it could, therefore, have been built in the 1864-79 period by the then owner, William Townsend, a merchant. However, there is evidence to suggest that the house may be considerably older than this. These corner lots were originally owned by Leonard Christopher Rudolf, a notable and influential first settler, and it was here that he built in 1761 a "small but strong house" (page 9, Rudolf diary). DesBrisay in 1895, recorded that the house was "moved back on the same lot and added to..." It is possible, though hard to prove, that this house, although now considerably modified, may be the original Rudolf house.

The Powers' Bros. building in its present form dates from about 1911 when the successful Frank Powers Plumbing, Heating and Hardware business was taken over and continued by his two sons, A.F. & W.T. Powers. The building is constructed around two earlier buildings — a corner house (see 1890 BEV) and the earlier Frank Powers store, and parts of these earlier buildings can still be seen inside. In the 1890's, the Halifax Bank was here and from the 1920's to 1950 the Bank of Commerce was here also.

#138 1879-90



The original house on this lot is shown on the 1879 BEV. It was built in the late 1700's either for David Ulshie, a mariner, or for one Matthias Blysteiner. Over the next 100 years the house changed owners five times and in 1875, was bought by Edwin Bailly, a blacksmith. In the 1880's, Mr. Bailly moved the old house (see #134) and built this new house in high Lunenburg style. Its main feature is a massive and complex extended dormer which projects outward and downward over the front door. The bell cast dormer roof has small peaked attic dormers set into it on 3 sides, and on the main face of the dormer there is a large bay window. Large brackets link the dormer with the door trim below. (For dormers of a similar type see #315 and #321 Lincoln and #29 Falkland).



#9 Prince pre 1879



#139 1911

PRINCE STREET

PELHAM STREET

PRINCE STREET

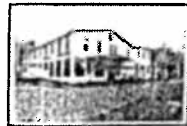
#140 1854-79



The exact year of construction of this substantially intact building is difficult to determine. Described in registered deeds as the "Moyle property," it was probably built for H.M. Moyle, a customs officer who, in 1854, bought lots 11-14 for 100 pounds (about \$400). In 1883, his widow, Sophia, sold lots 13 and 14 for \$1700 and the fourfold price difference suggests that the building was constructed during that period. It was purchased in 1833 jointly by two blacksmiths, Abner Jefferson and William Swigg. Swigg sold his interest 3 years later to George and William Townsend, coopers, who in turn, in 1901 sold their interests back to Jefferson. Early insurance plans identify the building as a "carriage maker" and "cooper shop." In 1923, the building was purchased by Edwin and Elvin Bailey who ran a flour and feed warehouse, a cooperage, and a coal supply company. The building is still owned by Bailey's Ltd., oil supply company and retains all of its early architectural character including 6 light display windows, a storefront cornice, and two interesting round-headed doorways.

The Church map and the 1879 BEV show a single house occupying this corner lot. The old house traces back to Henry Koch who probably built it in the late 1700's. It was later the home of Philip Spongale and then, briefly, from 1872-74, it was owned by Beamish Murdoch, the noted historian (see also #168 Pelham). During this period, the house property included lots 1-4 and in 1874 Murdoch sold house and land to Capt. Edward Meixner. In 1880, Meixner sold lot #3 to Joseph Dauphinee, a blacksmith, and then, in 1886 sold him lots 1 and 2 and the old house as well. By 1890, Dauphinee had built the 2 story building on lot #2 (see 1890 BEV) which is still standing and which forms part of the old Lunenburg Motors complex. This building was originally Dauphinee's blacksmith shop; then as the property changed hands it became a machine shop, a sail loft and a garage.

By 1893, the old house on lot #1 was in use as the "Park Hotel" then by 1904 it was a restaurant, then, by 1914 it housed a plumbing shop. By 1924 it had been demolished and the lot remained vacant until the 1930's when the present structure was built for the Lohnes Motor Co. Still in good condition, the shingle clad building has large showrow windows, 5 garage bays, and a bank of regularly placed 6 over 6 windows on the 2nd storey. It is a good example of the functional but character-filled wooden buildings of the period.



#151 1931-39/1886-90

#150 1901



Built in 1901 by Thomas Hamm as a sail loft, this building has been used for that same purpose ever since. In 1919, the building was purchased and the business taken over by James Henry Hamm, Thomas' son. In 1933, the building was bought by Adams & Knickle Ltd., and in 1937 was rented to United Sailmakers, a firm which amalgamated the Hamm and Hebb sail lofts (see #65 Montague). The 1919-59 insurance plans also identify a cooperage located here. The red-painted, shingle clad and quite intact building is still owned by Adams & Knickle and is currently occupied by a young sailmaking business. (See also #53 York)

Joseph Dauphinee, a blacksmith, bought this lot in 1880 for \$370. It being described in the registered deeds as "one of the lots belonging to the late Beamish Murdoch." He built this 1½ storey building that same year and sold it to Henry Dauphinee, also a blacksmith, the registered deed specifying clearly that the property included "the blacksmith shop." In 1907, the shop sold to Frederick Peterkin, a junk dealer, and was put to use as a carpenter shop. In 1915, it came to its present owners, Adams & Knickle Ltd., and has been used since that time as a warehouse. Except for the replacement of an original store window with a garage door, the building is the same as it was when it was built (see 1890 BEV).



#161 1880

#154/56 1948



A 2 storey, shingle clad, utilitarian duplex, built in 1948.

This vacant lot was part of what was known about 1850 as the "property of the late Beamish Murdoch" (see #151 Montague). In the 1880's a commercial building rather like those which still exist on either side of it was built (see 1890 BEV). It too was a blacksmith's shop and was used for this purpose until the 1950's when it was demolished.

#162 1920



This tall gambrel roofed house was built in 1920 for Charles E. Maxner, a cooper. While not a particularly old building the house nevertheless exhibits features which complement the older buildings in the neighbourhood. It has a balanced 3 bay facade with large 8 over 8 windows on either side of the sidelit doorway and flat roofed portico. Mullion windows are set regularly into the long shed dormer which runs the length of the house. The shingle wall surface is trimmed with corner boards and the eaves are returned at all 4 corners. The house is a good example of a well-designed 1920's house.

This simple, gable roofed, commercial building was probably built by Wilbur Sawler, a cooper, who lived next door at #175 Montague during the 1880's. It is shown on the 1890 BEV as it appears today except that there was originally a utility door between the windows on the second floor. The original 6 light display windows, the large transom window over the double leaf door, and the narrow fascia board which trims the upper part of the storefront are all intact. The 1893 insurance plan identifies the building as a hardware store and cooperage. In 1903, the building sold to Adams & Knickle Ltd., and has been used since that time as a warehouse.



#169 1879-90



#175 pre 1864

#166 1875-79



In 1875, David Smith, a shipbuilder, bought lots 6, 7, 8 and 9 which at that time was the property associated with the old house down below at #175 Montague Street. Over the next 4 years, he built this house which shows quite clearly on the 1879 BEV. As recorded in his obituary in the Halifax Herald in 1889, he was a "pioneer shipbuilder who built upwards of 200 vessels" in a yard located a short distance from here (see #220-250 Montague). He was elected by acclamation to the First Town Council in 1888. The house is a characteristic Lunenburg 1½ storey gable roofed structure set into the hillside with a 2 storey central projection facing the street. The projection or "bump" consists of a rectangular entrance porch and a projecting Scottish dormer connected by two bracketed belt cornices. There is a similar projection at the rear, incorporated since the 1940's into a partially enclosed rear veranda.

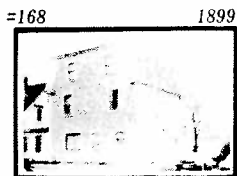
Except for the inclusion of a small slider window on the eastern gable end, and aluminum storm windows on the upper floor, the exterior of the house remains substantially intact.

The origins of this well-preserved house are obscure. It is shown on the Church map and was, therefore, probably built before 1864, however there are no clear ownership references in registered deeds until 1875 when Lucy Creighton, widow of George Creighton, sold the house and property to David Smith for \$1,500. Smith went on to build a new house on the upper portion of the property and by the early 1880's this older house was occupied by Wilbur Sawler, a cooper, who ran his business from the building next door (#169 Montague). Later deeds indicate that in 1892 he defaulted on his mortgage with Richard Smith (son of David Smith) who, in 1903 sold the house and cooperage to Adams and Knickle Ltd., who still own the property.

Situated as it is on the hillside, the 1½ storey house presents a raised main facade to Montague Street. Steps lead up to the main entrance which is located at first floor level in the side of the rectangular central projecting bay. A street level door on the opposite side of the projection leads into the basement section of the house. The main windows on the projection, and on the bell cast, 5-sided dormer which caps it, are round-headed and mullioned, and there are decorative brackets on all main floor and dormer windows. The claphboard siding is trimmed by wide, bracketed corner boards and returned eaves, and there is a large central chimney.

HOPSON STREET

MONTAGUE STREET



Registered deeds for this property indicate that in 1872 all 14 lots on this block were acquired by Henry A.N. Kaulback from John Myrer, a shipbuilder. At that time the entire block was vacant except for two small barns situated on this corner lot. A deed to the adjacent property refers to these earlier buildings as "the old barns owned by John H. Kaulback."

In 1874, Kaulback sold the corner lot and barns to Beamish Murdoch, the noted 19th century legal writer and historian. In 1890, Murdoch passed them on to Charles W.A. Kaulback. In 1886, they were purchased by Henry Wentzell for \$750, who in turn in 1890, conveyed them to Captain James Geldert. On the 1890 BEV the barns are shown with windows and a chimney and it is possible that by this time they had been converted over to residential use. Indeed, the 1893 insurance plan represents the building as a 1½ storey house.

In any event, by 1899, James Geldert had taken the old barns down and replaced them with this 2½ storey gambrel roofed house. The long axis of the house faces Hopson Street and the original main doorway is on that side. The formal doorway has sidelights and a transom window and is trimmed by a moulded "label" surround. Both this elevation and the gable and jacing Pelham Street have suffered from subsequent window alterations but it can be seen that originally the building had a balanced window arrangement.

Original label windows on the second storey, and original cornerboards and bracketed eaves returns are still in place. From the 1920's-1950's, the building housed a store. It is now used as apartment.



In 1883, Joshua Hirtle bought this lot from Charles W.A. Kaulback for \$500. He built this house and in the same year sold it to William Smith, a fisherman, for \$2,075.

The house is very similar to several others on this section of Pelham Street (see #178, #196, and #202 Pelham). It is a tall, high ceilinged, 1½ storey house built into the hillside, directly abutting the street, and with a full basement and rear entrance afforded by the sloping site. Two massive, five-sided dormers project out from the steep, gable roof, and each is joined with a five sided, projecting bay window below at street level. One projecting bay forms the main entrance, opening onto a hall and stairway, while the other is the main window for the inside living area or parlour. All windows on the projecting bays are narrow and round headed and above each of them, on their wide lintels, are decorative applied scrollwork patterns.

Each section of scrollwork is framed by heavy and ornate brackets which, on the lower storey, support an intermediate belt cornice, and on the upper storey add interest to the dormer eaves. Beneath each set of windows are moulded panels which add definition to what would otherwise be a flat wall surface. The two tiered dormer roofs have concave, half cast lower slopes and straightforward hipped gabled upper sections separated by a moulded belt course.

On the gable ends of the house, the original heavy bracketed entablatures are still intact as are the wide, fluted cornerboards and ornate, double bracketed eaves returns.



Captain Simeon Hebb purchased this lot from Charles W.A. Kaulback in 1884 for \$650 and by 1890 had built this house. Of similar design in most respects to its neighbour to the west, it is a tall gable roofed structure with two massive bays projecting out towards the street. It has the same rounded mullion windows, bracketed cornices, and two tiered dormer roofs, and the same applied scrollwork, cornerboards, bracketed eaves returns and heavy window hoods. Also, there is a 1½ storey ell on the western side of the house which again, like that on its neighbour, is an original feature.

The house is kept in immaculate condition by its current owner and all architectural features are emphasized by a tasteful blue and white paint scheme. Captain Hebb passed the house on to his son, Charles, who in turn passed it on to his son Lawrence Hebb, who is of historical note in that he became mayor of Lunenburg in 1946-47 after serving for 18 years on the Town Council. (See also #216 Dufferin)

The small single storey ell on the western side of the house is shown on the 1890 BEV and appears to be original.

This lot was subdivided from the adjacent Selig property and this modern bungalow was built in 1961.



#201 1961



This house was built for Andrew Silver, described in the registered deed as a cordwainer, following his purchase of the lot in 1885. From 1891-1911, it was owned by Capt. James Geldert (see also #168 Pelham). The original 2½ storey house, with a single storey ell at the rear is shown on the 1890 BEV. The side ell, veranda and balcony were added in the 1950's. The house is oriented with its gable end to the street and there is a pedimented dormer on the western side. All original ornamental features have been removed as a result of the use of vinyl siding, except for the eaves returns, which have themselves been covered.

The several lots on which this house was originally located were sold by Charles W.A. Kaulback in 1885 to Rebecca Selig, widow of Capt. George Selig, for \$450, and by 1890 this house was built for her. The house has remained in the Selig family to this day and has been kept architecturally intact.

An imposing, hipped roof structure, it presents a full 3 storey facade to Montague Street, shortening to 2 storeys at the rear. The entrance is from street level through an ornate Italianate enclosed porch. Above the porch and slightly narrower than it, is a triple mullioned window; then above that, on the 3rd storey, and narrower still, is a double mullioned window. This deliberate use of decreasing window width creates a perspective in the facade by giving visual weight to the lower section and relative lightness to the upper, and provides a visual focus about which the other elements balance quite easily. The shingled wall surface is trimmed by long cornerboards which are finished at the eaves corners with small double brackets. The 3rd storey windows are all tight to the eaves and are visually linked to the fascia by similar small brackets. The same brackets are also used around the eaves or cornice line of the enclosed porch.

While this house lacks the ornate, multifaceted ornamentation of some other Lunenburg houses built in the same era, it nevertheless has a strength and character of its own which comes from good proportion and a pleasing design.



#207 1885-90



This square, 2½ storey house was built in 1938 on a lot subdivided from the adjacent Tobin property. In the registered deed to this and the adjacent property, it is recorded that the intention of H.A.N. Kaulback was to acquire all the lots on this block and convey them as a gift to his son Charles W.A. Kaulback, which he did in 1880. Thus all lots on this block trace back into Kaulback's name.

Captain Reuben Heisler bought this lot in 1885 for \$525 and built this interesting mansard roofed house shortly afterward (see 1890 BEV). In recent years, the house has been vinyl sided, however, enough design elements remain that impressions of its original character can still easily be gained. The concave lower roof slopes exhibit the small gable roofed dormers typical of the Second Empire derived style. Original brackets still remain at the upper corners of the house, although the corner boards that they once were attached to are gone. A long, straight stairway leads the eye of the observer up to the central doorway and gives the house a commanding appearance. Original bay windows have been replaced by horizontally oriented picture windows.



#213 1885-90



In 1883, Charles Silver bought lots 8 and 9 from Charles W.A. Kaulback for \$850. In 1886, he sold them to Andrew Silver (see also #182/184 Pelham) who by 1890 had built this house. The house resold in 1891, for \$1,600, and from 1924-54 was home to Enoch Tobin, a fisherman. Built on a sloping corner site, the typical Lunenburg character of the house, with 1½ storeys at the front, and 2½ at the rear, can be clearly seen. There are central projections on both the front and the back of the house. The house is now vinyl sided.

This house was built for Frank Powers, who ran a successful plumbing and stove fitting business at #139 Montague Street (see Powers Bros.), and it remained in his family until recent years.

The low gable, almost flat roofed house is shown in an enlargement on the 1890 BEV where its original character can be clearly seen. The doorway was not enclosed as it is now and originally had stairs leading up to it and a large, bracketed entablature protecting it from the weather. On the eastern side of the house where there is now a 2 storey projecting bay, there was originally a single oriel window on the ground floor. The house was originally L-shaped, the ell being filled in between 1897-1906.

The addition and open roofed porch on the west side also was added during this period.



#219 1884-90



PELHAM STREET

KEMPT STREET



In the early 1880's, this 2 block long strip of land between Pelham and Montague Streets, which lay outside of the original Old Town layout, was owned by H.M. Moyle. After his death, the so-called "Moyle Estate" was subdivided and the portion which fronted on this part of Pelham Street, (known then as the "road to Garden Lots") was purchased by C. Albert Smith, a local building contractor (see also #86 Prince). Smith subsequently sold off the lots and was probably involved in the construction of some of the houses that were built. In 1886, this corner lot was sold to Capt. James Young for \$526 and by 1890, this house had been built (see 1890 BEV). By 1900, the property was worth \$1,575 and sold in that year to Thomas Walters, a blacksmith who ran a shop just below this lot at #2 Kempt Street. The house has remained in the Walters family since then and continues its link with the Walters' blacksmith shop which is now run by Vernon Walters, Thomas' grandson. The house itself is similar to several others on this part of Pelham St. Double, 3-sided projecting bays adorn the main facade facing the street, extending upward through the eaves of the gable roof, and culminating in large extended dormers with bell cast, pagoda-like roofs. The main windows are tall, narrow, and round-headed, divided by thick mullions and are characteristic of other houses of this type and era. While the overall design of the house is so strong and forceful that it cannot be disguised, some of the smaller architectural details and subtle textures of the original design have been obscured by the use of vinyl siding.

Thomas Walters and Son, Marine and General Blacksmiths, is the only blacksmith shop still operating in Lunenburg and has been a family business since 1893. In that year Thomas Walters acquired this corner lot from James Hirtle (who had earlier acquired a portion of the old Moyle Estate, along Montague Street) and built this 1½ storey shop. In 1902, he bought an additional lot, to the east, and added the single storey extension. The small lean to additions were added by 1924.

The building is a straightforward, functional structure that well represents the "industrial architecture" of turn of the century Lunenburg. Large 8 over 8 windows facing Montague Street illuminate the workshop area; wide barn doors open directly onto Kempt Street; and a large 9 pane display window provides visual access to the blacksmith's products. A door set into the gable and gives access to the 2nd floor storage area, and a low eave cupola provides attic ventilation and an escape route for the heat from the forge. The older section of the building sits on a stone foundation, the newer on concrete. The shingled wall surface is attractively maintained in gray, and corner boards, window trim, etc. are in contrasting barn red. The shop specializes in "shipsmithing", providing fittings for fishing boats and sailing craft of all types, and is of note in having made the fittings for the Bounty and the Bluenose II, both built at the Smith and Rhuland yards.



#2 Kempt 1893-1902



Richard Heckman, a mariner, bought this lot from C. Albert Smith in 1888 and had this house built (see 1890 BEV). Similar to several others in this area (see #196, #172, and #178 Pelham) it has been kept in excellent architectural condition. All original ornamental features on the projecting bays have been retained including scroll-work over windows and door, bracketed cornices and eaves, and ornamental panels beneath each window. Original corner boards and bracketed eaves returns are still in place and, like all other features of the house, are accented by a green and white paint scheme. Like all other houses of this type, the front door opens onto a wide hall and stairwell and 3 rooms on the main floor. There are 4 rooms upstairs, and 2 in the downslope basement level.



C. Albert Smith sold this lot to Samuel Knickle in 1887 and this house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). It is substantially intact architecturally (except for the removal of one of the dormers on the main facade), and is an interesting combination of mansard roof, central projecting dormer, and bay windows. The dormer is particularly notable. It has a steep gabled roof and extends out from the peak of the main roof to just beyond the lower eaves line. The gable end is defined by small eaves returns and contains an ornamental trefoil design. Projecting from the front face of the dormer is a small bay window with bracketed cornice and scroll-work lintels. At street level are two projecting bays, one of which contains the doorway which has a graceful semi-circular transom window over it. The cornice line of the bays is linked in with the bottom of the projecting dormer and is bracketed in the same style as the eaves and corner boards of the house. Another house similar to this one is #203 Townsend.

This 1½ storey house was built in the early 1920's for William Hubley. Built in a style somewhat similar to older houses in the Town it has small architectural details which, at first glance, make it appear older than it actually is. The shingle wall surface is trimmed at the corners by narrow end boards and there are decorative brackets at the moulded eaves returns. Insurance plans indicate that the veranda was originally open on the front as well as on the side of the house, the front part having been enclosed in the 1930's.



#229 1922

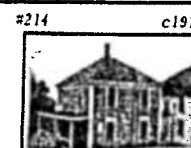


A plan of the Moyle Estate, dated 1892, shows this lot in the name of Capt. Stannage Silver. However, he did not build here. In 1909, he sold the lot to Ellison Corkum, a mariner, and it was he who had this house built in 1913. The house is typical of the plain but substantial buildings that characterize this period. A full 2 storeys in height (3 at the rear, downslope). It has a balanced main facade with a central doorway flanked by two mullioned windows. Second storey windows are centered over those below, and a hipped gable dormer projects out from the center of the medium pitched hip roof. Subtle ornamentation is added in the form of fluted pilasters beside the doorway, and a narrow additional moulding strip which highlights the lower edge of the fascia board, just under the eaves.

This lot was sold by James Hirtle to Ellison Corkum in 1911, as an addition to his Pelham Street lot (see #208 Pelham). In 1929, the lot was sold off to Captain George Corkum, who had this house built in 1932. Like others of its era, it is a plain, 2 storey hip roof house, functional and four-square in design. A long flight of steps leads up from Montague Street to a central doorway in the enclosed front porch. A hipped gable dormer is centered between the 2nd storey windows and completes the balanced main facade of the building. The original cladding has been covered with vinyl siding.



#235 1932



C. Albert Smith sold this lot in 1903 to Wilfred Naas, a fisherman, who built this house about 1914. A straightforward 2 storey, hip roof house, it is built up to the street line and has a basement level afforded by its steep sloping site. Open verandas extend along both sides of the house and provide two entrances away from the street. Except for the veranda on the western side of the house, which has an ornamental turned rail and trelliswork, and small moulded entablatures over the windows, the house is quite plainly finished.

When the Moyle Estate was subdivided in the early 1880's, the lots to the east of this were bought and resold by James Hirtle, a prominent businessman of the Town (see #6 Lorne St.).

This portion of the "H.M. Moyle lands" was sold by James Hirtle to Captain James Abram Cook in 1912 and this large double house was built in 1915. Originally, the property extended through to Pelham Street and it was not until recent years that the grounds were reduced in size. The house remained in Captain Cook's family until 1965. The house is an imposing structure with several interesting features. It has an elongated hip roof and its long elevation faces Montague Street. On the western end of the main facade, a 3-sided bay window extends up from basement level a full 2 storeys and is capped by an extended, pedimented attic dormer, with a small semi-circular window set inside the gable. On the eastern side, a similar bay window extends only to the first storey and is there terminated by a simple, moulded cornice and flat roof. Long steps, with the name "A. Cook" set into the first riser, lead up to an open veranda and balcony, which gives protection to the two main doors to the house. The doors are separated by a centrally located, diamond shaped window. A hipped gable dormer extends out of the eastern end of the roof. Small brackets adorn the eaves and fascia at the intersections of all windows and cornerboards. Although slightly rundown, the house is substantially intact and is a good example of the straightforward unpretentious housing of the era.



#243/245 1915

MONTAGUE STREET

PELHAM STREET

#224 1900-06



In 1900, Captain James Young bought this lot from James Hirtle for \$600 and by 1906, had built this impressive house. In 1914, the house sold to Clarence Corkum, a mariner for \$2,025 and is described in the registered deed as "the residence or homestead property of James Young, deceased."

The hip roof house is notable in several respects. The focus of its main facade is a tall, central doorway, which is trimmed by massive pilasters and a heavy bracketed entablature over a deep transom window. On each side of the door are large 3-sided bay windows, each with protruding cornices bracketed in the same style as the doorway. The 2nd storey windows are also bracketed in the same style where they meet the eaves and fascia, as are the corner boards. The only alteration to the main facade has been the replacement of the original door with one in a modern style.

A bay window also protrudes from the western side of the house and on the rear, downslope, there is a tall, 3 storey, hipped roof ell. The detail on this substantially intact turn of the century house is emphasized by a contrasting paint scheme in dark hues.

This large house which sits on a double lot overlooking Montague Street was built for Henry Shupe, a mariner, in 1920 and stayed in his family until 1960.

The 2 storey house has distinct front and rear sections, joined on top by intersecting hipped and gable roofs and, at ground level, by an open roofed veranda running around the front and one side of the house. The lower level of the front facade, sheltered by the veranda, has 2 large bay windows flanking a central doorway. This 3 fold division of the facade is echoed by the division of the veranda into 3 equal parts by its supporting posts. On the 2nd floor there are two main windows and, on the roof, completing the ascending 3-2-1 balance of the design, is a pedimented dormer, which extends prow-like out to the eaves of the house. Corner and fascia boards, painted white, frame the shingled wall surface and give the house a clearly defined, commanding appearance.



#257 1920

#226 1888-90



This lot sold for \$550 in 1888 to Peter Bichard, a fisherman. By 1894, the house that he built was worth \$1,600, as recorded in the deed from him to Amram Hebb, also a fisherman, who then owned the property until 1922.

The substantially intact house is similar in design to several others on this eastern end of Pelham St. (see #172, #178, and #202 Pelham). With a steep gable roof it has 1½ storeys at the front, where it is built right up to the street line, and 2½ storeys at the rear, downslope, toward the harbour. A pair of 5-sided bays project outward and upward through the eaves facing Pelham St., each having a two tiered, bell cast roof, narrow round-headed windows (now covered by rectangular storm windows), and brackets and ornamental panels which emphasize the various surfaces. On the rear, there is a single, central projecting bay and a relatively recent open veranda.

#230 1897-1906



James A. Holland, a fisherman, bought this lot in 1887 but it was not until more than 10 years later that he had this house built. The house remained in the Holland family until 1977 and has many interesting features.

A hipped roof house, it has two 2 storey projecting bays on its street facade and an exactly similar one on its western side. Each bay is alive with detail. The storeys are separated by dentilled and bracketed cornices and intermediate shingled roof sections. On the upper storey, the bracketed cornices of the bays, and the main roof eaves form a continuous line. Beneath the bracketed eaves the dentil course forms a continuous band around the house and creates a sense of rich detail at that upper level. An open, roofed veranda extends along the eastern side of the house, the veranda roof being supported by pairs of rounded Tuscan columns on moulded plinths.

#234 1912



James Hirtle sold this lot in 1911 to John Morash, a fishing captain, and this house was built in 1912. The hipped gable house at first appears ordinary and functional, but on closer inspection reveals interesting and subtle detail. Running along beneath the eaves and verges of the roof is a finely dentilled fascia board. A similar dentil course adds interest to the veranda roof eaves and to the underside of the veranda roof between posts. A projecting bay, 3-sided at the first floor level, rectangular on the 2nd storey, and contained under a projecting gabled roof, extends out from the side of the house. Ornamental curved brackets soften the sharp overhang of the slightly flared 2nd storey, and give the projection a distinct Germanic or Dutch flavour. Similar features are found at 48 Dufferin Street and 96 York Street.



#265 1950

This well proportioned, pitched roof house was built in 1950. While it is out of character with the 2 storey houses which surround it, it is of sufficiently good design to be interesting in its own right. It is well integrated with the landscaped lot on which it sits through the use of concrete retaining walls and steps, and decorative wrought iron railings.

#238 1918



This house was built in 1918 for Clarence and Emily Corkum and remained in their family for 50 years until 1969. It appears to be unaltered from its original form. The 2 storey hipped roof house is set back slightly from the street line to allow for the open veranda and balcony on its front and side. Small details add interest to its otherwise plain appearance. Where post meets lintel on the veranda, there are ornamental mouldings which resemble classical capitals. Also, where the cornerboards meet the fascia, and continuing all around it, is a moulding strip which adds a very simple but effective refinement and accent to the eaves. A pointed gabled dormer extends out from the front of the roof and contains a pointed, diamond multi-paned window.

#240/242 pre 1890



This house appears on the 1890 BEV and is perhaps the oldest house on this block. There are no registered deeds to prove it, but it is assumed that the house was built for Alexander Silver Sr. In 1903, the administrators of Mr. Silver's estate sold the house to Charles E. Kaulback for \$860. The house is quite small at 24 ft. x 25 ft. An enlarged Scottish dormer projects out from the wood shingled roof and extends down through the eaves. Its underside is ornamented by two unusual spoked wheel and pendant brackets. To one side of the dormer is an enclosed porch, which has a sidelit door and a concave bell cast roof, decorated at the eaves with tiny brackets. On the other side of the dormer is a single window with a heavy, bracketed hood and a wide, plain lintel. All other windows on the side of the house have the same prominent hoods. The eaves are returned around the corner boards and bracketed in the same style as the windows. This house has seen very little exterior alteration from its original style and is one of the few houses in Town to retain a wood shingle roof.

Capt. John Mosher bought this lot in 1918. This house was built in 1926 and remained in the Mosher family until 1977. Kept substantially intact it is a good representative of the simple, compact houses of the 1920's.



#271 1926

#244 1913



On a lot purchased from James Hirtle, this house was built in 1913 for Freeman Corkum, master mariner, who owned it until 1950.

Like others on this block, the house is a basic 2 storey, hip roofed structure, with the addition of a hip roofed ell on its western side. Situated as it is, on the end of the block, on a steep hill overlooking the shipyards, the house commands an expansive view of Lunenburg Harbour. There is a hip roofed attic dormer facing the street. A simple open portico with turned posts and a shallow hipped roof protects the main door, and there is an open veranda on the side of the house providing access to a second door in the ell. The original siding has been replaced by vinyl siding.

Albert Meisner, listed in the deed as a farmer, bought this lot in 1911 from James Hirtle for \$400 and built this house in 1915. Similar in style to its immediate neighbour, it has a high hipped roof and a 2 storey hip roofed ell at the rear. Its square lines are softened on the front and side by a veranda which has dentilled eaves and turned bracketed posts. The main door is panelled and trimmed by narrow pilasters and a transom light (now filled in). The 1st storey windows have narrow moulded hoods, while those on the 2nd floor are tied directly to the fascia. The house retains its original shingle wall surface.



#277 1915

KAULBACK STREET

LINCOLN STREET

#130 pre 1864 #138 1897-1906 #156 1890-93 #158 1902-06 #160/162 pre 1879 #164/166 1890-93 #168/172 c1855



This interesting house was built for Charles Edwin Kaulback (1834-1907) probably about 1860. C.E. Kaulback was a significant figure in the Town's history. In LeVison's 1896 biographical profile he was described as "the largest ship and real estate owner in the county...and there are few financial enterprises in which he is not more or less financially interested." Except for one 4 year period, he was M.P. for Lunenburg from 1878-1904 and is noted for having championed fishermen's rights in Parliament. His obituary in the Progress Enterprise, in 1907, estimated his estate at "half a million." The house, although now covered in vinyl siding, has many interesting details. The basic 1½ story structure is built on a steep, corner lot and has various additions and projections superimposed upon it. The 1879 and 1890 BEV's show the original structure and reveal that the large addition at the rear and the peaked, octagonal tower were added after 1890. A large extended dormer projects out over the main door (compare #138 Pelham and #315 Lincoln) and is connected to the octagonal turret by a box-like extension of the 2nd floor. An original carriage house at the rear is still standing. The house was inherited by Adah Sophia Kaulback, then Rupert C.S. Kaulback, and remained in the family until 1944.

This building is still known as the "Kaulback Block." It was built for C.E. Kaulback about the turn of the century after he had acquired and consolidated the properties of William Townshend, George Ross and Sophia Moyle. The earlier buildings associated with these properties can be seen on the 1890 BEV, and the Church map indicates that Kaulback maintained his office in one of them during the 1880's. Whether the old buildings were torn down to make way for the new one, or whether they were incorporated into it and simply hidden by the new facade is not known, although the asymmetry of the structure certainly suggests the latter. The western section (#138) is really a separate building in its own right, unified by a massive and elaborate cornice or parapet which is broken, off center, by a large, semi-circular arch. The corners of the building and the sides of the arch are defined by wide pilasters which culminate in oversized, boxed brackets, each elaborately decorated with mouldings, flutings, and rosette designs. The 2nd storey windows and the ground floor windows on the western end of the building all have the same dentilled and pedimented window hoods, while the eastern end of the building has a more conventional storefront used as a store, but is now occupied by a lawyer's office. The western end and the central portion, in contrast, were used originally as offices, but are now used as apartments. The two ground floor sections are unified by a storefront cornice which runs the length of the building. #156 is a separate building, although of similar design and physically joined to #138 by a common wall. Insurance plans indicate that it existed prior to the Kaulback Block proper, and may have been a slightly earlier renovation to one of the prior existing older buildings. It is quite intact architecturally although its use has varied widely, it having been used (according to insurance plans and adjacent deed descriptions) as a store, picture framing establishment, dwelling, a vacant store, an office and warehouse, and as apartments. The moulded upper cornice on the building is of similar design to that on the Kaulback Block and being at the same height, creates a pleasing visual continuity. Taken as a unit, these buildings create a strong 'old world' atmosphere and provide a good introduction to the other 19th century commercial buildings that still exist on Lincoln Street.

Lots to the east of this one and the former buildings on them (see 1879 BEV) trace back into the Frederick Arenburg family in the late 1700's. In the early 1800's the Arenburg properties were held by John H. Kaulback, the sheriff (C.E. Kaulback's father), who in 1879 conveyed the lots fronting on Lincoln Street to C.E.'s brother, James A. Kaulback. In 1881, James A. sold this particular lot to Solomon Knickle (see #41 Pelham). In 1892, Knickle sold to Frank Powers (see #139 Montague) and in 1906 Powers sold to the N.S. Telephone Co. for \$2,808. It is probably from this period that this building and its elaborate and unique "boomtown" tin facade dates. Whether the building was new, or a renovation of an older structure is unknown. It was used by N.S. Telephone until 1931 (see #187 Lincoln) and later became a store and a bakery. It is now used as a restaurant.

In 1885, Solomon Knickle bought a house on this lot from C.E. Kaulback for \$2,300, the house having been built between 1879-90. However, the sketch of the house on the 1890 BEV does not correspond with the house as it appears on the 1893 Insurance plan and as it exists today. Whether there was a fire or other major renovation of the older house is unknown but the present house clearly dates from the 1890-93 period. Solomon Knickle owned properties above this one on Lincoln St., and also ran a livery stable next door. This house remained in his family until 1931.



#41 1890-93

This building is shown on the 1879 BEV and is identified on the Church map as "Solomon & Chesley's office." In 1881, Solomon Knickle bought it from James A. Kaulback (See also #158) and in 1892 sold it to John M. Gormley, a tailor. Gormley maintained it as his house and shop until 1903 when it went to James McLean, a barrister, who rented it out as a store. In 1924, it was bought by Lewis Hirtle, a merchant and photographer (see #183 Lincoln), in whose family it remained until 1978. Throughout its history it has been in and out of use as a store and is now part of the adjacent restaurant property (#158). The street level storefront is partially converted to an oriental motif. The upper storey retains its original character.

The 1879 & 1890 BEV's both show a small building on this site. In 1881, that building was sold to Robert Lindsay, a merchant, and in 1891, after his death, it was sold to John, his son. Between 1891-93, John Lindsay built this new 3 storey building on the site and used it as a furniture store, but in 1894, he encountered financial difficulties. The building was sold in 1895 for \$3,000 to Donald & Alexander Keith and James Boulton of Halifax, and became known as the "Keith building." From 1904-08, it housed the "Progress Enterprise" newspaper. From 1908-60, it was owned by Lewis Hirtle and heirs and continued in use as a print shop. It is now a storage building for the adjacent appliance store. Architecturally, the only changes to the building have been the removal of finials at each end of the upper cornice, and the recent, compatible alteration of the second and third floor windows. Otherwise the building is architecturally intact.

The Solomon Knickle livery stable (see 1890 BEV), which was used as a garage in its later life was torn down about 1959 to make way for this single storey warehouse, now vinyl clad.



#49 1950's

This is the oldest building on this block, dating back according to assessment records, to about 1855. At that time the building was owned by John H. Kaulback, but was occupied by J. Joseph Rudolf as a store. The addition at the rear of the building was built between 1879-90. In 1902, the property was sold by James A. Kaulback, to George Miller. Miller ran "Miller's Restaurant" here until the 1920's when insurance plans record the uses as a telegraph office (front) and a marble works (rear). Through two subsequent changes of ownership the building has been used continuously as a store and is now an appliance store. Historic photos reveal that both the front facade and the side of the main building have been highly altered from the original; however, original windows, bracketed at the eaves, can still be seen on the rear addition.

This vacant corner lot was the site of an old house and store which was torn down between 1939-47. Used as a garage in its later years, it is described in adjacent deeds as having been occupied in the 1890's by John Conrad. At that time the property was owned by C.E. Kaulback and before that, in the 1880's by his brother H.A.N. Kaulback. Its earlier history is unknown. Portions of the old foundation can still be seen.

CORNWALLIS STREET

PELHAM STREET



LINCOLN STREET

CORNWALLIS STREET

#174/176

1879-80

#182

pre 1879-1893



From 1857-79 Alexander Fraser owned the end of this block and ran a store from a small building located here. In 1872, he sold lots 13 & 14 to Dr. Joseph Steverman who had this 3 storey building built about 1880. In 1880 it sold to George W. Geldert for \$2,200 and is believed to have been rented to E.L. Nash who ran a drug store and who also ran the first electric light plant in the Town. In 1919, the property sold to C. Hazen Zwicker and, although it has changed hands twice since then, is still known as "Zwicker's Variety Store." It is not known whether the tin cladding, pressed to imitate stone, is original or not.

In 1888, Charles Morash acquired this prime location from Dr. Jos. Steverman for \$2,925. Until that time there was a 2½ storey building here that had previously been occupied by Alex. Fraser (see 1890 BEV). By 1893, Morash had either renovated the older building or replaced it with this 3 storey structure which, according to the 1893 Insurance plan, was used as a Dry Goods store. In 1916, it sold to George Silver who continued in the dry goods and furniture business. Although now under different ownership the building is still used for this purpose. The original wood siding has been replaced by asphalt siding but the original 3rd storey cornice work can still be seen. An interesting feature is the open freight elevator which is built between #182 & #174.

In 1888, Albertina Fraser, widow of Alex Fraser (see above) sold her interest in this then vacant corner lot to Alexander Chisholm who quickly resold in 1889 to Malcolm McKinnon, a carpenter. Between 1890-93, McKinnon built this house, recorded on the 1893 Insurance plan as a boarding house. After several changes of ownership, the house was purchased by Clarence Walters, a fisherman, and is still in his family. The original character of the building has been somewhat altered through vinyl siding and modern window replacements. The single storey garage was added between 1924-39.

The Church map and BEV's all record a large 3 storey building on this site which, according to registered deeds, would have been the house known in the early 19th century as "Seligs." The old house was demolished between 1890-95 and between 1906-14, this single storey blacksmith's shop was built. This use continued into the 1950's when the shop was owned by Sinclair Crouse. The clapboard building is presently used as a warehouse for a Lincoln Street store.

#188/192

pre 1890



In 1872, J. Joseph Rudolf acquired a portion of lot #11. Then, between 1879-90 he built the original cross-gable portion of this store, in which he carried on a dry goods business. This original building had 3 windows across the front, on the 2nd storey, and a large, round-headed label window centrally located above them in the large dormer. These windows still exist and serve to define the original structure.

By 1891, Rudolf had married Emily, the widow of Henry Jost who had run a shoe store in a large building immediately to the west (see 1879 & 1890 BEV's) and by 1897, that adjacent building had become part of the Rudolf Dry Goods establishment. Also, a smaller building next to the Jost store was also incorporated into the enlarged Rudolf premises. The joining of these earlier buildings with the original Rudolf building is evident still at the 2nd storey level, where original architectural features are still intact.

J.J. Rudolf continued in business until his death in 1916. His heirs owned the building until 1928. In 1933, it was purchased by William Duff and became part of the Stedmans chain in the 1940's, in which use it still remains.

This well preserved old house is described in deeds as "the old Ben Zinck house." Benjamin Zinck was a ships carpenter, born 1838, for whom this house was built, probably in the early 1860's. Except for minor alterations to the main doorway the house is quite intact. The doorway itself has sidelights and full classically derived trim. All windows have simple, moulded hoods, and there is a small Scottish dormer centrally located in the roof above the traditional balanced facade. Clapboard siding is still intact. A large addition was built at the rear after the house passed on to Benjamin's wife, Ellen, in 1904, and the house remained in the Zinck family until 1945.

#200

1977



Two older buildings on these lots were destroyed by fire in 1976. Businesses which once occupied these former buildings were Stephen Finck & Co. Dry Goods (1880's-1890's), Daniel Rudolf Dry Goods (about 1910), the Harold D. Smith Furniture Store (1920's), the John E. Knickle Photographic Studio (1930's-1960's), Veinot's Footwear (1960's), and Fulton's Drug Store (1960's).

John E. Knickle is of historic interest as the photographer whose work has so well recorded Lunenburg waterfront life in the 1920's and 30's. His business, while now under different ownership, is still carried on under the name of "Knickle's Studio", located in premises built by another early photographer, Lewis Hirtle, at #183 Lincoln Street.

Fulton's Drug Store rebuilt on a portion of this site in 1977 and erected this concrete block building, the design of which echoes the pitched roof of the adjacent former Rudolf building. The other vacant part of the site is in intermittent use as an open air market and gathering place.

This house was built for Dufferin (Duff) Kaulbach, son of George W. Kaulbach (who lived next door at #79/81), and grandson of Sheriff John Henry Kaulbach. It is architecturally intact and is a good example of high Lunenburg fashion c1890. The underlying structure is a simple, clapboarded, frame building with a bell cast mansard roof and small 2nd storey peaked dormer windows. Superimposed on this, facing the street, is a tall central frontispiece comprised of an extended projecting dormer with a bell cast tower roof and attic dormers, coupled with an enclosed lower porch. Flanking the frontispiece are two large bay windows bracketed above small basement windows. Cornices above the doorway, dormer, and windows are all bracketed in the same style and accented by dark paint. A low retaining wall defines the property line and a short railed, stairway with the name "Kaulbach" inscribed in it, leads up to the main door. The house was owned by Duff Kaulbach's daughter, Ruby, until 1982.

#214/218

pre 1873



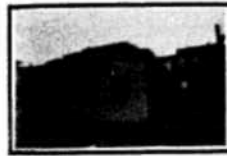
Recorded deeds for this building go back only as far as 1873 when Thomas Curll sold it to Alexander Heister, innkeeper, for \$1,900. Clearly, for this price, the building was already in existence and would have been the 2½ storey structure shown on the 1879 BEV. In 1876, Heister sold to Sophia Kaulbach who ran a dry goods store. In 1898, she sold to William A. Zwicker, a men's clothier, by whose descendants the building is still owned. The building took its present form about 1900 when additions at the rear and side of the old building were constructed. Insurance plans record that the rear portion of the building was used as sample rooms in the 1930's and 40's. Although the building is presently clad in asphalt siding, the original storefront is still intact and the building's original character can easily be imagined.

Registered deeds describe this property as the "homestead of George W. Kaulbach," who was the 3rd son of Sheriff John Henry Kaulbach, and who ran grist and sawmills outside of Town. Its exact year of construction is not known but deeds suggest that it may have been standing as early as 1808. Certainly its style and proportion suggest early 19th century origins. The original 5 bay window arrangement is still intact on the 2nd storey and there is a central doorway in the Pelham Street facade complete with classically derived trim. The storefront on the Pelham/Duke St. corner was put in about 1922 when the property was sold to Wallace Emeneau, who used it as a bakery until the 1950's.



#55

1890-93



#63

1906-14



#71

pre 1864



#75

1879-90



#79/81

pre 1864

DUKE STREET

PELHAM STREET

#222

1890-93

#228/232

1924-39

#234

1880-90

#242

pre 1827

#248/250

1842-64

#264

1893-1907



This building was built for Henry Backman on the site of a group of small buildings which had served as an annex to his hotel directly across the street (see 1879 BEV). Its first occupant was C & W Whitney's Dry Goods and Millinery store. Offices and a meeting hall occupied the upper stories. While the street level storefront has been modernized, the upper stories retain their original character, the only change having been the removal of finials at the ends of the upper cornice. The building is presently occupied by Rudolf's Ladies Wear.



Insurance plans and historic photos reveal that an older building on this site, under the ownership of Henry Backman and his heirs, housed a variety of uses from a store and barber shop to a wagon storage shed (presumably associated with Backman's hotel). The old building was torn down under the ownership of Harold C. Burns and replaced in the 1930's with this brick building which houses clothing stores and offices. The building is handsomely designed with recessed storefront doors, balanced mullion windows on the 2nd floor and cornice work defining the 2 storeys.



J. Frank Hall, a harnessmaker, bought this lot in 1880 for \$418 and by 1880 had erected this 3 storey building. It housed his harness store until 1912 when it was sold to Charles Oxner, a barber. In 1953, it came into its present occupancy by Himmelman's Jewellery store. Like many other Lincoln Street buildings, the main storefront has been modernized while the upper stories retain their original character. In this particular case, ornamental brackets under the eaves have been removed. Historical note: J. Frank Hall became mayor of Lunenburg 1914-15. (See also #151 Green)



This old building traces back into the 1820's. In 1827, lots 11 and 12 sold for 200 pounds, and a deed of 1834 mentions the "store and buildings thereon." In 1835, the property sold to Henry Niel, a mariner, who occupied it until 1880, when it sold to James Hirtle, the first of several investment oriented owners including Charles Lane (barrister) and C.E. Kaulbach. In its lifetime the building has been used as a dry goods store, a tailor shop, a meat market (Stedman Berringer), a grocery store, and, presently, a hardware store. Above the modern storefront the original architectural character of the building can still be seen.



Records trace this building back to Edward Young, a seaman who later became a merchant, and who acquired lots 6, 9 and 10 in 1812 for 115 pounds. For such a price it is hard to tell whether the building was standing or not, but certainly by style and proportion the building could date back to this period. It is shown on the Church map, however, and was certainly built by 1844. In 1867, Young became insolvent and the property changed hands into W.N. Zwicker (1871), then Lewis Hirtle (1892) who had a photo studio in the building. Between 1906-14, the portion of the building now occupied by C.D. Ritcey Furnishings was renovated and the building was joined with #242. The first occupant of this new section was the Stannage Meisner furniture store. Again the 2nd storey of the older part of this building is the only area where the original character remains, although the 1906-14 section retains its original character as renovated at that time.



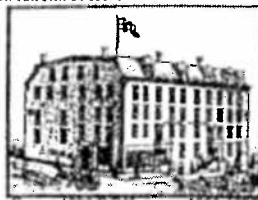
The 1890 BEV shows an old 2 storey gable roof house on this corner lot. At the turn of the century that house was owned by Ellen Sponagle and contained a telegraph office as well. Also, on the lot between the old house and what was then the Lewis Hirtle building (#248), Peter Ross had erected a 2 storey grocery store about 1893. In 1901, Frank Powers bought the Ross building and in 1907 bought Miss Sponagle's old house. He took down the old house and built a large addition to the Ross building, to form the large commercial building that we see today at this prime downtown location. The old and new storefronts were united under a single, long storefront cornice and, on the 2nd storey, the new structure was ornamented by a simple dentilled cornice extending around the 2 faces of the building. The old Ross portion is now occupied by Simpson Sears. The corner location originally housed J. Whitehouse Dry Goods, then J.J. McLachlan Dry Goods and is now occupied by the present owner of the building, Kinley's Drug Store.

The King's Hotel once stood at this corner and offered the finest in hotel accommodation to the traveller of the day. Built sometime prior to 1838, the hotel was centrally located near the post office, telegraph and telephone offices, and within three minutes walk of the train and steamboat. In 1866, Henry King purchased the hotel from Daniel S. MacDonald and in 1887 handed it over to his son James W. King. The building underwent a number of major renovations between 1879-90 (see BEV's) until it became the 4 storey building shown in the sketch below. According to W.A. Lelton there were: "28 spacious, airy bedrooms supplied with hot and cold water and heated by hot water... a large and handsomely furnished drawing room, one private and two public parlours, a writing room, an office and a large and commodious dining room where the tables were always bountifully supplied with the delicacies and substantial of the season." The hotel remained in the King family until 1928 when it sold to Lunenburg Hotels Ltd. and had its name changed to the "Ich Dien Hotel." It later became a merchant seaman's hotel and, after becoming neglected, was demolished in the late 1950's. The vacant site is presently used as a parking lot but portions of the old foundation can still be seen.

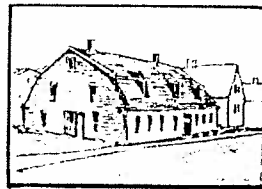
A structure known both as the "Long House" and as the "Sample Rooms" stood on this site until the late 1960's. The long, gambrel roofed building was said to have been built in the early 1800's possibly for one David Moser. In the mid 1800's it was owned by Dr. Joseph Steverman, and later became connected with the King's Hotel, being used as sample rooms where commercial travellers could display their wares. This use continued until the King's Hotel closed its doors in 1928, after which the house was sold to Bernard Falkenham. Upon a further change of ownership in the 1960's, the building, which by that time had fallen to disrepair, was torn down and the site has been vacant ever since.

This building was erected about 1903 for James King, the owner of King's Hotel and was first used as a wagon shed and garage associated with the hotel. Then after the hotel changed hands in 1928, it became used as sample rooms next door having been turned into a residence. In the 1960's the building was converted into apartments but is now back in partial commercial use, as a furniture showroom for C.D. Ritcey's Lincoln Street store. With a brick foundation, shingled wall surface, dormers and balcony, it retains its turn of the century character.

It was Charles Bolman, an attorney, who had this house built between 1829-36. In 1836, he sold it to John Zwicker, a prominent merchant, for 600 pounds. It was held in the Zwicker family until 1953, passing first from John to Edmund H. (1842), then to W.N. Zwicker (1867), then to Zwicker and Co (1914). Historic photos reveal that the house was originally designed as a hipped roof, Georgian style structure with traditional 5 bay fenestration, a small dormer in the roof, and a large, bracketed canopy over the front door. Sometime before 1879 (see BEV) the building was Victorianized, presumably under the ownership of W.N. Zwicker. The original small 6 over 6 windows were replaced by larger 2 over 2 windows and the dormer was extended and joined with a projecting central frontispiece to form the impressive Italianate composition that we see still intact today. The interior, main floor, which has been used in recent years as an antique store, retains the good proportions of the Georgian era as well as some fine period features including ornamental archways between rooms and well designed fireplace surrounds. A large carriage house behind the building, which shows on the BEV's, was taken down in the 1950's. Note: This building now houses a restaurant.



from 1879-90 BEV pre 1859-1890



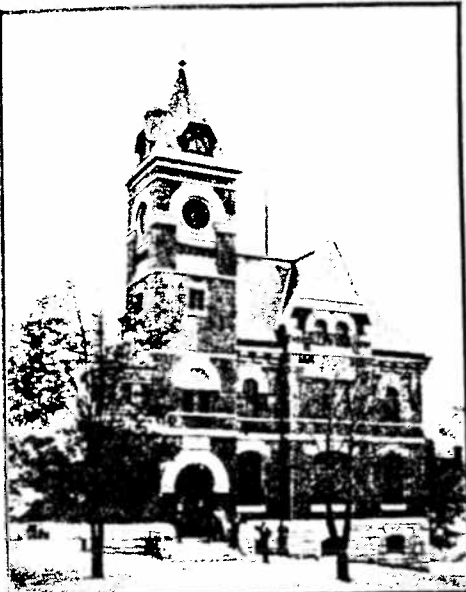
Sketch from 1967 photo c1800



#103 c1903



#13/15 KING 1829-36



Former Post Office Built c1895

#290 1907



In 1907, the trustees of the Rising Sun Lodge (I.O.O.F.) bought from C.E. Kaulback, for \$3,560, lots 4, 5, 11 and 10, and the old house which stood on the property (#125 Pelham) and, in that year, began construction of what is now known as the Capitol Theatre on the Lincoln Street frontage of the property. The Progress Enterprise records that the lodge at first advertised for tenders but "the bids being all too high in the opinion of the lodge it was decided, after considerable deliberation, to purchase the block and erect the building by days' work. A committee...entrusted with...the work...appointed James H. Brown foreman of the masons work and Solomon Morash, foreman of the carpenter work." The 1907 article continues: "the building...is to be 51 ft. wide and 75 ft. long...the basement will be left unfurnished...the ground floor will include a music hall...with a balcony over the vestibule...(and)...the seating capacity will be something over 500. The upper floor room with 14 ft. ceiling...two...paraphernalia rooms...an ante room...waiting rooms...and reading rooms." By 1908, the building was finished and opened for its first concert in that year.

The Capitol was used as a live theatre until the 1940's when it became a cinema. In recent years, the vicissitudes of the movie business have forced it into intermittent closures, however, recent live performances have demonstrated that the building has excellent acoustical characteristics and there is hope that it may again become viable through a mixture of live performance and cinema. Architecturally the building is of interest in several respects. In order to achieve the large open space required for the auditorium, the floor of the lodge room upstairs was suspended from the massive laminated roof trusses. The theatre floor itself is sloped and curved and is supported by massive posts (whole sections of tree trunks) and laminated, curved floor joists. On the exterior, the main facade of the building sports a large bracketed pediment, wide corner pilasters and belt cornices which define the vestibule, balcony, and upper floor levels. Although it is in poor cosmetic condition, the theatre is structurally sound and awaits the right circumstances for its revival.

#306 1905



This house was built for J.W. McLachlan, a dry goods merchant (see #264 Lincoln) who was also the Registrar of Births and Deaths. It was owned by him until 1963 and has since gone through several changes of ownership. The hipped roof house, which has a tall, gable roofed ell at the rear, is distinguished by a corner tower with a conical roof. On the other corner and on the side of the house facing the Capitol Theatre are large, 2 storey bay windows. Originally there was an open, roofed veranda uniting these bays with the tower but it was removed in the 1950's. Other than this however there have been no exterior changes and the house is substantially intact architecturally.



#16 KING 1956

Between 1879 and 1890 the end of this block, between Lincoln and Pelham Streets, was kept as a landscaped, park-like area. An idea of its former appearance is gained from the 1879 & 1890 BEV's which show the formalized arrangement of trees and bushes which once existed. Registered deeds suggest that on the 6 lots, there may have been a house, store, and barn on the 6 lots respectively. The property, successively owned by John Bolman (a doctor in the 1870's), Benjamin Knaut (a merchant and one time sheriff), and Benjamin Knaut's daughter, Alexandra Oener, merchants. A post office and customs house was built on the site in the 1890's. The site was later demolished in the 1950's to make way for the present building, a large, flat roofed structure, designed in concrete, with a large glass front.

In 1793, all 14 lots on this block were acquired by Benjamin Knaut, a merchant and early sheriff of Lunenburg. Prices recorded in the early deeds make it difficult to be sure whether it was Knaut who had this house built or whether it was built for Conrad Rhuland, a mariner to whom Knaut sold the property in 1813. However, it is clearly one of the older extant houses in the town and is a good example of the architectural style of the Georgian period. Resting on a 2 1/2 ft. thick stone foundation, the post and beam frame is built in classical proportion around two massive chimneys. Small paned 6 over 6 windows are arranged in a balanced 5 bay facade about a central doorway, covered by an enclosed porch in the photo, but recently exposed and restored by the current owner. The wide corner boards which trim the old clapboard siding are bracketed, Lunenburg fashion, under the returned eaves. Interior features confirm the antiquity of the house. Some windows still contain old panes of hand blown cylinder glass. Latches and hinges on interior doors are those which were in use in the early 19th century. Also, there are examples of mouldings, ceiling cornices, and fireplace surrounds which date from this period. From 1826 until his death in 1878, the house was owned by John Coeighton, Q.C., M.L.C., a well respected lawyer and politician. In 1907, it was sold to the I.O.O.F. (see above) and was owned by the lodge as a rental property, until 1979.

Between 1809 & 1821, Thomas and John Pinnel acquired the interests of various other people in lots 6, 7, 8 and 9 on this block and, in 1821, divided them between themselves. Thomas took lots 6 and 9 and built a house (see note below) and John Pinnel took lots 7 and 8. The lots cost him 75 pounds and the house that he built sold that same year for 326 pounds to Michael Rudolf. In 1850, Rudolf sold to Robert Lindsay, a merchant and, in 1874, Lindsay sold to William Naas, in whose name the house is identified on the Church map. The house has gone through many changes of ownership since then but has been kept substantially, although not completely, intact on the exterior. The windows, while still in a traditional 5 bay arrangement appear somewhat larger than the original windows would have been and were probably replaced somewhere along the line. The 1890 BEV shows the house with a dormer and enclosed porch which have both since been removed. A small canopy over the door and a modern wrought iron stair rail are slightly incongruous with the otherwise traditional character of the house.



#125 1793-1813

The vacant lot between #125 and #137 was the site of the old "Dr. Charles Aitken" house, which was taken down in the early 1960's. The old house was built by Thomas Pinnel in the 1820's and was owned by Aitken from 1862 until his death in 1895. The 1879 and 1890 BEV's show the old house and its neighbours as they once existed.



#137 c1821

PRINCE STREET

#316 c1887



The 1879 BEV and the Church map both show a small, gable roofed house on lots 13 and 14, situated about midway between Lincoln and Pelham Streets. In 1863, Alexander Anderson, a boatbuilder, bought that old house for 120 pounds. About 1889, he demolished it and built this new hipped gambrel roofed house on the site. In 1896, the house sold to Howard Anderson, clerk, for \$1,600. From 1905-13 it was owned by Charles Whitney, a Lincoln Street merchant. In 1913, it was purchased by R. Moyle Smith who in that same year had become both a married man and a partner in the firm of W.A. Zwicker and Company. He and his heirs owned the house until 1971.

Originally, the house was clapboarded, with wide corner boards and a wood shingle roof. The eaves and cornices over the doorway and bay windows were all dentilled and bracketed and there were moulded panels beneath each window face. These details have been covered in recent years by vinyl siding but the original overall design remains and provides at least a basic reminder of the original character of the house. Notably, the original arrangement of central doorway (enclosed porch) with flanking bay windows, and large central dormer and smaller flanking dormers above, still expresses the original design intent.

#324 1919



This 1 1/2 storey house with a long, sweeping, "bungalow" roof, an open veranda and a shed dormer, was built in 1919 for Henry F. Zwicker, son of William A. Zwicker, and partner with his neighbour, R. Moyle Smith, in the Lincoln Street men's clothing store which had been started by his father (see #218 Lincoln). The house is still owned by Mrs. Zwicker. In style, the house is more akin to those houses from the same era which were built on the edges of the OldTown than to the older houses which immediately surround it, but even so, with its similar height and bulk, it is not entirely out of character.

An earlier house on this site which was known as "Rose Cottage" is identified on the Church map and on both BEV's. This was the home of Daniel Owen Esq. from 1823-99. Owen was a barrister who, in a varied career, became Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Peace, Municipal Clerk, and Consular Agent for Spain. In 1899, Rose Cottage passed to his son, Daniel M. Owen, who was also a barrister and a partner in the firm of Owen & Ruggles. Like his father, Daniel M. Owen held consular positions, representing the United States (1884) and the Republic of Uruguay (1891). Owen sold the property to William A. Zwicker in 1917.

Until the 1930's this corner lot was occupied by the old Temperance Hall, which in its later years prior to its demolition, was used as a wagon shed. The year of construction of the old hall is unknown but it was standing in 1864 and is shown on the Church map and the two BEV's. It was used temporarily as a school during the period between the destruction by fire of the old Academy on Gallows Hill in 1895 (see Lunenburg Academy). The site is now vacant and is a domesticated rear yard for the house at #163 Pelham.

Registered deeds trace this property back to 1845 when Frederick Selig, a mariner, mortgaged it with George Creighton for \$1 pounds, the document describing "all that certain lot of land with a dwelling house thereon." In 1850, Selig sold the house for 130 pounds to Jacob Smith, a fisherman, who, in 1859, resold to Pamela Oxner, for 150 pounds. During this period the house was a 2 1/2 storey, gable roofed structure and is shown in that form on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. In 1897, Charles Smith, who by that time had inherited the property from Pamela Smith (nee Oxner), sold it to William A. Zwicker, a Lincoln Street men's clothing merchant (see #218 Lincoln), in whose family the house remains to this day.

It was in this period, about 1897, and as shown on the Insurance Plan of that year, that the original old house was either totally remodelled or replaced by the 3 storey hip roofed structure that we see today. Also, it was in this period that the small storefront, set diagonally into the corner of the building, was put in. The small store was used until the 1920's and was then converted to residential use. The lower storefront section is defined by a long, moulded storefront cornice, while the upper storeys form a visual unit unto themselves. Notable features of the upper section are the mullioned windows facing Pelham Street and the bracketed balcony which runs along the side of the building. The 2 storey outbuilding is shown on the BEV's and appears to be an original feature on the site. On the 1890 BEV, it is shown with a triangular dormer in the roof.

Known in the 19th century as the "McLaughlin House", this property traces back to and beyond Benjamin McLaughlin. McLaughlin was a boatbuilder who in the mid 19th century, with his brother Joseph, ran a shop on the waterfront where Adams & Knicker is now located (see also #24 Hopson). He lived here from 1858 until his death in 1884, when the house went to Daniel Owen (see #324 Lincoln, above), and in turn into the W.A. Zwicker family, by whom it is still owned. McLaughlin bought the house in 1858 from the sheriff for 705 pounds. The sheriff was selling it on behalf of J.J. Rudolf who had himself acquired it in 1853 out of the estate of Charles Rudolf. Charles Rudolf had purchased lots 5, 10 and half of 4 and 11 in 1825 from Thomas Pinnel, and by 1840 had erected this house. (Rudolf was married to Sophia Ernst, daughter of Matthias Ernst, whose will in 1840 describes the existence of this house.)

Architecturally, the house is one of the few of its type in the Town, of which several are in this immediate neighbourhood (see #125 and #137 Pelham). A 2 1/2 storey building in the Georgian tradition, it is built into the steep hillside and rests on a massive and high stone foundation. The balanced 5 bay facade facing Pelham Street has as its focus a central doorway trimmed by wide pilasters, a deep transom window, and a simple bracketed entablature. In all other respects, the house is quite plainly finished and well exemplifies the simple, unadorned basic building style of the period.

Interestingly, it was from Thomas Pinnel that Charles Rudolf acquired his building lots and it was Thomas Pinnel and his brother, John, who developed and sold the two very similar houses at #125 and #137 Pelham.

This house was the home of Lewis Anderson from 1856 until his death in 1888. Mr. Anderson was a successful Montague Street businessman involved in the West India trade (see #160 Montague). In 1872, at age 53, he left the firm of James Eisenhauer and Co. and started his own firm in partnership with James Rudolf, and he became an influential figure in the outfitting and export trade.

He acquired this house from Sophia Rudolf (wife of Charles Rudolf) who lived next door at #155 Pelham and who had inherited it from her father, Matthias Ernst. Ernst's will, and registered deeds for the property, are confusing beyond this point and it is not known whether the house was built for Mr. Ernst or for his predecessor in title, Henry Mosher.

The house is a well proportioned, 1 1/2 storey gable roofed structure set on a stone foundation. The 1879 and 1890 BEV's reveal that the central projection which now dominates the front facade was put on in the 1880's. The projection is a graceful combination of an extended Scottish dormer and a rectangular enclosed porch. The 5 sides of the dormer and the 4 sides of the porch are joined by sloping, concave roof sections. The narrow round-headed mullion window on the front of the porch, and the doorway in its side are both capped by prominent bracketed hoods and the porch roof is defined by a cornice which joins with and continues the main line of the roof eaves. Beneath that cornice, and around the top of the dormer are ornamental, fretsawn fascia boards which add subtle detail to the composition. In all, the house is quite intact in its 1880's renovated form.

The house changed hands twice after Lewis Anderson's death and has been in the Adams family since 1902.



#141

c1845-1897



#155

1825-40



#163

pre 1840

HOPSON STREET

LINCOLN STREET

#24 Hopson 1890-93



In the 1870's, lots 1, 2, 13 and 14 on this block were all owned by the Hon. John Creighton. There was an old house on lot 1 and, in 1875, Creighton sold it to William Lawson, the inspector of schools. An 1879 newspaper article (on file) also reveals that the old house was the residence of Joseph McLaughlin, a boatbuilder (see also #155 Pelham). McLaughlin's daughter, Sophia, is noted in the article as having died at age 14 of a broken heart after being falsely accused of theft. In 1881, the property was acquired by John Myra who subdivided it in 1886 and sold lots 13 and 14 to Albert Leibke. Leibke built this house (#24 Hopson) between 1890-93. From 1928-75, it was owned by Leon Iverson. The hipped roof house is still substantially intact with an interesting 3 storey tower on the Lincoln Street side. A moulded belt cornice runs around the house between the first and second storeys and ties into the cornices of the two bay windows which face Hopson Street. The belt course projects out slightly from the main wall surface with a curved profile and on the second storey, ornamental sawtooth courses of shingles add subtle detail to the house.

Originally, part of the adjacent Lawson/Myra property, this lot was purchased by Edwin Morash, a carpenter, in 1904 and by 1906, he had erected this house. Very simply designed, it is a 2 storey hip roof structure with an ell at the rear. A narrow canopy roof, with fretsawn ornamentation under its eaves, extends along the side of the house, giving protection to the main door, and appears as if it may originally have been part of a full veranda. The clapboard wall surface is trimmed by narrow cornerboards and baseboards which are painted in contrasting colours and which give the house a trim definition.

After John Myra subdivided the old Lawson property in 1886 (see above) the old house that stood on lot 1 at that time remained standing, through several other subsequent changes of ownership, until 1919, when Richard Silver bought it, demolished it, and replaced it with this new house. A typical, substantial house of the period, the hip roofed structure is flanked on two sides by a 2 storey railed veranda. Bay windows are set into the corners of the house such that the roof eaves project out over them. A hipped dormer in the roof and a pedimented gable on the side (not shown in photo) also add interest to the upper levels of the house.



#169 1919



#173 c1904-06

#348 1879-90



Built 1879-90 for Thomas Silver, described in the deed as a farmer, this house retains all of its original character. The main doorway with sidelights and transom window and a bracketed entablature, is set into the end of the front elevation and gives access to an interior side hall. 2 over 2 windows are arranged asymmetrically in the facade beside the door, while the extended Scottish dormer projects out through the center of the eaves. All windows retain their original bracketed hoods and the clapboard siding is trimmed by bracketed cornerboards and eaves returns. This house was owned by the Silver family until 1927 but has undergone many changes of ownership since.

This house is shown on the 1890 BEV in much the same form as it presently exists except that there appeared originally to have been a porch enclosure around the front door. The house was built for John Silver and was owned by him until 1910. In that year, it was purchased by James and Sophia Cleversey, whose family owned it until 1968. Of simple, 2½ storey, gable-to-the-street design, the house is now covered in vinyl siding.



#175 1879-90

#352 1879-84



In 1884, James A. Hirtle, a fisherman, later a confectioner, bought this property from C.E. & J.A. Kaulback for \$1,100, a price which suggests that the house was already standing by that year. Whether it was built for sale by the Kaulbacks, or whether there was a previous owner is unknown. Hirtle owned the house until 1924 and since then it has changed hands seven times. However, these changes have not resulted in any substantial alteration to the exterior. The original dormers in the mansard roof are still intact, as are the interesting 'cocked' hoods on the side windows, and the front projecting bays joined by a common roof. Of particular note, and quite unusual in Lunenburg, is the wooden drop siding used on the house.

The first resident of this well-proportioned house was James Geldert, master mariner, who owned it from 1882-98. After several subsequent ownership changes it was bought in 1940 by Norman Meisner, a fisherman, and is still in his family. Considerable interest is added to the house by pairs of projecting bays on the front and side, each joined by a common roof. A central window in the front gable and a central projecting dormer on the side complete the balanced design of each face of the building, and brackets and mouldings add detail to the many corners and edges. On a well landscaped lot, the house has retained all of its original character.



#179 1879-82

#360 1879-90



This shallow truncated hip roof house is shown on the 1890 BEV with a projecting tower. The tower is now gone, having been replaced by the projecting pediment seen in the photo. Also, much of the original character of the house has disappeared under vinyl and stone veneer siding and modern window replacements. Deeds are unclear about the exact year of construction or the first owner of this house, but we do know that it was owned, until 1915, by William Godley, a carpenter and contractor, who is of particular historical note as one of the Town's few musical instrument builders. Godley made violins, several of which are still in the proud possession of local fiddlers.

The 1879 BEV shows a gable roof house on this site. During the 1880's, the old house was either renovated or replaced by this 3 storey low hip roof house. In 1888, H.A.N. Kaulback sold it to John Purcell, a fisherman, for \$770 and whether it was Kaulback or Purcell who made the replacement is unknown. In 1892, Purcell sold to Capt. Isaac Mason and from 1920-55, the house was owned by Simeon Mosher. The straightforward dwelling is now vinyl sided.



#185 1888-90

#366 1920



This substantial hipped roof house was built in 1920 for Capt. Christian Iverson and was in his family until 1979. Although it has recently undergone some minor renovation to accommodate a professional office, it still has remained substantially intact. The strong character of the house is largely due to its wide veranda which extends around three sides of the house and is of note for its paired supporting columns and railing posts, and its multiplicity of turned posts. The veranda cornice is ornamented by a long dentil course and the same style of ornament is used all around the house under the main roof eaves. Identical hipped dormers project from the front and back roofs. The property is defined by a low wall and there are wide steps leading up to the veranda and the front door.

Lots 5, 6 and 7 on this block, during the 1870's, were owned by H.A.N. Kaulback. Lots 5 and 7 each had older houses on them (see 1879 BEV) but lot 6 was vacant and, in 1886, Kaulback sold it to Capt. G. Abraham Smith and this new house was built (see also W.C. Smith & Co., #84-90 Montague, and #190 Cumberland). The house was owned by Capt. Smith until 1922 and by his heirs until 1973. Like several others on this part of Pelham Street, the house has two 2 storey projecting bays facing the street, each with tiered, bell cast rooves and narrow, round-headed mullion windows. The second storey addition on the side and a full 2 storey ell at the rear were added in the 1920's. All original ornamental detail is now removed or covered with vinyl siding.

Registered deeds suggest that the old house which originally stood on this lot (see 1879 BEV) was sold by H. Kaulback to William T. Dryden in 1886. Dryden either totally remodelled the old house or replaced it with this new 2 storey hip roofed structure, which he resold in 1887 to Jacob Loye. In 1917, Loye sold to Eldora Berringer and in 1938, it was purchased by James S. Myra, by whose family it is still owned.

The house has been somewhat altered from the original. The 1890 BEV suggests that there was originally a front door facing Pelham Street, with steps rising to it, where there is now a window and basement access door. Small moulded hoods over the first floor windows have been removed and the front part of the stone foundation has been covered with artificial stone veneer.



#191 c1886



#193 c1886

When the original Old Town was laid out in 1753, this area to the east of Kempt Street on the lower slopes of Blockhouse Hill was left as Common Land and remained so for well over 100 years. In 1862, the Board of Trustees was given legislative authority to subdivide and sell portions of

the Commons, most particularly in the area that became known as the "NewTown", but also in this area immediately to the east of the Old Town. At that time this portion of Pelham Street was known as the "Road to Garden Lots" and in 1863, a subdivision plan was prepared by James Hood,

surveyor, showing 8 lots along the road. Each lot was 70 ft. wide by 106 ft. deep, extending between Pelham and Lincoln Streets, and the 8 lots were divided into two groups of four by what is now known as Hill Street. Some lots were acquired by individuals and held as investments, while others

were held by the Trustees and it was not until about 20 years later that they began to be developed

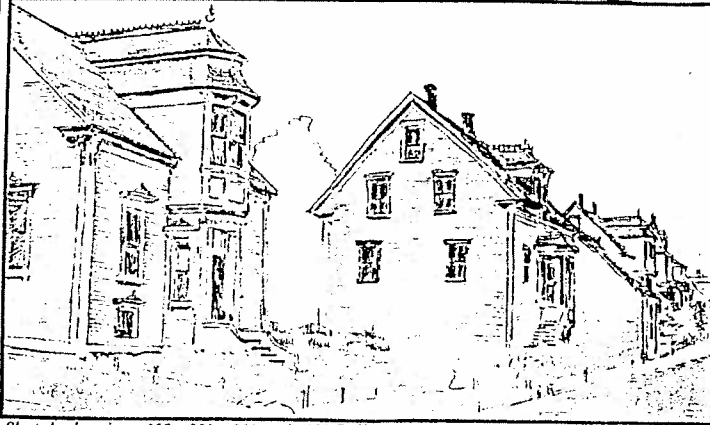
#382

1897-1906



This house was built between 1897 and 1906 by Albert Young, a truckman, who ran his business from a building situated at the lower end of his property fronting on Pelham St. (see #205 Pelham below). The property passed on to Mr. Young's heirs in the 1930's and, in 1964 was sold to its present owner, John Van Dine.

The house is a straightforward 1½ storey structure with its gable end facing Lincoln Street. A small porch and window bay shelters the main door which is located on the side of the house. There is a small ell on the eastern side, which appears to have been part of the original structure. The house is shingled and retains its original moulded window hoods, corner boards, and moulded eaves returns.



Sketch showing #197, #201, #205 and #223 Pelham, about 1895.

Lot #1 on the Pelham Street extension was acquired by George Godley. In 1878, Godley's heirs sold the lot to H.A.N. Kaulbach who, in 1880, resold it to Capt. William Smith for \$500. Capt. Smith built a house on the lot shortly afterwards and it is identified on the Church Map (revised in 1883) in his name. His house was built in typical late 19th century Lunenburg style with an extended dormer and entryway projecting from the front center of a 1½ storey gable roofed structure. It is shown on its corner lot in the sketch above. In 1905, Capt. Smith's heirs conveyed the house to Freeman Smith, a merchant, who, in the early 1920's, moved it to a new location about one block away, where it still stands today (see #361 Lincoln). In its place he built this new house, either about 1924 as recorded on the Insurance plan of that year or in 1932, as recorded on the assessment data. The new 2 storey house is built with wide overhanging eaves through which a central gabled dormer projects; large, mullioned windows, and a wide, single storey enclosed sunroom on the main elevation facing the street. It is almost identical in style to a house built about the same time, at #373 Lincoln.

It was purchased by its present owner, Mrs. Joyce Tupper, in 1945.

Lot #2 on the Pelham Street extension was acquired by the Trustees to H.A.N. Kaulbach in 1878 for \$35. In 1887, Kaulbach resold a portion of the lot for \$500 to Howard Wm. Hebb and it was for Mr. Hebb that this house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). It is a tall, 2 storey structure with a central, bell cast dormer bisecting the eaves. Original round headed windows on the dormer, are still intact but are now covered by rectangular storm windows. Immediately beneath the dormer is a projecting 2nd storey entryway which sits directly over a street level door and which is supported by massive brackets. A long flight of steps leads up to the main door which is situated in the side of this projection. The original design, window arrangement etc. of the house remains substantially intact but there has been some loss of character through the modern use of vinyl siding. The house has had three owners since leaving the Hebb family.

This lot running through from Pelham to Lincoln St. was conveyed by the Trustees in 1886 to James Young, farmer and truckman. In 1895, it passed to Albert Young, also a truckman, who built his house on the Lincoln St. end of the lot (see #382 Lincoln above) and who also built a 1½ storey outbuilding/garage on this lower end of the lot facing Pelham St. In the early 1930's, the property passed to Starr Young and insurance plans suggest that, about that time, the old garage was renovated or replaced by this present building which originally was laid out as a 4 bay garage. In the 1960's, the garage was converted to its present use as an electronics sales and service house, the garage doors being replaced by store and office windows as shown in the photo.

This lot was purchased by George Geldert, a merchant, in 1863 when the Pelham Street extension was first subdivided. In 1881, he sold it to Thomas Zinck, a fisherman, for whom this house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). In 1919, the house sold for \$2,500 to Thomas Walters, blacksmith, and in 1933 passed on to John A. Walters, also a blacksmith. (see #2 Kempt re: Walters' blacksmith shop). The house is presently owned by Mrs. Eglah Walters.

In style, the house is a typical Lunenburg late 19th century building. The large extended dormer with 5 sides and a two-tiered bell cast roof projects prou-like out from the centre of the building, extending outward slightly further than the rectangular entrance bay below. Large ornamental brackets join the vertical lines of the main door with the front face of the dormer and there are brackets also at the dormer eaves and on the corners of the house at the eaves returns. Steps lead up to the door and main floor level, the latter being raised slightly due to the sloping site of the house. An old photo, on which the above sketch is based, indicates that, originally, there was a finial on top of the dormer roof and a course of fretsawn gingerbread on the underside of the dormer where it extends out over the front door. Also, all windows originally had prominent bracketed hoods. Although, these small details are no longer in place the house has not been substantially altered and it still retains its original character.



#197

1924/32



#201

c1887



#205

1932/39



#215

c1881



This house was built for Capt. Willet Spindler in 1918 on a lot purchased from the Town (formerly Common Land). Like others in the area, the house is built in the distinctive 1920's bungalow style characterized by a sweeping veranda (now enclosed) and a large shed dormer. Interesting horizontal definition is given by the continuation of the veranda eaves around the side of the house.



#393 1918

This property (lots #2 and 4 on the 2nd block laid off on Blockhouse Hill) was sold by the town in 1925 to Ella M. Hebb, wife of Capt. Henry Hebb and this house was built in 1926. With an "L" shaped plan, a gable roof, and a bold veranda, it has a style reminiscent of the much older houses just to the west in the Old Town. The eaves are returned at the corners and the shingled wall is trimmed by narrow cornerboards.



#399 1926

The Blockhouse Hill lots were laid out by the Town about 1918 and sold and developed shortly afterwards. These lots extended between Lincoln and Cumberland Streets and left a triangular area of land at the intersection of Lincoln St. and Blockhouse Hill Road. This triangular area is still owned by the Town.

This page spans the equivalent of 2 blocks between Hill St. on the west and Sawpit Road on the east and is a diagrammatic rather than a realistic representation of the geographical relationship of these buildings and streets to each other.

BLOCKHOUSE HILL ROAD

LINCOLN STREET

Lots #5, 6, and 7 on the Pelham St. extension were purchased originally by Elizabeth Moyle. In 1881, she sold lot #5 and a portion of lot #6 to Capt. Isaac D. Mason who, by 1890, had erected this house, which is shown on the 1890 BEV. It was the Mason family home until 1923 when it was sold to Eldora Berringer. In 1965, it was sold to Basil Whynacht and came to its present owner in 1970.

The house has an interesting mansard roof and corner tower and originally had an open porch across the front (see 1890 BEV). The porch is now enclosed and the house is clad in aluminum siding. Square, slider windows have been introduced into the facade and the original character of the house has been diminished.



#223 1881-90

In 1913, Capt. Isaac Mason sold the eastern portion of his property to Capt. William Corkum who, by 1915, had built this house. A straightforward, hip roofed structure with an ell to the side and a hipped dormer in the roof, it has a wide veranda which extends across the full front of the house and fills in the side ell as well. The house is shingled and trimmed by narrow corner, fascia, and baseboards. The cornerboards and the second storey windows are bracketed at the eaves. Except for the entirely compatible enclosure of a portion of the veranda, the house is intact in its original style. It is still in the Corkum family.



#229 1915

Elizabeth Moyle sold this lot to one James Heckman, a fisherman, in 1881 for \$175. In 1883, James was lost at sea on the schooner "Verbena" and the property was passed on to Clarence Heckman. This house was built sometime before 1890 and is shown on the 1890 BEV. In 1919, it was sold to Robert Silver, a bootmaker, for \$1000, and to its present owner in 1951.

Except for the addition of a well designed front porch, the house is quite intact architecturally. A 2 storey, 5 sided bay bisects the main facade and is flanked by a bay window on the west and an entrance bay on the east. The clapboard cladding is trimmed by wide, bracketed cornerboards with returned eaves and there are small brackets under the eaves of the projecting dormer.



#239 1976

In 1880, this lot was sold for \$30 by the Trustees of the Common directly to Charles Knickle who built this house shortly afterwards. In 1903, it was passed on to his son C. Alex Knickle, a truckman, who lived here until 1931. The house has had several owners since then. The house is of typical Lunenburg design with a central frontispiece dividing the main facade and it retains its original fenestration. However, it has been vinyl sided in recent years and its character has been somewhat diminished.



#235 c1881

#28 Blockhouse Hill Road



#259 1951

#30 Blockhouse Hill Road



#263 1949




#267 1928

This section of land on the eastern end of Pelham St. was originally Common land. The Common Lands passed to the Town following incorporation and it was not until relatively modern times that lots were sold off and these modern houses were built.


The Town sold this lot in 1925 to Robert Gerhardt for whom this house was built in 1928. Built in the typical bungalow style of the 1920's and 30's, the house has a broad sweeping veranda and wide, shed dormers on the front and back. The house is very similar to others built about the same time on the eastern extensions of Lincoln and Cumberland Streets.

**#10 Sawpit 1887-90**




Benjamin Walters died in 1886 at age 37, and, in 1889, his widow, Mary Jane sold this lot to C. Albert Smith, a building contractor. Smith built this house and, in 1890, sold it for \$1,000 to John Tanner, a fisherman, in whose family it still remains. The small, substantially intact structure has an interesting asymmetrical combination of extended dormer and enclosed porch. The underside of the extended dormer retains its original fretsawn gingerbread ornamentation.

This part of the Commons was subdivided in 1863 and this area at the intersection of Sawpit Road and Pelham St. (which at that time was known as the road to Blue Rocks) was acquired by H.A.N. Kaulback. In 1873, Benjamin Walters bought this corner property from H.A.N. Kaulback for \$140, a price which suggests that the land was vacant at that time. The Church Map (1864-83), however, identifies a house in this location, and it is possible that it was built before 1873 and sold at a token rather than a market price. Certainly its Gothic style is suggestive of an earlier period of construction. (Con't. below)




#275 c1873




#279 c1880

In 1905, Capt. Henry Winters purchased a 60 ft. wide lot from the heirs of Benjamin Walters and built this rather grand house. In 1910 and 1915, he added more land at the side and rear so that now both the house itself and the property as a whole have a broad and spacious air. A square, hiproofed house with a large ell, its main entrance is on the side through an interesting projecting bay built in a mixture of Italianate and Classical Revival styles. This was the home of Robert H. Winters, M.P. (1910-1949) and was owned by his family until 1978.


Registered deeds suggest that this house was built by Benjamin Walters, probably about 1880. Following Benjamin's untimely death in 1886, the house was passed on to his widow, Mary Jane Repfennig, and his son, Edom. In 1920, it was sold to Arthur Tanner, a fisherman, for \$2,000, and is still in his family. The house is built in classic Lunenburg style c1880. The side elevation of the 1½ storey structure faces the street and there is a dormer extended over porch combination projecting from it. Trim and fenestration are intact and there are small ells at the rear built entirely in keeping with the main structure.



#289 1906



#297 1901



#299 1899-1912

This lot was subdivided from the Benjamin Walters property in 1901 and sold for \$300 to Charles Thurlow, a commercial traveller and his wife, Amelia, for whom this house was built. The house is still owned by his descendant and has remained architecturally intact. It is a straight forward, hip roofed house with window and entrance bays on the front and a balcony and window bay on the side. It is clapboarded and bracketed at the eaves.

The heirs of Benjamin Walters sold this lot in 1899 for \$125 to Nepean Ruggles, a lawyer (see #187 Lincoln). Ruggles had two houses built on the property and sold this one to Leander Levy, a fisherman, in 1912 for \$1,500 (see next page also). The house is still in the Levy family. Architecturally, Ruggles' two houses are almost identical, 2½ storey houses with their gable ends to the street, they each have side and rear ells with the same intersecting gable roofs. The street facades have the same projecting bay and attic ornamentation. Compare #105 Pelham.


**SAWPIT ROAD**

**PELHAM STREET**

(Con't from above)


In 1885, Benjamin Walter sold the house and a small lot around it to Jacob Demone, a fisherman, for \$350. In 1889, Demone resold to S. Watson Oxner who resold to Edna Rudolf who, in turn, resold in 1908 to Capt. Albert Selig in whose family the property has remained to this day. The house has been kept substantially intact and retains its finely proportioned, well balanced facade and its original trim elements. The facade is centred around a steeply pitched, Gothic dormer and window, and an enclosed porch with a pitched roof. The main door has narrow side and transom lights and the main windows retain their original simple, moulded hoods. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with rounded cornerboards.

**#284 1924**




The lands to the south of this part of Pelham St. trace back to the Board of Management of School Lands who subdivided the area in the 1920's. This particular lot was sold to John Wesley Mosher in 1920 for \$505 and this house was built in 1924. In 1934, the house was sold to Dr. and Mrs. W.A. Hewat who owned it and maintained a Doctor's office until 1974. The hip roofed house has a massive and heavy appearance derived from its overhanging, dentilled eaves and its squat, low slung veranda. Details include an interesting veranda railing, a diamond shaped window beside the main door, and a large, hip roofed dormer in the roof. The house is well maintained and architecturally intact.

**#290 1923**



The Board of Management of School Lands sold this lot in 1920 to Capt. Ammon Zinck and his wife, Florence, for whom this house was built in 1923. Like its neighbour to the west, it is a hip roofed house. There is a large, almost oversize dormer in the roof. A veranda skirts the building at ground level and the veranda roof is supported by interesting paired columns.

**#300 1928**



Capt. John D. Mosher bought this lot from the Board of Management of School Lands in 1920. This house was built in 1928 and was sold to Capt. Thomas Himmelman in 1930. Capt. Himmelman owned it until 1970 when it was purchased by the present owner. The house is built in the typical 1920's chalet-bungalow style with a long curved roof which sweeps down over the front veranda. The veranda itself is framed by massive posts. A large, gabled dormer with a narrow inset balcony in front of it projects out through the roof. There is a similar dormer at the rear of the house, affording a view out over the Lunenburg Harbour.



Nepean Ruggles (see #299 Pelham) sold this house in 1917 to Hiram Lohnes, a ship's carpenter, for \$1,400. Lohnes sold to Lawrence Mader in 1947 and the house has changed hands several times since then.

Architecturally the house is a twin to #299 except that it has had a veranda built across the front. The same sawn gable ornamentation is in place and the same moulding course separates the attic level from the second floor. Like its neighbour, the house has been kept substantially intact and retains its original clapboarding and trim elements.



#305 1899-1912

Like all of the properties immediately to the west, this lot traces back into the Benjamin Walters estate and beyond that to the Trustees of the Common. In 1889, Mary Jane Walters (Repfennig) sold the lot to C. Albert Smith, contractor, who resold to Elijah Berringer, a farmer, who resold in 1916 to Capt. William Mason for whom this house was built. Maurice Zinck bought the house in 1927 and still owns it.

Architecturally intact, the hip roofed house has a side wing and a wide front and side veranda. Small brackets punctuate the eaves over windows and cornerboards and, under the dormer eaves, there is a fine course of dentils and mouldings.



#311 1916

This modern bungalow was built in 1962 for Alfred Bartlett. The property traces back through the lawyers William and Daniel Owen to the Trustees of the Common, from whom all lots on this north side of Pelham St. derive.



#321 1962

BAYVIEW DRIVE

Town Boundary

PELHAM STREET

Town Boundary

#304 1926



These lots to the south of Pelham St. were known as the "Geldert lots" and were subdivided by the Board of Management of School Lands in the 1920's. This particular lot was sold to Capt. Leo Corkum for whom this house was built in 1926. Like its neighbour to the west, it is a typical 1920's chalet-bungalow style house, characterized by wide overhanging eaves, a bold, curved roof sweeping out over the front veranda, and a long, shed dormer. The house left the Corkum family in 1978 and is now owned by Lunenburg Foundry and Engineering.

#312



This house was built in 1926 for Roy Walters and remained in his family until 1963. Comparable in style to the house just across the street (#311) and to #284 Pelham as well, the house has a solid, sturdy look about it. The hip roof neatly caps the 2 storey structure and subtle interest is added by a dentil course which runs all around the house under the eaves. Visual attention is drawn to a diamond shaped window beside the main door.

1926

#322



This modern house, in a style derived from the traditional Cape Cod design, and with an attached garage, was built in 1941.

1941

#326



The Board of Management of School Lands sold this lot in 1931 to Robert Cook, mariner, for whom this house was built in 1935. The simple, 2 storey, hip roofed, shingle clad structure has an enclosed porch on the front and a shed roofed addition, with balcony, at the rear.

1935

#332



Capt. Aubrey Backman bought this lot from the Board of Management in 1933 and built this house in 1934. Built in the chalet-bungalow style common in this part of the Town, it has wide, overhanging roof eaves with exposed rafters and a curved roof which swoops down over the front veranda. A shed dormer with double mullioned windows combines with the regular arrangement of veranda posts to create a visual balance in the main facade. Aubrey Backman sold to the present owner in 1952 after building a new house immediately to the east.

1934

#334



Capt. Aubrey Backman built this long, simple house in 1949 on the eastern half of his property.

1949

CUMBERLAND STREET

KAULBACK STREET

#10 c1868



Some sources state that this house was built about 1848 by William Arenburg for his daughter, Regina, and her husband, Charles Emeno. However, while registered deeds certainly trace the property back into the Emanos, they suggest rather that it was built for Thomas Curll, a prominent merchant, after he had acquired the property in 1848. Curll and his heirs owned the house from 1868-1919 and a deed of 1919 which transferred the property to Charles Reuben Knickie, refers to it as "the homestead of the late Thomas Curll." The house is still in the Knickie family.

Attractively situated on a steep corner lot, the house presents a balanced facade to Cumberland Street. A central, classically trimmed doorway has above it a large Gothic dormer with a mullioned, double round-headed dormer window and, beside it, two small paned 6 over 6 windows. The house sits step fashion on the slope and presents 2½ storeys at the rear. Two small Scottish dormers project from the rear roof. With all original exterior trim intact, two large chimneys, and no alterations except for a narrow side veranda, the house is a good example of the reserved building style of mid 19th century Lunenburg.

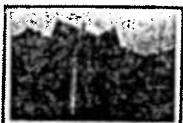
In 1869, Thomas Curll sold this lower portion of his property to William J. Selig, a blacksmith, for \$390. Selig built this house which has remained substantially intact to the present day. It is a tall 2½ storey building with full 2 storey projecting bays on the main facade flanking a central doorway and central upstairs window, and with a narrow Scottish dormer in the roof. Of particular note are the heavy curved moulded hoods over the doorway and central upstairs window. The only apparent alteration from the original (see 1879 and 1890 BEV's) is that the projecting bays were originally built with conical roof caps. These have since been removed and the bays are now flat topped, with their moulded main cornices forming a continuation of the main eaves line of the house.

In 1887, the house sold to James Beck for \$2,000 and has remained in his family since then.



#129 c1869

This vacant lot between #129 and #143 housed a store from the 1880's-1940's. It was used as the post office (1890 BEV), a paint store (1906), a bicycle shop (1924) and for other commercial uses before it was taken down.



#143 pre 1858

A mortgage recorded in 1858, in the name of John Burns Sr., a tailor, describes this property as having "a large dwelling house thereon." In 1882, the house passed to John Burns Jr. who kept a cobbler shop in its eastern end. At that time, also, there was a front porch enclosure (see 1890 BEV). The property changed hands again several times between 1919-1931. From 1951-71 it housed Douglas Young's market and has since been used as apartments. Accommodation of the various uses over the years have rendered the building highly altered but it still exhibits some interesting original features. Under the enclosed eaves along the front of the house are fascia boards which are quite gracefully curved between windows and which create a subtle arcing effect. The gothic dormer (which was added probably in the 1890's) contains a recessed door and appears to once have had a small balcony projecting from it, the vestiges of which can still be seen in the slight bracketed projection beneath the dormer.

#58 pre 1864



This house is identified on the 1864 Church Map. The earliest recorded deed reference for the property is dated 1867, when Christian and Mary Burn conveyed it to William Arenburg, a mariner. The price was 132 pounds which is high enough to confirm for us that the house was standing at that time. The property consisted then of lots 10, 11, and 12 and the 1879 BEV shows a large barn to the west of the house. The barn was taken down in the 1940's and the house stayed in Arenburg family ownership until 1947.

Certainly, the basic style of the house confirms its relatively early origins. The steep, pitched roof, low eaves and large central chimney are the hallmarks of the 'Cape Cod' derived style which was so commonly used in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Even though modern alterations, including window replacements and additions, resulting from conversion to apartments have somewhat lessened its intactness, the style of the house clearly speaks from the 1800-1860 period.

Charles Godfrey, a jeweller and watchmaker, bought this lot in 1844 for 12 pounds and by 1861 (see Church map) had erected this building, which he owned until 1888. From 1888-99, it was owned by Andrew Gardner and since then, under various other owners, the building has housed stores, a cabinet shop, a cobbler's shop and an optometrist's office, its current use.

The shingled upper storey of the building has remained substantially intact in its 3 bay, late Georgian form. At street level, the two identical storefronts are set on either side of a central panel of bullseye glass, unified by a long storefront cornice, and are veneered in brick in a style typical of the 1940's. The building is joined to #143 next door by a 2 storey infill structure that dates from the 1930's.

When Andrew Gardner bought lots 4 and 5 from Charles Godfrey in 1888, he demolished the small older building on lot 5 (see 1879 BEV) and built this new 3½ storey structure. The 1890 BEV shows the new building with a full storefront that, during its early years was used by Charles Wright as a grocery store. In 1907, the property sold to Dr. Thomas DesBrisay who used it as his medical office and it was probably at this time that the large storefront windows were replaced by the small head height windows seen in the photo. The medical use continued under the subsequent ownerships of Dr. Charles DesBrisay and Dr. Russell Zinck, in whose estate the building remained until 1983. An interesting feature of the building is the wide mullioned window which is set into its corner, facing Lincoln Street.



#159 c1888



#147 1844-64

#31/33 Cornwallis



1864-79 pre 1853

#33 Cornwallis, at the corner of Cornwallis and Cumberland, was built prior to 1853, probably for Peter Kaulback, a miller. A deed of that year describes the property as "...two lots of land with the dwelling house thereon..." In 1855, it was acquired by Robert Lindsay, a prosperous merchant who ran a dry goods store here (see Church map). By 1879, Lindsay had built the additional building now referred to as #31 Cornwallis right beside this one, and which he also used as a store. Lindsay died in 1883 but the property stayed with his family until 1920. From about 1866-70 #33 was used as a restaurant and, about 1914, #31 was used as a printing office. When the property left the Lindsay family in 1920 the buildings were converted totally to dwelling units and have been used as such ever since. The old storefront cornice on #31 can still be seen although the storefront itself has been filled with domestic windows. #33 retains its original residential character (in fact it appears not to have been altered even during its use as a store). Its notable features are an interesting projecting and bracketed oriel window, gracefully curved brackets which ornament all window hoods as well as the returned eaves, and a wide, pointed dormer in the roof. The building is clapboarded and retains all of its original mid 19th century character (see also #57/59 Dufferin).

The 1879 BEV shows an older 2 storey building on this corner site, which was the residence and store of John B. Comingo. In 1878, the old building was acquired by J. Jessen Rudolf who, by 1890, had built this tall, 2½ storey, mansard roofed building in its place. J. J. Rudolf ran a general and hardware store from the premises until his death in 1927. In 1948, the store left the Rudolf family and was taken over by Gilbert Whynacht as a furniture store then, later, was operated by Carleton Crouse as a radio store. It is now a sound system and music establishment. Originally, the building sported a towering, octagonal belvedere on the roof (see 1890 BEV). Also, the main storefront windows originally had semi-circular fanlights above them where now there is modern vertical panelling. Other window replacements have also occurred on the side of the building, but the distinctive original flat headed dormers still project from the mansard roof and some idea of the original character of the building can still be gained by looking upwards.



#25 Cornwallis 1879-90

CORNWALLIS STREET

LINCOLN STREET

CUMBERLAND STREET

#70 c1841



In 1841, Joshua Kaulbach, a merchant, acquired lots 1-3 and 13-14 on this block from Nathaniel Kaulbach, who had himself acquired them by a chain of inheritance from Martin Kaulbach, the original grantee. Registered deeds and oral sources suggest that he had both the house at #70 Cumberland and the house/store at #173/175 Lincoln (see below) built shortly afterwards. Oral sources also attribute the actual construction of #70 Cumberland to John Young, an early shipbuilder. The well proportioned classical revival house sits squarely on the corner lot, in the rear and side of which there is an

enclosed private garden. With a central doorway and regularly placed window openings, the main facade is restful and balanced. Historic photos reveal that originally there were heavy moulded hoods above both the door and the windows, and ornamental brackets under the returned eaves, but these have since been removed. Also, on the side of the house, there was originally an ornate veranda which enclosed two large 5 sided bay windows. One of the bay windows is still there but the other has been remodelled into an enclosed rear porch, and the veranda has been removed and replaced by a simple canopy and steps which join the porch and the bay window together. The offset dormer in the roof was also a later addition. All of these various alterations, however, have been made in good taste and have not detracted from the

character of the house. With its red painted stone foundation, clapboard siding, and multiflue chimneys projecting from the roofline, and its overall good design the house is a good example of the architecture of the 1840's. In 1871, the house came into the possession of Capt. Ephraim Oxner, a nephew of Joshua Kaulbach, who owned it only for a short while before he was lost at sea in 1875. In that year, the house then succeeded to his widowed sister and her son, S. Watson Oxner, whose home it remained until 1923. S. Watson Oxner is of historical note as having been a prominent businessman and mayor of the Town from 1891-94. The house stayed in the family through Mr. Oxner's daughter, Mrs. Catherine Creighton, until 1983.

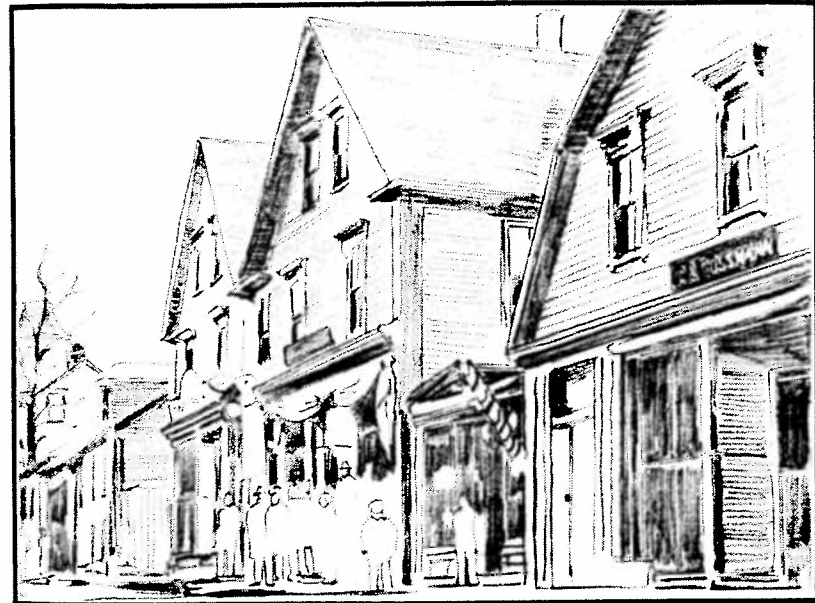
Probably built in the early

1840's for Joshua Kaulbach (see above) this building has been kept substantially intact except for minor alterations to the Lincoln St. storefronts. The original single corner storefront can be seen on the BEV's, while the other was added about 1918. In the 1880's and 1890's, Reuben and George Alfred Heisler owned the house and store. Then, in 1918, it entered the family of Mrs. Margaret Berringer, by whose daughter it is still owned.

Notable features of the building are the recessed doorway, centrally located between the storefronts, and the upstairs windows, which are bracketed at the eaves and decorated with applied scrollwork on the lintels. Until the 1950's, there was also another store immediately behind this building, fronting on Cornwallis Street.

In 1905, Reuben Heisler (see #173) sold lot 2 to Lewis Hirtle, a photographer, who had this photo store erected shortly afterwards. Hirtle is of historical note as the photographer whose work did much to record turn-of-the-century Lunenburg. The building passed to his son, Archibald, who owned it until 1981. It is still used as a photo studio by the current owner who, significantly, has accumulated a collection of historic Hirtle photos. With an intact storefront, complete with original dentilled cornice, and a balanced, pedimented upstairs window, the building is one of the more well preserved stores on Lincoln Street. (see also #200 and #248 Lincoln, and the Hirtle house, Victoria Road)

A small building on this site (see 1890 BEV) which once housed the law office of Capt. Leonard Young (see 1879 and 1890 BEV's). In 1919, the old house was replaced by a large garage and car dealership owned by the Frank Powers Motor Company (see also #139 & #219 Montague), and, later owned by the Bluenose Motor Co. That building was taken down in the mid 1960's and the site has remained vacant since then. It is now used as a landscaped downtown mini-park. On this vacant lot once stood a 1 1/2 storey house which was the house of Capt. Leonard Young (see 1879 and 1890 BEV's). In 1919, the old house was replaced by a large garage and car dealership owned by the Frank Powers Motor Company (see also #139 & #219 Montague), and, later owned by the Bluenose Motor Co. That building was taken down in the mid 1960's and the site has remained vacant since then. It is now used as a landscaped downtown mini-park.



Late 19th century streetscape based on an old photo showing Cossman's Store, the old stores which preceded the modern Metropolitan Store, and the old Capt. Leonard Young house.



#173/175 c1841



#183 1905



#187 1931



#205 1965



#35 King 1906-14

This hipped gambrel roofed house was built 1906-14 for Henry A. Messer, a shoemaker, in place of an older house on the same site which he had inherited from his father (see 1890 BEV). A second older building on the lot, which was used by Mr. Messer as a cobbler's shop, and later as a store, was demolished in the 1950's. The house is quite well maintained in its original character, with original trim elements including dentilled eaves and moulded window hoods all intact. The rear yard, where the old shop once stood, is enclosed by a tall hedge.

The origins of this substantially intact gambrel roofed building are not documented, however, it exhibits various architectural details which place it quite probably c1800 at least. The gambrel roof itself was more commonly used in that early building period. Also, low ceilings, narrow halls, adze hewn beams, wide boards, and various items of early hardware all confirm the antiquity of the building. Documentary evidence, however, only goes back to the 1870's when the building was owned by Henry Backman, who operated Backman's Hotel across the street. In 1876, an agreement between Backman and John J. Bailly is recorded whereby Backman was to "refit the old house" into a store and rent it to him, and the Church map indeed identifies the building as "J. J. Bailly." Later, the store was occupied as a grocery by Otto Cossman, then by B.G. Herman, then by B.G. Oxner who took over the Herman business in 1909. In 1971, the old Oxner grocery was converted into an art studio and gallery by the present owner.



#217 pre 1864

CUMBERLAND STREET  
DUKE STREET

#34 Duke 1960



This modern Canadian Legion building was constructed in 1960 on the site of an old house which traces back to Capt. James Hunt, and a long 2 storey building which was used as a store and meeting hall and which, earlier, in the 1920's, had housed the King's Theatre — a cinema operated by the King family (see also King's Hotel, Pelham Street). The latter building was built about 1910 and was comprised essentially of additions to an earlier, smaller building, a store, which shows up most clearly on the 1879 BEV. Both buildings were demolished by 1959.

#219 Lincoln

The origins of this building are obscure. It is shown on the Church map and, hence, was probably standing prior to 1864. The first recorded deed reference to the building is in 1874 when Henry Backman purchased lots 1, 2 and 3 from C.E. Kaulback. Backman ran a hotel in the building as well as a livery stable in a long structure immediately behind it. On the 1879 BEV, the building is identified as the "Lunenburg Hotel" and is shown with two gothic dormers in the roof facing Lincoln Street. Also, a complex of buildings on the other side of Lincoln Street is indicated as being associated with the hotel. By 1890, an addition had been made to the eastern end of the hotel and the 1893 Insurance plan shows that, by that time, it was known as "Backman's Hotel". The business was passed on to Henry's son, Robert, in 1902 but, by 1914, the hotel had been turned into a store. By 1924, the livery stable at the rear had been torn down and the property left the Backman family in 1948. Through the four changes of ownership since then it has been used as a store and a dwelling and the store section is now used as a take-out restaurant. Although altered from the original, the building still retains some elements of its early character. The clapboard siding is trimmed by very wide corner pilasters with moulded capitals and eaves returns, and the overall style and proportion of the building is still suggestive of the early 19th century.



#219 pre 1864

#116 1858-64



Registered deeds only trace this house back to 1858. In that year the J. Joseph Rudolf property, which was comprised of lots 5-10 on the eastern end of this block, was sold by the sheriff at public auction to pay off Rudolf's debts. The property at that time consisted of the "hotel, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Jacob Zwicker" (at the corner of Lincoln and King)... "together with...the houses, outhouses and buildings..." etc., and it was sold to Elias Oxner, a merchant, for 335 pounds. Oxner resold a few weeks later to Lewis Hirtle Sr. for 400 pounds. From such prices it is hard to know whether other buildings in addition to the hotel were standing on the property or not, however, #116 Cumberland is shown on the 1864 Church map and we can thus be reasonably certain that it was standing by then. Fifteen years later, in 1873, Hirtle sold the house, which at that time was "occupied by one Benjamin Heisler and others," and a lot around it, to Casper Smith. Smith died the following year and his heirs sold it to Isaac Zinck, a fisherman, in whose name it is identified on the Church map and in whose family it stayed until 1926. Several changes in ownership since then have not resulted in any significant alteration to the house. On the 1879 BEV it is shown as a simple gable roofed structure, while the 1893 Insurance plan shows it in its present form with a rear ell and a large projecting dormer on the front, both obviously added under Isaac Zinck's ownership. The dormer is of particular note. It is unusually large, and is supported by two tapered posts. Other features, including original clapboards, cornerboards, and window trim also all remain substantially intact.

This area in the middle of this block is now used as a parking lot extending through from Lincoln Street to Cumberland Street. Formerly on the site there was a house and store on the Lincoln Street frontage, taken down in the early 1860's, and a house facing Cumberland, taken down a few years later to make way for the parkade. These earlier buildings trace back respectively into W. Dauphinee and Capt. Thomas Acker.

#247 Lincoln

This building, which directly abuts the Hirtle Block, was built between 1890-93 by William J. Dauphinee, who, like his neighbour, was a tailor. In 1909, it was purchased by Daniel Berringer and, in 1940, passed to Johnson Falkenham, by whose family it is still owned. The 3 storey building is shingle clad on the side and rear but its main facade is covered in asphalt siding, intended to resemble brick. There is a barber shop at street level and dwelling units above.

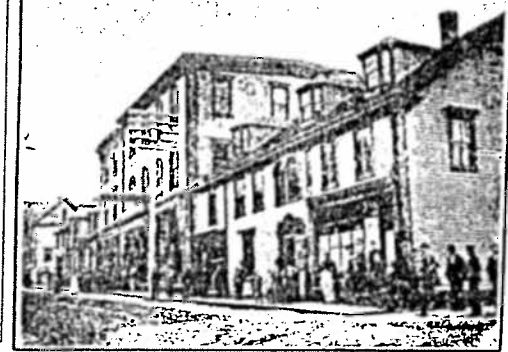
#263 Lincoln

Oxner's IGA Foodliner, a single storey modern grocery, was built in 1958 on the site of an older building which traces back over 100 years before that. In a deed of 1858, (see adjacent text) the building was described as a hotel "in the occupation of Mrs. Jacob Zwicker" and was acquired in that year by Lewis Hirtle Sr. Hirtle operated it until 1885 when he sold it to Lewis Jr., James, Sara, and Amanda Hirtle. By 1896, when the old photo shown below was taken, the building housed a hand printing shop and a furniture store. By 1906, it housed a drug store, then over the next 50 years until it was demolished, it was used as a general store.

#251/259 Lincoln

Lewis Hirtle's sons were Lewis Jr., photographer (see Hirtle house, Victoria Road) and James, merchant tailor (see #6 Lorne Street). When they acquired the old hotel in 1885, they built this 3 storey building beside it to house the Hirtle tailoring business. The building was then, and is still, known as the "Hirtle Block" and the shadows of the letters of this name can still be seen between the second storey windows. The original storefronts have been modernized but the upper floors retain their original round headed windows and ashlar imitation wood siding and, although somewhat run down, the building is in restorable condition. In its lifetime it has housed the Masonic Temple (see also #120 Pelham), the Salvation Army temple, an undertaker, various offices and stores, as well as upstairs dwelling units. The upper floors are now vacant.

The Hirtle Block 1896 From Letson's "Historic Lunenburg"



1890-93 #247/251/259 1885-90



#263 1958

KING STREET

#36 King 1951



This 2 storey brick building was constructed in 1951 for the Eastern Trust Co., now Canada Permanent Trust Co.

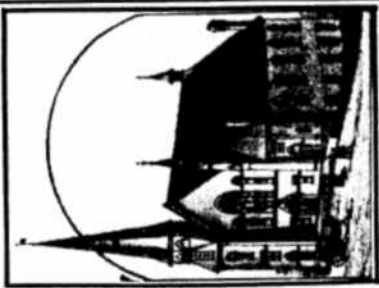
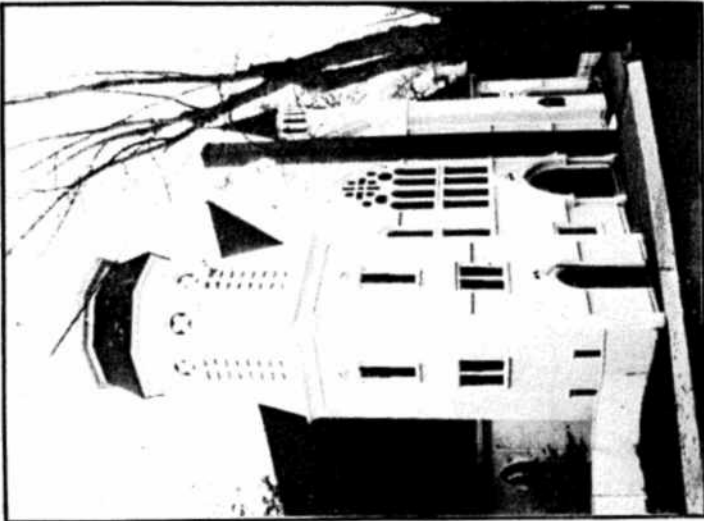
The 4 lots on the western end of this block comprised the original home property of the Hon. Henry A.N. Kaulback. Situated at the head of King Street, the Town's widest boulevard, where it intersects with the Town's institutional core, Kaulback's residence was at one of the most publicly visible and prestigious locations in the community. Born in 1830, the son of Sheriff John H. Kaulback and grandson of Martin Von Kaulback an original settler, Kaulback became a highly influential figure in the Town. He graduated from Harvard University and was called to the bar in 1855. In 1863 he was elected to the Provincial legislature and although defeated in the first parliamentary elections in 1867, later rose to the office of Senator in 1872. He was one of the major holders of property in the Town, along with the other members of his family, and the listings of his holdings in the present day Registry of Deeds are several pages long. He died in the Parliament buildings in Ottawa in 1896. The diary of Adolphus Gaetz (p. 52) records that, in 1859, Kaulback's barn was destroyed by fire and that calm weather fortunately prevented the blaze from spreading to the house only a few feet away. In 1865, however, the house also fell victim to fire and was totally destroyed. (See also Linden Avenue houses for Kaulback's other house.)

In 1876, H.A.N. Kaulback sold the lower part of his property to Nicolaus Berringer for \$700, and Berringer built this handsome house. In 1882, he sold it for \$2,000 to Augustus Wolff, a native of Prussia and a retired mariner, who settled in Lunenburg in 1881, working as a commission and insurance agent. Wolff became the first mayor of Lunenburg in 1888 and was re-elected on two subsequent occasions in 1895 and 1910. He died in 1918 but the house stayed in his family until 1968. In 1974, it was purchased by the present owner who maintains a law office in it. The architecturally intact structure is attractively ornamented by a central projecting dormer and entrance bay, flanked by two smaller dormers. The dormers each have matching 2-tiered roofs and round headed mullion windows. The central dormer has freisawen gingerbread on its lower edge, over the main door. All windows retain their prominent, bracketed attractive applied scrollwork. The 2 storey tower on the rear corner of the house was added between 1924-39.



#28 King c1876

#136 United Church 1883-85



Sketch from 1890 BEV

From 1813, when it was first formed, until 1885, the Methodist Church was located at the intersection of Townsend and Printer Streets on the other side of the Town Square (see 1879 BEV), but in 1882 it was decided to build a larger church at this new location. Land was acquired from David Smith, an old house formerly on the property was taken down (see 1879 BEV), the cornerstone was laid in 1883, and the new church was dedicated in 1885. The church as it originally appeared is shown on the above sketch from the 1890 BEV. Measuring 56x112 ft, the steep gable roofed structure faces Cumberland Street with a central doorway and large stained glass windows set into its gable end. The doorway is sheltered beneath a slightly projecting cusped arch with turned posts on either side. The wall surface is formed of narrow clapboards and its great height is broken into horizontal sections by intermediate moulded belt courses which also meet and frame the window openings. On the N.W. corner is a narrow, pointed spire and, on the N.E., there is a large, square tower. The large lower originally had a 75 ft. high spire but is now truncated and covered by a bell-like cap, roofed in copper. The interior of the Church is richly finished with heavy beams, an oak chancel, oak pews and many stained glass windows. On the rear of the church, with access from Lincoln St. is a large addition used as a church hall. Although it is clad in vinyl siding the addition is quite well designed and compatible with the main structure, and does not detract from its substantially intact 19th century character. The Methodist Church was incorporated into the United Church of Canada in 1925.



1883-85  
United Church  
Rear View from  
Lincoln Street

#150



West Wing 1939-47

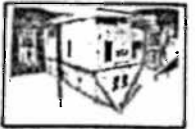
Lower Dining Room  
1962



Sketch from 1890 BEV

This building known as the "Boscawen Manor" was built c1898 for H.A.N. Kaulback and was given in that year to his daughter, Edna, and son-in-law, James R. Rudloff, as a wedding gift. The house was built on the site of an earlier house (see 1879 BEV) which had been the home of Dr. John Harley and which Kaulback had acquired from Harley's daughter earlier in the 1880's. The "Manor" was built in the Queen Anne style, formed from intersecting bipedal gable wings, its asymmetrical form emphasized by a circular tower and projecting bay on the south facade and an oval window on the N.E. corner. The building was, and still is, dramatically situated on a steeply sloping site and the 1890 sketch illustrates how the lot below the house was landscaped with pathways and steps leading up to the veranda and the formal entrance. James Rudolf was an active partner in the Lewis Anderson Co. (see #160 Montague) and was also a shareholder in various other businesses, including the S.S. Lunenburg, which plied between Lunenburg and Halifax in the 1880's. However, the large property must have been more than he and his family could eventually afford to maintain, as the house became owned by the Bank of Montreal in 1905, a situation which prevailed until 1945 when it was acquired by Dean Sweeney, a successful antique dealer. It was about this time that the west wing was added and the house was turned into a hotel. In 1948, the Manor was taken over by Alastair Campbell who successfully operated it for many years adding a dining room on the south side in 1962. While these additions have somewhat disguised the original house they do not prevent its character and charm from showing through and the building still creates a definite sense of the affluence from which it was created. On the interior, too, there is much fine finish work on stairways, ceiling cornices, and fireplaces etc., which reflect the affluent beginnings of the property. Currently undergoing revitalization after having been neglected for a number of years, the Manor qualifies as one of the "Famous New Surviving 'mansions'". It was designed by Henry Bishop of Halifax, who also designed the Lunenburg Town Hall.

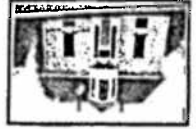
All 14 lots on this block trace back as far as 1841 to one Halfway House who in that year sold them to Dr. Godfrey Jacob (see 888 Pelham). They remained in the Jacob family until the 1870's when they were sold off to various people and it is from that period that all of the houses on the block originated.



#164 1879-90

#175 Lincoln

After being sold by Emily Jacobs in 1879, lots 1 and 11 passed through the hands of H.A.N. Kaulback and Daniel Owen before coming to rest in the ownership of Daniel Rudolf, for whom this house was built in 1886. Rudolf worked in the dry goods business with Stephen Fack (see 200 Lincoln) and was a member of the first Town Council in 1888. He became Mayor of Lunenburg from 1889-1901 and was involved with the establishment of the Town's street lighting system and its central water plant. His house is of unique design in the Town. Its 2 story front elevation facing Lincoln Street is distinguished by a full 1/2 storey front porch with a small, curved balcony. The main floor shows that this roof originally sported decorative wooden brackets in double brackets returned to the main window, the 2nd floor and attic windows, and the small basement windows all in the main window. The wide cornerboards set of steps which lead up from the side of the main doorway is inserted in the projecting bay the style adapted to the corner lot site. Rather than being included in the projecting bay the typical Lunenburg central projecting bay of the house is a rather interesting variant of Heckman, a labourer, in 1878 but it was not until the early 1880's that he built this house. This corner lot was acquired by Joshua Heckman, a labourer, in 1878 but it was not until the early 1880's that he built this house.



#170 1888

Emily Jacobs sold this lot in 1876 to John Most, a shoemaker, who in 1881, also bought the house next door (#35 Hopson). In 1888, Marsh sold the vacant lot to James A. Hecker, shortly after he bought the lot from Emily Jacobs in 1876. He owned it for only a few years, however, before selling to the Boston, a shoemaker, in 1881. Marsh owned it until 1930 and since then it has undergone four changes of ownership. Like its neighbour to the south, the house is an interesting variant of the common Lunenburg bump style. In this case, the entrance to the house is through a small enclosed porch built on the door and the door facing the street. The main facade is divided into 3 bays, one of which, on the end next to the door is formed into a slightly projecting rectangular bay window. Over the central window is a straightforward extended Scottish dormer. A single storey all on the Cumberland Street side of the house was added between 1890-93. With much detail still intact the house retains all of its 19th century character.



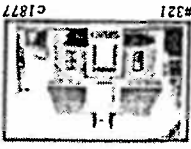
#35 Hopson 1876

#315 Lincoln

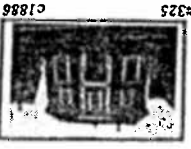
In 1871, lots 1, 2 and 12 were acquired by J. Henry Wilson, who was purchased by the Salvation Army and was used as a "Chapel" by that organization until 1974. It is now used as the Faith Bible Chapel. The building has been altered slightly by the addition of two long shed dormers, but the original storefront cornice can still be seen on the gable end and property owner as well (see 888 Pelham, Royal Bank). Wilson had this impressive house built for him by 1879. Situated on the bow of the hill overlooking Lincoln Street in such a way that its architectural features are cast in a dramatic and towering perspective, the house is one of the most striking and interesting buildings in the Town. Its most prominent and which incorporates the former main doorway and a large upstairs extended dormer window, in characteristic Italianate style the doorway has round headed side lights and a semicircular transom window, crowned by heavy hood mouldings and a projecting bracketed cornice. Above this, a 3 sided bay window projects out from the front face of the dormer and above this, yet again, small, gabled attic dormer very similar to the bell-cast, flat headed dormer on houses next door and, in fact, remains more intact than the Wilson house, not having been altered or added to in any significant way. Small differences in the original design of the two houses lie in the rectangular rather than round headed windows which surround the main door, and in the slightly named attic dormers. Otherwise the two houses are almost identical and, together with the Rudolf house next door, form a remarkably intact 19th century streetscape.



#315 1876



#321 1877



#325 1886



#331 1900



#25 Hopson 1871

Emily Jacobs sold lots 5 and 6 for \$280 in 1876 to James Hunt described in the registered deed as a "yeoman" and for whom this house was built. Of architectural Lunenburg design, the 1 1/2 storey house still exhibits all of the features common to the period. All windows, including the main window, the 2nd floor and attic windows, and the small basement windows all remain their original heavy moulded and bracketed hoods. The wide cornerboards set of steps which lead up from the side of the main doorway is inserted in the projecting bay the style adapted to the corner lot site. Rather than being included in the projecting bay the typical Lunenburg central projecting bay of the house is a rather interesting variant of Heckman, a labourer, in 1878 but it was not until the early 1880's that he built this house. This corner lot was acquired by Joshua Heckman, a labourer, in 1878 but it was not until the early 1880's that he built this house.

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#36 Hopson 1883-86



All lots on this block except for lots 7 and 8 on the eastern end were owned by C. Albert Smith in 1883. Smith was a building contractor and mill owner (see #86 Prince) who then sold off the lots and probably had some interest as well in the construction of the various houses on the block. He built this house and sold it in 1886 to C.E. Kaulback, who resold in 1898 to George Parker, a "trader". In 1918, Enos Herman bought the house and, in 1945, it entered Walton Parks' family by whom it is still owned. The mansard roofed dwelling exhibits bracketed eaves, tabulars on all windows and an enclosed porch with bracketed cornice work over the door, all original trim remaining quite intact.

#186 1928



This house was built in 1928, presumably as a rental property, by Enos Herman, who lived next door at #36 Hopson, and who owned lot 13 as well. The small 23x26-ft. hip roofed house was passed on to the United Church in 1951 and reconveyed in 1952 to Otis Heisler, a fisherman, by whose family it is still owned.

#188 1922



The 1890 BEV shows a large gable roofed church-like structure on this lot, which was built in the 1880's and which, as recorded on subsequent insurance plans, was used as the Salvation Army barracks. The old building was taken down between 1914 and 1922 when the lot was sold for \$400 to Hedley Pyke, a building contractor. By 1924, he had erected this 2 storey, 2 unit dwelling as a replacement structure on the lot.

#190 c1884



C. Albert Smith sold this lot in 1884 to Abraham Smith, a fishing captain who later, with his brothers, became a partner in W.C. Smith & Co. (see #84-90 Montague). He had this house built and, two years later, in 1886, sold it for \$1,500 to H.A.N. Kaulback, the first in a long series of investment owners who rented the house out.

The house is shown on the 1890 BEV from which it can be seen that, in its basic form, the house has remained substantially intact. On the front and rear there are identical, extended dormers, each with a 2 tiered, bell-cast roof and, as in the case of the front dormer, with large brackets framing the door opening below. The front doorway itself has sidelights and a transom window around the original, paneled door. The house is built sideways to the sloping street and has an interesting stepped appearance. The only significant exterior alteration has been the re-cladding of the front facade in out-of-character wide asbestos shingles. Otherwise the house is substantially intact.

#200 c1883-85



This house was built by C. Albert Smith and was sold for \$1,200 in 1885 to Benjamin Anderson, master mariner and skipper of the Dylltris, who 12 years earlier had pioneered deep sea fishing from dories and who had hence earned the title of the "Father of the Lunenburg Fishery" (see also #180/182 and #194 Montague). In 1889, he sold to William Jefferson, a blacksmith, who owned the house until 1922. For a short period it was owned by Freeman Smith a merchant, then, in 1925, it was bought by Jeremiah Lohnes, a fisherman, by whose family it is still owned. Very similar in style to the adjacent house (#190 Cumberland) it, too, has extended dormers front and back and a bracketed front doorway. The two-tiered front dormer roof, however, has been removed and, in modern times, the house has been reclad in vinyl.

#206 pre 1864/1897



A comparison of oral and documentary sources suggest that this house was moved to this site from the corner lot immediately below it about 1893/97. The house was the only one on the block in 1879 (see 1879 BEV). The 1890 BEV shows the old house in the same location, while the 1893/97 insurance plan indicates how it was moved uphill and replaced by the larger 3 storey house which now sits on the lower lot. Beyond this however, the origins of the house are obscure. It is shown on the Church map and is presumed to have been built prior to 1864, but its original owner is unknown. In 1909, it was purchased by Mrs. Leah Young and has had several owners since then, but has remained in substantially intact condition.

In 1885 C. Albert Smith sold this lot for \$200 to James Publicover, a stonemason, who then built this house sometime before 1890. From 1898-1918, it was owned by Rupert Kaulback, from 1919-47 by George Hebb and, since 1947, has been in the family of Letoile Tanner. The hip roofed house has full 2 storey rectangular bay windows facing Lincoln Street, one of them incorporating the main doorway, above which there is a deep transom window. The unpretentious house sits on a double lot at the rear of which is a small outbuilding which was also built before 1890 (see 1890 BEV) and which is now used as a garage.

Built for Captain Simon Naas in 1892 this house remains substantially intact in its original form. A simple and straight/forward 2 storey hipped roof house, its front facade is made more interesting by 2 projecting 5 sided bays, joined by a common roof. The bays are cantilevered out from the main wall of the house, and a set of steps, parallel to the street, rises to the main door which is set in one of the bays. Both the roof over the bays, and the main roof eaves are bracketed at the window openings and at the corners of the house. There is a small covered hatch on the side of the house giving access to the basement.

This house tells an interesting story. It was built about 1880 for Capt. William Smith and was situated about one block away on the site of what is now #197 Pelham. At that location it was acquired by Freeman Smith, a merchant, in 1905. In 1922, Freeman Smith also acquired lot #6 on this block and about 1931 he moved the old house up here to make way for a new house on the Pelham Street site (see #197 Pelham). This fact is confirmed by old photos and insurance plans and by the fact that although obviously an old house by its appearance, the house sits on a relatively modern concrete foundation. The house has changed owners many times since it was moved but has remained quite intact architecturally, its bell cast "Bump" corner brackets, and window hoods all having remained in place.

A replacement for an older house which was moved uphill to #206 Cumberland, this house was built for Edward Walters, a fisherman. The 3 storey truncated hip roof structure has a balanced facade centered on a street level doorway, 2 sets of round-headed windows, and a hipped dormer which emerges centrally from the roof. Third storey windows are bracketed at the eaves and all windows have an applied fretsawn design on their lintels. Wide corner pilasters neatly trim the shingled walls and the house retains all of its original character. It stayed in the Walters family until 1976.

#26 Hopson 1884



This house was built for John W. Smeltzer, a fisherman, about 1884. The 1914 MacAlpines Directory records that, by that year, he was running a grocery and meat business with the assistance of Joseph Smeltzer, although it is not clear whether or not the business was located in the house. In 1935, the property sold to Charles Rhoderizer, who owned it until the 1970's. Built in typical Lunenburg style with a central projecting frontispiece, the original character of the house has been diminished somewhat through the use of vinyl siding.



#26 Hopson 1884



#349 1885



#355 c1892



#361 c1880/1931



#365 1893-97



Like the area immediately to the south, this area of former Common Land between the extensions of Cumberland and Townsend Streets was subdivided by the town in the early 1920's. This particular lot was sold in 1922 for \$105 to Capt. Kenneth Iverson who built this house on the property in the same year. Similar in design to the area around it, this bungalow style house has wide overhanging eaves and bracketed roof verges, an enclosed veranda, and a central, shed dormer in the roof. The original cladding has been replaced by vinyl siding. The house remained with its original owner until 1988 when it was sold to the present owner.



#211 1922

This quite intact house was built in 1925 for William Meisner and remained in his family until 1976.

While some other houses of similar design in the area have had their porches enclosed, this one retains its original design. The steeply pitched roof sweeps down in front to form a wide veranda and terminates in bold, overhanging eaves and evenly spaced supporting columns. The centrally positioned stair, the balanced mullion windows in the shed dormer, and the central chimney, all contribute to the pleasing balance of this well designed house.



#217 1925

The Town sold this lot for \$355 in 1922 to Bernard Zinck, a clerk with Zwickler and Company. Zinck built this house shortly afterwards, in 1924.

A bracketed, chalet style bungalow, its design is dominated by a wide, open veranda, with two massive end posts, and by a prominent and centrally positioned, gabled dormer. Boldly bracketed eaves and banks of mullioned windows relate this house strongly to surrounding properties. Also, like other imposing hillside locations, it has a flight of stairs leading up from the street. It remained in the Zinck family until 1988.



#225 1924

Capt. James A. Hirtle bought this lot in 1923 from the Town and built this house the following year. (See also #232. Lincoln St. It stayed in his family until 1944 when it was sold to his daughter and it was sold again in 1979 to its current owner.

Typical to the area, the house has a shed dormer with a row of mullioned windows, over a wide, open veranda, and has a sweeping, medium pitched, gable roof. The thick corner posts on the front veranda and on the side porch as well give the house a solid, sturdy appearance, which is enhanced further by the long, thin, stone tiles the house is built on the road as they lean from the street up to the entrance.



#229 1924

This lot was sold by the Town in 1923 to Capt. Percy Rufus who resided in 1923 to Capt. J.W. Berringer for whom this house was built.

Echoing the designs of other buildings in the area, the house has a low pitched roof with exposed rafters, and an open veranda at one end of its main elevation. A projecting corner bay window echoes the shape of a small dormer in the roof, and further distinction is added by a chimney built of beach pebbles. The house was sold to its present owner in 1948.



#235 1929

CUMBERLAND STREET

This lot was originally purchased from the town by Scott Curkum in 1918. In that same year, he resold to Irwin Spindler at a price of \$515 and, in 1922, the lot resold again to Aida and Fenwick Zwickler, for also \$515. The house was built in 1925 (see also #27. Duffell) with his brother, Fred Normans, was Secretary-Treasurer of the water front firm of Zwickler and Company (see #152 Montague).

The house is built in an interesting chalet style with wide, overhanging eaves, bracketed at the corners. A central, gabled and bracketed dormer projects through the eaves. A wide, single story, enclosed sunroom runs across the full width of the house and a long flight of steps leads from the street to the central doorway. The house is very similar in style to #137 Pelham.



#373 1925

This area on the eastern extension of Lincoln St. was originally part of the Common Lands. These lands were acquired by the Town following incorporation in 1888 but it was not until 30 years later, in 1918, that the area was subdivided. This particular lot was sold in 1918 to James Zwickler, a foreman, who built this house in 1922. With a truncated hip roof, a prominent, gabled dormer, and a wide, sweeping veranda, the house sits on the hillside in a commanding location above the grade of the street. Probably subdivided by shingles, the house is now vinyl sided.



#369 1923

John Daniel Zinck bought this lot from the town in 1916 for \$350 and, in 1919, built this interesting and graceful gambrel roofed house. The house presents a well proportioned, balanced facade to the street with a central, sidefit doorway opening out to the veranda, on the ground floor, and a balcony on the second floor. The veranda roof is supported by simple wooden Tuscan columns and the veranda roof eaves are returned around the side of the house to trim the lower edge of the main roof. A long flight of steps leads up from the street and adds to the grace of this well kept property. The house came to its second and present owner in 1946.



#383 1919

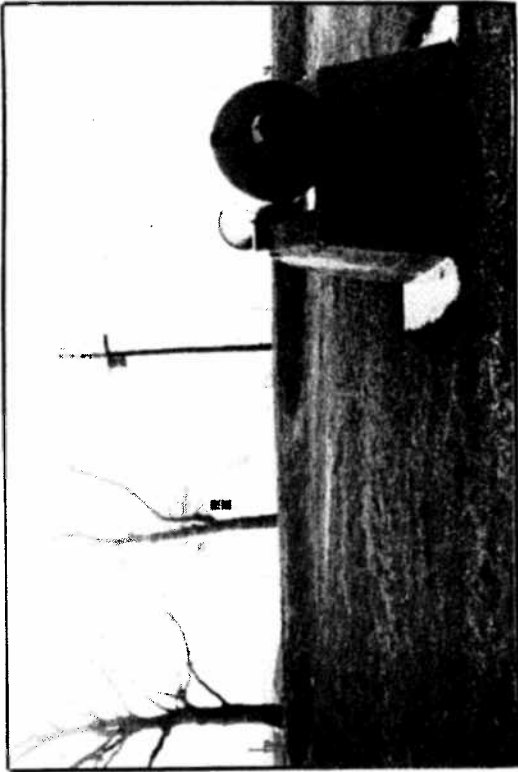
This house was built for Capt. Russell Hebb in 1918. Like several others in the Blockhouse Hill area, the 1 1/2 story structure has a pitched roof which steps down over an enclosed veranda. A wide dormer provides added space to the second floor, there is a bay window on the first floor, and, again, like neighbouring properties, there are long steps leading up to the house from street level. The house is now vinyl sided. The house was sold to John D. Rhuland, shipwright, in 1927 and came to its present owner in 1957.



#389 1918

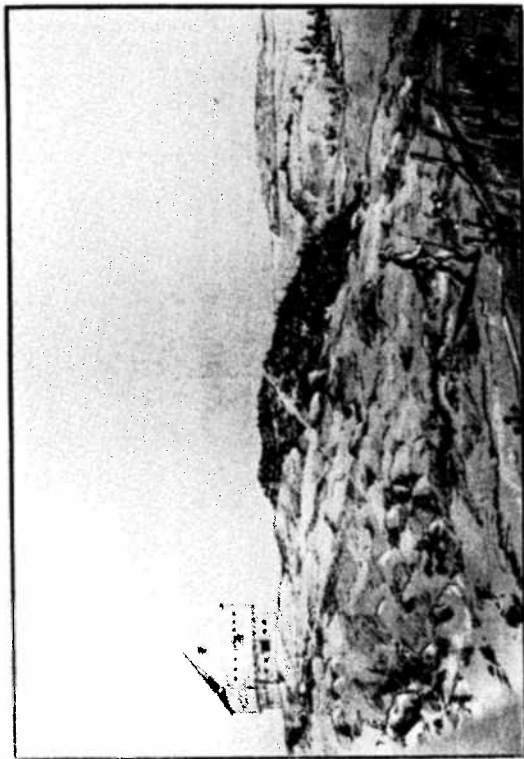
HILL STREET

LINCOLN STREET

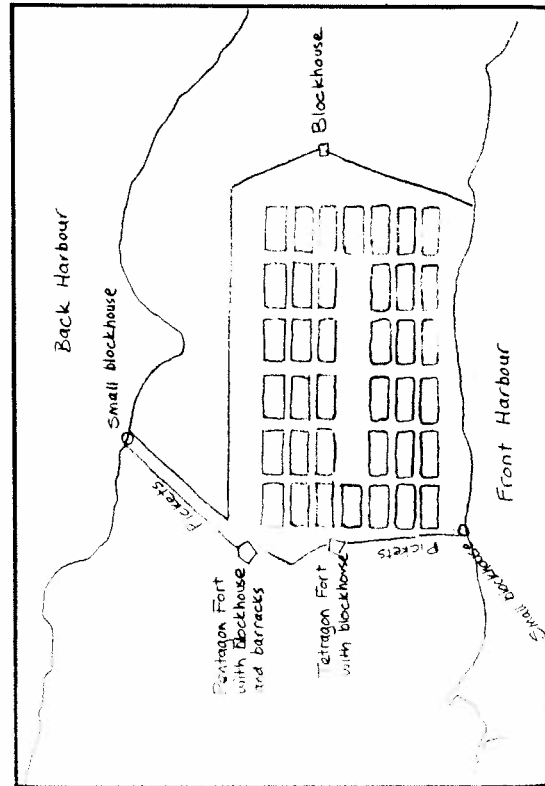


Blockhouse Hill 1983

left, illustrates what Blockhouse Hill might have looked like in those early days. The structure on Blockhouse Hill was the most long lived of all the early fortifications. Hewitt's Chronological History of Lunenburg records that the blockhouse was moved from its foundation in 1871, by an unusually violent gale. Three years later, in 1874, it was destroyed by fire. The fortifications on the western side of Town presumably disappeared long before this. Today, the top of Blockhouse Hill is the site of the Lunenburg Tourist Bureau and campground. Situated behind the Bureau is an area which is landscaped to suggest the early earthenworks fortifications around the old blockhouse and there is an old cannon which serves as a reminder of the early function of this hill top.



Artist's impression of old Blockhouse Hill. Courtesy R. G. Wentzell



Plan illustrating early fortifications at Lunenburg. Based on Winthrop Bell's History of the Foreign Protestants.

When Lunenburg was settled in 1753, it was fortified by a picket fence, which ran from shore to shore, and a series of blockhouses and forts at strategic points. The major fortifications were at the western end of the Town. A pentagon fort with a blockhouse and barracks was located approximately where the Lunenburg Academy now stands, and a tetragon fort stood approximately where Sweeney's Funeral Home now stands. Picket lines ran between these forts and small blockhouses located on the shores of the Front Harbour and Back Harbour. In addition, there was a large blockhouse located on top of Blockhouse Hill at the eastern end of the Town. This blockhouse commanded extensive views over the Lunenburg Peninsula, the approaches to the Front Harbour, and the bays, islands, and inlets of the Back Harbour and beyond. The artists impression above

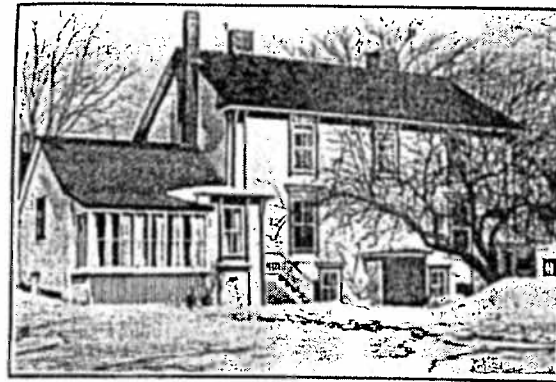
KAULBACK STREET

TOWNSEND STREET

#58 c1816



Bay window in eastern end of Anglican Rectory



#### Anglican Rectory

In the early years of the Anglican Church, missionaries and rectors were accommodated in rented houses which were paid for by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The SPG was an English philanthropic group which provided the funds for the Anglican Church operation and, in 1816, it decided that the time had come to build or purchase its own rectory. Accordingly, this house was purchased, partially finished, from a Mr. Wentzell, the builder. The congregation, however, was divided over the purchase and, instead of providing funds, they put the rector, the Rev. Robert Aitken and his successor, the Rev. James Cochran to work as carpenters to complete the house. The house has served as the Anglican Rectory ever since that time and, even though there have been several suggestions to abandon it and build anew, the decision has always been to maintain the present building.

In basic style, the house is typical of the early 19th century period, although the bracketed, lintel ornamentation, and prominent hoods over the windows, as well as the single storey ell on the western end, were added later, in the 1880's. The two massive chimneys originally served interior open fireplaces which were replaced under later renovation by Victorian grates and mantels. An original basement kitchen remains intact. There is a classically trimmed central doorway on the main facade and a large bay window on the eastern end, which also was added in the 1880's. Although it has been altered and added to over the years, the Rectory substantially retains its original character.

Lots 1, 2, 13 and 14 which comprise this property were held by the Kaulbach family through the 19th century. The 1890 BEV shows a small stable or carriage house occupying the lots, but, by 1893 that had been taken down. The property then remained vacant until 1925 when it was purchased by Capt. Harris Oxner for whom this house was built. Capt. Oxner lived here only a few years before he was lost at sea, however, the house stayed in his family until 1943. It has had only 2 owners since then. The house is a fairly typical 1920's bracketed, chalet style bungalow with wide overhanging eaves, a large open veranda, and a shed dormer in the roof. Although it has a different character than the older houses which surround it, it does have a certain design integrity all of its own and is not incompatible in the neighbourhood.

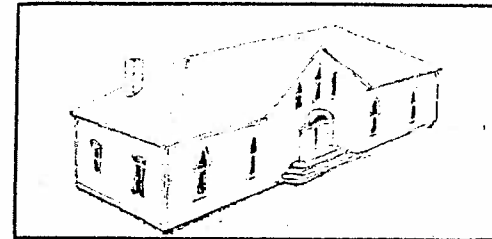


#40 Kaulbach 1925

#### Parish Hall

St. John's Parish Hall was originally built as the courthouse for Lunenburg Township and a reference in DesBrisay's History of Lunenburg County records that it was built in 1775. The building as it was originally constructed is shown on the sketch below, which is based on the illustrations given on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. Originally the building was a 5 bay, hipped roof structure with a central main door facing Cornwallis Street and the St. John's Church square. The BEV's show it with a large gothic dormer which was most probably not original, but which could well have been added in the early 1800's. By 1890, the courthouse had become run down. The Chief Justice of the time declared that he would not hold court unless the building was repaired, but it was decided instead to construct a new one. The new courthouse was completed in 1893 (see Town Hall) and the old one was abandoned in that year. In 1902, it was purchased by the St. John's Parish and renovated for use as a church hall. By 1906, an addition had been made to the southern end and the doorway was relocated to Cumberland Street. The dormer was presumably also removed at this time.

Vestiges of the old courthouse can still be seen on the interior where there is an old Royal Coat of Arms painted on the wall over the place where the Judge sat. In 1964, a large addition was made on the western side, in the same style as the original building, with hooded lancet windows and clapboard siding. Although clearly altered over the years, like the Anglican Rectory, the Parish Hall still substantially retains its original character.



Sketch of Courthouse c1890, based on 1879 & 1890 BEV



#65 Cumberland



1775/1902/1964

CORNWALLIS STREET

CUMBERLAND STREET

Nestled in the Town's center and occupying the westernmost of the four blocks which were originally reserved for public purposes, is St. John's Anglican Church. At the time of the settlement, in 1753, services were at first held in the open air on this site, under the ministrv of the first Anglican missionary, Jean Baptiste Moreau (see also #103 Montague).

In 1754, the Lords of Trade (the British Colonial Government administrators) made a grant of about 500 pounds for the building of a church, and the oak frame of St. John's was brought to Lunenburg from Boston. There were no mills at that time where a frame could be locally made. It is believed that the frame may have come from the old King's Chapel in Boston, which was being dismantled at the time.

The original building was constructed in the simple, two storey, New England meeting house style, with windows at ground level and at the 2nd floor interior balcony level.

The building was rectangular in plan, 58x38 ft. in dimension, with an interior balcony on 3 sides and a 28 ft. high flat plastered ceiling.

The church took several years to build and it was not until 1763, when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel granted an additional 250 pounds, that the building could be finished to the point where it could be said to be "neat and commodious."

It is a mark of the character of the settlement at that time that a sum of 17 pounds was also reserved for a palisade around the church, designed for protection in the event of a raid.

Early sketches indicate that the church also originally had a circular tower with a

steeply pitched conical roof - a rather unusual addition to the austere meeting house style, which can be attributed to the Germanic influence of the first settlers. Also, there was a large, round headed window at the eastern end of the building, an element which can be attributed to the British classical influence.

The building remained in this original form for more than 80 years. As the settlement grew, various elements of the original congregation established their own Lutheran and Calvinist churches and it was feared that St. John's would have to close its doors. Grants from the S.P.G. and a faithful core group, however, kept the church on its feet and by the early 1800's the congregation was in a position to finance repairs and improvements, including the installation of the first heating stove (about 1820).

In 1840, the tower was redesigned by William Lawson, a schoolmaster who later became principal of the Lunenburg Grammar School. The new tower was 12x12 ft. square, 70 ft. high, and had "handsome pinnacles in the gothic style," heralding the burgeoning overall gothic character of the church. The new tower also facilitated the inclusion of a vestry room, a "commodious entry room," a singing pew, and room for 70 people. It cost about 300 pounds to build and, later, housed a bell, donated by Admiral Boscawen. Between 1870-75, the church was moved 25 ft. to the west to make room for the addition of a new chancel at the eastern end. At the same time the nave was extended by 10 ft. and the flat, plastered ceiling was changed to the present sloping ceiling. Also, the

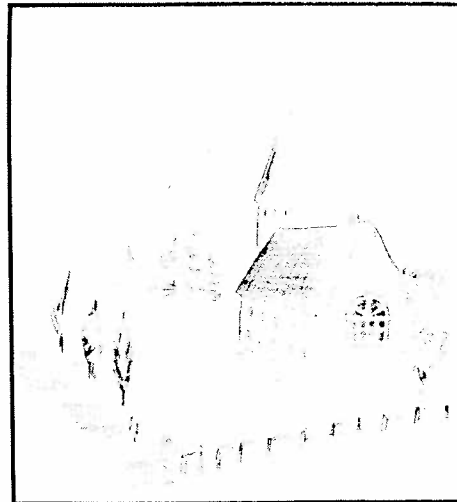
tower was rebuilt yet again, taking the form in which it can still be seen today. The architects for this massive reconditioning of the building were Stirling and Dewar of Halifax, and the builders were Godley & Hoppes. Cost of renovations was \$5,300.

The next change came in 1892 when the present side aisles, designed by a committee of carpenters from the congregation, were added under the direction of Solomon Morash (see #55 Montague). Also at this time, the notable hammer beam ceiling structure was installed. The beams occur at each column location and are joined across the width of the church by steel tie rods. Along with the exposed wooden roof deck, dark wooden pews, the wooden floor, marbelized pillars, and many stained glass windows, the hammer beams contribute strongly to the church's striking gothic interior. Memorial donations of windows, paintings and plaques have, over the years, added further richness to the interior.

The church has clearly been highly altered in its lifetime, to the point where the original structure is barely recognizable. Yet, through these alterations it has acquired a unique, highly ornamented "carpenter gothic" character that is in perfect harmony with both its site and with the wooden houses which surround it, these houses themselves having been altered and ornamented in much the same way. The church which, after St. Paul's in Halifax, was the second Anglican church to be erected in Nova Scotia, is a highly significant local landmark and has been recognized as such by its recent designation as a Provincial Heritage Property.



St. John's Church early 1880's



St. John's Church 1754-63



St. John's Church 1982

In Hewitt's Chronological History of Lunenburg, an entry dated 1766 records that "about Easter of this year Mr. Moreau's congregation agreed to purchase a piece of land conveniently situated for a school site (and), to erect a large schoolhouse..." The building which was erected was located where the present day fire hall is situated and is identified on the Church map as the "Episcopal Sunday School." On the 1879 BEV it is shown as a hipped roof structure and on the 1890 BEV as a tall, gable roofed building with roof cresting and lancet windows. Clearly, the building underwent major renovations during the 1890's and these were perhaps made concurrently with the renovations which were also being made to St. John's Church at the time. The old schoolhouse was taken down between 1906-11.

The 1890 BEV also shows in this location the old Central Engine House which was situated directly behind the old Episcopal School, facing Cumberland Street. This structure which housed the newly incorporated Town's fire fighting equipment, was completed in 1899. The fanciful structure (see sketch below) remained in use until 1928 when it was replaced by the present day fire hall. The Lunenburg Electric Light Dept. building which sits directly behind the fire hall was built in the early 1950's.

Also shown on the 1890 BEV is the old Town bandstand which stood where the Town Hall now stands. When the Town Hall was constructed the bandstand was removed to the park opposite the Town Hall, near the site of the present day war memorial, where it stood until the 1960's.



Fire Hall

1928



Electric Light Dept.



Central Engine House from 1890 BEV

**Lunenburg Town Hall and Courthouse**

The first Lunenburg County Courthouse was in the building now occupied by the St. John's Parish Hall (see #65 Cumberland). When that building began to deteriorate after more than 100 years of service, it was decided that a new courthouse should be built. However, there was considerable controversy over the location of the new courthouse. The Town of Lunenburg contended that it should be built in Lunenburg while others favoured the growing rival community of Bridgewater. The heated debate continued even after both communities had commenced construction of their respective buildings and was not resolved until 1893 when the actions of both Towns were legitimized by the "Act to Settle Difficulties That Have Arisen With Regard to the Courthouse in the County of Lunenburg." To this day, court sessions are held alternately in Lunenburg and Bridgewater.

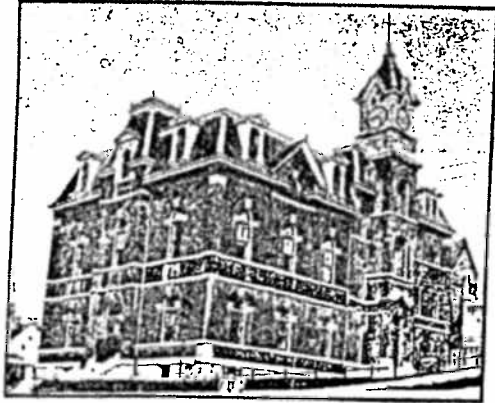
To quote the report of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, the Lunenburg Courthouse was "constructed according to plans by Henry Busch... (a Halifax architect)... A native of Hamburg, Germany, Busch worked as an architect in Halifax for 40 years until his death at the age of 79 in 1902. Among the prominent buildings he designed in Halifax are the Victoria General Hospital; the academy; the Poor Asylum; the Halifax dispensary; the bandstand in the public gardens... the provincial normal school and the county gaol (since demolished).

Constructed of brick and sandstone the... (courthouse)... formerly had a clock tower and was designed in the style of the Second Empire, like its rival at Bridgewater. It is tall, boldly detailed, and supplied considerably more space than its predecessor. It has a tall mansard roof with projecting dormer windows, and a curb around the top of the visible slopes of the roof. As with many buildings of the Second Empire style, the sides and front of the courthouse have central projecting pavilions with their own roofs formed by convex slopes, a feature which, along with the main roof tended to heighten the structure. The brick exterior is embellished with string courses, keystones, steps, and a foundation of contrasting sandstone. The main entrance consists of a large central doorway (since reduced by the substitution of a new door) formed by a Tuscan pilaster on either side and surmounted by a semi-circular fanlight."

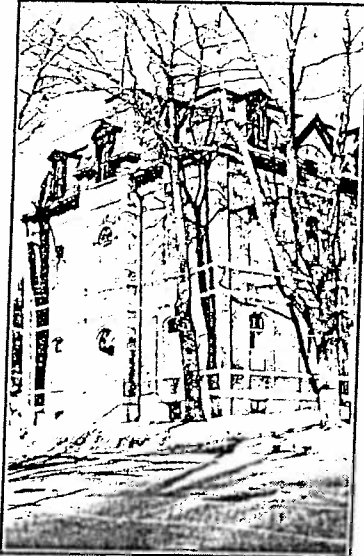
As can be seen from the photos, except for the removal of the top of the clock tower, the removal of ornamental cresting on the roof of the main entrance pavilion, and the replacement of the original slate roof with asphalt, the building substantially retains its original design.

When the courthouse was completed in 1893 the Town offices moved into it from their earlier location on Pelham Street (see #104 Pelham). Also the offices of the Municipality of Lunenburg were here and, although the Municipal office has since removed to Bridgewater, the cost of maintaining the building is still borne by both bodies. Currently, on the first floor are located the Town office, the Registrar of Probate, and offices for the court. The second floor is devoted to the courtroom itself and various associated rooms and offices. On the third floor various community meeting rooms are located. In association with its judicial function, the courthouse used to contain a 3 cell jail and a gallows (which was never used), however all evidence of these features has now disappeared.

On the interior there is considerable ornamental work in the form of massive entablatures and cornices over the doorways, prominent ceiling cornices, wooden stair rails, bannisters and newel posts, and extensive wooden wainscoting. And, although there have also been many changes to the interior, resulting from the various adjustments in use over the years, it can be said that the interior, too, is substantially intact.



Town Hall & Courthouse from Letson's Historic Lunenburg 1896



#119 Cumberland Town Hall 1891-93

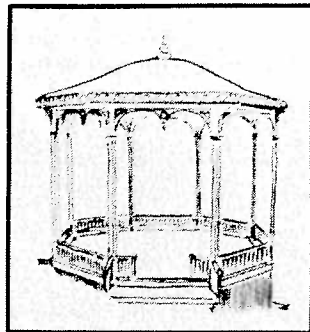


Portion of an old photograph showing the Academy with its second storey, and Townsend St. houses, about 1887.

This block was one of the four which were reserved for public purposes in the original OldTown layout. In prior years it was the site of the first Lunenburg Academy and the Town bandstand. However, both of these edifices have now gone, the only remaining structure being the war memorial.



The War Memorial occupies a distinctive location overlooking the downtown portion of King St. and serves as a visual focus for this part of the downtown area.



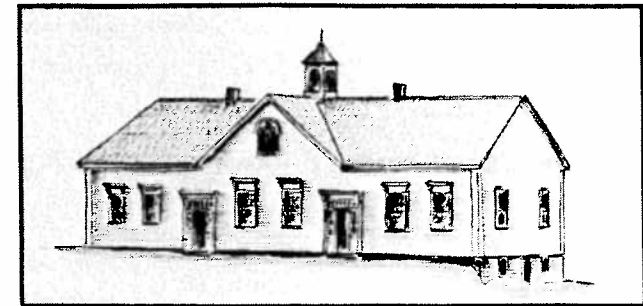
The old bandstand was originally situated where the Town Hall now stands (see 1890 BEV) but was moved to this location just across the way when that grand structure was erected in 1891-93. The bandstand stood until the 1960's.

Until the mid 19th century education in Lunenburg was provided by Church schools, private schools and, later, by the Lunenburg Grammer School, all of which were maintained and operated by private funds. In 1864, the legislature passed the Free School Act, and an article of 1901 in the Halifax Herald describes subsequent events as follows:

"A meeting of the rateable inhabitants of the Town of Lunenburg was held in the schoolhouse, Tuesday, October 25th, 1864 for the purpose of determining finally whether an academy shall be built and supported by taxation. Agreeably thereto assessors were appointed, trustees elected, and other business done in connection therewith ... the new trustees appointed F.W. George ... (as) ... principal, and preparations were made for the erection of a new building to accommodate the county academy and public schools. During construction of the building the academy occupied the old Temperance Hall ... (see rear of #163 Pelham) — The frame was raised in 1865 — (it) — was a one storey wooden building, 50x90 ft., with an ell, 50 ft. square. It contained four classrooms sufficient for over two hundred pupils."

The 1879 BEV shows the old academy in its original one storey form. A second storey was added in the 1880's and it is shown in this form on the 1890 BEV. In 1893, the building was destroyed by fire and the event was recorded in the diary of J. Moyle Rudolf as follows:

"On Thursday, September 28th, 1893, at half past twelve o' clock in the day, the Lunenburg Academy on the square bounded east by Prince St. caught fire and burned to ashes, no lives were lost, the wind was east with rain. Cause of fire a defective flue — a new Academy is to be built on the Gallows Hill, according to the law now, the old site was too small."



Academy before renovations, artist's impression, based on old photo.



Academy destroyed by fire 1893

#48 Prince 1910



Until 1894, this block functioned as the easternmost of the 4 blocks which were originally laid out for public use on the Old Town plan. As shown on both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's the centre of the block was occupied by the Town's jailhouse. On its south western corner was a fire engine house and on the eastern end stood the drill shed which is still standing (see #177 Cumberland). In 1894, however, the Town sold off the western half of the block to Charles Smith, a merchant, who lived on the block immediately to the south, across Cumberland St. (see #321 Lincoln), and the old jail and fire engine house were removed at that time.

In 1895, Smith sold this corner property to Andrew Rudolf, a Lincoln St. dry goods merchant, for \$675, but it was not until 1910 that Rudolf had this house built. In 1920, the house was inherited by Annie Rudolf, in 1936 it passed on to Leonard Rudolf, and, in 1959, it came into its present ownership.

The gable end of the 2½ storey house faces Prince Street. The eaves are continued and joined across the gable to form a pediment, in the centre of which is a triple mullioned window with a semi-circular light over the central panel. A large, open veranda extends across the full width of the gable end and the lines of the veranda roof are continued along the side of the house by a moulded belt course which connects into the roof of a small open porch at the rear of the house.

In 1894, Charles Smith sold this corner lot to John Alexander Silver, who had this house built by 1897.

The 2 storey hipped roof structure is clapboarded, with cornerboards, and has several interesting architectural features. The main door faces Prince St. and is set into a tall opening trimmed by massive fluted pilasters and a deep transom light, above which is a heavy, bracketed entablature. A first storey bay window also projects out from this main facade. On the side of the house is an enclosed veranda and there is a large, hip roofed ell at the rear, which is part of the original structure. The house passed on to Bertha Silver about 1917, then to Gordon Schaffenburg in 1953, and came into its present ownership in 1981.



#40 Prince 1894-97

This portion of Townsend St. frontage is occupied by single storey garages which were erected in the 1920's.

Charles Smith sold lots 3 and 12, in 1902 to Jessen C. Smith, who is listed in the 1914 McAlpine's Directory as a clerk. This house, which was built for him, is still owned by his family. It is a straightforward hip roofed building with an ell at the rear and a two storey hip roofed projection on the side. The main door is located in the side of this projection and is protected by a small veranda or stoop which fills in the ell and which has turned posts and rails and interesting ornamental work under its eaves. Facing the street are two cantilevered bay windows, each with a wide sloping roof on top and recessed moulded panels beneath each window face. The substantially intact clapboarded house is trimmed all around with cornerboards, fascia boards and baseboards.



#161 1902-06

The area represented by lots 5 and 10 on this block is shown on the 1890 BEV as a landscaped pathway and parking area, presumably for the adjacent drill shed property.

This 2 storey shingled building was either newly constructed or built over an older structure in 1927, by Stanley Thurlow, a painting contractor, who acquired the property from the Town in that year. Thurlow owned it until 1967 when it was purchased by Aubrey Zinck, also a painting contractor, who uses it for the same storage purposes for which it was originally built.



#167 c1927

#### The Armouries, #177 Cumberland

An entry in the Diary of Adolphus Gaetz, dated Saturday 4 May, 1867 states:

"The raising of the Drill shed, which is intended for the use of Volunteers and Militia, was commenced yesterday. It is situated at the back of the jail."

Almost 100 years later in April 1963 an article by J. Keith Young described the building as follows:

"This venerable building is over a century in age and has a colourful history. Frame of the building was constructed in Boston somewhere in the early 1800's and was dismantled and shipped to Lunenburg ... Local carpenters and helpers gave freely of their time and knowledge to rebuild the frame and finish the building. As a tribute to their skill no repairs or main structural changes have been made to this day.

The interior in the early days was different from the present. The main floor level was from back to front entrances. At the rear was a raised platform. An elevated walk a yard wide encircled the exterior wall. The main room housed two artillery pieces directly inside the main entrance ...

Buildings with such a large floor area were not too common and this armoury became a popular spot for many meetings. Political rallies used the building as a focal point for their speeches and Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfred Laurier and MacKenzie King were all visitors at the site.

In the year 1878, the Lunenburg County Exhibition was held here with a long fence blocking off adjoining streets to afford additional space for the many exhibits. Later in 1880, a local group of citizens secured permission from the government to operate a theatre in the building and in the winter, a skating rink. The Baptist Church then in Lunenburg also held an indoor bazaar each winter. Spring and summer saw more entertainment when travelling companies of artists among them the noted Wallace Hopper Co. and the Zero Zemone Vaudeville Troupe staged many plays serious and comic.

It is also on record that walking races were quite popular at the time. A professional walker once came to Lunenburg and challenged all comers to a heel-and-toe walking race. Held on a walk that encircled the Armoury, a local man, John Naass, defeated the professional to the cheers of a huge crowd.

Many are still living who remember the date July 12, 1895 when almost the whole Town turned out to see John L. and Puddy Ryan in their exhibition bout at the Armoury. After several years of this more or less private management, the Armoury came under the command of the 75th Regimental Band. In 1902, the Militia was formed and the building came under the command of the government and officially named the Lunenburg Armoury. Two companies of troops used the building as a headquarters and training centre. Later the Militia reverted to the Reserve Army and the 20th Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers took over. At present, the Lunenburg Detachment of the West Nova Scotia Regiment is in charge and the building is still busy with Sea Cadet meetings every week." Since the time of that 1963 article the Armouries has been put to use as the Town's Public Works Depot and Office. Despite many changes of use the building's exterior remains virtually intact with its long, low slung profile and its vertical board and batten siding.



#177 1867



#46 Hopson 1928



This lot was earlier a part of the Hibbert Young property (see #189 Cumberland) and passed through inheritance to Herbert Young, then to Agnes Young for whom this house was built in 1928. A 2 storey low gable roofed house typical of the period, it is built in a style which echoes the neo-classical style of a 100 years earlier. It exhibits interesting small details including dentilled eaves and eaves returns, and a central doorway with sidelights and a small portico which has returned eaves joined by a segmental arch. Small quarter round fan windows flank the chimney at attic level and there is an open veranda on the rear of the house. The house left the Young family and came to its present owner in 1967.

This house was built in 1928 for Alexander Knickle, a merchant, who acquired the lot in 1926 from Charles Young, a decorator, who had in turn inherited the lot from Hibbert Young (see #189 Cumberland). The house is a solid 2 storey, low hip roofed house, with a definite horizontal emphasis in its design. The main facade is balanced about a central low hipped dormer in the roof and a veranda with a central raised pediment over its central stairway. The eaves of both the dormer and the veranda are decorated with dentils, and the main roof eaves, which extend out well beyond the main wall of the house, are ornamented with multiple modillions. The veranda roof is supported by massive, oversized posts, the monumental effect of which is echoed by the tall chimney emerging from the roof. In all, the house, which is unaltered from its original design, has a solid and substantial appearance. Ownership of the house is still in the Knickle family.



#40 Hopson 1928

#189 Cumberland

The origins of this house are obscure. It traces back through Charles Young, a decorator, and Arabella Young, to Hibbert Young, who in association with John Young, was an early Lunenburg shipbuilder. There are no recorded deeds into the name of Hibbert Young. However, a deed to an adjacent property suggests that he acquired this house and 8 lots around it from William Godley, a builder, about 1878-80. The adjacent deed traces the property back further, into the names of James Rudolf, William Hetherington, Joseph Jennings and, finally, to William Ross, a merchant, about 1840. These early deeds refer to "12 town lots and a dwelling house", and it is likely that the structure referred to is this one. On the 1864 Church map the house is identified as "H. Young". On the 1879 and 1890 BEV's, and on the 1893/97 Insurance plan it is shown as a 1½ storey, gable roofed structure with a central frontispiece. On the 1906 Insurance plan it is shown in its present two storey form, thus confirming the report of a recent owner of the house, that its roof was raised at some point in time. Thus, the present hip roofed form of the house dates approximately from the turn of the century.

The house in modern times has been covered in vinyl siding, and any ornamental features it may have had in the past have been obscured. However the form of the original central frontispiece can still be seen and one can picture how this rectangular porch and five sided dormer combination may once have been connected to the original gable roof.



#189 pre1864/c1900



#195 1959

#201 Cumberland

Registered deeds trace this property back to about 1840 to William Ross, a merchant of the day. At that time it was part of the twelve lot property associated with what later became the Hibbert Young property (see #189 Cumberland). After several changes of ownership in the mid 19th century, the property came into the ownership of William Godley, a builder, in 1878. Prices recorded in the deeds suggest that Godley sold off the larger portion of the property to Hibbert Young and then built this house, about 1878, on what would have been lots 6 and 9. The house is shown on the 1879 BEV and, in 1880, Godley sold it to Alfred Heisler. It was passed down in the Heisler family through three generations until it changed ownership in 1975.

The house is built with its long axis into the steep slope and presents a tall, elevated, gable end to the street. The basement level is defined by drop siding and on the main floor level are two 3 sided, bracketed and panelled projecting bays. One of these functions as the main entrance, and steps lead up from street level to the doorway. All windows retain their original bracketed hoods and the shingled wall surface is trimmed by narrow cornerboards. On the exterior the house is substantially intact.



#201 c1878

#205 Cumberland

Like its neighbour, this substantially intact house traces back to William Godley, a builder, who acquired the lots from his father, Charles, in 1878. The house does not appear on the 1879 BEV but in 1880 Godley sold the property to Martin J. Mason for \$975. This price suggests that he built the house in that same year.

Built on a sloping corner lot the house has several interesting features. The entrance is through an enclosed porch which is a relatively modern addition. Originally, the gable end of the house had two projecting bays, rather like those on the house next door at #201 Cumberland, which, according to Insurance plans, were removed in the 1930's. On the Kempt Street side of the house there is an interesting extended dormer with a bell cast roof and a projecting window bay on its front face. The lower corner of the dormer connects with the top of another bay window at first floor level. Both the dormer and the bay are bracketed at the eaves, as are the eaves returns and cornerboards, and the small triangular hooded attic window in the gable end. There are additions at the side and rear of the house but they have been designed compatibly with the original structure and the original character of the house can still be appreciated.



#205 c1880

#46 1916



This house was built in 1916 by Hedley Pyke, a building contractor, and was his family home until 1961 when it was sold to its present owner (see also #47 Fox across the street and #133 Fox). The house was originally L shaped with a pedimented gable end facing Fox Street and a small pedimented portico (which still remains) sheltering the front door. The ell was filled in in the 1930's and the pedimented bay window was added at that time.

#52 1973



Built in 1973, this modern house serves as the Lutheran Church manse.

#58/60 1966



This duplex was built in 1966.

#66 Fox (Rear View)



#66 c1891



Both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's and an old photo taken of the general area in the mid 1850's show a large, gable roofed, Georgian style house in this location. That old house traces back into the family of George Oxner, described in the deed as a "shingleman". In 1884, the Oxner property was acquired by Charles S. Morash Sr., merchant, and about 1890 the house was removed from the lot. Town Council minutes of 1890 refer to the "old Oxner House" being moved by George W. Mitchell, a contractor, provided that "reasonable skill and care will be used...that it be kept lighted at night...that he give a bond of \$300... (and)...that the said building will be moved off the street within 15 days." Where the old house was moved to is unknown. In its place this large, complex, late Victorian structure was built. It is a tall, 2 1/2 storey building with two gabled bays projecting from its Cornwallis St. facade. One bay is 3 sided and recessed beneath its own bracketed and pedimented gable roof. The other bay is rectangular and is set diagonally in the corner of the house. On the gable end facing Fox St. (see rear view above) there is a pitched roof projection on the side of which is the main door. A similar projection on the opposite gable end (see front view above) is 3 sided and is recessed beneath a bracketed and pedimented gable. On the rear of the house is a large ell which adds to its multifaceted character. The house left the Morash family in 1936, and has since been rented out. While presently in a slightly run down state it is nevertheless still substantially intact and well represents the imposing architecture of the late Victorian period.

#52 Kaulback 1873-79



By the turn of the century, the old "Godfrey" property (see above) was occupied by Aubrey Brown and the old house was known as the "Brown" House. About 1919, it was acquired by Hedley Pyke, a building contractor (see #46 Fox above) who used it as a store and workshop. About 1920, it was torn down and replaced by this 2 storey hip roofed house. The house is now vinyl sided but elements of its original character still remain on the dormer and the enclosed ell and entryway, each of which are shingled and retain their original dentilled eaves cornices. The doorway is of particular note for its ornamental engaged columns.

Early deeds record that lots 1, 2 and 14 on this block were sold in 1835 by Conrad Lord to Thomas Godfrey for 200 pounds. At that time, there was a 1 1/2 storey house on the corner lot (lot #1) (see #41 Townsend, below). In 1872, this so-called "Godfrey" property was acquired by the sheriff, John H. Kaulback and, by 1879, this unusual 2 1/2 storey house had been erected behind the old house (see 1879 Bev). In 1890, the new house and the rear portion of the property were sold to Capt. John G. Geldert for \$1,450, the deed clearly mentioning the existence of the house and porch. The house stayed with the Geldert family until 1909. From 1909-73, it was owned by Thomas Naas, an engineer. The unusually tall, narrow, and vertically proportioned house is unique in the Town and is notable for its intact scrollwork and hood mouldings on all of the windows and doors.

#55 Townsend

CIBB dates this house at 1800 and certainly, by its style this could well be the case. However, registered deeds do not corroborate this, recording, for example, that lot #4, on which the house stands, sold for a mere 9 pounds in 1812. In 1829, lots 4 and 5 sold to John Heckman, tavern keeper, for 66 pounds and, in 1858, the property was sold by the sheriff to John Creighton, barrister, for 236 pounds. This increase in price suggests that the house was built in this 1829-59 period, very likely by John Heckman soon after he acquired the property. In 1872, it was purchased by Henry West, a carpenter, and stayed in his family until 1923 when it sold to Judson Pyke, a foundryman, who owned it until 1960. This house appears on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's in much the same form as it presently exists except that it did not have its shed dormer at that time. The dormer was probably added in the 1890's under Henry West's ownership. Originally there was a 16 pane transom window and a door but these have been filled in and removed in recent years. However, in all other respects, the original features of the house do remain, including the sidelights flanking the door, the original small 6 over 6 windows, and the simple shingle and endboard wall surface. With its neighbours, this house forms a part of one of the more substantially intact streetscapes in the Town.

Registered deeds suggest that this house was built in the early 1800's, possibly by Robert Lord. It would have been contemporary with the old "Godfrey" property next door (see #41) and, with that property, was acquired by Conrad Lord in 1835. Lord resold the house in that year to William Morris, a mariner, for 90 pounds (about \$360). In 1864, it sold to Elizabeth Trider for about 1600, the deed describing it as the property on which "the late William L. Morris resided..." It is identified as "Mrs. Trider" on the Church map (c1883) and was later acquired by Capt. George Smith. Smith sold in 1905 to Capt. Emell Mack who owned it until 1930. Since then it has had several owners. Old photos indicate that the house originally had small double windows on either side of the door and a massive central chimney. The windows were probably replaced and the dormer added in the 1890's under the ownership of George Smith. The house is of post and beam construction on a stone foundation and retains its original basement kitchen. It has been well maintained and, although lacking in elaborate ornamentation, still retains its early character.

This house was built about 1891 by Silas Morash, a house joiner, and was sold in 1894 to Alonzo Zinck, a fisherman. About 1908, it was sold by the sheriff to Dr. H.K. MacDonald. From 1916-36 it was the home of Titus Wentzell and, in 1937, came into its present ownership. The 2 storey hip roofed house retains its original trim elements including clapboard siding and bracketed corner boards, bracketed hoods on windows and doors, and ornamental scrollwork on the main facade windows. The main entrance is through the side of an enclosed porch with steps rising from street level.

Registered deeds suggest that this house which is now known as the Finch-Holder house was built about 1829, probably for Martin Oxner, a merchant. In that year, Martin Oxner, Casper Oxner and John Heckman together acquired lots 4, 5, 6 and 7. Heckman then took full title to lots 4 and 5 (see #55 next door) and Martin Oxner took full title to lots 6 and 7, the price of 135 pounds suggesting that the house may well have been standing at that time. In 1858, the property sold to Elias Oxner and in 1863 was resold to Stephen Finck. Finck, a native of Scotland, was a well respected citizen of Lunenburg. He was a bank agent and a magistrate and became high sheriff of the county for a period in the early 1880's. Signatures in the attic witness the fact that the house was altered in 1870 by Solomon and Joseph Morash (see #55 Montague). Until this time the house most probably had a typical late Georgian face and the

renovations, no doubt, consisted of replacing the smaller windows typical of that style with the larger windows that we still see today, along with introducing the two large Scottish dormers into the roof. Also, the large windows and door were probably added at that time. Wide Cornerboards clapboard siding, a deep transom window over the door and two massive chimneys complete the character of this remarkably well preserved early house. The house left the Finck family in 1915 when it sold to Leonard G. Holder, a machinist, by whose family it is still owned.



#41 c1920



#43 c1893



#49 1797-1828



#55 c1829



#49 Cornwallis c1829

#60 Cornwallis pre 1864/c1910



The early history of this house is not documented. It is identified on the 1864 Church map as "J. Young" but registered deeds in that name draw a blank. The property was acquired by Sheriff John H. Kaulback and in 1878 was sold to Thomas Schnare, the grandfather of the present owner. Originally, the house was a smaller, gable roofed structure and is shown in that form on the 1879 BEV. By 1890 it had an extended dormer added to it, then, after 1906 but before 1914, a second storey was added and the present day hip roof was put on. To this day the house has remained intact in its renovated form c1910. It displays a wealth of architectural detail uncharacteristic of the period

Registered deeds place the construction date of this house between 1785-97. It was built for Henry Koch, described alternately as a gentleman and a sawmiller. In 1797, Koch sold the house to John-C. Rudolf for 225 pounds and it stayed in the Rudolf family until 1849 when it sold to Judge George T. Solomon for 312 pounds. Solomon was a notable figure in the legal community of the day and was a contemporary of Hon. Richard J. Uniacke and Beamish Murdock. The house remained in the Solomon family until 1917 when it was purchased by Capt. Alvin Himmelman. From 1922-67 it was owned by Henry Eisenhauer, then after several further changes, passed to its



#69 1785-97

in which it was renovated but which can be understood as perhaps representing something of the earlier character of the house, prior to renovation. It has a strong, balanced facade with a central doorway and regularly placed flanking windows. Above the doorway is an Italianate, triple round headed window with a gracefully curved, moulded hood and a distinctive, central keystone. The ground floor windows and the doorway have prominent bracketed entablatures with scrollwork lintels and the second storey windows are tied to the eaves and fascia by similar brackets. Raised cornerboards and original clapboard siding complete the architecturally intact character of the house.

present owner, who has restored the house inside and out in recent years. Built on a massive stone foundation, the post and beam, plank wall structure is designed in the style of the late Georgian period. With a medium pitched gable roof, boarded in with up and down planks, and two massive chimneys, the house has a restful, five bay main facade. Small six over six windows are balanced about the central doorway which has finely ornamented side and transom windows, and reed trim around it. Interestingly, until the house came to its present owner in 1974, it had a projecting central frontispiece, which has now been removed in the process of restoration. The interior, too, is restored in fine detail to its earliest character and the house ranks as one of the Town's finer historic buildings.

#78 1805-18



This interesting house was built between 1805-18 for or by John Lennox, an innkeeper (see also #69 Fox, just across the street). In 1818, he sold it to Henry West, a house carpenter, for 116 pounds, who resold for the same price in 1821 to John Frederick, a cooper. The house stayed in the Frederick family for over 100 years before being sold in 1925 to Miss Mary Gaetz. In 1950, it was inherited by George Macklin and in 1981 came to its present owner. Originally the house was a simple small, single storey gable roofed house with a single massive central chimney, and is shown in this form on both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. Between 1890-93, the large 2 storey addition was put on the western end of the house to create its present asymmetrical and highly unusual shape. The house has no exterior ornamental features and it is likely that it has always been a rather simple and humble dwelling. However, even with the large addition of the 1890's, or perhaps because of it, the house has still retained its early character and is a good representative of the small, humble houses that were built in this area of Lunenburg in the early 19th century.

This property was originally a part of the Koch-Rudolf-Solomon property next door (#69 Townsend). When Capt. Alvin Himmelman bought that property in 1917, he built this new house on the vacant land next to the old house. It is a substantial, attractive, and well designed example of the style derived from the Queen Anne Revival. Its basic component is a 2 storey truncated hip roofed structure from which project two large bay windows, each crowned by prominent pedimented gables, each of which again, contains small diamond paned attic windows. Also, a small gabled dormer projects from the roof. The main roof eaves are ornamented with a highlighted dentil course and there is an enclosed veranda on the front of the house.



#75 1916/17

#59 Duke

The history of this old house traces back to 1833, into Matthauss Ernst, a merchant, who owned the old house which still stands at #93 Townsend, and a number of lots on the eastern end of this block. In 1833, Ernst sold lots 7, 8, and 9 to William Ross, also a merchant. Ross immediately conveyed back the half of lot 7 on which the old house stood, leaving himself with a site for a new house which he built shortly afterwards. Ross is of historical note as a merchant who flourished in the mid-19th century West India Trade and who owned his own waterfront building and wharf (see #192 Montague). The house stayed in the Ross family for 77 years passing from William to his son, James Ross, then to Christianne Ross. In 1910, it was sold to Angus Beck, a teamster with W.C. Smith and Co., in whose family it

Built for J. Joseph Rudolf, merchant, (see #190 Lincoln) in 1905, this house passed to Laura Rudolf in 1912. In 1919, it was purchased by Henry W. Adams of Adams & Knickle (see #170 Montague) and is still in his estate. Similar in some respects to its neighbour, (#75) the house is a 2 storey hip roofed structure with projecting pedimented gables and bays on the front and side. Each gable contains an attic window designed in the Palladian motif, with a moulded hood and central keystone. At ground level there is a broad veranda on the front and a projecting bay window on the side, each of which is designed with a raised pediment situated immediately below the respective pedimented roof gables. The veranda roof is supported by paired columns on panelled plinths, and with railings, wide steps, and many intersecting design elements on the rest of the house, the overall effect is one of wealth and substance.



#81 1905

stayed until 1965. Since then it has had two owners. The house, by its style, clearly dates from the late Georgian period. Its main facade is divided into 5 equal bays, with the windows arranged symmetrically about the large central doorway. The panelled door is trimmed by sidelights and a long, wide transom window, above which is a massive and prominent bracketed hood. All window openings are small and are trimmed by distinctive sill brackets and flared side pieces. The first floor windows each have wide lintels with ornamental recessed panels. Second floor windows are linked to the eaves and fascia by curved brackets, larger versions of

Lot #6 was sold by David Hall, a carpenter, to John Smith, a farmer/fisherman and ship's carpenter in 1877 for \$355 and, by 1879, Smith had built this house, which is shown on the 1879 BEV. In 1936, it was sold to Leon Berringer and in 1939 came to its present owner. The enclosed porch and window joined by a common roof on the front of the house, and the projecting bays on the side joined by a common roof and balcony, (not seen in photo), as well as the hipped dormer on the east side (also not seen) are all original. Shed dormers on the east side appear to be later additions. Although substantially intact, the character of the house has been diminished slightly by the use of false brick veneer and a horizontally oriented modern window on the front end.



#87 c1877

#59 Duke c1833



which are used to trim the eaves returns and corner boards. There is also a central doorway and balanced window arrangement in the gable end facing Fox St., and, on the other end of the house is a notable bracketed balcony. The clapboard wall surface trimmed by cornerboards and baseboards is still intact and two chimneys, one original and massive, the other rebuilt, project out through the medium gable roof. The house originally was divided into 2 living units and is still divided in that way.

This simple Cape Cod style structure is one of the oldest houses in Town but its year of construction is difficult to document or prove. Heinrich Ernst, a shoemaker, purchased the lot in 1764 from Albrecht Mauser, the original grantee, for 3 pounds ten. The next recorded deed shows Matthauss Ernst, merchant, selling lots 7 and 8, in 1833 for 125 pounds, a price which certainly suggests the existence of the house, and it is quite possible that the house was built by Heinrich and passed on to Matthauss by inheritance. In 1833, it passed to Casper Ernst, then, in 1863, to David Hall, a joiner. In 1899, George Maxner, an oar-maker, purchased the house and it remained in this family until 1932. While its underlying style is indicative of its antiquity, much original character has been lost through the use of false stone veneer, vinyl siding and a horizontal picture window.



#93 1764-1833

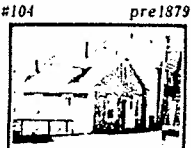
DUKE STREET



**#60 Dicks 1930**  
This house was built in 1930 for G. Howard Morash, a marine engineer, and it stayed in his family until 1982. Although clearly a relatively modern structure, the house exhibits an interesting attention to detail. The basic, square hip roofed building has a hip roofed ell, a hipped dormer and a hipped portico. A modillion course decorates the main roof eaves and on the dormer and portico eaves there are ornamental dentil courses. Narrow sidelights trim the main door, and the built up, mock Tuscan columns supporting the portico roof give the entrance a formal character.



**#102 1804-21**  
This house was originally situated on lot #1 on this block and is shown in that location on the 1879 BEV. Deeds suggest that it was built by one Henry Moser who owned it until 1821 when it was sold by the sheriff to Henry Koch. From 1844-1888, it was the home of George Geldert, a dry goods merchant (see #128 Montague) and politician who was Lunenburg County M.L.A. from 1855-59. In 1888, Geldert built a house in the New Town (see #1 Falkland) and sold this old one to Charles Morash, a builder, who moved it from lot #1 up to its present location on lot #13. The house remained in the Morash family until 1936. Since then it has had three owners who have rented it out. Although now in run down condition, the house still clearly speaks from the late Georgian period. It retains its original 5 bay window arrangement and large central doorway, and the shingle wall is trimmed by wide corner pilasters. The overall, 2 storey, medium gable design of the house clearly dates from that period and the gothic dormer, too, was probably an early addition, if not an original feature.

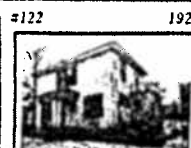


**#104 pre 1879**  
Tradition states that this house once stood at the corner of Townsend and Duke, and was moved to its present site. If this is the case, then the house would have been the one which is shown on the 1879 BEV and which was probably an outbuilding for the Geldert property (see adjacent text). Charles Morash acquired that property in 1888 and it was probably he who moved the building to this site. Estimated construction dates for the house vary from 1828 (CHB) to 1865 (Assessment) but neither of these is substantiated by deeds. The mid 19th century origins of the building are confirmed, however, by certain architectural features, including wide cornerboards and moulded eaves returns, and a moulded eaves returns, and a moulded entablature over the window in the gable end.



**#114 Church Hall pre 1879/1909**  
St. Andrew's Church  
The St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church congregation has the longest history of any such congregation in Canada. Under the leadership of one Michael Ley, a Swiss blacksmith, the earliest services were conducted in the open air or in private houses. From 1759-1770 the congregation worshipped in St. John's Anglican Church. Then, in 1770, the first Presbyterian Church was built on this corner site, and the services of the first minister, Rev. Bruin Romkes Comingo were secured. Rev. Comingo served the church for 50 years until his death in 1820. He is commemorated by a stone monument immediately to the east of the church.

The doors and windows on the tower are also finished in the same arched and hooded neo-gothic style. Also at the top of the tower are small, paired gables which shelter arched and hooded louvre windows and which provide the seat for the spire itself. In 1909, further renovations were carried out on the interior and on the eastern end of the building. Until that time the site to the east of the church was occupied by a school house, built sometime prior to 1879 (see 1879 BEV). In 1909, this school was moved up to Fox Street and enlarged into the building which now serves as the church hall and Sunday school (#114 Fox, above). This made room for the construction of a chancel on the eastern end of the church, which can be seen on the small photo below.



**#122 1928**  
An earlier building on this site, which is shown on the 1879 BEV, is traced back into Charles Silver, a shoemaker. In 1915, the Silver house was acquired by William & Jennie Duff and reconveyed to the Trustees of the Presbyterian church. In 1928, the old house was taken down and this new Presbyterian Manse was built in its place. A straightforward, hip roofed structure with small eels on the side and rear, it has a central hip roofed portico supported by distinctive wooden corinthian columns (see also #70 King for the earlier Presbyterian Manse).

The 1879 BEV shows an old house on this property which, at that time consisted of lots 1, 2, 13, and 14, and was owned by George Geldert. In 1888, Charles S. Morash, a builder, acquired the house and moved it back to its present location at #102 Fox (see above). In 1913, he sold lots 1 and 2 to Frank Young, also a builder and, in 1917, this house was built for James Holland, a dry goods merchant, in whose family it still remains. The hipped gable roof house has a 2 storey veranda on the front (unique in Lunenburg) and an interesting projecting bay on the side, where the 3 sided first storey is recessed beneath the rectangular second storey.

This lot was originally part of the Geldert property (see adjacent text). In 1913, lots 1 and 12 were acquired by Frank Young who, in that year, built this house for J. Stannage Meisner, a furniture dealer (see #248 Lincoln), who owned it until 1938 when it came to its present owner. The well kept hipped roof house has a hipped dormer and ell, and an open veranda across the front with dentilled eaves.

This property was held in the possession of the Presbyterian Church for 90 years from 1772-1862. An entry in the diary of J. Moyle Rudolf, dated 1857 states: "Miss Gow's school was in the one and a half storey wooden house situated on the northern side of Townsend Street ... just west of the Presbyterian Church. The two school rooms were on the first flat on the western side of the house. Entrance was through the yard gate on the eastern side of the house and through the back door."  
In 1862, the church trustees sold the house to the spinsters, Asenath and Eunice Knowles, who lived here for 20 years. In 1882, it was acquired by Nicolas Berringer, a builder (see also #28 King). Berringer made modifications to the house which can be seen by comparison of the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. He replaced the original small double windows on either side of the entrance with large single windows and also transformed the earlier rectangular dormer into the five-sided one that can still be seen today. The dormer originally extended right down to ground level through an enclosed entryway but this was later remodelled into the present day form of a dormer supported by posts (compare #116 Cumberland). The house stayed in the Berringer family until 1923 and came into its present ownership in 1927.

It was under the next minister, Rev. Adam Moschell, that the first church was replaced by a new building which, over the years, has grown into the present day structure. Built in 1828, the original church was designed by a Mr. Dechman, a master carpenter and member of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church in Halifax, and was erected by a Mr. Grant (DesBrisay's History of Lunenburg Co. P. 94). In 1879, the church was lengthened to 83 ft., broadened to 40 ft., and the height of the spire was increased to 118 ft. The row of 6 gothic windows which can still be seen today replaced the earlier square windows.



**#95 1917**



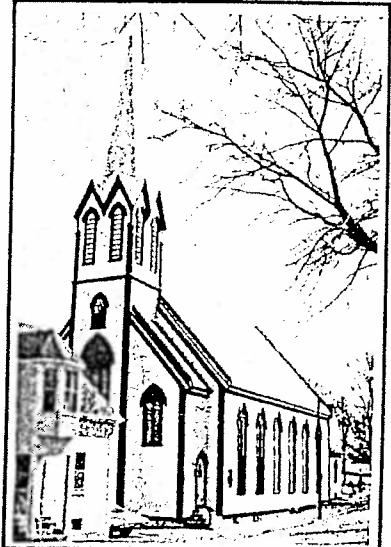
**#101 1913**



**#105 pre 1857**



**#111 St. Andrew's Church 1828-1879-1909**



KING STREET

#126

1888



Leander Schwartz, a laborer, bought lot #14 in 1873 for \$800 including an old house which stood on the lot at the time (see 1879 BEV). The old house does not show on the Church map (c1883) but on the 1890 BEV the present hip roofed house is shown. The Assessment Dept. records that it was built in 1888. The house was willed to Louis C. B. Schwartz, in whose estate it remained until 1983. The house is quite intact and retains its round-headed windows with rectangular trim, its original doorway with sidelights and transom windows, and its original clapboard siding.



Townsend St. streetscape c1888



Townsend St. streetscape before 1910

Registered deeds record the price of this property rising from 7 pounds in 1800 to 115 pounds by 1811 and it is reasonable to conclude that this house was built in that period, either for John Selig, John Contoy or for Jacob Hamge who acquired it in 1811. Hamge passed the house on to William Hamge and Joseph Hamge in turn, and the streetscape c1888 above shows the house as it looked by the end of the period of their ownership. In 1890 it sold to George Townsend, a cooper, who owned it until 1919 during which time it was victorianized as shown in the c1910 streetscape, above. From 1919-47 it was owned by Alfred Dauphinee, a blockmaker, (see #125 Montague) and came to its present owner in 1952. The Victorian trim is now removed from the house, except for bracketed eaves returns and there are modern windows on the second floor and wide shingles, but the original form of the house can still be perceived through comparison of new and old photos.

The heirs of Joseph Hamge sold this lot in 1888 to William Townsend, a merchant, for \$350. He built this house and, in 1890, sold it to Newton Myra, a ship's carpenter, for \$1,950. In 1898, Myra sold to Capt. William F. Acker and in 1905, following his death, it passed on to his daughter, Imelda Schwartz, in whose family it remained until 1976. The house can be seen under construction in the 1888 streetscape above. With a mansard roof, dormers, enclosed porch and flanking bay windows; and with bracketed eaves, window hoods and original clapboard siding, the house is substantially intact although somewhat rundown.

This house traces back to John Zwicker, a prominent merchant, who acquired the property c1813. In 1842 the house was conveyed to his daughter, Lucy, and her husband, Adolphus Gaetz, for 365 pounds. Adolphus Gaetz was a dry goods merchant and is of considerable local historic significance for the diary he kept from 1855 until his death in 1873. The Church map (c1883) identifies the house as "Capt. J. Creighton". From 1913-18 it was owned by Leonard Haslam, a clergyman and from 1918-81 by John H. Creighton, sheriff, and his heirs. Although the large 2 storey house has been altered over the years with window replacements and the addition of a shed dormer it still retains the general proportions and style that place it in the early building period. A coat of vinyl siding, applied in recent years, has reduced its character.

This house dates from 1888-90 when it was built either as a total renovation of, or a complete replacement for, a smaller house on the site, which can be seen on the c1888 streetscape above. The old house was the home of Benjamin Dauphinee, a shoemaker, who had bought it in 1842 from William Dunn, a mariner. Beyond Dunn, the old house traces back to John Selig, mariner, for whom it was probably built about 1816. The new house is shown on the 1890 BEV in the form that it still exists today except that it did not have its roof dormer at that time. It is still quite intact and retains its bracketed hoods over windows and doors, and its clapboards and bracketed eaves and cornerboards. There is a deep transom window over the front door and, above that, a round headed mullioned window. An ell at the rear was part of the original structure and was further added to in the 1940's. The house is still in Dauphinee family ownership.

This house serves as the United Church parsonage. It was built in 1887 after the original parsonage (at that time, the Methodist parsonage) on the same site had been destroyed by fire. The original parsonage was built about 1867, after George Orth, founder of the Lunenburg Methodist Church, had acquired the property from Jacob Hamge. The present house shows on the c1888 streetscape above from which it can be seen that it was originally ornamented in the typical style of that era. The windows had prominent hoods over them and the door had a transom window and a hood. The house is now relatively plainly finished. The earlier ornamental features have been removed and it has been re clad with wide shingles. The original sidelights are still in place beside the modern front door over which there is now a small, flat roofed portico.

The eastern end of this block was the site of the first Lunenburg Methodist Church built in 1816. The Church is shown in this location on the 1879 BEV. It was taken down when the new Methodist Church was built on the other side of the square in 1885 (see #136 Cumberland). The site is now vacant.



#54 King

c1862

In 1862, John Cruikshank mortgaged this property for 80 pounds, the registered mortgage specifically referring to the existence of a dwelling house. The house is shown on the BEV's and on the Church map is identified in the name of "J. Cruikshank". In 1910, it was inherited by Florence Knickle and in 1934 was purchased by the present owner. Although slightly altered on the main floor by the substitution of new windows and by a single storey addition on the rear, the house still exhibits some early features. The upstairs windows retain their small 6 over 6 panes and there are wide pilasters and a prominent hood trimming the main door.



#129

c1811



#133

1887-90



#135

1813-42



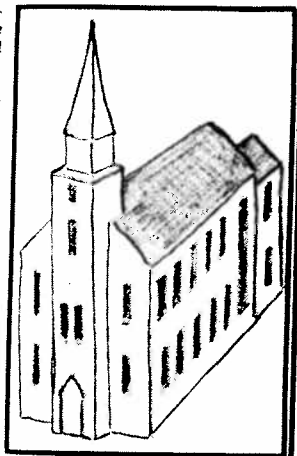
#141

1888-90



#145

1897



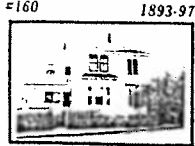
Sketch from 1879 BEV

PRINCE STREET



**#38 Prince 1893-97**  
In 1889 Lavinia Kizer (see below) sold her rear lots to Benjamin Knock who built this neatly ornamented house between 1893-97. The house left his family in 1934 since which time it has had 3 owners. It is a square, hip roofed structure with double 2 storey projecting bays on its Prince St facade. Each bay has an upper and lower section joined by an intermediate sloping roof section which is clad in decorative diamond pattern

shingles. Above each window are wide ornamental scrollwork lintels trimmed by small brackets. Above the door is a deep transom window and the door itself has four moulded panels highlighted by contrasting paint. Windows on the side of the house retain their original moulded hoods and the house is clapboarded and trimmed with wide, bracketed cornerboards. In all, it is quite intact in its original form.

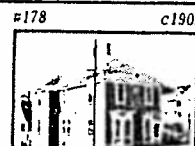


**#160 1893-97**  
William Emeneau sold this house to Mahlon Rhodenizer in 1899 for \$1,175. There are no registered deeds in Emeneau's name and it is unknown if there were owners previous to him. However, the house is shown as a revision on the 1893/97 Insurance plan and it is clear that the house was built in that 4 year period, 1893-97. Mahlon Rhodenizer was a real estate agent and commission merchant in the firm of Emeno and

Rhodenizer. The house is still owned by his family. The house consists of an original section and an ell (with veranda) which was added between 1906-14. The junctions of windows and eaves, the projecting bay window, and the wide, sidelit doorway are all decorated with ornamental brackets. The veranda balustrade adds interest to the ell and, in all, the house has a substantially intact, turn of the century character.



**#170 1951**  
Situated on a lot which was originally a part of the Smith-Maxner property (see below) this house was built for its present owner in 1951. A straightforward, 2 storey house, its most interesting features are a small, semi-circular attic window, and two pitched roof porticos over the front and side doors.



**#178 c1903**  
This corner property was acquired in 1903 by Stephen Eisenhauer who is described in the registered deed as a "jailor", and in the 1914 MacAlpines Directory as a "liveryman". He built this house which is shown in its present form on the 1906 Insurance plan. The house is quite intact and consists of a square main section and an adjoining wing, both with medium pitch, hip roofs. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with plain cornerboards and window casings. On the front of the house, at first floor level, are two projecting bays, one a window bay, the other containing the main door. In 1948, Everette Hynick bought the house and it is still owned by his family.



**#46 Prince 1893-97**

This small shop first appears in this location on the 1893-97 Insurance plan and was probably built by Benjamin Knock at the time that he built his house (see above). It was used as a cobbler shop

until the 1940's when it was put into residential use. It is now an outbuilding. Its original storefront window and fascia and cornice moulding can still be seen.

An earlier building on this site is shown on the 1878 & 1890 REV's and traces back to Miss Lavinia Kizer in the 1880's. The old 1½ storey house was bought by Capt. Christian Geldert in 1903 and passed on to Dawson Geldert in 1919. In 1937, the old house was acquired by Robert C. Smith the present owner, and in the period 1939-47 was replaced by this modern, truncated hip roofed house. The large, square house has prominent pedimented dormers projecting out from each corner over wide window bays. The soffits

under the projecting gables are ornamented with gracefully curved modillion brackets and inside each pediment is a semi-circular attic window. The house is divided into 2 living units and there are two entrances, each sheltered by an open "Tuscan" portico with small steps. On the side of the house, (not shown) there is a bracketed, recessed bay window and on the rear is an open back porch. The house is quite intact and well represents the substantial houses built in the first half of this century.

The lots in the middle and eastern end of this block all trace back to James Maxner, a shipbuilder, (see also #29 Falkland), who acquired them in 1878 from Pamela Smith, the widow of Jacob Smith. At that time there was an old house on the property, as shown on the 1879 REV. In 1883, the executors of Maxner's estate sold off lots 3 and 4 to S. Watson Oxner (see #70 Cumberland) who owned the old house as a rental property until 1919 when he sold it to John Chipman. In 1920, Chipman, who is described in the 1914 MacAlpines Directory as a "conductor", took down the old house and built this new one in its place.

With the characteristic asymmetry of the Queen Anne style, the house has many interesting shapes and angles. It has an interesting L-shaped gable roof, the two ends of which terminate in bold pediments. Built into the ell is a small corner tower with an octagonal peaked roof. Steps lead up on each side of the tower to two entrance porches, one of which consists of a small pedimented portico, the other being an open porch, recently filled in. With balusters and railings and pediments and bays, the house holds considerable visual interest and retains all of its 1920's character.

Lots 5 and 6 were originally a part of the adjacent Smith-Maxner property and in 1888 were sold by James Maxner to James Rudolf, of Lewis Anderson & Co. (see #150 Cumberland). In 1905, the lots were conveyed to a bank trustee as security against debts and in 1911 the bank trustee sold them to George W. Hill, a janitor, who built this house in 1915. The house remained in his family until 1972. It is a straightforward hip roofed building, of side hall and parlour plan, with an open veranda extending across the front. The house is presently covered in vinyl siding and its original character has been lost. However, the ornamental trellage around the veranda roof still gives some idea of what the house once may have looked like.

This corner lot was formerly a part of the adjacent Smith-Maxner property (see adjacent texts). An outbuilding and a wagon shed stood on the site until the late 1930's. In 1945, the heirs of Mary Ann Maxner sold the lot to Edwin Carew and in 1948 this interesting 1½ storey house was built for him. Typical of the period, it has exposed roof rafters under the eaves, a shed dormer, and an interesting entrance porch with its own gable roof set at right angles to the main roof.



**#153 1939-47**



**#161 1920**



**#167 1915**



**#51 Hopson 1948**

HOPSON STREET



FOX STREET

HOPSON STREET

#58 Hopson c1883



James Smith Jr. sold this corner lot in 1883 to Bernard and Napier Smith, fishermen, for \$425.00 and this house was built by 1890. The house has been kept quite intact and all of its 19th century ornamental features are in good condition and accented by contrasting paint. All windows have prominent, bracketed hoods and the clapboard siding is trimmed by fluted, bracketed cornerboards. A central frontispiece with a two tiered, bell cast roof projects from the Hopson St. facade. The

upper section is five sided and has narrow round-headed windows with brackets above them and recessed moulded panels beneath. The underside of the dormer is ornamented by delicate, fretsawn gingerbread and is connected to the door below by large curved brackets. There is a wooden storm door flanked by sidelights and a transom window.

The house was acquired by Harold Smith in 1940 and came to its present owner in 1980.

In 1878, John Maxner, a boat builder, bought lots 1, 2, 3, and 6 from Pamela Smith, the widow of Jacob Smith, for \$200. A deed to the adjacent property (#58 Hopson) dated 1883 refers to "the dwelling house recently erected by John Maxner" and thereby neatly records its construction date. The house was passed on to Mary Maxner, who, according to the 1914 Lunenburg County Directory, was the local manager for the Maritime Tel and Tel Co. In 1925, the house was sold to Capt. Aubrey Oxner and is still owned by his family.

The house has a typical Lunenburg character, and has been kept architecturally intact. It is very tall and has a steep, gable roof. Its height is accentuated by its slightly sloping site. All windows are intact and retain their original moulded and bracketed entablatures. Basement windows and the basement door are also ornamented in the same way. Projecting from the front facade is a tall, hip roofed frontispiece with a small, bracketed bay window on its second storey, and the main entrance door set into its side. The symmetry of the building's design is completed by two chimneys projecting from the roof ridge.



#185

c1883

#186 1915



Alexander Smith, a fisherman and carpenter, who lived up the street at #204 Fox, constructed this building in 1915, for use as a carpenter shop. Originally, the building consisted only of the section with the low pitched, gable roof. In 1945 the property was sold to Ivan B. Crouse, a general contractor who made a large addition on the eastern side of the building and used it as a carpentry and electrical shop. In 1972, the building was purchased by the present owner and converted into apartments.

The Assessment Dept. places the date of construction of this house at 1875. It was built by John Maxner, a boatbuilder, who sold it in 1879 to Jasper Maxner. Both the 1879 BEV and the Church Map (c1883) show it as the only house on the block at that time. Jasper Maxner died in 1902, and in 1903, his daughter, Lucy Ann, sold the house to J. Joseph Rudolf, a merchant. From 1910-1944, the house was owned by Capt. Stephen Berringer and was willed in 1944 to Mark Berringer. It was sold to the present owner in 1977.

Like its immediate neighbours, the house is quite intact architecturally and its prominent features are accentuated by its imposing, sloping site. In fact, on the downhill side, the basement level almost constitutes a full storey in its own right and the house appears very tall. A central frontispiece dominates the main facade, with a 2 tier bell-cast roof and graceful, curved brackets connecting the upper and lower sections. The house is clapboarded and all original trim elements remain intact including bracketed window hoods and fluted, bracketed cornerboards.



#191

c1875

#196 1967



This modern, split level, shed roofed house was built in 1967 on a lot subdivided from the adjacent Smith properties.

This was the home of Alexander Knickle, one of the founders of the waterfront firm of Adams and Knickle (see #170 Montague). He bought lots 5 & 6 from John Maxner in 1884 for \$320 and built this house sometime before 1890. The house stayed in his family until 1943 when his heirs sold it to Robert Cook, the present owner.

The house is architecturally intact and is situated dramatically on a steeply sloping site. It has a bell cast mansard roof with small dormers along the side. On the front facade are two rectangular projecting bays containing the main door and main window. The bays are joined by a common roof with a bracketed cornice, above which is a central dormer extended outward from the roof. The dormer has an interesting 'cocked' gable roof and a small, bracketed bay window on its front.

Steps lead up from street level to an entrance landing in front of the main door and, above the door, is a deep transom window. At basement level the house is clad in drop siding, while the main floor is clad, more conventionally, in clapboards and finished with fluted cornerboards. The house is comparable architecturally to #204 Pelham.



#203

1884-90

#204 1905



Alexander Smith, fisherman and carpenter, built this house in 1905 on a lot he had acquired in 1902 from Edmund Smith who had in turn acquired it from James Smith Jr. He lived here until 1951. Since then, the house has had 2 owners. Modern vinyl siding has covered any ornamental features the house may once have had, but the house is of interest for its rather unusual combination of open veranda and projecting bay window on the front facade.

This lot was originally a part of the James Smith property and was sold in 1884 to Capt. Henry Ernst for whom this house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). The house remained in his family until 1946. Since then it has had four owners.

An impressive low hip roofed building, it sits at the top of the Townsend St. hill on a sloping site. The focus of the house is a tall, 3 storey central frontispiece with a steep hipped roof. The frontispiece has 3 distinct sections - a lower section at ground level with a door in its side; a second level of slightly smaller proportion, with a 3 light mullioned window; and a top storey with a 2 light mullioned window. Each section is separated by a small intermediate roof with ornamental eaves brackets, and the overall composition adds strong vertical emphasis to the design of the house. The 1890 BEV indicates that the main door was originally in the front of the central projection rather than in its side. Also, original windows on the main floor have been replaced by modern picture windows. The house is clad in a combination of clapboards and shingles and is trimmed by plain cornerboards.



#205

1884-90

#206 c1902



James Smith Jr. sold this lot in 1902 to Mary and James Harrigan for whom this house was built by 1906.

Bearing an interesting similarity to its immediate neighbour, the house has two projecting bays on the front, which are joined by a common roof, and which form a recessed doorway. Original trim has been covered by vinyl siding. The house was subsequently owned by Joshua Heckman (1915-44), and Myrtle Totten (1944-47).

KEMPT STREET



#72 Kaulback 1830



This straightforward hip roofed house was built in 1830 by Capt. Samuel Miller, the father of the present owner, Harvey Miller. An old photograph on file reveals that the house was originally clapboarded or shingled, with wide cornerboards. The upstairs windows were tied to the eaves fascia by small brackets and there were moulded hoods over the first floor windows. An enclosed porch with a bell cast roof and a door in the front faced

directly onto the street. In 1938, when the veranda was added, the main door was moved to the side of the porch enclosure. Also a kitchen addition was added to the back of the house. The original shingles have been replaced, the cornerboards have been removed and an original upstairs double hung window has been replaced by a small square window. The bay window facing Kaulback St. is an original feature.

Registered deeds suggest that this small house was built between 1843-46. In 1843, John Berringer, a shoemaker, bought lots 11 and 12 for 12 pounds and 3 years later, sold to Francis Smith, yeoman, for 36 pounds — the price increase suggesting the construction of a small house. This early date is supported by the fact that, in recent renovations, early 19th century bottles were found buried in the

#54 1843-46



vicinity of the house. In 1856, the property sold to Lewis Marsh; in 1868, it went to Joseph Young; then in 1926 to William Higgins. In 1950 it went to Peter Blendheim and came to its present owner in 1964. The original house has clearly been modernized and renovated at various times in its history but still retains its early simple character. The rear ell was added about the turn of the century.

This interesting mansard roofed house was built between 1879-90 by Nicolas Berringer who owned lots 1-4 at the time (see also #41 Fox). In 1902, it sold to George Wood then, in 1911, it was purchased by Alfred Wood, a ship's carpenter, who owned it until 1963. The house is similar in design to houses at #201 York and #204 Pelham and may well have been built by the same unknown builder. A large extended and pedimented dormer, with a smaller bay window on its front face, projects out from the mansard roof centrally between two first storey bays, one of which contains the entrance. A railed veranda extends across the front of the house and is roofed over the main doorway.

The round headed windows in the dormer and bays can still be seen and the second storey dormer windows are still intact, however, most other trim elements have been obscured by vinyl siding.

This lot was originally a part of the adjacent Finck-Berringer property and, at some point in the 1830's, a small, 1½ storey house was erected on the site. That older house is shown on the 1890 BEV and remained standing until about 1908. In that year, it was purchased by Hedley Pyke, a building contractor, who took it down and replaced it with this new house, in which he lived until 1916 when he built another house just across the street at #46 Fox (see also #133 Fox). Since 1916, the house has had 8 owners. The 1½ storey structure has a gable roofed all and an open veranda on its front and side. The original windows and overall design remain intact but the house has been vinyl sided.

It is interesting to note that the basic design of this house (i.e. gable roof with gabled ell) is almost identical with the original design of the other Hedley Pyke house across the street.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 on this block trace back into the estate of one Esther Finck who owned the small, old house which is shown on this corner site on the 1879 BEV. In 1873, that old house was acquired by Nicholas Berringer, a carpenter and wharfinger who, about 1885 took it down and replaced it with this new 2 storey hipped roof house. The 1890 BEV shows that the 3 storey frontispiece originally had a fourth attic storey with a concave sloped roof and small attic windows. This fourth storey is no longer in place but the frontispiece still provides a strong central focus to the design of the house. Each storey is slightly narrower than the one below it and each level is defined by a bracketed cornice. The 3rd storey now essentially has the form of an extended shed dormer. The main door is located in the side of the enclosed first storey porch. The clapboard siding, corner boards, and original moulded window hoods all remain intact. The house remained in the Berringer family through three generations until 1962.



#41 c1885



#47 1908



#51 1879-90

**Lutheran Church**

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in Lunenburg has been described as the "Rock of Lutheranism" in Canada. It is the oldest worshipping Lutheran congregation in the country and traces its history back to the earliest days of the settlement, when services were held in the open air and, later, in the St. John's Anglican Church. In 1772, with the arrival of Rev. Frederick Schultz, a first church building was erected. Nothing remains of that first building, however, except the key and the bell. The bell is of particular historical note in that it originally hung in the fortress of Louisburg. Known as the Saint-Antoine-Marie bell, it was purchased by the congregation in 1776 and was hung in the first church. In 1841 under the ministry of Rev. Charles Cossman, the old church was removed and replaced by a new Gothic structure measuring 62x42 ft., the basic style of which can be seen on the 1879 BEV. (see sketch below)

In 1888, the second church was taken down and replaced by the present building, which measures 72x109 ft. The cornerstone was laid in 1890 and the church officially opened in July 1891. The church is designed in the High Victorian Gothic style. Its long, gable roofed nave runs between Fox and York Streets and has a main gable end which is richly ornamented with moulded wooden belt courses, dentil courses, and a large stained glass window which serves as a memorial to the Rev.



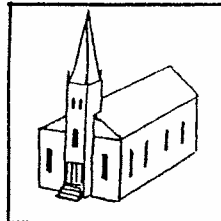
Side view of Church showing Hall at rear

Cossman. Asymmetrical buttressed towers are attached at the corners of the nave, each with its own interesting design. The smaller tower has a pointed doorway at ground level, a circular "oculus" window on the second storey, paired lancet windows on the third level, and a squat, pyramidal tower with a louvred gablet on its front face and a finial at its peak. The larger tower has a pointed arched doorway built out in relief from the main wall (compare United Church doorway) and an ascending series of mullioned lancet windows on

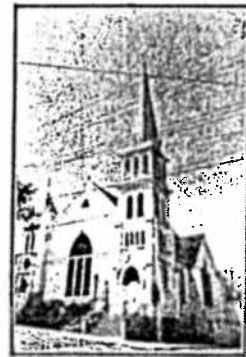
the second and third storeys. The 4th storey belfry is capped by a tall spire with small louvred gablets on four sides. Situated as it is on a slightly sloping corner site the church expresses a strong verticality which is true to its High Victorian Gothic character.

A large hall, known as Artemus Hall, was added to the rear of the church in 1948 and serves as a meeting place, Sunday school, and day care centre.

A manse, immediately adjacent to the church, on Fox St. was taken down in the early 1970's.



2nd Church based on 1879 BEV



#85, Lutheran Church 1890

#72 Cornwallis 1890-92



This corner lot was subdivided from the Enos Hebb property (see #69 Fox below) in 1884 and went through a number of changes of ownership before being purchased in 1888 by James Alexander Daniels, a stonemason. It was he who built this house by 1892 and in whose family it remained until recent years.

The hip roofed house is now vinyl sided and much of its original decorative trim has been obscured but the basic form of the house can still be appreciated. Two full projecting bays extend up from sill to eaves. The lower portion of each is slightly larger than the upper and is joined to it by sloping roof sections. The main door is incorporated into one of the bays.

In 1804, John Lennox, an innkeeper, purchased lots 1, 2, and 14 for 100 pounds. By 1818, when the property passed out of his estate it was worth 830 pounds and it is clear that this building was constructed in that period. Also, from the record of Lennox's occupation and the high value of the building, it is highly probable that the building was first used as an inn. In 1819, the building went back into the ownership of Lennox's widow, Ann Margaret, but, by mid century it had left the Lennox family. On the 1879 BEV the house appears to be identified as "Temperance House". In 1882, it was purchased by one Enos Hebb, a farmer, but in 1887 was taken over by H.A.N. Kaulback. Since then it has had 6 owners and is now a



#69 1804-18

#74 1844



In April, 1844, George and Lewis Hirtle Sr. bought lot 13 and, by July, 1844, had erected this house, which was built as a double house. An agreement between them of that year states that they "agreed to divide a certain town lot with a dwelling house thereon..." The house stayed in the Hirtle family for many years and, after becoming derelict as a rental property, has recently been converted to apartments by its new owner. Although somewhat altered at ground level the original 5 bay fenestration can still be seen on the second storey. The shed dormer in the roof is a modern addition.

rented property. Despite its changing fortunes, the house has remained remarkably intact. Its original late Georgian balanced facade remains undisturbed except for a slight increase in size of one ground floor window. The massive stone foundation, the clapboard and endboard wall surface and the large chimneys also all speak of the early construction date of the house.

This pitched roof house with shed dormer was built in 1948. The picture window appears to be a modern vinyl siding. An earlier building on the site which was taken down about the turn of the century is identified on the church map as "J.F. Conrod's Livery Stable."



#73 1948

#78 1903-06



Registered deeds suggest that this small, one storey house was built for Lewis Hirtle Jr., as a rental property, shortly after he acquired the Harmon house at #77 Fox, which occupied lots 3 and 12 (see below). It stayed in his family, through his heirs, until recent years but is still rented out by the present owner.

The humble dwelling sits on a stone foundation, has shingle and clapboard siding and retains its original character.

A deed of 1864 records this house being sold by the Trustees of the Lutheran Church to Alexander Jost, a mariner. It is unknown whether the house served as a Lutheran Manse before this and its exact year of construction is unknown. In 1873, it passed to Nathaniel Jost and in 1885 went to Jacob Harmon. From 1903 until recent years it was owned by Lewis Hirtle and his heirs.

The house is of a design which is unique in the Town and remains quite intact architecturally. The symmetrical facade has a central doorway and windows on either side with prominent moulded hoods above which are steep Gothic dormers with lancet windows. The clapboard siding, wooden storm door and fieldstone foundation all add to the charm of this interesting building.



#77 pre 1864

#82 1941



This hip roofed house with front portico was built in 1941. It is now vinyl sided.

**81/83 Fox**

This duplex occupies the site of a smaller double house which stood until about 1892 and which is shown on the 1890 BEV. That old house was owned in the mid 19th century by John Esson and is identified in his name on the Church map. In 1891, Esson's heirs sold the old house to Frank and Margaret McNeil (formerly Margaret Kirby - see #61/63 Duke) who erected this newer building in its place. Whether the old house was taken down first, or whether it is incorporated into this one in some way, is unknown.

The 2 storey, low hip roofed building has a balanced front facade formed by 2 centrally located doorways, regularly placed flanking windows, and small attic dormers. The house is now vinyl sided and whatever ornamental trim elements it may once have had have disappeared.

The house was owned by the McNeils until 1919 when it was sold to Louise Oliver in whose family it remained until 1976.



#81/83 c1892

**#71 Duke**

By 1878, lots 8, 9, and 10 on this block were owned by James Kirby Jr. who, at about the same time constructed the James Kirby Furniture Depot on the adjacent property (see below). The lots remained vacant for a number of years before this enormous Victorian Gothic building was erected, probably between 1883-85. James Kirby died in 1885 at 45 years of age and the building was most probably erected by him shortly before his death. In 1888, it was sold by his mother, Cecelia, and his widow, Margaret for \$1525, to H.A.N. Kaulback whose family and heirs held it as a rental property until 1923 when it sold to Perlette McLaughlin. In 1935, it changed hands again, going to Annie Spindler. About 1960 it was inherited by Edith Morash. It was sold in 1968 to Rayburn Lohnes and entered its present ownership in 1974. Throughout these changes it is consistently referred to in the deeds as the "Kirby" property.

**#61/63 Duke**

This large structure was built between 1875-79 as a residence and furniture store by James Kirby, who was a house carpenter and cabinet maker. It is shown on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's with its arched storefront facing Duke St., and its original character can be seen from the sketch below which is based on an old photograph. Kirby died in 1885 and the building was inherited by his widow, Margaret, and his mother,



Sketch based on old photo

The massive post and beam structure has a steeply pitched gable roof with a steep central gothic dormer facing the street. Set into the triangular dormer gable is a mullioned, double round headed window with a small, circular light above it, and which has an interesting curved, moulded hood. Immediately below the dormer and projecting out from the wall at second storey level is a rectangular oriel window bay with a concave bell cast roof. The projecting bay is supported by four massive fan shaped brackets, the striking design of which is accented by contrasting paint colours. The brackets tie in with the sides of the window immediately below the projection and with two pilasters which give a visual definition to the central part of the building. On either side of the frontispiece are regularly spaced windows, all with wide panelled lintels. On the second storey the windows are bracketed into the unusually wide eaves fascia. The gable end win-

Cecelia. In 1896, the property was conveyed to Ella Kirby "subject to the life interest of Henry Selig" a sailmaker who lived there. From 1909-32 it was owned by Owen & Ruggles, lawyers and, from 1932-63 by Edward and, later, Angus Crawford. Comparison of the sketch and photo reveal the many changes that the building has undergone in its lifetime. The original structure was heavily ornamented with brackets and mouldings along the eaves and roof

#71 Duke 1883-85



dows all retain their original heavy bracketed hoods. The building is clapboarded and trimmed by very wide corner pilasters with raised edges and double bracketed eaves returns.

The only significant alteration to this otherwise intact building is in the main doorway where the original has been replaced by a modern steel door and side panel. An interesting historical note is that the expansive attic area in this building was at one time used as a gymnasium and training space by Billie King the noted Lunenburg acrobat and juggler.

verges and around the windows. There was a long cornice over the storefront.

About 1890-93 a large ell was added to the back of the building and it was probably shortly after, that the store was made over to residential use. The cornice was removed and the storefront replaced by domestic windows. Over the years the "gingerbread" was removed and, in recent years, some original windows on the second storey have been replaced by modern picture windows. The only features which remain relatively intact today are the dormers and the wide cornerboards.



#61/63 Duke 1875-79

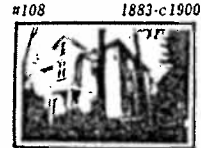


#96 1904  
In the early-mid 1800's there was a small house on this lot which is shown on the 1879 & 1890 BEV's and which was occupied by Edward and Stephen Messer, mariners, and later by Thomas Messer in whose name it is identified on the Church map (c1883). Messer died in 1900 and willed the property to Ado Smith, a widow. About 1904, the old house was replaced by this new one. The house is still quite intact and has its

The origins of this house are not absolutely clear from registered deeds but it would appear that it was built in the mid 1870's for William Biggs, a caulker, who also owned an older house next door (see #101 Fox). In 1897, Biggs' heirs sold the house to Harding Gerhardt and, from 1919-63 it was owned by Capt. William DeCourcey. The house is built directly onto the street corner with its main elevation facing Duke St. and its central frontispiece projecting into the sidewalk. The central projection consists of an extended 3 sided dormer over a rectangular porch, with ornate bracketry that gives it a somewhat Baroque appearance. The original clapboards, corner boards and eaves returns remain and the windows on the main elevation still retain their heavy moulded hoods, but the hoods on the south facing, gable end windows have been removed. The house is presently converted to apartments and is run-down but substantially intact.



#62 Duke c1875



entrance and entrance veranda on the gable and facing York St. On the Duke St. side is a projecting five sided bay with angular corners recessed beneath the rectangular gabled dormer roof. The house is clapboarded and the original hood mouldings, cornerboards, and eaves returns are still in fine condition. The house has an interesting stepped angularity resulting from its sloping site.

In 1816, the house sold to Russell Ripley, a teacher; in 1920, it was bought by Esson Sellg, a fisherman; and, in 1931, it came to its present owner.

The 1879 and 1890 BEV's both show a large, 2½ storey, Georgian style structure on this lot. That old house traces back to the early 1800's to Henry West, a tavern keeper. In the 1850's it was bought by William Biggs, a caulker, who owned it until 1899 when it was sold by his heirs to Thomas Myra, a butcher (see #98 Montague). Myra took down the old house and sold the lot to Napean Ruggles, a lawyer, who had this new, 3 storey house built sometime before 1906. He owned it until 1942 when he sold it to Beulah Ernst, who in turn sold it to the present owner in 1949. The house is vinyl sided.



#101 1899-1906

This property was originally a part of the adjacent Messer homestead (see #96 York) but in 1883, Thomas Messer sold lots 11 and 12 to George W. Silver, a dry goods merchant (see #182 Lincoln). Silver built this house, which is shown on the 1890 BEV as a 1½ storey building with a mansard roof and mansard style dormers. The 1893 Insurance plan also shows it as a 1½ storey structure, whereas the 1906 Insurance plan shows it with

Benjamin Heisler, yeoman, bought this house for \$900 in 1875 but its history before that date is unclear. The Assessment Dept. date for the building is 1865. In 1904, Heisler's widow, Charlotte, willed the house to the Presbyterian Church, who sold it in 1909 to John Schwartz. When Schwartz bought it, the house consisted of a 2½ storey original structure with a small shed addition (see BEV's). Sometime before 1914, he added the 2 storey addition to the western end and put it to use as a grocery store (he is listed as a grocer in the 1914 MacAlpines Directory). By 1924, the store had become a dwelling and is still used as such today. The original 2½ storey structure can still be seen, with its gable roof and small, second storey windows. However, the 1909 addition and subsequent changes to it, including window replacements have rendered the original building only barely recognizable.



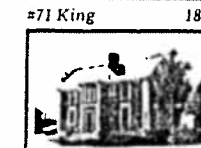
#103/105 1865-71

2½ storeys. Thus it would appear that it was in this period that the roof was raised to its present hip roofed form. Also, it was at this time, presumably, that the projection over the front door was extended upward to form the extended dormer that can be seen today. The dormer is of interest in the way that it is supported by posts forming a kind of massive open portico (compare #105 Townsend and #116 Cumberland). Also, the dormer windows and the second storey main windows all have interesting moulded hoods. Insurance plans reveal further that two bay windows on the front of the original house were removed in the 1940's and replaced with the larger, more modern windows that are still on the house. The clapboarded house is set on relatively spacious wooded grounds. It stayed in the Silver family until 1973.

The 1879 and 1890 BEV's show a 2½ storey house on lot #4 and a deed of 1875 conveying the property to Ann Myrer, a teacher, describes it as "that certain lot and dwelling house formerly known as the Money property." The old house remained standing through several changes of ownership until the 1950's. The vacant lot is now attached to the adjacent property (#111/113).



#111/113 1895



#71 King  
The Assessment Dept. dates this house at 1875. One year before this, in 1874, lots 8, 9, and 10 were purchased for \$900 by C. Albert Smith from the heirs of William Ross (see below; see also #59 Duke), and it would have been Smith who built this house. C. Albert Smith was a building contractor who developed his own mill in Town (see #94 Prince) and who built many houses in the latter years of the 19th century. This, his own house, is built in a style which harks back to the earlier Georgian period. Its massive central chimney, its wide corner pilasters, and its general proportions tend to speak of this earlier time although its relatively large windows are more indicative of the later 19th century. The projecting

frontispiece appears to have been added during the 1880's (it is not shown on the 1879 BEV but does show on the 1890 BEV). Originally, the main doorway was situated in the front of this projecting bay, at first floor level, but in recent years has been moved to its side. The original sidelights and transom window are still in place around the original door frame, which is now filled in. On the second storey a mullioned window on the front, and narrow windows on the side of the frontispiece are all bracketed where they join the eaves, as are the main second storey windows. There are bracketed eaves returns on the gable ends and the building is clapboarded. Apart from the alterations to the main door, the building is substantially intact.

This house stands on property which was originally a part of the adjacent Zinck-Miller property (see #121). It was built in 1895 probably by Daniel Miller. Originally the house consisted of the 3 storey, hip roofed structure built into the hillside, with two bay windows on the second floor main facade. Daniel Miller was a painter and by 1914, he had established a paint shop and a point and wallpaper shop in the lower street level part of the building and had also constructed the large, 2 storey addition on the eastern side of the house. In 1927, the house was willed to Sadie Haughn (see above and adjacent texts) and stayed in her family until 1977. The paint store continued until the 1950's and in more recent years has been used as an insurance office. The street level storefronts are still in place and the house retains other original features including label hood mouldings on windows and doors, a Scottish dormer in the roof, and clapboard siding.



#121 c1922

In 1921, C. Albert Smith's son, Charles Hudson Smith, sold the property to Daniel Miller. Miller willed it to Sadie Haughn, wife of Winburne Haughn, who sold in 1947 to Clyde Conrad. The heirs of Clyde Conrad sold to the present owner in 1981.

An earlier house on this corner site is shown on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. An early deed of 1834 records lots 5-10 being sold by one Valentine Bernardt to William Ross, merchant, for 250 pounds, a price which indicates that the old house was very likely standing at that time. In 1856, the property was sold to George P. Zinck and in 1873 was willed to David Langille. In 1878 it sold for \$1,400 to the Miller brothers, Samuel, Casper, and Daniel, and is identified on the Church map (c1883) as "Mrs. E. Miller." Deeds suggest that by the turn of the century, Daniel Miller had sole interest in the house and by 1924, he had either totally renovated it or replaced it with the present 3 storey structure on the same foundation. The house was willed to Sadie Haughn in 1927 (see also above) and, in 1942 was sold to Stewart Demone, a fisherman. After two further changes of ownership it came to its present owner in 1971.

#70 King 1883



John Bailly sold lots 12-14 to James Eisenhauer in 1881. The history of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church notes that "in 1883 the building which was to become the first Presbyterian Manse was built, financed by Mr. James D. Eisenhauer. Not wishing to increase the not too large total deficit at that time, the congregation decided to rent until such time as they were prepared to buy, the purchase being carried out in 1889, with the Rev. E.D. Millar becoming the first occupant." In 1928, a new manse was built closer to the Presbyterian Church (see #122 Fox) and this house was

sold to James and Lottie Demone who owned it until recent years. The house has an interesting low hipped gambrel roof and has a large wing off to one side. The main door is set into the ell and is protected by a small flat roofed portico. The windows on the King St. facade of the house have hooded label window surrounds and there is a simple bay window on this facade also. The house is clapboarded and finished with raised cornerboards and returned eaves, and remains substantially intact.

This old house is difficult to date accurately. It traces back into the family of Joseph Bailly, a shoemaker, but there are no registered deeds between 1786, when he bought lots 1-3, 12 and 14, for 48 pounds, and 1909 when the house left the estate of James Bailly. That 1909 deed describes the property as having a "dwelling house" and "being the property owned and occupied by Joseph Bailly at the time of his death." The Assessment Dept. dates the house at 1830 and it is shown on the Church map (c1883) as "J. Bailie."

The house was subsequently owned by Gabriel Berringer (1907-27), John Berringer (1927-53) and Doris Berringer (1953-79). Its antiquity can be recognized by its fieldstone foundation and its low eaves and central chimney. The house has been restored in recent years and is kept in good repair. It has clapboard siding trimmed by plain cornerboards and there are simple, narrow shelves over all windows. Skylights in the roof do not detract from the substantially intact appearance of the house.



#64 King 1796-1830

#136 1952



On a lot which was originally a part of the adjacent Presbyterian Manse property, this straightforward pitched roofed house was built in 1952.

This lot was subdivided from the adjacent Bailly property in 1903 and sold to Hedley Pyke, a contractor, who built this house. In 1908, he moved (see #47 Fox) and sold this house to Robert Townsend, a barber. In 1917 Townsend sold to Capt. Howard Corkum. The typical turn-of-the-century house has a straightforward and functional foursquare design. The entrance is by steps which lead up to the side of the long veranda, and by a central doorway which has a deep, wide, transom window over it. Windows are regularly placed and the house is clad in shingles and neatly trimmed by plain cornerboards.



#133 1903-06

#140 c1885



Alex O. Smith, a carpenter, bought this lot from the adjacent Bailly property in 1880 and built this house about 1855 (Assessment Dept. date). In 1892, he sold it to J. Benjamin Meisner. In 1918, it changed hands briefly and in 1922 was purchased by Scott Miller, a fisherman, in whose family it remained until 1955. The house is quite intact and retains its original bracketed eaves returns and cornerboards. There are small hoods over the windows and a simple, gabled portico, with side steps, over the front door. The house is shingled.

In 1891, Edmund Smith, a carpenter, bought this lot from the adjacent James Smith property and built this house in 1893. Subsequent owners were Henrietta Berringer, Agnes C. Martin, and the Parish of St. John's. From 1939-75, the house was owned by Frances B. Sterne. The gable roofed house has a side door with steps, and a five sided bay window on its gable end facing Fox St. On the side of the house is a wing with a gable roof which projects out over a 3 sided, 2 storey projecting bay. The house is vinyl sided.



#137 1893

Like other lots on this block this property traces back to Joseph Bailly who purchased lots 6-10 for about 20 pounds in 1796. In 1816, Bailly sold lots 6 and 7 to James Smith, a carpenter, who occupied the property and a small house upon it until his death in 1873. The old house is shown on the Church map (c1864) and on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. By 1873, Smith had also acquired lot 5 and lots 8 and 9 and, on his death, all of this property went to his son, James Smith Jr. In 1896, the property passed to William Smith, who was also a carpenter, and in 1934 it passed on again to George Smith.

These corner lots trace back to Joseph Bailly who, in the early 1800's, owned the old house on the opposite end of the block at #64 King. Lots 8 and 9 were sold by him in 1827 to Andrew Myra, a cooper, and in 1839, Myra mortgaged them with James Smith (see below) for 80 pounds, then, in 1841 sold them to Smith for 110 pounds. From this point on, records become obscure and it is difficult to determine whether or not a building was erected here at that time. In 1873 following the death of James Smith Sr., lots 8 and 9 were sold to James Smith Jr. and, by 1879, he had erected this house. The 1879 BEV depicts the house as a 1½ storey gable

#71 Prince c1873



roofed structure. The 1890 BEV shows it with the addition of a central frontispiece or "bump" consisting of an extended dormer joined with an enclosed entrance porch, and with an ell or kitchen wing at the rear. That frontispiece is no longer in place, but exactly when it was removed is unknown. In its place there is now only a slightly projecting entrance bay capped by a simple pitched roof, with concrete steps leading up to it. The original small windows remain however, as do the original double chimneys. Exactly when the house left the Smith family is unknown. It came into its present ownership in 1954. The house is vinyl sided.

It was about this time that the old 1½ storey house was either totally remodelled or replaced by the low, pitched roofed structure that we see today. Through renovation or reconstruction, the house has become relatively modern in appearance, however, it still exhibits features which place its origins in an earlier time. It is built on a stone foundation and has a sill which follows the slope of the hill along Fox Street. The central doorway, with sidelights and a transom window, has a narrow, dentilled hood above it. Directly above the door and the central second storey mullioned window, is a shallow pediment built into

the main roof eaves, a feature which adds a curious touch of vernacular classicism to the building. There are small, pointed attic windows illuminating the low attic space. On the western end of the house is an enclosed sunroom addition, built out from the main body of the house on supporting pillars and which shelters the side door. These features along with the intact shingle wall surface, make the building more interesting than it may at first appear and provide an interesting contribution to the varied streetscapes in this area.



#149 pre 1864-c1934

YORK STREET

PRINCE STREET

#70 Prince c1888



In 1888 George Townsend, a cooper, bought this lot for \$225 and built this house which he sold in 1890 for \$1,400 to Enos Cooks, an engineer. Subsequent owners were Capt. G.A. Smith (1908-17), Angus Mason (1917-35), Derrell Demone (1935-45) and Adolphus Risser (1945-75). The house is still in the Risser family. The house appears now substantially as it did when

it was built except that the main hip roofed part is now covered in modern siding. On the front of the house are two projecting bays joined by a common concave roof. Above the door and bay window, as well as above the upstairs windows under the eaves, are small decorative brackets. The single storey ell was added between 1890-95 and still retains its clapboard siding and cornerboards.

#166 1893-97



This house is shown as an amendment to the 1893 Insurance plan and was therefore built in the 1893-97 period. It was sold in 1897 by C. Edwin Kaulback to Clara Letson, wife of W.A. Letson. W.A. Letson was the editor of the short lived Lunenburg Argus newspaper and the author of the brochure "Historic Lunenburg" from which much information for this study has come. In 1902, the house sold to Wallace Rafuse and in 1904 sold to William Duff. From 1909-39, it was owned by George Winters. From 1951-55 it was owned by Miriam Dauphinee and came to its present owner in 1979.

The house retains all of its original character and is notable for its distinctive front veranda. The veranda has well preserved turned posts, balusters and railings and extends out beyond the edge of the house in an unusual fashion. The T-shaped house has intersecting gable roofs with moulded eaves and sloped soffits. On the main gable end, bay windows project out slightly from the main wall and contain large, mullioned windows. The original clapboard siding is still intact and is trimmed by plain cornerboards.

#71 Hopson 1889



In 1889 C. Edwin Kaulback sold lots 8 and 9 to James E. Lohnes, a fisherman, for \$275 and Lohnes built this house which is shown on the 1890 BEV. The house is still in his family. The house is a simple and compact 1½ storey mansard roofed building with a slight flare on the lower edge of the roof and characteristic second floor dormers piercing the lower roof slope. The main windows on the ground floor have bracketed hoods over them, and the clapboard siding is trimmed

by bracketed cornerboards. A small, flat roofed ell juts out from one side of the house and contains the main entrance door and an upstairs door, each opening onto the veranda which runs along the side of the house. The ground floor is painted white. The second floor of the small addition is painted a dark hue to match the dark roof shingles. A single chimney projects out from the very peak of the roof. A low picket fence divides the house lot from York St.

Dean Morash, a carpenter, bought this lot in 1886 from Rose Bailly for \$275 and by 1890 he had built this house which shows on the 1890 BEV. There is a rectangular, enclosed porch on the side of the main elevation. In the centre is an overhanging 5 sided dormer with a two tiered ball cast roof, which projects outward and downward through the eaves. There is a single, central chimney. Originally, the house was clapboarded and trimmed by bracketed cornerboards but these features have been obscured by a modern coat of vinyl siding. In 1939, the house was taken over by Ella Goodwin and came to its present owner in 1957.

John J. Bailly sold this lot in 1888 to one George Slaunwhite. The lot remained vacant and Slaunwhite sold it in 1919 to Willis St. C. Smith who built this house in the 1924-39 period. The house has intersecting wings each with low gable roofs and exposed rafters. At the peak of each gable and at the cornerboards there are small decorative brackets. A partially enclosed porch shelters the main entrance on the front of the house. The house, while relatively modern, is of a design which functions sympathetically with the surrounding older houses.

John J. Bailly sold this lot in 1885 to Richard Hurley, a painter, who by 1890 had built this house. The house is now vinyl sided but on the 1890 BEV it is depicted with small decorative brackets under its roof eaves and ornamental trim around its front door. The original window arrangement is intact, however, and a long ell at the rear is part of the original structure. Subsequent owners were Capt. James Harrigan (1894-1903), Bernard Smith and family (1903-59), and Robert Lohnes (1959-76).

John J. Bailly sold this lot in 1891 to William Weinacht for \$150. The house that he built is shown on the 1893 Insurance plan. It is a 2 storey hip roofed structure which has retained its original clapboard and shingle siding but which has experienced some alteration to its original window arrangement. The original windows which do remain still have their protective moulded hoods and, on the upper storey, have small, decorative brackets where they join the eaves. The house has been in the family of Uriah Young since 1912.

Originally a part of the Bailly property (see adjacent text), this lot was acquired by C. Edwin Kaulback and sold by him to Edmund Corkum, a carpenter, in 1904. Corkum built this house in 1905 and it was his home until 1952 when it was sold to its present owner. The simple 1½ storey structure is still quite intact. It is clapboarded on the front and shingled on the side and is trimmed by plain cornerboards and returned eaves. Trim around the windows and doors is also plain but effective. There is a well designed set of steps, with railing, leading from street level to the main door.

The Church map (1861-83) identifies an earlier house on this corner lot as "W. Burn". The 1879 BEV shows that old house, which at that time was the only house on the block. William (Wilhelm) Burns (Burn) had acquired it from Joseph Bailly and he lived there until his death in 1907. His widow, Elizabeth, lived there until 1921 at which time the old house was taken over by William Smith, a contractor. In 1939, the old house was taken down and this large 2 storey house was built in its place for Douglas Lohnes. Typical for its period of construction,

the house is designed in a way which reflects, to some degree, the characteristics and proportions of houses built a century before. Its pitched roof has eaves ornamented by a course of small dentils and the eaves are returned around the corners of the house. A central doorway and small portico are flanked by regularly placed windows, positioned for visual balance. There are small, quarter round attic windows on each gable end and the house is finished in wide shingles, butted at the corners.



#151 c1886



#157 1924-39



#159 c1885



#165 c1891



#167 1905



#177 1939

HOPSON STREET

FOX STREET

YORK STREET

HOPSON STREET

#182

1913



This property was originally a part of the George Rhuland Sr. property (see below). In 1893, George Rhuland Jr. acquired that property and sold off the old house. He kept these rear lots however and, in 1913, built this large and impressive residence. George Rhuland was a partner in the Smith & Rhuland Shipyard and this house befitted his position in that company. He lived here for his lifetime, the property passing to his son Fred Rhuland, in 1950. In 1952, the house was sold to Ivan Crouse and, in 1973, came to its present owner.

The house is an L-shaped, hip roofed structure with double projecting bays on its main facade and a similar projecting bay at the rear. It is built into the hillside and has a massive and imposing character. A partially enclosed veranda fills in the ell. The main facade has been vinyl sided in recent years and original trim elements have been covered. However, the sides and rear of the house retain both their wooden cladding and their original window trim and corner brackets.

In 1876, George Rhuland Sr., shipwright, bought lots 1, 2, 3, 13 & 14 for \$277 and built this house. On the 1879 BEV, it is shown as the only house on this block. In 1893, George Rhuland Jr. acquired the property and, in 1894, sold the house and lots 1-3 to James E. Eisenhauer, a cooper, for \$900. It stayed in the Eisenhauer family for 70 years, passing first to Emily Eisenhauer, then to Harvey Eisenhauer, who owned it until 1963. Originally, the house was a simple pitched roof dwelling

with a small kitchen wing. The addition on the side, and the shed dormer were all later additions, made in the 1930's and 40's. The main doorway to the house is contained within an enclosed porch which is ornamented by sidelights and a transom window. The house is shingled and trimmed by plain, bracketed cornerboards. Although significantly altered by accretions over its 100 year history, the house still retains elements of its original character.



#179

1876-79



#179 (side view)



#187

1957

In 1950, Harris Eisenhauer sold this lot to Kline Falkenham for whom this modern bungalow was built in 1957.

#194

1883-87



Enos Heckman, a labourer, acquired these lots from C.E. Kaulback in the 1880's and built this house sometime before 1887.

It is a simple, 1½ storey dwelling which has retained all of its original architectural character. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with bracketed cornerboards. The doorway has side and transom windows and is trimmed by a projecting, bracketed hood. A small, hip roofed ell was added between 1897-1906.

The house changed hands several times between 1920 and 1939. From 1939-1975, it was owned by Frederick Risser.

C.E. Kaulback sold this lot to Aaron Deal, a labourer and truckman, in 1887 and this house was built shortly afterwards.

It is a tall, hip roofed structure built into the hillside. It is clapboarded and finished with plain cornerboards and window trim.

Steps lead up from the street to the main door which is inside an enclosed porch at basement level. The porch has sidelights and a transom window. The still substantially intact house was willed to Lucretia Deal in 1934. Subsequent owners were Murray Falkenham and Charles Falkenham.



#193

1887-90

On a lot acquired from C.E. Kaulback, this house was built by Benjamin Smeltzer, a mariner and carpenter, about 1887. It was passed on, in turn, to Sarah Smeltzer, Maurice Smeltzer, Hubert Smeltzer, and Sadie Smeltzer and finally left the family in 1974.

Like its neighbour to the west, the hip roofed house is built on a steep slope. A long, L-shaped flight of steps leads up to the front door which opens on to an entrance deck. The house is vinyl sided and the original sidelights on the enclosed entrance porch have been filled in.



#197

1887-90



#201

1885

#206

1895



C. Edwin Kaulback sold this lot in 1890 to Isaac Berringer, a fisherman, who built this house in 1895. It was passed on to Mary Berringer (1932) and Lois Berringer (1933) and left the Berringer family in 1971. The hip roofed house is still in its original form. Window

Seth Prince, a carpenter, bought lots 6 & 9 from C.E. Kaulback in 1884 and built this house in 1885. He died in 1914 and passed the house on to Arthur Prince. In 1918, it was sold to Morris Zinck and was owned by him and his wife until 1958.

Like its immediate neighbours, it is built on a steep slope and has an interesting angular quality in its design. It is a 1½ storey structure, built sideways into the hill with access into the basement from the downhill side. Steps lead up from the street to the main door which is set into the side of the enclosed porch. The porch, together with the extended five sided dormer above it, form a bold central frontispiece which adds character and definition to the otherwise simply designed structure. The cornices on the dormer and porch and on the main cornerboards are bracketed. The roof eaves are returned around the corners of the house, and the building is clapboarded.

and entrance bays project from the front facade, and each bay has a bracketed cornice on its upper edge. The main floor windows on the side of the house have prominent, moulded and bracketed entablatures and the upstairs windows are ornamented by similar small brackets. The lintels on all windows are decorated with applied scrollwork. The house is clapboarded and the wide cornerboards are double bracketed at the eaves. The house is on a well kept, landscaped lot and is a good example of the functional design and tasteful ornamentation of the late 19th century.

This house was built in 1885 during the time that the lot was owned by C. Edwin Kaulback. In 1898, Kaulback sold the house to Charles Morash, a merchant, who resold it in 1902 to Alexander Young, who was a carpenter and the first of the 10 owners that the property has had since then. But, despite this relatively unstable history, the house has remained quite intact architecturally. It is shingled, and trimmed by bracketed cornerboards and eaves returns. The rectangular porch and the 5-sided bay window also retain their original character. The wide, straight flight of stairs which leads up to the door, give the house a neat and ordered appearance.



#205

1885

KEMPT STREET

FOY STREET





#43 York Rear View

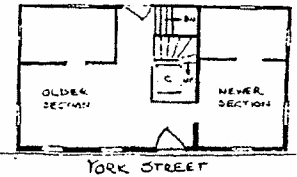
Reports on the actual year of construction of this house vary from 1881 to 1888. It was certainly standing by 1890 and is shown on the BEV of that year. It was built for Allan R. Morash on property which he acquired in 1881 from his father, Charles, and which, according to a later deed, was "enclosed in fence" in that year. Allan Morash was a manager and partner in the waterfront firm owned by his uncle James Eisenhauer (see #138 Montague). He is of historical note through having been a member of the first Town Council in 1888. He became mayor from 1902-09 and served as an M.P. in his later life. Also he is of note as having organized and directed the Lunenburg civilian band and for his activities as a music teacher in the community.

The house itself is reported to have been built by John and Joseph Morash (Allan's cousins) as well as by Charles Morash (his father). It is a tall, gable roofed structure on the front of which are superimposed 3 projecting bays. The central bay or frontispiece consists of a rectangular enclosed porch, a rectangular extension of the upstairs hall and, on top, a five sided extended dormer with a two tiered bell cast roof. The three-part main doorway and the two part mullioned window on the 2nd storey are both trimmed by similar hood mouldings with ball-like pendants at their termini. Flanking the central frontispiece and situated over the main windows are two bracketed projecting dormers, each with five sides and 3 tiered bell cast, almost pagoda-like roofs. All intersecting surfaces are trimmed by mouldings or brackets, and the main facade has a rich and ornate look. The original clapboards are finished with wide cornerboards which have interesting raised mouldings on them. Originally the house was designed with the 3 projecting bays on the front and a single central projection on the rear. About the turn of the century the large 3 storey tower was added to the rear corner and facilitated the introduction of interior plumbing and a music studio into the house. The original character of this rear tower can still be seen with its curious attic windows and unique "spider's web" tracery. The house left the Morash family and came to its present owner in 1945.



#43

1881-88



YORK STREET

#57 York  
Con't from below right  
main living area and a narrow staircase winds around it leading up to the attic. The hand hewn roof rafters are pegged together and set on 4 ft. 8 in. centres and support a one inch thick up and down board roof. The newer section of the attic also has an up and down board roof but it is only 3/4 inch thick. The attic floor is made from 1 inch boards about 18 inches wide and there are some pitsawn boards in evidence. Also, old handmade nails and spikes can be seen in many locations as well as some early hardware.

Early deed references are obscure but it would appear that the house was owned during this early period by George Metzler, a cooper. In 1834 it was acquired by the sheriff who resold to William Ross, a merchant who, in turn, resold to George Creighton. In 1874, the property was bought by Nathaniel Mason whose family owned it until 1974.

#53 York  
The Assessment Dept. dates this gambrel roof building at 1865, however, registered deeds suggest that its origins may go back to about 1811. In that year Henry Miller, a trader, acquired lots 1-4 and 11-14 for 322 pounds. In 1817, he resold lots 4 and 11 to John Dauphinee, a stonemason,

the deed referring to "the dwelling house and all the buildings and improvements at present thereon including the small barn now standing on lot #1..." Dauphinee sold to John Morash, yeoman, in 1823 who, in turn, passed on a 2/3 interest in the property to William Eisenhauer. Eisenhauer willed the property to his daughter Sophia, the wife of Charles S. Morash and mother of Allan Morash (see adjacent text re: #43 York). In 1925, Allan Morash sold the house to Margaret Miller who passed it on in 1958 to Eric Miller, in whose family it remains today.



#47

1948



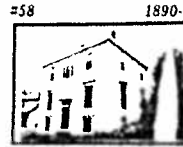
#53

c1811



#57

c1800



#58

1890-97

This lot was one of the two which were purchased by George Morash Jr. in 1872 (see #62). George built this second and larger house on lot #10 between 1890-97. Except for the removal of an entablature over the door the house retains all of its original features. The upstairs windows are bracketed at the eaves. The first floor and basement windows all have bracketed hoods over them and there is a deep transom window over the central doorway. The original clapboards are trimmed by fascia, and baseboards and by bracketed cornerboards.

#57 York  
Although its early history is hard to document this house is believed to be one of the oldest houses in Lunenburg. The post and beam plank wall structure sits on a fieldstone foundation and consists of an earlier or original section with no cellar space, and a later addition with cellar space (see floor plan above). The cellar contains an old well which is now filled in. Construction details in the cellar area include adze hewn floor joists on 4 ft. centres and joints formed from tusk tenons which were commonly used in the early building period. A massive chimney rises from the cellar into the

(con't above left)



#62

1872-79

George Morash Jr. bought lots 9 and 10 in 1872 for \$185 and, by 1879, had built this house. It is a low slung, Cape Cod style house with a central doorway and small windows. Clearly it has been modified over the years with the addition of a long, shed dormer and an open veranda across the front. However, it has retained its shingle cladding and its original window arrangement, thus making the original character of the house easily imagined.

#61 York  
This square, hip roofed house was built in the 1880's by Nathaniel Mason, a laborer, during the time that he owned this lot and the adjacent house at #57 York (see adjacent text). It remained in the Mason family until 1974 when it was sold to its present owner. The house is substantially intact and is of note for its double front bays joined by a common concave roof. Above and below the main bay window are moulded panels which are highlighted by contrasting paint colours. Upstairs windows are tied to the eaves fascia by small brackets and the original clapboard siding is trimmed by medium width, double bracketed cornerboards.



#61

1879-90



#83

1891-93

This house was built for Capt. John C. Corkum shortly after he acquired the lot from Edmund Smith (see below) in 1891 and it remained in his family until 1974. A large, square, hip roofed house, it has a central projecting frontispiece flanked by first floor and basement level bay windows. Over the door is a large fanlight finished with a heavy, moulded hood. On the second storey, portions of the original central round headed windows have been filled in but all other windows retain their original character with brackets and hood mouldings. Original clapboards and cornerboards are still intact.

The earliest recorded deed reference for this house is in 1849 when the executors of the estate of Henry Miller sold it to John Morash, a shoemaker, for 117 pounds. However, by its architectural style it is possible that the house dates back to the early 1800's. With its massive central chimney, windows tight to the eaves, central doorway with classical trim, and wide corner pilasters, the house echoes the elements of design of that early building period. In 1859, the house sold to Edmund Smith who lived there until his death in 1914. The house was then acquired by Capt. John Corkum (see above) and was owned by his family until 1974. It is presently unoccupied and in dilapidated but unaltered condition.



#75

pre 1849



LAWRENCE STREET

#84 Cornwallis 1937



This 2 storey hip roofed house was built in 1937 on land that was originally a part of the Selig property (see below). Its simple, box-like character is softened by the veranda which extends across the front of the house and which has round Tuscan derived pillars supporting its roof. Some original vertically oriented windows have been replaced with modern, horizontally oriented ones.

#74 Cornwallis

Early deeds for this property reveal that, in the late 1700's, it was comprised of all of the lots on the western end of the block, had on it a house and barn, and was owned by Casper Heckman, a mariner. In 1844, Joseph Selig, a blacksmith, acquired portions of lots 2 and 3 "with a barn thereon" and by 1847 he had bought lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in their entirety, for a total price of about 40 pounds. He most probably built this Cape Cod style house shortly after that.

The house is of archetypal Cape Cod design and proportion with a massive central chimney, steep pitched roof, central doorway, and small windows in a balanced arrangement. It is of heavy "coullisse" construction with 3 inch plank walls fitting into slotted posts and beams, all secured with wooden pegs (trenails) or hand made iron nails fabricated by Mr. Selig himself. The original fireplace and bake oven in the basement is still intact and some upstairs fireplaces still remain, all connecting with the one central chimney.

In 1870, the house was inherited by James R. Selig, who was also a blacksmith, and who is still remembered for the ox-bells that he fabricated. In 1923, it was willed to Ralph Selig and stayed in the Selig family until 1953.

The old barn on the property remained standing until the early 1940's and, according to the present owner, was the focus of a very active mini-farming operation which provided milk, puddings, and sausages, and other produce to the local area. Except for the apparent replacement of the original doorway the house maintains a virtually intact exterior.



#74 Cornwallis c1847

#78 1965



Situated on land that was originally a part of the adjacent Selig property this single storey shed roofed house with carport was built in 1965.

#82 1873-79



This house was built between 1873-79 either for James Hirtle or George Anderson (see #85 York). In 1883, it was acquired by H.A.N. Kaulback. In 1920, R.C.S. Kaulback sold it to Lewis Herman, a fisherman, in whose family it still remains. The substantially intact house is shingled, with wide plain cornerboards and returned eaves. A flat roofed, rectangular dormer extends out over the central doorway which itself is trimmed by pilasters and sidelights. The transom window over the door has been filled in.

#83 York

This house was built between 1883-90 by Joseph Selig Jr. on property which he had acquired in 1878 from James Selig (see adjacent text). Like the other members of his family Joseph Selig was a blacksmith, but he no doubt also participated in the family's farming operation as well. In the 1914 McAlpines Directory he is listed as a "milkdealer."

The house is a straightforward, 1½ storey, gable roofed building, oriented with its gable end to the street. There is a long ell on the back of the house which appears to have been added about 1890-93. The wall surface is shingles trimmed by fascia, baseboard, and bracketed cornerboards. There is a small canopy over the modernized front door.

The house left the Selig family and came into its present ownership in 1925.



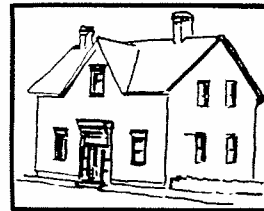
#83 1883-90

#85 York

In 1873, lots 5, 10, and 11 were acquired by James A. Hirtle for \$335. In 1875 he sold them to George Anderson, a Halifax merchant, for \$1,500, and this price suggests that either #85 York or #82 Lawrence was built by Hirtle in that two year period. In 1883, Anderson sold the property to H.A.N. Kaulback who resold to Thomas Hamm, and the 1890 BEV identifies the house as the "residence of Thomas Hamm, a sailmaker (see also #150 Pelham).

The original form of the house with gable roof and gothic dormer is shown on the sketch below, which is based on a large illustration on the 1890 BEV. About 1900 Hamm raised the roof to turn the house into the 2 storey hip roof building that we see today. He died in 1917 and, in 1924, his heirs sold the house to Alex Rhodenizer, a laborer, in whose family it stayed until 1963.

The only vestiges of the original house are the large transom window and pilasters on the doorway and the bracketed window hoods on the side of the house. The second storey appears to be intact as renovated c1900 but the first floor has suffered from the removal of door and window trim and the substitution of a horizontally oriented modern window.



Sketch from 1890 BEV



#85 1873-79

#86 1966



This modern bungalow was built in 1966 on the rear of property which was originally associated with #89 York (see below).

#89 & 93 York

Registered deeds trace the history of these houses back to the early 1800's when lots 6-9 were bought and sold for about 300 pounds. At that time there was an old house on the corner lot where #93 is now situated which traces back to Mathias Blysteiner, John Heckman, an innholder, and Martin Born, a tanner. In 1828, lots 6, 8, and 9 were sold off from Martin Born's estate for 84 pounds to Gertrude Freeman and it appears that it was she who had the house at #89 built. In 1842, she sold the house to Peter Heckman and in 1850 it came into the possession of John Blair, in whose family it stayed until the early 1960's and by whose name it is still known. It was bought by the present owner in 1967 in derelict condition and is now fully restored.

With a design typical of the early 1800's the house is a 1½ storey structure built into the shallow hill slope. The basement level facing York St. has windows which are low to the ground and which give the house a squat, 2 storey front elevation. The massive chimney, balanced windows, and classical door trim, as well as the restored interior, make this house one of the more distinctive early houses in town.



#89 1828-42

#81 Dube 1938



Until 1938 this lot was part of the Blair property at #89 York. In that year the lot was sold by Duncan Blair to William and Catherine Crouse, for whom this house was built. It is a 2 storey hip roofed building with a hipped dormer facing Duke St. and a veranda on two sides, and is unaltered from its original design.

Following the subdivision of lots 6, 8, and 9 from lot 7, (see adjacent text), the old Martin Born house found its way into the possession of one "D. Burn" in whose name it is identified on the Church map (c1883). In 1890, Paul Burns sold the old house (see 1890 BEV) to George Blair, a shoemaker and, about 1895, Blair either remodelled the old house or replaced it with this 3 storey hip roofed building. Leander Shupe bought the house in 1920 and it has had 5 owners since then.

The rather plainly finished but substantially intact house has a 3 storey balanced facade centred on the small street level doorway and central mullioned windows. It is interesting to note that a slate slab used for the doorstep of this house originated in the Blair house next door and has since found its way back there in the course of the restoration of that adjacent building.



#93 1895

DUKE STREET

#82 Duke 1918-24



The Bird's Eye Views and the 1897 and 1906 Insurance plans all show the small 1/2 storey house which once stood on this corner lot. Identified as "N. Silver" on the Church map (c1883) the property was acquired by H.A.N. Kaulback in 1884. In 1918, R.C.S. Kaulback sold lots 10-14 to J. Stedman Berringer who ran a grocery and meat business on Lincoln St. (see #242 Lincoln) and Berringer had this house built by 1924. The house consists of 2 intersecting, L shaped, gable roofed wings with an octagonal tower built into the ell. A wide veranda ties the gable and tower wings together and wide concrete steps extend from its corner out to the corner of the lot. The house was obviously at one time a substantial residence but has become rundown in recent years. It left the Berringer family in 1961 and has been a rental property since then. A single storey addition was built on the rear of the house in the 1950's. The garage (#118) was built at the same time as the main house.

This interestingly situated house was built about 1888 probably for Reuben Schnare. It is interesting by virtue of the fact that it is built step fashion into a steeply sloping corner lot. Its gable end facing York St. and its elevation facing Duke St. both have 1 1/2 storeys, whereas, on its rear or uphill faces it is a 1 1/4 storey structure. The main door is located on the side of the house, at the main floor level, and is sheltered by a solidly built, pedimented portico. On the Duke St. elevation a five sided, Scottish dormer extends outward and downward through the eaves at a central location between the upstairs windows. Original clapboards and bracketed corner boards are still intact and the house retains its original character. Full title to the house was conveyed to Mrs. Reuben Schnare by C. Edwin Kaulback in 1908 and it remained in the Schnare family until 1973.



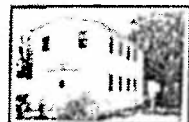
#99



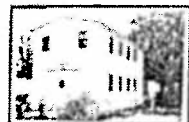
1888-90



#107



1897-1906



#113

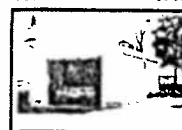
Until the late 1890's this property was occupied by an old 2 1/2 storey house that traces back to Charles Arenburg, in whose name it is identified on the Church map. In 1888, the Arenburg house was acquired by John Henry Wilson, a shoemaker and businessman who presumably owned it as a rental property. Comparison of insurance plans reveals that sometime between 1897 and 1906 Wilson replaced the old house with this newer 3 storey structure which he sold in 1917 to Rebecca Conrad, a widow. In 1920, it sold to Clifton Ernst, an accountant. Then, in 1924, it was bought by Charles Stedman Zellers, a carpenter and it was he who built the 2 storey workshop (#113) beside the house. In 1961, the property sold to Carl Corkum, in whose family it still remains. The house itself is a plainly finished, shingled structure with a low gable and shed roof. All but one of the original windows are still in place and most retain their original narrow, moulded hoods. The workshop is still in its original form with rows of windows on the first and second storeys and utility doors in the gable end.

#102 1962



This is the only mobile home in Old Town Lunenburg and was erected in 1962 on property originally associated with the former Berringer property.

#110 1960's



This garage was erected in the 1960's and is associated with #117 Lawrence, across the street.

#118 1893-93



The Assessment Dept. dates this house at 1870 however it is not shown on the 1879 BEV nor on the Church map (c1883). The earliest record of its existence is the 1893 Insurance plan and it must, therefore, have been built in the 1883-93 period. Similarly its builder is also unknown. The earliest recorded deeds show the property being sold by C. Edwin Kaulback's widow, Ada, to John S. Simonson, in 1900. By 1914, the house was owned by Garnet Rhuland and then came, by inheritance, to its present owner, Freeman Corkum, in 1958. It substantially retains its original character, with a rear addition having been added in the 1960's.

#81 King pre 1879



This building is shown on the 1879 BEV and, on the Church map (c1883) is identified as "C. Dauphinee". However, there are no deeds in that name and the origins of the house are unclear. Like its neighbour, the house came into the ownership of C.E. Kaulback and in 1915 was sold by Ada Kaulback to Whidden Langille, a harnessmaker. It has had 5 owners since then and is currently owned by the Catholic Church. The house is plainly finished with shingles and cornerboards and retains moulded hoods on its windows facing King St.

**St. Norbert's Church**

A history of St. Norbert's Roman Catholic Church by Roderick Rowlands, published in the High School "Seagull" magazine, in 1975, states: "In 1753, when the German Settlers first arrived in Lunenburg, there were not enough Catholics among them to have a church established. As the years went by their numbers increased and, in 1840, according to H.W. Hewitt's unpublished history of Lunenburg, St. Norbert's Church was constructed. A similar church was built in Chester in 1844, perhaps by the same contractor. Leader of the movement to build St. Norbert's was Dr. Stuver-

man, a practising physician in Lunenburg during the 1830's and 40's (see #4 King). The Rev. Edmond Doyle became the priest at this time, succeeding Rev. Father Kenney." The church was built but the congregation was still relatively small and scattered and the priests had to travel far afield to serve their parishioners. Rev. David O'Connor succeeded Father Kenney but he was the last full time priest for many years. After 1860, the church was served only by visiting priests and by 1890 the congregation had dwindled to the point where the church had to close its doors.

It was not until 1935 that the church was reopened under Father J.J. Devine. The building itself is a fine example of the late Georgian style of building as expressed in Nova Scotia, blending both New England and British architectural elements. The well proportioned, rectangular, gable roofed nave echoes the New England meeting house style and the round headed louvred windows on the tower echo the British classical revival influence. The lancet windows on nave and tower reflect the appropriate 19th century ecclesiastical "Gothic" style. The church has undergone a number of renovations in its lifetime. Originally it appears that the tower was taller than it is today (see sketch from 1890 BEV below). Sometime after 1890 it was shortened to its present "witches hat" shape

with interesting ornamental, modillions surrounding its lower edge. Interior renovations were carried out in the 1930's when the church was reopened. In 1982, a large addition, sympathetically designed to match the original structure, was added to the side of the church.



Sketch from 1890 BEV



St. Norbert's Church c1840

KING STREET

LAWRENCE STREET

KING STREET

#82 King 1877-79



This house was built for Joshua Herman shortly after he acquired lots 13 and 14 in 1877. The house is shown on the 1879 BEV. Herman died in 1911 and passed the house on to his daughter, Lottie Heisler. In 1920, the house was sold to Roger Conrad, master mariner, and stayed in his family until 1973. The house is well maintained and retains many of its original features. Windows on the main facade and gable ends are all regularly placed and the original balanced design has been retained. The central doorway has a transom window and sidelights. Above the door is a well proportioned Scottish dormer, centrally placed. There is also a similar projection at the rear. Two chimneys complete the balanced design. The gable end windows retain their original moulded hoods and the returned eaves and cornerboards are intact. The front facade has been reshingled with wide shingles and the original window hoods appear to have been replaced. There is a corrugated plastic canopy over the door and a set of concrete steps with a wrought iron railing.

A deed of 1877 to the adjacent property, #82 King, refers to this property as that belonging to John Dowling. The old Dowling house is shown on the 1879 BEV and the 1890 BEV. In the 1880's or 90's it was acquired by Arthur Mason who conveyed it to Emma Mason in 1896. Insurance plans indicate that the old house remained standing until the 1906-14 period. Emma Mason died in 1932 and the property passed on to James Clarence Mason for whom this house was built in 1938. The building originally housed a small corner grocery store, a use which continued into the 1960's. The old commercial storefront can still be seen, and in other respects too the building remains relatively intact. It was sold to its present owner in 1973.



#74/76 King 1938

#134 1891-93



Although it has been completely modernized with new cladding and windows, and does not appear to be particularly old, this house was in fact built in the early 1890's. Elizabeth Burns, a widow, purchased the lot in 1889 and mortgaged it in 1893. The 1893 Insurance plan shows the 2 storey structure that was standing on the lot by that time. In 1900, the mortgage was foreclosed and title passed to the Canadian Mutual Loan & Insurance Co. in 1901. In 1910, the property was acquired by Lewis Hirtle, photographer and entrepreneur, who held it as a rental property. It remained in his family until 1962 and came to its present owner Mr. Cecil N. Mason in 1965 (see also below, #139 York).

Thomas Richardson, a fisherman, bought lots 3 and 4 in 1877 and built this house a few years later, probably about 1880 when he took a mortgage on the property. It remained his family home until 1921 when it was sold to Minnie Gardner. It was owned briefly in 1925 by Capt. Wilfred Zinck and in 1926, was sold to Rector Mason. It is presently owned by Mrs. Jennie Mason. Except for a modern door replacement the exterior of the house is substantially intact. All windows have wide trim with small sill brackets. The clapboards are trimmed by cornerboards and bracketed eaves returns. There is a small, round headed attic window on the gable end and a shed dormer on the side of the house. Also, there is an interesting cellar hatchway with a bell cast concave roof.



#134 1891-93

#138 late 1960's



The lot on which this house is situated was, and still is, a part of the adjacent former Burns-Hirtle property (#134). With that adjacent property it was acquired in 1965 by Cecil N. Mason and this modern 2 unit dwelling was built shortly afterwards. Insurance plans show an older 2½ storey building on the site from 1893-1924.

This lot was originally a part of the adjacent Richardson-Mason property and this modern 1½ storey house was built in 1957 for Cecil N. Mason.



#138 late 1960's

#144 1894-97



About 1890 George Mitchell, a carpenter and contractor, owned lots 8-10 on this block. He built a house on the corner lot (see #148) and in 1894 sold this lot (½ of lot #9 and ½ of lot #10) to James Knickle, a fisherman, for \$175. James had this house built and, in 1925, passed it on to his son, John (Johnny) Knickle, who is of historical note as the photographer, whose work has recorded the Lunenburg waterfront of the 1920's-40's (see also #200 Lincoln). The house was sold to Willis Oickle in 1938 and is still owned by Mrs. Muriel Oickle. Modern siding has obscured the original trim on the house but the original arrangement of windows and doors appears to be intact. There is a low gabled dormer projecting from the shallow hipped roof.

In 1893, James W. Smith bought lots 5 and 6 for \$360. In 1896, he sold to James Nowe "one half of the wood dwelling house recently erected" for \$600. Nowe's half interest in the double house was sold in 1923 to George Lacey. In 1927, it was bought by John Pederson (Peterson) and passed by inheritance to Martha Petit in 1927 and to its present owner in 1951.

The hip roofed house is shingled and still retains much of its original character. The upstairs windows are bracketed at the eaves and there are plain bracketed endboards on each corner of the house. At ground level there is a central doorway which appears to be a replacement for a larger original door.



#144 1894-97

#148 1890-93



This house is shown on the 1893 Insurance plan and was built between 1890-93 by George Mitchell, a carpenter and contractor. In 1902, Mitchell sold the house for \$1,200 to Capt. William Gilfoxy. From 1949-80, it was owned by Douglas Oxner. Insurance plans reveal that the house was originally a 2 storey L-shaped structure with a single storey part inside the ell. Between 1914-24 the single storey portion was raised to the 2 storey section that can be seen today, defined by the change in roof line. The house is divided into 2 units. The entrance to the ground floor unit is through an addition on the side of the house. The entrance to the upstairs is by a long exterior staircase. On the rear of the house there is decorative shinglework and an interesting diamond shaped attic window suggesting that the house was once more highly ornamented than at present.

In 1919, Arthur Fritze, farmer, bought this lot from John H. Creighton. He sold it in 1922 to Harold Smith, a furniture dealer who ran a store on Lincoln St. (see #200 Lincoln), and who built this house on the lot a few years later. From 1946-59 the house was owned by Edward Whynot and in 1959 was purchased by the present owner.

The house is of unusual design. The lower slopes of the hip roof are extended out beyond the eaves and the overhang is decorated by large modillion brackets. A massive, open portico, with exposed rafters, shelters the front door and a long flight of steps runs up the outside of the house to a door giving access to an upstairs apartment.



#148 1890-93

RINCE STREET

#154 1956



In 1956, lots 13 and 14, being the rear part of the Myra-Johnson property (see below) was sold to Douglas Miller, for whom this simple, pitched roofed house was constructed.

In 1881, lots 2, 3, and 13 were acquired by Charles Myra, a carpenter, and this house which he built is shown on the 1890 BEV. Originally the house was a straightforward, pitched roof dwelling with a small summer kitchen ell at the rear (see 1890 BEV) and two small dormers. The rear ell was enlarged to two storeys between 1939-47, and the roof was raised with the large shed dormer in the late 1970's. The basic form of the house can still be seen however and it still retains elements of its original character - a central chimney, small windows, small eyebrow windows, at basement level, and a shingle wall surface trimmed by plain cornerboards and returned eaves. In 1894, Charles Myra bought additional land, lots 1 and 14, from Joseph Bailly. Following his death in 1918, the property was purchased by Charles Johnson in whose family it stayed until 1965. Since then it has been owned by Douglas Miller (see above).



#157 c1881

Like many other lots in this part of the Town, this property traces back to the family of Joseph Bailly, in the 1880's. In 1902, David Bailly sold lot #4 to Charles E. Maxner, a cooper, for whom this house was built about 1905. Although he died in 1908 the house was maintained by his wife Elfreda, and was passed on to his three children, Leah Beryl, Charles Samuel, and Mary Kate, and in turn to his daughter, Mary Kate, by whom it is still owned.

Insurance plans indicate that the house originally lacked the 2 storey pedimented bay which projects from its side and which was added between 1914-24. The house remains virtually unaltered from that time, however, and with its well landscaped grounds is a good representative of early 20th century buildings. The roof verges on both the main gable and the projecting bay are subtly ornamented by a small dentill course and on the front of the house is an open veranda with turned posts and rails and remarkably intact, fretsawn gingerbread around its upper edge. The gingerbread pattern is repeated in the peak of the main gable and in the peak of the pediment on the side of the house. The main door and a bay window are set into the gable end, inside the veranda and the house is clapboarded and finished with plain cornerboards.



#165 c1905



#171 1936

This house was built in 1936 for Leah and Lawrence Zinck on property subdivided from the adjacent McLachlan-Knicke property. The house is of a design which is complementary to the older houses of the OldTown area. It is a 2 storey, medium pitched roof structure with a balanced main facade. Mullioned windows are arranged around a central enclosed porch with a raised pediment over the front door. There are returned eaves and a small, semi-circular attic window on each gable end. The house stayed in the Zinck family until 1974 when it was purchased by the present owner.

In 1883, James J. McLachlan bought lots 7, 8, and 9 from Rosina Bailly and, by 1890, had built this house. The Assessment Dept. dates the house at 1885. McLachlan was a dry goods merchant who ran a store at the corner of Lincoln and King St. In 1891, he added lot #6 to the property and, in 1897, acquired lots 5 and 10 as well. The house has retained its original character and is of a design which is unique in the Town. The bell cast mansard roof has the small peaked dormers typical to that roof style. The original windows are still in place and are ornamented by prominent bracketed hoods. Projecting from the centre of the main facade is the feature which makes the house unique - a projecting frontispiece with a semi-circular pediment and curved roof. Long steps lead up from ground level to a small platform which gives access to the main door. Both the door and the window on the second floor of the frontispiece appear to be replacements for earlier ones but they have not seriously reduced the overall architectural character of the building. The house is clapboarded and trimmed by bracketed cornerboards and a baseboard. In 1926 the house was sold for \$3,500 to Archibald and Granville Knicke and was purchased by its present owner in the late 1940's.



#177 1883-85

#204 1901-04



In 1901, Sydney Morash, a carpenter and fisherman bought lot #9 from C. Edwin Kaulback. He built this house which he sold to Beaumont Herman in 1904 for \$1200. Shortly after this the house was sold by the Sheriff and underwent a period of unstable ownership until 1922 when it was purchased by John Knickle. The present owner acquired the house in 1960.

The hipped gable roof has an enclosed porch and a projecting bay window on its gable end facing Lawrence St. and a 2 storey projecting bay and dormer on its side. The house is now vinyl sided. (See also #206).

#206 1906-12



Sydney Morash (see #204 adjacent) bought lot #8 from C. Edwin Kaulback in 1905. He built this house and sold it for \$1375 in 1912 to Clarence Corkum, a mariner. In 1914, it was sold to Gustaf Johnson and in 1920, was sold to Howard Schwartz in whose family it still remains.

Like its neighbour, the house has a hipped gable roof. The wide front veranda shelters the main door and a large bay window. There is a broad bay window and a small shed dormer on the side, and a small ell with a balcony at the rear. The house retains its original clapboard siding.

#82 Kempt 1957



Originally a part of the Common, and later the Town-owned lands of Blockhouse hill, this lot was sold off and this house built in 1957 by Gerald Schwartz.

#196 Lawrence 1957



This lot was subdivided from the old Maxner property (see adjacent text) and this modern, pitched roof house was built in 1957.

#188 Lawrence 1883-90



The exact year of construction of this house is unknown. It does not appear on the 1879 BEV or the Church Map (c1883) but it is shown on the 1890 BEV. It was therefore built in the period 1883-90. A deed of 1924 refers to it as the property "owned by the late Aubrey Coldwell for over forty years" which suggests that it could have been built about 1884.

Aubrey Coldwell was the collector of customs. Although he is referred to in the aforementioned deed as having owned the property from the mid 1880's, he did not actually acquire full title to it until 1905 when it was conveyed to him by C. Edwin & J. Albert Kaulback. He died in 1923 and, in 1924, the property was sold to Capt. Edward Maxner. Capt. Maxner was lost at sea in 1927 with the schooner "Joyce M. Smith" but the house stayed in his family until 1960. Since then it has been owned as a rental property.

The house has remained quite intact architecturally. It is a 2 storey hip roofed building with a 1½ storey gable roofed wing at the side and is situated in a commanding location at the top of a steep slope. It is clapboarded and trimmed by wide corner pilasters which still retain their original ornamental capital mouldings.

The ground floor windows and door still retain their original trim and hood mouldings. The second storey windows have ornamental recessed panels on their lintels, just under the eaves. The veranda across the front of the building is original (see 1890 BEV). The 1890 BEV also reveals that the house originally sported ornamental cresting on the top of the roof but this has since been removed.

C. Edwin Kaulback sold this lot in 1891 to Robert Herman, a mariner, who built this house about 1893. It stayed in his family until 1965 when it was conveyed to the present owner.

The house is almost identical with #204 Pelham and quite similar to #203 Townsend. It has a mansard roof with characteristic roof dormers.

A partially pedimented, gable roofed dormer, with a bay window on its front, projects out from the roof and is centrally located between two projecting bays at ground level. There is a semi-circular transom window above the door and, above each window, on the lintels, there are applied scrollwork patterns. The building is clapboarded and trimmed by double bracketed cornerboards and bracketed eaves. There is a long ell at the rear. The building is well maintained in its original character.



C. Edwin Kaulback sold this lot in 1888 to Capt. Freeman Geldert; for whom this house was built about 1890. In 1893, it was sold to Capt. Christian Iverson who later became the manager of the Robin, Jones and Whitman Co. (see #250 Montague). William Tanner, also a mariner, lived here as well and the property was exchanged back and forth several times between him and Iverson from the 1920's to the 1940's.

Like its neighbour, the house has a mansard roof with small gabled dormers in the lower roof slopes. There are two small bays on the front of the house, which contain the main door and a bay window. The bays are joined by a common roof, bracketed at the eaves. There is a long, mansard roofed ell on the Kempt St. side of the house, with original dormers and windows. The house is clapboarded and has a substantially intact 19th century face.



KAULBACK STREET (UNOPENED)



#15 1958  
This well designed, low slung bungalow was built in 1958 for Thomas Richardson. While it is clearly a modern building it has an interesting pedimented gable and semi-circular attic window that echo the architectural styles to be found elsewhere in the Old Town.

The Church map identifies a building in this location as "Mrs. Creighton" and the 1879 and 1890 BEV's show the large, 2 storey structure as it once existed. The "Creighton lot" as it was called occupied lots 1-3 and 11-14 and was the home of Hon. John Creighton. This esteemed gentleman built a distinguished career as a lawyer, Crown prosecutor and legislative representative. He died in 1878. In 1888, following the death of Mrs. Creighton, the estate was administered by C. Edwin Kaulback. The property around the house was sold to H.A.N. Kaulback and S. Watson Oxner who subdivided lots from its Lawrence St. frontage in 1890 (see #39 and #45 Lawrence below). Lots 12, 13 and 14 were sold in 1908 to Edna H. Rudolf and it was these lots which were acquired by Thomas Richardson in 1957 (see #15 Kissing Bridge). The old house was sold to C. Albert Smith, a building contractor, and owner of a large mill further eastward along Creighton St. (see #34 Prince). Adjacent deeds c1921 refer to the house as the "C. Albert Smith Big House". In 1914, Smith's widow, Margaret, sold the house to Gabriel Berringer, who, in turn, sold to John Quinlan, a laborer. It was taken down about 1945 to make way for the Gilbert Whynacht house (#7 Kissing Bridge).

In 1890, Isaac Emeno who at that time was a fisherman purchased lot 1 and a half of lot 2 from H.A.N. Kaulback and S. Watson Oxner for \$400. By 1893, he had built this 2 storey, square, hip roofed house. By 1914 (McAlpines Directory), Emeno was listed as a "cemetery keeper", his work presumably relating to the Hillcrest Cemetery just across Kaulback St. In 1944, he conveyed it to his wife, Blanche, who, in 1950 sold to Stewart Zinck in whose family it stayed until 1978. The house still retains all of its original features. On the front facade are projecting hip roofed window and door bays each with bracketed eaves, ornamental scrollwork on their lintels, and bracketed recessed panels below each window. The clapboarded structure is finished with end boards which are double bracketed at the eaves. On the side of the house is a small hatchway leading to the cellar and there is a small rear stoop.



#39 c1890

This house was built between 1893-97 by John Berringer, a fisherman, on property consisting of half of lot 2 and lot 3, which he had purchased in 1890 from H.A.N. Kaulback and S. Watson Oxner. The house remained in the Berringer family until 1966 passing first to Anna Berringer, then to John R. Berringer, then to Howard C. Berringer. In 1966, it came to its present owner. The house is oriented with its gable end to the street and has a side hall and parlour plan. There is a cellar hatch on the side and a single storey ell and veranda at the rear. Vinyl siding has covered the original trim and, on the ground floor, the original vertically oriented windows have been replaced by modern horizontal picture windows.



#45 1893-97

Lots 4 and 5 were subdivided from the old Morash homestead (see adjacent text) in 1921, by Albert V. Morash. The lots were sold to Alan Rupert Morash, described in the deed as a piano tuner. Clara Morash sold the lots in 1929 to Garnet Burns who resold them in 1947 to Marlon and Clarence Nauss for whom this house was built and who still own it. The 2 storey gable roofed structure is built in a style which compliments the other old houses in the area. Its central doorway is flanked by large mullioned windows and is protected by a well designed portico with a graceful, curved roof. Interestingly, and as is the case with many other Lunenburg houses, the central second storey window is slightly off centre and creates a curious asymmetry in an otherwise balanced facade.



#55 1947



#7 1945  
This 2 storey house was built in 1945 for Gilbert N. Whynacht. It is built in a style which reflects the more detailed and formalized buildings of the 19th century classical revival. It has an interesting round headed door with a fanlight and a small portico.



#5 Kissing Bridge 1968  
This modern bungalow was built in 1968 by Everette Dares, a carpenter. (See also #16 MacDonald).



#95 Cornwallis 1802-13  
Records suggest that this house was built about 1802-13 for John Michael Biechler, a cooper. It was sold to Philip Hirtle in 1813 for 246 pounds and was passed on to Lewis Hirtle in the 1850's. In 1873, the house was acquired at sheriff's sale by Nathaniel Backman, a fisherman, who owned it until 1899 when it was passed on to Archibald Backman. It is presently owned by Mrs. Alexia Zinck. The low slung gable roof, and windows tight to the eaves certainly suggest the age of the house and it appears to be substantially unaltered from its early form as shown on the 1879 BEV. A bracketed hood on the attic window and the bracketed eaves returns suggest that there was originally more ornamentation on the house than presently exists, but in its basic form the house remains substantially intact.

The origins of this substantially intact house are not entirely clear from registered deeds. It was acquired by its present owner in the 1940's from the family of Robert B. Berringer, a laborer and farmer. Berringer bought it in 1920 from Albert V. Morash, a Presbyterian minister from New Brunswick, who had acquired it in 1917 from Sophia Morash, the widow of Charles S. Morash. Adjacent deed descriptions refer to this house as the "Charles Morash homestead" and it is identified in Morash's name on the Church map (c1883). Morash bought the house in 1870 from James Eisenhauer with whom he was in business in the waterfront firm of James Eisenhauer & Co. (see #138 Montague), however, there are no deeds for the property into James Eisenhauer's name. There is however a record of a conveyance of lots 4-7 to Nicolas Eisenhauer, from whom James Eisenhauer was descended, for 101 pounds in 1800. The price suggests that a house may have been standing at the time but whether it was the house which is still standing is unknown. The most that can be said with reasonable certainty is that the present house was standing in 1864 when the Church map was first made.



#65 pre 1864

CORNWALLIS STREET

CREIGHTON STREET

CORNWALLIS STREET

#94 Cornwallis 1885



This interesting house was built in 1885 most probably by Joseph Young. In that year, Young bought lot #14 for \$500 and, after building the house, resold it for \$1,150 to Leonard Strow, a farmer, and his wife, Sophia. The Strows occupied the house until 1906 when it was sold to the Lutheran Church. The church sold it in 1910 to Anna B. Smeltzer. In 1938, Harris Smeltzer sold to Hugh Rhodenizer and, in 1945, it came into its present ownership by Robert Legage and family. The house has an interesting and unusual design which,

The Church map identifies this house as "B. Selig". There are no registered deeds in his name but it is known that Lewis Hirtle owned the lot in 1852 and it is quite probable that Selig bought the lot from Hirtle in that year and built this house sometime before 1864 when the Church map was prepared. In 1901, Selig sold to Anna Hope and in 1916 the house was bought by Garnet Burns, a boatbuilder, in whose family it stayed until 1970.

The gable roofed house is now vinyl sided and any ornamental trim it may have had has been obscured. The eaves returns remain, however, and there are the vestiges of a transom window over the door. There is a small, slightly off centre shed dormer in the roof.



although different, is comparable to #52 Kaulback St. The shingled structure has a tall, steeply pitched roof with bracketed, returned eaves. It is a narrow building with a side hall and one room taking up its entire width. The doorway is trimmed with side and transom windows and a bracketed hood. Wooden steps lead up to it and there is a wooden storm door. Also, on the main facade the single window retains its original bracketed hood. On the side of the house a second storey door opens on to a small balcony and on the rear of the house there is a kitchen wing. In all, the house is quite intact and is one of the first Old Town houses that one sees when entering the Town from Kissing Bridge Road.

An old blacksmith's shop on this site, which traces back through Avery Selig, James Selig, Benjamin Selig who lived next door, and Joseph Selig who lived at #74 Cornwallis, was taken down in 1968 to make way for this modern bungalow.



#80 1941



This straightforward, square hip roofed house was built in 1941 for William Hynick, a fisherman, and is presently owned by Mrs. Florence Hynick. There is a pedimented portico with thick supporting pillars over the front door and a small porch at the rear. The house is shingled and retains its original character. The lot was originally a part of the Silver property (see #84 Creighton).

This simple, 2 storey, box-like, hip roof house was built about 1898 for Amelia and Caroline Selig, spinsters, on property which they acquired from the adjacent Selig holdings (see adjacent texts). Caroline died in 1929, Amelia in 1932, and in 1933 the house was sold to Milledge Nowe, a fisherman. It is still owned by his descendants. Although quite plain and obviously never a very ornate dwelling, the house remains quite intact except for a modern door replacement (see also #87 Lawrence).



The Assessment Dept. dates this house at 1814. Registered deeds do not go back that far, however, the earliest recorded document being a mortgage for 80 pounds, dated 1846, between Henry Jost, merchant, and Francis Silver, cooper, in relation to lots 10 and 12. Silver mortgaged the property again in 1858 for 145 pounds, the document this time referring to lots 10-13. Both mortgages suggest that the house was standing during this period. In 1870, the property went for sheriff's sale and was acquired by Francis Stephens, merchant. In 1879, Stephens sold the house to H.A.N. Kaulback and it remained in the Kaulback family until 1918 as a rental property. Interestingly, the Church map (c1883) identifies the house as "J. Silver". In 1918, Harold Jiggerson, a mariner, bought the house and in 1937 it came to its present owner, Allen Falkenham.

The compact 1½ storey building has obviously undergone considerable renovation and rehabilitation over the years but still retains elements of its original "Cape Cod" character. The house now has a long, shed dormer on its main facade and larger windows where there were no doubt smaller ones originally. It is shingled, with cornerboards and has returned roof eaves. A small bracketed canopy projects out over the front door.

In 1842, lots 3, 4, and 5 on this block were acquired by Joseph Selig, a blacksmith (see #74 Cornwallis). The property was inherited by his daughter Anna and her husband, Charles Jeffrey, a mason. About 1886, the Jeffreys built this house on lot #4 and occupied it until 1926. Curiously similar to #86 Cornwallis, which also traces back into the Selig family, this house also has a shed dormer and a small doorway. One of its original windows has been replaced with a more modern, horizontal one, and the house has been vinyl sided in recent years. Since 1926, when it left its original owners, the house has had 4 owners.



#84 c1846



Originally a part of the adjacent Joseph Selig property this lot came into the ownership of Amelia and Caroline Selig, spinsters, and in 1893, they had this house built. In 1898, they sold the house to the Rev. George O. Huestis, a Methodist minister, and moved to a new house just down the street (#77 Lawrence). Ten years later, in 1908 the house was purchased by Capt. Archibald Emeneau and it stayed in his family until 1961. Since then it has had four changes of ownership. Like its companion at #77 Lawrence, the hip roofed house is plainly finished but quite intact in its original style. It is shingled and finished with cornerboards. At the rear there is a hip roofed ell, into the side of which the main door is fitted.



#94 1930



Aaron Slauenwhite, a taxi driver, purchased lots 8 and 9 in 1930 and had this house built. It is built in the bungalow style characteristic of that period with the roof eaves extending out over the front of the house to form a wide, open veranda. There is a shed dormer in the roof and a bay window on the gable end, each with sloping roofs which echo the slope of the main roof. The house is very similar to others on the north side of Creighton St. which was developing as a new residential area in this period. Mr. Slauenwhite owned the house only for six years, until 1936, and there have been several changes of ownership since then.

The lots on the eastern end of this block trace back in the early 19th century into the names of Martin and Casper Oxner. In 1875, Martin's widow, Catherine Oxner, sold lots 6, 7, 8 and 9 to Capt. James E. Hunt. In 1888, Hunt sold lots 6 and 7 to John Wesley Dimock, a merchant and, by 1890, Dimock had built this mansard roofed house. The 1890 BEV depicts the house in much the same form as it exists today except that there was no front veranda and, where there is now a simple mullioned window on the side of the house there was originally a projecting bay window. The mansard roofed rear ell is shown as part of the original structure as is the two storey bay window on the front of the house and the small mansard roof dormers. The front veranda was a later addition. In 1906 Dimock, who by that time was a bank clerk, conveyed the house to the Trustees of the Baptist Church who, in 1918, resold to Sydney Metzler, a dentist. From 1926-45 it was the home of Capt. B.E. Olson and since then has had several owners. The clapboarded house is well maintained and is a good, intact, example of the vernacular buildings of late 19th century Lunenburg.



KE STREET



CREIGHTON STREET

DUKE STREET

#96 Duke Early 1960's



Lot #14 was subdivided from the old Silver-Westhaver-Smith property (see below) in 1952, and in the early 1960's this modern bungalow was built.



This garage and workshop was built about 1916 in association with the George R. Silver property (see below). It was enlarged in the 1930's and the tile clad addition was built in the 1940's.

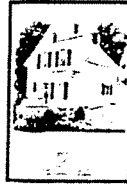
#111 Lawrence

This house was the home of Samuel A. Rounsefell, a druggist, who ran a drug store and fancy goods business on Lincoln St. approximately where the Metropolitan Store is now located (see #205 Lincoln). A business directory of 1888 in the Lunenburg Progress describes him as follows: "Mr. Rounsefell is a native of Wolfville, N.S. and commenced business here about five years ago (this would have been 1883) and has by strict attention to business and courteous manners built up a large trade and we cheerfully recommend him to our readers as a first class man to deal with." He bought this lot in 1885 from William Smith and had this house built by 1890. It passed to his heirs in 1920 and left the family in 1970. The house is presently run down with paint peeled to bare shingles but elements of its original character can still be perceived. The outlines of the original entablatures over the ground floor windows can still be seen. Also the shape of the earlier larger doorway (now filled in) is defined by slightly darker shingles. On the gable end facing the street is an interesting plain vergeboard with curved ends which imparts a curious Dutch flavour to the house.

The Assessment Dept. date for this house is 1916 and deeds trace it back to George R. Silver who presumably acquired it from the adjacent former Casper Silver property. The property was willed to William Whynacht and came to its present owner in 1964.

The house is an interesting composite structure consisting of a square, hip roofed section at the rear and a front hip roofed wing which has a broad 2 storey bay window on its front face. On the front side of the house are diamond shaped windows which illuminate the interior stairway. The doors to the 2 units into which the house is now divided are protected by a square, open porch which is ornamented by interesting curved balusters.

#114 1884-90



By the mid 1880's lots 5-10 on the eastern end of this block were owned by Capt. Wm. C. Smith who marketed them as building lots. In 1884, lot #10 was purchased by Charles Oxner, a carpenter, who built this house sometime before 1890 (see 1890 BEV). The gable roofed house is built into the slope and although altered by modern window replacements, still retains some strong elements of its original character. The second floor and attic windows all have prominent

moulded and bracketed hoods over scrollwork lintels and the bracketed eaves returns and cornerboards are still in place. A small enclosed entrance porch is built onto one side of the gable end with the main door located in its side. The house is shingled and the grounds are well landscaped giving the whole property an established and cared for appearance. The house sold to Charles Dauphinee in 1945 and came to its present owner in 1957.

#119 Lawrence

This was the home of Judge Samuel A. Chesley. It was built about 1891 on lots purchased from Capt. Alfred G. Heisler. Comparison of the old and new photos below reveals that originally the house had a railing or balustrade around the top of the truncated hip roof. The main door and main window were both designed with a pointed transom and sidelights and finished with a pointed, moulded hood. Also, in the pedimented attic dormer there was a small peaked window. These features were removed about 1930 following the purchase of the property in 1926 by Capt. Foster Corkum. The window was replaced by a larger multi-paned window and the original door was replaced by a more modern one with four panes and a fanlight. However, all other original features remain including the decorative shingle work which defines the first and second floor levels. Although slightly altered, the house substantially retains its early character. Capt. Corkum sold the house to its present owner in 1969.

William Smith sold lots 6 and 9 in 1883 to Nathaniel Mason, a fisherman, who resold in 1885 to C. Albert Smith, building contractor. In 1890 the property was purchased by Arthur G. Oxner, a boat builder, for whom this house was built about 1895. In 1931, the house was sold to the present owner.

It is an L shaped structure with a hipped gable roof. A veranda extends around the front and side of the house joining a bay window on the front elevation with the ell on the side. The house is vinyl sided.



Sketch from old photo

Lots 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, and 14 were acquired in 1881 by Casper Silver, yeoman, for \$600 and later that same year he mortgaged the property, presumably to finance the construction of this house. The house appears on the 1890 BEV in much the same form as it exists today — a tall, pitched roof building with central projecting dormers on the front and rear. The main dormer or frontpiece facing Duke St. is of the five sided "Scottish" variety and extends out over a rectangular enclosed porch on the ground floor. The underside of the dormer is connected to the door and transom window framing below by graceful, curved brackets. Each face of the dormer has decorative recessed panels above and below the windows and there are small decorative brackets at the eaves. The clapboard wall surface is trimmed at the corners by bracketed cornerboards and the original arrangement of chimneys and windows has remained undisturbed except for the addition of a door and balcony on the northern gable end. In 1917, the house sold to Capt. David Westhaver and from 1929-64 it was the home of James Smith, a carpenter.



#86 Duke 1881



#105 1916



#111 1885-90



#113 1884-90



#117 c1895



#119 c1891

KING STREET

LAWRENCE STREET

CREIGHTON STREET

KING STREET

#94 King 1879-90



This house was built between 1879-90 by Charles Dauphinee, a house carpenter, and is shown on the 1890 BEV. In 1903, the house was sold to Arthur Oxner, a boatbuilder, for \$140, the recorded deed describing it as "the property on which Charles Dauphinee resided at the time of his death." From 1928-57 it was the home of Robert Wilcox, a fisherman, and came to its present owner in that year. The 1890 BEV reveals that one chimney has been removed. A shed dormer has been added over the front door, the door itself appears to have been reduced in size from the original, and the front facade of the house has been re clad in wide shingles. Some original features still remain however in the form of bracketed eaves returns and cornerboards and the narrow shingled gable end.

#134 1947 #138 1941



These two almost identical houses were built for their present owners in the 1940's on property which traces back into the Kaulback family. Each house has a hip roof, a similar arrangement of windows, doors and entryway, and a three-pillar front veranda with side steps. #138 is shingled and trimmed with plain corner and fascia boards. #134 has wide shingles which meet at the corners.

#146 1886-90 #95 Prince 1886-90



William Weinacht, a fisherman and lighthouse keeper, bought lots 8 and 9 in 1886 from C. Edwin Kaulback, for \$400. Neither of these houses appear on the 1879 BEV but they both show on the 1890 BEV and it is reasonable to conclude that they were both built by Weinacht in that 4 year period, 1886-90.

Weinacht sold #146 in 1890 to Emanuel Wilneff, a laborer, who lived there until 1927 when the property was bought by Joshua Winters. From 1927-46 it was owned by Eunice Smith. Originally the house was a straightforward Cape Cod style pitched roof house (see 1890 BEV). The long shed dormer on the Creighton St. side as was the large window on the main facade. The house has moulded eaves returns and is shingled.

William Weinacht (Whynacht) kept this house until 1909 when he sold it to Charles Cross, a farmer. From 1917-45 it was owned by Wallace Schaffenburg and family. The house is built with its gable end facing Prince St. and has a small hipped dormer on the Creighton St. side. The house is vinyl sided.

Lots 1-5 on this block trace back into the Mason family. In 1886, Charles Mason, a fisherman, and Emma, his wife, acquired it. The house was passed on to James C. Mason in 1932 and eventually left the family in 1972.

The house is a wide structure, with a central doorway (now boarded over) flanked by matching five sided, 2 storey bays with sloping, hipped roofs. The bays are visually tied to the main structure by the roof eaves, under which there are small decorative brackets. The intermediate sloping roof sections between the first and second storeys of the bays are wood shingled. Beneath the main windows where there might otherwise be recessed moulded panels, there are instead, small clapboarded sections. Other windows on the side of the house retain their original bracketed hood mouldings and the house retains its original clapboards and corner trim. It is dilapidated but substantially intact.



#125 1896

An old house on this site traces back to J. Smeltzer, in whose name it is identified on the Church map (c1883) and to Antoinette and Arthur Mason in the later 1880's/1890's. The old house is shown on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's and it remained standing until the 1970's when it was replaced by this modern bungalow, built in 1972.

On property subdivided from the adjacent Mason property this hipped gable bungalow was built in 1953. It has an interesting pitched roof portico over the front door.



#129 1953



#135 1972

This small, mansard roofed house is not shown on the Church map (c1883) but is shown on the 1890 BEV and was therefore built in that 7 year period. While deeds for that period are not registered, later deeds reveal that the house was the home of one Robert Wilson. Following his death, in 1907, and that of his wife, Louisa, in 1939, the house passed on to their son, Walter, who owned it until his death in 1960. The house has changed owners twice since then. On the 1890 BEV the house is shown as a small, square building with a hooded doorway and a single window beside it. Modern renovations have given the house a new door and a large picture window as well as a coat of vinyl siding under which any original trim elements have disappeared. An ell at the rear and the open porch on the side of the house were both later additions.



#149 1883-90

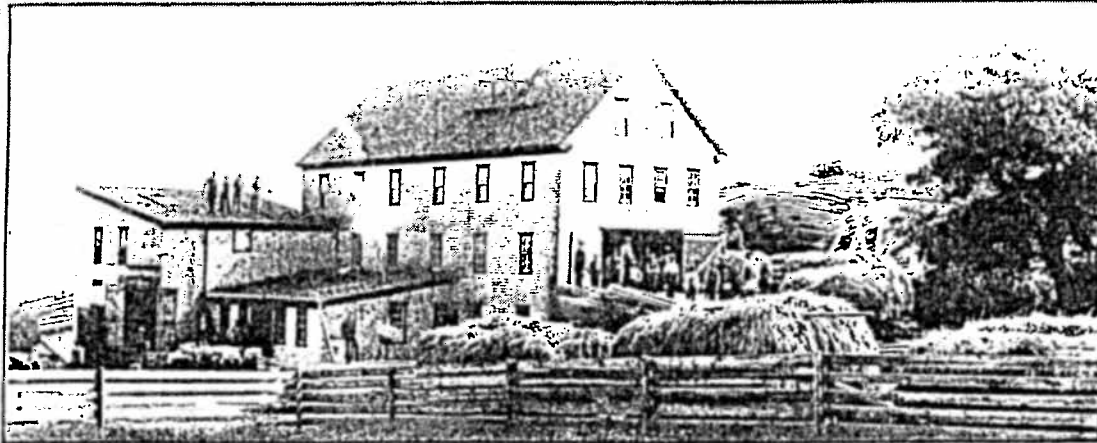
LAWRENCE STREET

PRINCE STREET

#94 Prince 1959



Otis Helsler bought this lot from Naaman Myra (see adjacent text) in 1946. In 1952, he sold to John Ritcey who in 1955 sold to Bruce Deras for whom this house was built in 1958.



C. Albert Smith Grist Mill, Sash & Door Factory and Planing Mill. Opened 1886 - closed 1910.

A Review of the Representative Business Houses of Lunenburg published by the Lunenburg Progress newspaper describes the C. Albert Smith Mill as follows: "A well equipped planing mill is the most efficient factor in the development of the building trade and in recent years factories devoted to the production of manufactured lumber have been brought to a very high stage of perfection. In dealing with the industrial resources of Lunenburg it is right that prominent mention should be made of Mr. C. Albert Smith who deals in rough and dressed lumber, shingles, laths, clapboards, as well as white and brown cement, and manufactures doors and window sashes and having attached to his mill a beading machine, furnishes all the beading used in this section. This institution has greatly facilitated building operations in this Town and in no small degree has contributed to the industrial thrift of the place. This business was established in 1883 by Mr. Smith and is one of the best equipped factories of its kind in this part of the province, being supplied with the most improved modern machinery, operated by a 35 horsepower steam engine while employment is given to 20 hands. The products of this house consist of doors, sashes, windows, window frames, door frames, ballisters (sic) and all kinds of mouldings, church pews and everything pertaining to church and house furnishings. The products of this factory have a standard reputation on the market and an extensive trade is done. The factory consists of a two storey building 60x30 ft. in size. Contracts are entered into for church and school work and building supplies of all kinds. He also runs in connection a steam thrasher where he thrashes all kinds of grain. Mr. Smith is a native of Lunenburg and enjoys every opportunity for promptly and efficiently executing the largest contracts and those placing contracts with this reliable house may depend upon every satisfaction being given."

#95 Hopson c1885



This house is shown on the 1890 BEV and is dated by Assessment records at 1885. However, registered deeds are not clear beyond 1913 when the house was sold by Rupert Kaulback to Albert Daniels, a mason. The original owner is unknown. In the 1930's Albert Daniels passed it on to Edward Daniels and it is now owned by Wallace Daniels. The house has a low pitched, almost flat roof and an enclosed porch. Original trim elements have been obscured by vinyl siding.

Naaman Myra sold this lot to George Naas in 1945 and this house was built in 1946. A simple four-square hip roofed building it has a pitched roof portico sheltering its front door and a shallow pitched roof dormer in the attic.



#86 Prince 1946

Naaman Myra sold this lot in 1945 to Edison Tanner for whom this house was built in 1946. Built in the "Dutch Colonial" vein, it has a gambrel roof with shed dormers on the front and rear. Centred in the main facade is an enclosed porch with a moulded pediment over the front door.



#159 1946

This house was built for Donald Maxner in 1951 on property purchased from Naaman Myra in 1950. It has a recessed doorway in the centre of the main facade with trim suggestive of earlier classical revival features. The door is flanked by symmetrically placed mullioned windows. A large central dormer penetrates the eaves above the door and is flanked by two smaller dormers. The house is built on a slope and there is a drive-in basement garage.



#163 1952

placing contracts with this reliable house may depend upon every satisfaction being given."

Like its neighbour (see above), this house appears on the 1890 BEV and has an unknown early history. The earliest recorded deed for the property shows Rupert Kaulback conveying the house for \$1800 to Morris Maxner, principal of the Liverpool Academy, who owned it until 1958. The L-shaped house has intersecting, steeply pitched, gable roofs. The main door is located in the ell, sheltered by a small portico. The addition at the rear was added between 1924-39. The house is now vinyl sided.



#87 Hopson c1890

HOPSON STREET

#186 1888-1906



A number of lots on this block trace back into the 1880's in the name of George A. Ross, barrister. In 1888, Ross' heirs sold lots 1 & 14 to C. Albert Smith, a builder and contractor. Exactly when Smith built this house is not known. Neither the 1890 BEV nor the 1892 Insurance Plan show this part of the block. The house is shown however on the 1904 Insurance Plan. From 1912-16, the house was owned by Aubrey Coldwell (see #188 Lawrence) and in 1916 was sold to James Feener. Although slightly altered through the addition of small windows on the front facade, the house still retains elements of its original character. Small brackets connect the upstairs windows with the eaves and there are bracketed cornerboards at the end of each wall surface. On the main facade the central doorway retains its original moulded hood. The hip roofed house is built into the hillside and the main door is set in the basement level facing Creighton St. The house is clapboarded.

George A. Ross sold lots 4 & 11 in 1884 to Charles McGregor, a carpenter, for \$170. Assessment records date the house at 1885. However, in 1896, McGregor sold to David Smith, master shipwright, who resold in 1898 to Urbane Spidle, a blacksmith, for only \$390. This relatively low price suggests that the house may have been built after the 1898 sale by Spidle rather than McGregor. The house is shown on the 1906 Insurance Plan. Subsequent owners were Capt. Edward Maxner (1912-15), Moyle Whynacht, fisherman (1915-25) and Percy Levy, engineer, in whose family the house remained until 1981.

In 1884, George A. Ross sold lots 3 & 12 to Enoch Eisenhauer, a carpenter, for \$200. This house which he built is shown on the 1890 BEV and still appears substantially as it did then. It is a simply designed hip roofed structure of side hall and parlour plan with an enclosed front porch. The roof eaves are ornamented by small brackets and the doorway has side and transom windows. The house is clapboarded. The only alteration from the original design has been the addition of a small extension on the east side of the house.

Like its neighbour, it is a simple and substantially intact hip roofed dwelling resting on a stone foundation. It is clapboarded and there is a small transom window over the door. There is a side entrance through a small ell which was added between 1914-24.

Lots 5 & 18 were sold by Samuel Chesley, a barrister, to Doyle Knichie, a labourer, in 1925, for \$300 and this house was built in 1928. Rather similar to its slightly older neighbours, although of somewhat different proportions, it is a simple hip roofed house resting on a concrete foundation. A large pedimented portico shelters the front door. The house is still in the Knichie family.

The heirs of George A. Ross sold lots 8 & 9 in 1891 to George Miller, a fisherman, later a restaurant keeper (see #144 Lincoln). Miller did not build here, however. In 1946, his heirs sold the lots to Wallace J. Schnare for whom this bungalow style house was built in 1950.

By 1926, this lot was owned by Rupert C.S. Kauback who in that year sold it to John Schwartz. This house was then built in 1929. The low gable roofed house has a central shed dormer which extends upward from the main wall through the eaves. The house was sold to Cecil Luce, the present owner, in 1942.

In 1946, Lottie Berringer, the heir of James Feener (see above) sold lots #1 & 2 to Harry Silver and this house was built the same year. It has a massive, steeply pitched gambrel roof with a shed dormer on the front, and an open veranda with balcony on the rear.



#181 1946



#189 1884-90



#195 1885-1898



#199 1926



#201 1950

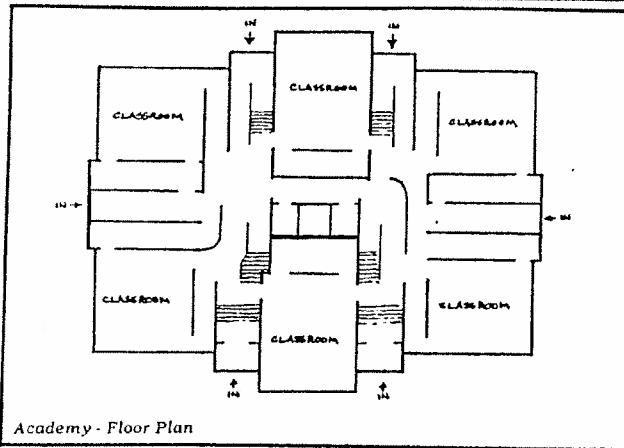


#205 1929

After the old Lunenburg Academy (near the Town Hall) was destroyed by fire in 1893, it became necessary to build a new school. The old site was too small for the grand new building which was contemplated and a controversial debate ensued over the best alternative site. Some citizens argued in favour of expanding the old site. Others spoke in favour of Blackhouse Hill at the eastern end of Town, while others argued in favour of Gallows Hill. When the matter came before the Town Council the Gallows Hill site was selected after Mayor S. Watson Oxner cast the deciding vote in its favour.

H.H. Mott, a noted architect from Saint John, N.B. was contracted to provide plans for the new school and tenders were advertised in July, 1894. The contract was secured by the Oxford Furniture Company, the agreed price being \$25,000. Construction began in the fall of 1894 and proceeded smoothly until early 1895 when the Oxford Furniture Company went bankrupt. At that point, work was continued under the direction of Solomon Morash, a local master builder (see #53 Montague). The final cost of the building was about \$30,000. It was opened on November 7, 1895.

Originally, the building functioned as the County Academy, serving the higher education needs of children from the entire surrounding area. It was akin to other County Academies built in the same era, such as those in Pictou and Yarmouth, etc., but these buildings are either no longer standing or no longer in use as schools. The Lunenburg Academy is the only intact 19th century Academy building in the Province which survives from that period in Nova Scotia's educational history. Also, the Academy is a building of considerable architectural significance, both Provincially and Nationally. It is one of the very few large scale wooden buildings which still survive from the 19th century and its unique and picturesque



Academy - Floor Plan

design make it an excellent representative of the architecture of the late Victorian period.

**Architecture - Exterior**

The Academy is entirely a wood frame structure. It is 96x126 feet in dimension and stands 3 storeys high with a mansard roof in a style derived from the French Second Empire.

The front and rear elevations each have a large central projecting frontispiece flanked by towers of slightly different design. The rear elevation is intact, but one tower is missing on the front elevation. At roof level the towers are flanked by large, segmental dormer windows.

Horizontal definition is given by moulded belt courses which unite the windows and divide the building visually into 3 distinct levels. Vertical definition is provided by pediments of varying design over the doors, by pedimented windows which break through the belt courses and the eaves line, and, of course, by the towers themselves.

Doors are located in the base of each tower and in the centre of each end of the building and there is a pleasing regularity and balance about the whole

composition. Other details include small ovaloid porches, intricate bracketry, and decorative shinglework which enriches the texture of the expansive wall surface. All of the various trim elements are defined by a black, white, and red paint scheme.

The roof was originally wood shingles but is now a composition asphalt tile in a dark reddish brown tone. There is a massive central brick chimney.

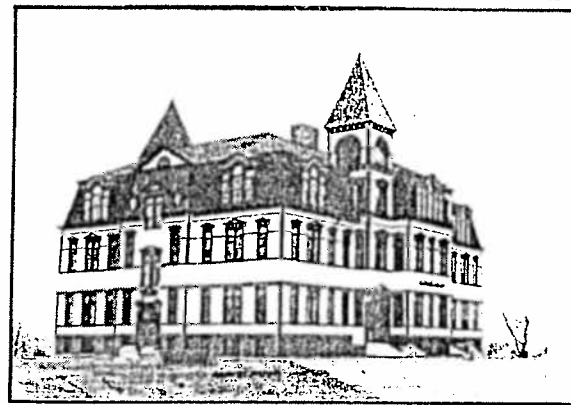
The "Education Review" of February, 1896 described the Academy as follows:

"The new school building... occupies one of the finest and most commanding sites in the Province, being visible for many miles around. The ground floor contains six large classrooms with separate cloakrooms for boys and girls. The second floor contains six classrooms, cloakrooms, laboratory and library. There is a large assembly hall (on the 3rd floor) capable of seating over 400. The ceilings throughout are of white wood and beautifully panelled. The floors and wainscoting are of birch while the rest of the interior is finished in ash and birch... There are six en-

trances affording a complete separation of boys and girls except in the classroom. Four towers adorn the building, in one of which a large bell weighing over 600 pounds has been placed. (Note - this bell was cast by the Lunenburg Iron Company).

The principal's department on the second floor is connected with each classroom by electric bells. It is seated with single desks. The blackboards are of slate (note - most of these have since been replaced). On one side of the room opens the laboratory, on the other, the library.

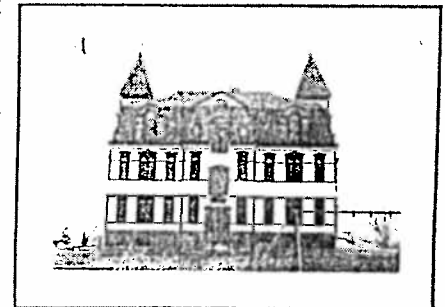
Every flat is fitted with a large gong attached to the ceiling which is controlled from the Principal's department. Speaking tubes connect each floor with the basement. The Smead-Dowd heating and ventilation system has been adopted and gives excellent satisfaction. The basement contains six furnaces which... provide... each room with a constant supply of pure, warm air. The laboratory is well supplied with chemical and physical apparatus. A geological collection of about 100 Canadian specimens has recently been added.



Academy from Kaulback St. (South East)

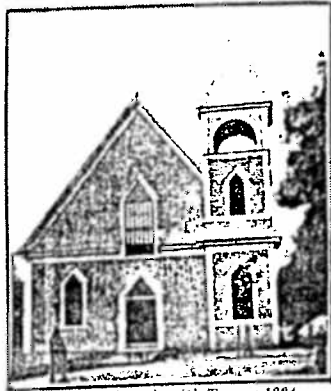


Academy - Rear Elevation (West)



Academy - Side Elevation (South)

KAULBACK STREET



Original Church with Tower 1884

In 1876, Henry A.N. Kaulback acquired a 60x40 ft. lot fronting on Kaulback St. from the Trustees of the Common Land. He held the property for 7 years until 1883 when he conveyed it to the Trustees of the Baptist Church in trust "for the sole uses and purposes of erecting and maintaining erected thereon a Baptist Church or

meeting house for religious services". The church was built the following year in 1884 and originally had a 3 storey bell tower on the northern corner. The main door and windows on the main facade were pointed or gothic in style and there was a moulded belt course running across the gable end forming a stylised pediment.

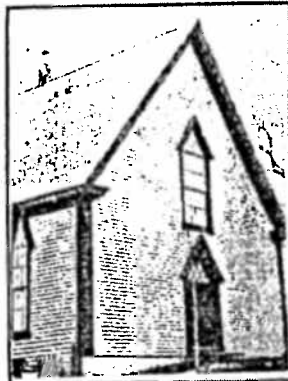
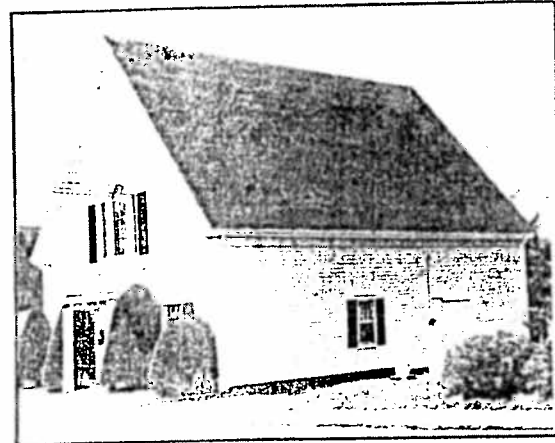


Photo from Letson's "Historic Lunenburg" 1896

12 years later, by 1896, (see photos above), the tower had been removed as had the belt course and the window beside the door. The church continued in operation until 1928 when the building was sold to Charles Sweeney, a funeral director (see also #272 Dufferin). After a few years of vacancy, the building was then put into use by Mr. Sweeney as a funeral home. It was later managed by Dana Sweeney (see #52 MacDonald) and, although now under different ownership, is still known as "Sweeney's Funeral Home". While it now lacks its original gothic details, the building still retains a proportion and grace suggestive of its earlier ecclesiastical use. Instead of the gothic doorway, there is now a classically trimmed entrance with a small portico sheltering it from the weather. Above the door, in place of the original gothic window, is a palladian style window with added shutters and flat headed windows have been introduced beside the main door and on the sides of the building. While somewhat changing it, these alterations have not significantly diminished the character of the building and it is still an important component of the historic character of this area on the edge of the "Old Town".



Sweeney's Funeral Home, 1982, from Kaulback Street

← Former Baptist Church. See notes left. →

**#45 Kaulback**

One of the Trustees of the Baptist Church (see adjacent text) was Isaac Gates. Shortly after the church property was purchased from H.A.N. Kaulback in 1883, Gates bought this lot immediately to the south as well. Whether the house, which was built shortly afterwards, was used or intended for use as the Baptist Parsonage or not is unknown, the property was mortgaged in 1888 and, in 1889, was sold to James Berringer, a farmer from Gorham's Point (Second Peninsula). In 1914, the house was sold at a sheriff's sale to Alice Mason and in 1918 was sold again to Joshua Knickle. It came into its present ownership in 1954.

This house is located behind #45 Kaulback and traces back through the same line of ownership as that house. Shortly after he bought the lot on which #45 Kaulback sits, in 1883, Isaac Gates bought this additional lot at the rear. This house was built by 1890 and is shown on the 1890 BEV. On the 1897 Insurance Plan, it is shown with an attached ell but this was removed by 1906.



#47 Kaulback 1884

The house is shown on the 1890 BEV and remains substantially intact except for a picture window which has been introduced into the front facade. An ell at the rear was added about 1900.



#45 Kaulback 1883-90

**#41 Kaulback**

William A. Schmidt, a merchant, bought this property from Rupert C.S. Kaulback in 1901 and built this house shortly afterwards. In 1910, he sold it to Edwin Cook, a travelling salesman, in whose family it remained until 1960. The house is quite intact architecturally and has an interesting character, enhanced by its sloping site. With intersecting gable roofs and a full, two storey section filling in the ell, the house has an irregular but balanced form. On the downhill side (not shown in

photo), there is a 2½ storey projecting bay window which gives light to both the basement, the main floor, and the upstairs. The 2 storey veranda, with its fine turned posts and its intricate ornamental brackets, was added between 1914-24, according to Insurance Plans, as was the single storey addition at the rear. The main door is located on the uphill corner of the house and has a deep transom window above it. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with plain cornerboards, and all windows retain their

original trim and simple moulded hoods.



#41 Kaulback 1901

**CUMBERLAND (extended) (DO-NUT HILL)**

**#35 Kaulback**

This house was built about 1890 by William J. Bailly, a blacksmith. In 1887, Mr. Bailly purchased the blacksmith business of William T. Selig which consisted of a shop and barn at the intersection of Kaulback and Lincoln St., and vacant land behind. He built this house on the rear, uphill portion of the property shortly afterwards. The business was sold in 1926 (see page 68) but the house remained in Mr.

Bailly's ownership until 1944 when it was willed to his daughter E. Beatrice Bailly who in turn passed it on to its present owner in 1972. The mansard roofed dwelling has remained substantially intact except for the removal of a hood or canopy over the door on the downhill side (see 1890 BEV) and the introduction of a small slider window on that same southern or downhill facade. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with

bracketed cornerboards and there are ornamental brackets also retained on the small mansard roof dormers.



#35 Kaulback 1890

George Anderson purchased this lot from the Trustees of the Common 1876 but it was not until 1893-97 that he had this house built. With an "L" shaped plan and a hipped gable roof, the house has interesting dentil work over its main door and first floor bay windows. The attic level is defined by a moulded belt course and highlighted by ornamental shinglework. Albert Anderson bought the house in 1904 and sold it in 1930 to Kinsman Crouse, a merchant, who built the single storey addition for use as a store and warehouse. By 1939, another large addition had been made at the rear and, in 1968, the property was purchased by the present owner who operates a hardware and automotive dealership.



#1 1893-97

This lot and the one immediately to the west were purchased in 1876 from the Trustees of the Common by George Anderson. In 1888, Anderson sold this lot to Timothy Berringer, a farmer, for whom this house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). Berringer's mortgage was foreclosed in 1894 and the property was then owned by the N.S. Building Society for a number of years. In the 1920's, it was occupied by Joseph Boliver's grocery store (see also #18 Dufferin). It has been a restaurant with apartments above since 1968. The front facade has been highly altered by the use of

(Con't below)



#9/11 c1888



This modern building, now a lounge, formerly a building supplies dealership, was built in 1968, after a fire, on the site of the old building shown in the sketch above, taken from the 1890 BEV. This was the Otto Cossmann grocery store, later the Anderson Bros. store. Note the architectural similarity with the extant building next door at #9/11 Lincoln.



#15/19 1968

#12 Starr 1905



According to Assessment Dept. records, this blacksmith's shop was built about 1905. George Hamm bought it in 1908 along with the adjacent house. About 1919, the shop was sold to Lorraine Lohnes who operated his smithy here until the early 1970's. The shop has seen occasional use in recent years and is still known as the "old blacksmith shop".



#8 Starr c1875

As noted below, registered deeds suggest that this house was built about 1875 by Joseph Dauphinee and moved back about 1889 to make way for the construction of #31 Lincoln. It was owned for a number of years by James Rudolf and S. Watson Oxner and then, in 1908, it was sold to George Hamm, blacksmith. In 1948, it was purchased by the Lunenburg Foundry and in 1968 came into the ownership of Bernard Lohnes by whose family it is still owned. The house has a projecting dormer and porch combination and is intact except for replacement windows on its front facade.

#61 Lincoln 1934



This shingled, gambrel roofed house (which is actually situated to the east of #55 Lincoln), was built in 1934 for Lorraine Lohnes.

Earlier, in 1916, Mr. Lohnes had apprenticed as a blacksmith with William Bailey (see #35 Kaulback). In 1919, he started his own business at #12 Starr St. (see adjacent text).

STARR STREET



#31 c1889



#33/39 1910



#43 1891



#55 c1864

LINCOLN STREET (Formerly NEWMAN, formerly DUFFERIN ST.)

FALKLAND STREET

#5 Falkland 1951



The site of this modern gas station was originally a part of the adjacent Dauphinee property. The 1906 Insurance Plan shows a blacksmith shop occupying the Falkland St. frontage. The 1924 Insurance Plan shows the site vacant. By 1939, there was a gasoline service station which was replaced in 1951 by the present structure.

(Con't from above)

vinyl, brick veneer, and plate glass. However, the sides of the building, which retain their clapboard siding and ornamental brackets, still provide a reminder of the building's original character.

#26 1964



This concrete block and steel frame building was built in 1964 on the site of an old house which is identified as "H. Dauphinee" on the 1864/63 Church Map. The 1879 and 1890 BEV's show that old house on a landscaped lot surrounded by trees, indicating that the character of this area was once very different from what it is today.

#31 Lincoln and #33/39 Lincoln (above)

In 1872, Joseph Dauphinee, a blacksmith bought 2 lots on the north side of Lincoln St. (then known as Dufferin), from George Dares, who had himself acquired them from the Trustees following the subdivision of this part of the Common in 1862. About 1875, Dauphinee built a small house which is shown on the Church Map and the 1879 BEV. Registered deeds suggest that in the late 1880's, he moved that house back on the lot to its present location at #8 Starr St. and in 1889, sold the house and the back portion of the property to James Rudolf and S. Watson Oxner (see above for more information on #8 Starr St.). The deed of 1889 describes the property as being "in the rear of the new house now

being erected by Joseph Dauphinee". This new house was #31 Lincoln. It is shown on the 1890 BEV in the same form as it presently exists except that there was a towering fourth storey on the central frontispiece. With its mansard roof, bracketed eaves and window hoods, projecting bays, and round headed windows and main door, the house has been kept quite intact architecturally.

The house left Mr. Dauphinee's possession around the turn of the century and has had several owners since then. It is now converted into apartments. The large, 3 storey addition (#33/39 Lincoln) was built by 1924 and throughout its life has been in combined residential/commercial use.

#43 Lincoln (above)

Joseph Dauphinee sold this lot in 1889 to Edwin Naas, for whom this interesting house was built about 1891. The house has a hipped gable roof, the shape of which is reflected in the design of the 3 storey tower projecting from the front of the building. The wide corner boards, the moulded hoods on windows and doors, and the various brackets and vergeboards which highlight the edges, are all intact and the house retains all of its early character. It remained in the Naas family until 1981 and now houses an office, and a hairdresser, with apartments upstairs.

#55 Lincoln (above)

There are no registered deeds to corroborate the early life of this house. However, it is shown on the Church Map, identified in the name of S. (Stephen) Curll. The 1879 BEV shows the house without its projecting dormer while the 1890 BEV shows it in the form in which it exists today, with a projecting 5-sided dormer and entrance bay. At that time, there was ornamental cresting along the top of the dormer roof. Except for a large replacement window and wide replacement singles, the house is otherwise intact. It was passed on by inheritance to Milton Walters (Stephen Curll's grandson) by whose family it is still owned.



Although this imposing 2½ storey house is not located within the original Old Town layout, it is situated on that portion of Lincoln St. which leads directly into it, and it is the first old and typically Lunenburg style house that one sees when entering the historic Old Town area. As such, the house is an important landmark.

It was built by J. Rufus Oxner, a carpenter, on land purchased from H.A.N. Kaulback in 1884. In 1889, Oxner sold it to Capt. Peter R. Peters for \$1,400 and, in 1894, Peters resold to Nathan Levy, a Tancook fisherman. It stayed in the Levy family until 1952. Since then it has had six owners. It was



#87 1884-89

converted into apartments in the 1970's. The dominant feature of the house is its central front-piece which projects out over the doorway. The doorway surround is particularly noteworthy for its large curved brackets which are ornamented with mollusc-like pateras, and thistles, carved in low relief, and pendants which terminate in carved, wooden tassels. Above the transom window over the door is a carved, curtain-like valance. During the 1910's and 20's, there was a paint and wallpaper store on the eastern side of the building and the step which led up to the door of this establishment can still be seen. Now, however, in place of that door is a square picture window which is the only disturbing element in this otherwise architecturally intact building.

Built between 1924-39, this house is the newest element in this streetscape. It is built in the shallow pitched, hatched roof style commonly used in that era. The entrance is from the side and there is a small ell at the rear which was added in the 1950's. The property traces back to Mark Rhuland who acquired it through the will of C.E. Kaulback about 1907. In 1919, he willed it to his wife Ada, during whose ownership the house was built. From 1943-66, it was owned by Daniel and Gertrude Smith and was handed on to Wilson Morash and in turn, to Byron Morash, the current owner, in 1976.



#97 1924-39

Both this house and #109 Lincoln trace back to John Newton Dauphinee who bought the lots from the Trustees of the Common Land when the area was first subdivided in 1862. The Church Map (1864/83) identifies the house (#103) as "J. Dauphinee's", and two buildings immediately to the east as a "tin shop" and a "blacksmith shop" (see adjacent text). These buildings are also shown on both BEV's. The house was willed to Henry, John's son and, in 1901, was sold to Capt. Thomas Backman for \$900. In 1930, it was sold to Frederick Byers, a plumber and came to its present owner in 1944. The house is shown in its original form on the 1879 BEV with its gothic dormer and a balanced facade with 3 small windows on the second storey and one on each side of the central doorway. This original facade has been somewhat diminished by the introduction of larger mullioned windows on one side; but other early features remain, including a pointed



#103 c1862

gothic window in the dormer and a bracketed canopy over the door. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with cornerboards which retain their original capital mouldings.

This house is identified as a "tinmith shop" on the Church Map and is shown on the 1879 BEV as a simple, two storey gable roofed building. This was the store of J. Newton Dauphinee, a dealer in stoves, linware and kitchen goods, who lived next door at #103. Sometime in the late 1880's, the old building was either totally renovated and converted into a house, or replaced by the house that we see today with its

(Con't below)



#109 1862-90

This corner lot is the site of an old building, the only vestiges of which are portions of the old stone foundation. The building was originally owned by William T. Selig, a blacksmith, who maintained his forge on the ground floor. On the second floor, with access by steps from Kaulback St. (see 1879 & 1890 BEV's), was the James Rufus Carriage Shop, where James, his son Lemuel, and later his grandson Everett, made carriages by hand. (See also #28 Falkland). The property sold for \$900 in 1887 to William J. Baily, also a blacksmith, who owned it until 1926 (see also #35 Kaulback). About 1900, the Rufuses began selling the McLaughlin Carriage, the forerunner of the McLaughlin Buick automobile, from their premises and, in 1922, the Carriage Shop was closed in favour of the motor car trade. In 1926, William Baily

(Con't below)

LINCOLN STREET (Formerly NEWMAN, formerly DUFFERIN ST.)

#3 Pelham 1914-24



This former garage and auto shed was built about 1920 when the property was associated with the L.E. Wamboldt business across the street. It was sold in 1945 with the Wamboldt premises to Lawrence Hebb. In 1955, it was sold to Fred Byers, a plumber, who established a plumbing business there. In 1979, it came into its present use as a craft store.

#112/118 1907



This commercial building derives its unusual shape from its corner location inside the acute angle formed by the intersection of Lincoln and Pelham Streets. It was built in 1907 by Lemuel Wamboldt, a merchant tinsmith who, over the previous 20 years, had developed a large and successful business in the

tinsmithing, plumbing, and steam fitting trade. The storefront facing Lincoln St. has a central doorway with two large, plate glass windows on each side of it. Originally, there was a long storefront cornice over these windows. The end of the building which faces out into the intersection has a blind bay on the second storey and it was here that the L.E. Wamboldt sign was erected. Exactly how long Mr. Wamboldt maintained his store here is unknown but the 1924 Insurance Plan shows the building in use as a general store. Mr. Wamboldt died in 1939 and

the property then went to Joshua Huntley, who passed it on in 1945 to Lawrence Hebb. Under Mr. Hebb's ownership as well as the two subsequent owners, the building has been used as a drycleaners. The building has retained its original storefront as well as its second storey fenestration and is substantially intact except that it is now clad in asphalt shingles.

(Con't from above)

projecting, 3 storey frontispiece. Mr. Dauphinee met with financial reverses in the early 1890's and, in 1893, #109 was sold to Jessen Anderson who owned it until 1919. From then until 1972 it was owned by Louisa Knickle and family. Vestiges of the original character of the building can be seen at the very top of the front dormer where small ornamental brackets still remain, however, the overall character of the house has been substantially diminished through the inappropriate use of vinyl siding and replacement windows. Immediately to the east of this house, between it and the former Baily premises, there was another building which, in its lifetime, was used as a blacksmith shop (Church Map), a store (1893 BEV), and a dwelling and plumbers shop (1906/14 Insurance Plan). The building was taken down by 1924.

(Con't from above)

sold the shop to James Snair and Fenwick Ingills who went into business with a Chevrolet-Oldsmobile dealership and garage. The dealership moved after a few years but the garage was continued until the early 1960's when the building became vacant. It was demolished in 1964 and the vacant site is now used privately as a parking area.

This single storey brick structure was built in the 1950's as a liquor store. When a new liquor store was built on Victoria Road in the early 1970's, this building was put into its current use as a library and art gallery.



#19 1950's

PELHAM STREET

KAULBACK STREET

KAULBACK STREET

FALKLAND STREET

#15 Falkland 1929



This property was originally associated with the old Benjamin Rhuland house (see #12 Young below). In 1887, the Rhuland property was bought by John B. Young, a successful merchant and shipbuilder, for whom this new house was



#21 Falkland 1887-90

#29 Falkland c1880



In 1876, George Anderson (see #36 Pelham) bought this lot, 123 ft. x 108 ft. from the Trustees of the Common Land. He resold in 1878 to James Maxner (see also #38 Archibald St.). Maxner was a boatbuilder and he at first built a boatshop on the lot. The shop is shown on the 1879 BEV (it remained standing until the 1930's). Shortly after building the shop, he built this house which is shown on the 1890 BEV and which still retains its original character. The house is an interesting structure with identical projecting dormers on the front and rear. In each case, the dormer is massive and rectangular, with a small, bracketed bay window on its front, and a bell cast roof

As noted below, this site was originally occupied by the house which now stands at #12 Young St. That house was moved in the early 1920's and, in 1929, this new house was built on the site for Muriel Zinck (nee Young) one of John Young's daughters, and her husband, Kenneth. The house is built in a Dutch Colonial Derivative style and, while

built beside the old by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). The 1½ storey mansard roofed house has many interesting features, the most prominent of which is the tall, projecting dormer. The dormer has narrow, round headed mullion windows on the front and a rounded attic level roof. It is flanked by small, peaked dormers which are recessed into the roof eaves. A graceful veranda extends across the front of the house and covers the first floor bay windows and the enclosed main door. All original window trim is intact and the house is

clearly a modern building, is not entirely out of place with the older 19th century buildings around it. It has a recessed doorway which gives access to a central hall. The lower slope of the steep gambrel roof is punctuated by a central shed dormer and smaller flanking dormers which are inset into the roof.

clapboarded and trimmed with bracketed cornerboards. With the adjacent Maxner house across Young St, this house makes an important contribution to the historic character of this part of the New Town. John B. Young died in 1919 and passed the house on to his 3 daughters, Mary, Lila, and Muriel. In 1937, Muriel and her husband Kenneth Zinck, took the house over and, in 1945, it was sold to Harry S. Fulton who ran a drugstore downtown. The house is presently owned by Bert Macleod, Harry Fulton's business successor.

MEDWAY STREET

#13 Young

This house was built about 1905 by James Arenburg, a carpenter, on a lot that he acquired in that year from R.C.S. Kaulback. It was passed on by inheritance to Minnie Arenburg, then to Maud Hebb. Alice Randall acquired the house in 1951 and passed it on to Sinclair Randall in 1977. The gable roofed house has a gothic dormer set into one corner and an open, bracketed veranda on the front. An interesting feature is the single corner brackets which are fixed diagonally into the corners of the house at the junction of the eaves and verges.



#13 1905

#17 Young

Both the Church Map, and the 1879 BEV identify a house in this vicinity but situated north of the railway, rather than in its present location south of the railway, as "J. Young" and the name of the house as "Fairview". This house was the residence of John Young, an early Lunenburg shipbuilder. In the 1880's, this house was displaced by the development of the railway station (see 1890 BEV) and the indications are that it was moved to its present site between 1893-97 by John's son, Joseph C. Young. The house is a massive structure of tall, Victorian proportions. It has two five sided bays which project



#17 pre 1879

YOUNG STREET

#12 1863-67



It was about 1920 that this old house was moved to this site from its original location, where #15 Falkland is now situated. The house was built for Capt. William Lord shortly after he bought the lot from the Trustees of the Common in 1863. In 1869, it was sold to Benjamin Rhuland in whose name it is identified on the Church Map (c1883). In 1887, it was bought by John Bruno Young, a merchant and shipbuilder (see also #116 Montague) who, by 1890, had built another larger house next to this one (see 1890 BEV and #21 Falkland). John Young died in 1919 and shortly after that the older house was moved over to this Young St. location, which had originally been the site

of a stable. In 1927, John Young's heirs sold the relocated house to Lancelot Hall who lived here until he sold to the present owner in 1973. The house retains much of its original character although, texturally, it has been diminished by a modern coat of vinyl siding. The original fenestration has been retained and, on the projecting dormer-porch combination, there are very interesting heavy mouldings and brackets which still give a strong sense of the period of origin of the house.

#18 c1907



Both this lot and the one to the east were purchased from the Trustees of the Common Land by H.A.N. Kaulback in 1859. They were passed on to R.C.S. Kaulback who, in 1907, sold this lot to William Seaboyer, a boatbuilder, and his wife, Nora. This house was built for them shortly afterwards. The simply designed 2 storey building has a narrow veranda across the front gable end with a small, raised pediment defining the main door. There is a single storey, modern addition at the rear. Firman Seaboyer inherited the house about 1938 and sold it in 1946 to James Frittenburg by whose heir it is still owned.

#22 c1896



Enos Naas, a yeoman labourer, bought this lot in 1896 from R.C.S. Kaulback and built this simple, hip roof house. The house is shingle clad and retains its original moulded and bracketed window hoods. The second storey windows have wide lintels and are also bracketed under the eaves. Like many of its type built in this era, the house also has an enclosed, hip roofed porch which has a doorway trimmed with a transom window and sidelights and ornamental brackets. The house was passed on by will to Mr. Naas' daughter in 1945.

#26 1926



This piece of former Common Land came under the jurisdiction of the Town following incorporation in 1885 and remained vacant until 1926 when it was sold to William Burns, a labourer, for whom this house was built. Small, and of simple hip roof design, it has an enclosed porch on the front and is shingle clad. It was sold in 1938 to Harris Haughn and again, in 1975, to the present owner.

LINCOLN STREET (Formerly NEWMAN, formerly DUFFERIN ST.)

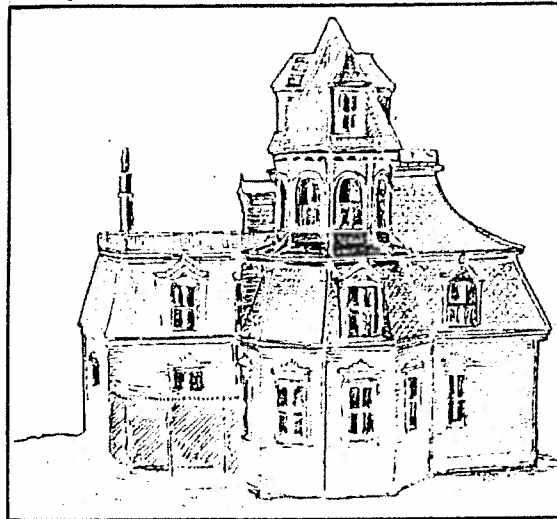
MEDWAY STREET

LINDEN AVENUE

Medway Hall - built c1865 - destroyed by fire c1917



Medway Hall from 1890 BEV



Where Linden Ave., Medway St., and Lincoln St. intersect was once the site of "Medway Hall", the residence of H.A.N. Kaulback. Details of H.A.N. Kaulback's life history are given elsewhere in this text in relation to an earlier residence of his at #36 King. That residence burned in 1865, just 3 years after this area of the Commons immediately to the west of the Old Town had been subdivided.

H.A.N. Kaulback was a rich man and, in addition to many other parcels of land, had acquired, in 1862, this large property which extended down to the harbour. Upon it, he built this ostentatious yet elegant house, which was large enough indeed to be called a mansion. His creation, which was called "Medway Hall," had an intersecting mansard roof structure with balustraded, widow's walks

on top, and a predominant bay and octagonal lower facing Lincoln St. or, more properly Dufferin St., as it was known at the time. The 1890 BEV illustrates the long wings and extensive landscaping which were associated with the buildings. By 1906, there were also extensive out-buildings, carriage houses, and sheds at the rear of the property. H.A.N. Kaulback died in 1896 and "Medway Hall" was passed on to his son Rupert C.S. Kaulback who continued in residence there.

Like H.A.N. Kaulback's earlier residence, this palatial building complex went up in flames about 1917 and is recorded in the Lunenburg Fire Department records as "Kaulback property - completely destroyed". (See also #130 Lincoln).



Old Railway Station c1890 - c1920

This sketch of the first railway station copied from the 1890 BEV is an appropriate focus for a brief history of the railway in Lunenburg. It was in 1873 during an era of active railway building in Nova Scotia, that the Nova Scotia & Atlantic Railway was built to connect the Annapolis Valley and the South Shore. Influential men in the financing of this railroad were Fletcher Wade of Bridgewater and James D. Eisenhauer of Lunenburg. (See #18 Falkland). By 1879, the tracks extended into Lunenburg as far as the foot of Kaulback St. (see 1879 BEV). In the late 1880's, land was expropriated and the line was extended along the waterfront to a newly constructed railway wharf - the Government Wharf (see 1890 BEV).

The 1889 Town Council minutes record a protracted debate over both the width of the railway right-of-way and the location of the station. After much deliberation and investigation, a site to the N.E. of the old John Young house and in the rear of the Medway Hall property was selected (compare 1879 and 1890 BEV's). To facilitate the building of the station in this location, the John Young house was moved (see #17 Young). The station was a long, gable roofed building with dormers and a tower and a long, roofed platform. It remained in use until the early 1920's when it was torn down and replaced by a new station N.E. of Dufferin Street.

Some years after "Medway Hall" burned, the Kaulback property was subdivided and Linden Ave. was created as a new street. By 1939, there were 4 new houses in the area, and the subdivision

matured during the 1940's. The photo below illustrates the mixture of styles which comprise the character of this attractive residential area.



Rear of Linden Avenue houses.

C.N. RAILWAY TRACKS

LUNENBURG HARBOUR

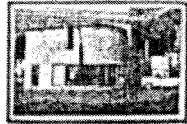
GREEN STREET

ARCHIBALD STREET

#41 Brook 1935



This hip roofed house with added peaked dormer, was built in 1935. Previously, this site was occupied by a large planing mill. That building is illustrated on the 1890 BEV and was clearly built in the 1880's, presumably to take advantage of the expanding construction market that was occurring in the New Town at that time. The mill remained active until the early part of this century when it fell vacant. For a number of years, in the 1920's, it was used by a junk dealer, Morris Carlton, but was finally torn down in the 1930's, to make way for this house.



#34 Victoria 1962

This concrete block commercial building was constructed in 1962 on the site of an old, mansard roofed house, which is shown on the 1890 BEV, and which, according to adjacent deed descriptions, was at one time in the occupation of Augustus Strum.

VICTORIA ROAD

This triangular area of land, known as Victoria Park, is shown on the 1890 BEV with the characteristic curved pathways and flower beds of the Victorian era. Also, the stream which flowed along Brook St. went through the lower corner of this park and the BEV shows a small bridge where Falkland St. crosses that stream. Older local residents report also that there was at one time a steam driven merry-go-round located across Falkland St. and which, presumably, was operated as an adjunct in this formalized, landscaped, public park. All traces of this earlier Victorian formalism are gone now, however, and the area is devoted mainly to tennis courts and a tennis club house. In the corner of the park, at the intersection of Victoria Road and Falkland, there is a concrete block cairn, placed by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board, commemorating the Sack of Lunenburg (on one side) and the Bluenose (on the other).

This gas station was built in the 1950's on the site of an old house which is shown on the 1890 BEV and which traces back to St. Clair Levy and Jonas Levy.



#54 Lorne 1950's

LORNE STREET

BROOK STREET

FALKLAND STREET

#53 Showroom 1930's #49



#16 Brook

1883-90



This well kept and architecturally intact house was built in the mid 1880's for Capt. James F. Kinley. Kinley was born in Prince Edward Island in 1855 and came to Lunenburg as a teenager. He completed his schooling here and later went to sea as a fisherman and on foreign voyages. His seagoing career lasted 33 years and included the command of various steamers which plied the waters between Lunenburg and Halifax. He was also master of the Halifax-Dartmouth ferry for a

number of years. Upon retirement from the sea he settled in Lunenburg and he occupied the position of Probationary and Clerk of the County Court for 20 years. With his wife, Louisa, he had 8 children. Following his death in 1942, the house was passed on to Louisa, then to his daughter Carrie. In 1966, it was purchased by the Lunenburg Foundry. The 2 storey house is "T" shaped and has a hipped gable roof. There is a strong vertical emphasis in its design, derived from its bold projecting frontispiece.

In this location between #49 and #35 the Church Map identifies a large building as "J. J. Rudolf-Falkland Terrace". This was a 3 unit, gambrel roofed row house that was built in the 1880's and remained standing until the late 1960's.

The Lunenburg Foundry Garage was built in the early 1920's. Originally, it had a display window and 3 vehicle bays on the front. A ramp was added up the side of the building to give vehicular access to the 2nd floor in the 1940's and the ground floor vehicle bays were later filled in. The shingle clad structure, with its low pitched, cross gable roof, is no longer in use as a garage but is still owned by the Foundry and is used as a computer shop.

#35

c1922



**Lunenburg Foundry**  
The Lunenburg Iron Co. was first incorporated in 1891 under the ownership of A. C. Thompson & Co. of North Sydney, N.S. The small plant was destroyed by fire in 1907. In that year a group of local businessmen headed by John J. Kinley formed the Lunenburg Foundry Co. Ltd. and bought and rebuilt the old plant. The first cast was made in July, 1908, and the plant has been in continuous operation since that date. In

1916, the first addition was made to the machine shop and each year from then until 1920, a large piece was added either to the foundry or machine shop. In the 15-year period from 1907-1920 the area of the plant increased from 1,200 sq. ft. to 60,000 sq. ft. Originally, the foundry produced stoves and related iron products only but, in 1910, entered the field of marine engine production, producing the Atlantic

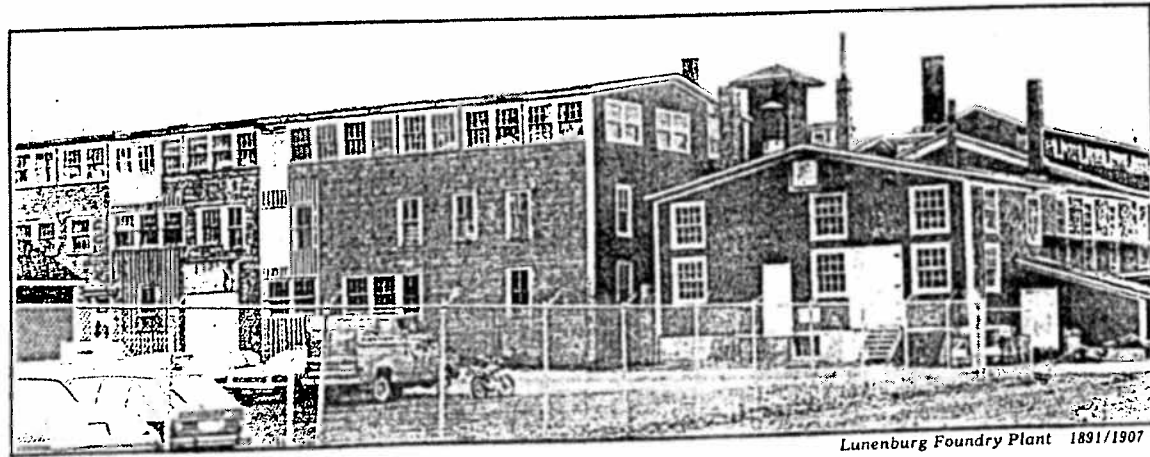
Marine Gasoline Engine, designed by D.E. Young, the company's mechanical superintendent. During the First World War, production expanded to a day and night operation with 120 employees producing large quantities of marine equipment including steering gear, windlasses, hoists, etc. In 1920, a breastwork was built around the foundry's water grant to facilitate further expansion of the

plant. In 1921, the company undertook the first refit of a Lunenburg schooner with a diesel engine and, from then on, was in the forefront of the design, manufacture, and installation of marine gear for the fishing industry. By 1924, a stone office building had been constructed and a large garage (#35 Falkland) had been built. A concrete block and brick showroom was added to the front of the office

building in the 1930's and additional buildings were constructed on the filled in water grant in the 1940's. During the Second World War, the foundry entered the field of naval refitting and completed refits on 104 ships for the Canadian Navy. It also converted 8 whaling ships to minesweepers for the Norwegian Navy, refitted 70 tugs, and 2 RCAF supply ships. In the Post-War period of modernization and ex-

pansion in the fishing industry, the company installed metal superstructures on wooden draggers and manufactured machinery and equipment for the scallop fishing industry. Throughout its history the company has had access to the haulout facilities of the Lunenburg Marine Railway at the eastern end of the Lunenburg waterfront. The Foundry is a major employer in the Town and its

complex of red painted, utilitarian industrial buildings is a strong visual presence at the head of the harbour. It still produces wood stoves and furnaces, castings of all types, and engines, as well as being engaged in the vessel refitting business and the company is a vital component of the Town's industrial economy. (See also #37 Green St.)



Lunenburg Foundry Plant 1891/1907

LORNE STREET

BROOK STREET

#28 Brook 1925



#41 1923



These two very similar hip roof houses were built within two years of each other on lots which were subdivided from the back portion of the Henry Rhuland property (50 Falkland St.). #28 Brook St. was built by Charles G. Young, a cook, in 1925. #41 Lorne was built in 1923 by Lennox Rhodensier, a carpenter. Both houses are built in the square, side hall and parlour plan and each has a veranda facing the street. Both houses are shingled and finished with plain trim.

In 1889, Charles and Enos Rhuland, fishermen bought portions of lots 1 and 8 for \$400 from Lewis Rhuland, who owned the house next door, and they built this house within the subsequent year (see 1890 BEV).

Despite a few alterations to the original bay windows (now replaced with smaller mullioned windows), and to the front stairs, the house is relatively intact and still exhibits some interesting original features. There is a semi-circular transom window over the front door. The extended shed dormer has 3 narrow, rectangular windows with round trim above them, indicating that the original windows were probably round-headed. The small dormers in the roof are ornamented by decorative brackets as are the cornices on the central dormer, and the corner boards on the main wall surface. The house sits on a massive cut stone foundation and, at its corner location, facing Victoria Park, was obviously once a very imposing and impressive residence.

Charles Rhuland died in 1939 and his wife, Anna, in 1943. Since then the house has had several owners.



#6 Victoria 1889

The 1879 and 1890 BEV's show a small, 1½ storey, gable roof house which was probably the original dwelling built by Lewis Rhuland, a shipwright, following his purchase of lots 2 and 7 in 1862. That small house is also shown on the 1893/97 Insurance Plan. On the 1906 plan, however, the dimensions of the house more closely represent the present structure and it is probable that both the addition, and the alteration of the roof from gable to gambrel, were made in that period 1897-1906. The owner of the house at that time was Henry Rhuland.

The building has a pleasing and well proportioned design. Set into the bell cast roof slope are 3 dormers. The central dormer has a semi-circular hooded roof and double, round headed, mullioned windows, and is flanked by two simple, gabled dormers. The main doorway has narrow, tastefully proportioned sidelights and transom windows. An interesting feature of the house is the slight lack of symmetry in the architectural elements on the front facade. The central dormer is not quite centred over the doorway below — a curiosity which perhaps results from a slight miscalculation by the builder at the time of the alterations.



#50 late 1860's

The lack of a complete sequence of registered deeds makes it unclear whether this house was built for Otto Cossman or George Geldert. Cossman bought lots 3 and 6 in 1886 for \$700 — a relatively high price which probably reflects the fact that the property was at that time one of the few vacant lots left on Falkland St. By 1890 this house had been built (see 1890 BEV) and the next registered deed shows it being sold by George Geldert to W.N. Zwicker for \$5,000. This very high value reflects the business success of all three of these men.

Otto Cossman was a general grocer who established his Lincoln St. business in 1881 (see #15/19 Lincoln). George Geldert was a dry goods merchant whose store for many years was at 126 Montague. He represented Lunenburg County as an MLA from 1855-59 and is of historical note for his part in the "Church Spottalion Bill" (Diary of Adolphus Gaetz, page 33) (see also #102 Fox).

William N. Zwicker was a senior member of Zwicker and Company (see #152 Montague) as well as a dry and fancy goods merchant (see #12 King St.). The property remained in the Zwicker family until 1965 when it was sold and converted into apartments.

The house itself, while currently somewhat run down, is still large and imposing and still quite suggestive of its former grandeur. It has 2½ storeys and a "T" shaped roof configuration which presents gables on all four elevations. Each gable still has fancy gingerbread along its verges, and wide, bracketed, returned eaves. The wide fascia board is decorated with mouldings in a rectangular pattern and, beneath it there is a course of decorative shingles. The bay window on the main facade has a large, pedimented, gable roof and is tied in with an open veranda which extends around to the side of the house. Regrettably, the decorative posts which supported the veranda roof have been removed, as have other small architectural details such as window hoods and various brackets and mouldings. To some extent the house now epitomizes the "Victorian Mansion fallen to disrepair".



#42 1887-90

#11 Broad 1957



Situated on what was originally the rear part of the Adams property (see below), this modern bungalow was built in 1957.

In 1866, Henry W. Adams, a sailmaker and partner in the firm of Hewitt and Adams, bought lots 4 and 5 from Captain Benjamin Westhaver. He probably built this house very soon after that. (It is interesting to note that Adams' partner, Charles Hewitt, also built a house in this area (see #26 Falkland).) The house has all of its period architectural features intact. The 1½ storey gable roofed structure, built into a slight slope away from Falkland St., has clapboard siding, wide corner boards, bracketed returned eaves, and bracketed moulded entablatures over the windows. There is a bay window on the gable end facing Falkland. The main feature of the house is a central projecting frontispiece which consists of an extended, 3 sided dormer joined, by intermediate, concave roof sections, to a rectangular, enclosed porch below. The front of the porch has bracketed eaves, a stained glass window and an interesting lower section animated by multiple recessed moulded panels. A short stairway leads up to the main door in the side of the porch. A large ell, which compatibly exhibits many of the same architectural features as the original house, was built in 1902, and the house has remained unchanged since that time. The house is still owned by the Adams family.



#38 side view



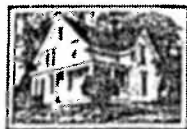
#38 1866-75

BROAD STREET

VICTORIA ROAD

FALKLAND STREET

#12 Broad c1902



This lot was originally part of the adjacent Charles Hewitt property (#26 Falkland) and housed various outbuildings (see 1879 & 1890 BEV). In 1902, the lot was conveyed to Charles' son, William, who was also a sailmaker and for whom this house was built. The house has been kept in excellent condition and all of the original architectural features are intact. All of the windows have bracketed entablatures and highlighted, tiled ornamentation. There is a veranda which neatly ties together the bay window on the front facade and the ell which projects from the side. The surrounding grounds and rock gardens are kept in immaculate condition.

#32 Falkland

In 1853, John Kirby, a carpenter, bought this lot for 13 pounds 15 shillings. He built this house and sold it for 180 pounds, in 1856, to Charles Emeno, also a carpenter. In 1870, it was sold again to James Rafuse, a wheelwright. Originally, the gable roofed house had a Gothic dormer (see 1879 & 1890 BEV's) but, between 1890-93 the dormer was extended outward and upward into its present day towering and pedimented form, and was connected with the enclosed porch below. A 2 storey addition was made to the back of the house at the same time. While lacking the ornamentation of others in the area, this house is substantially intact and contributes to the well preserved 19th century streetscape that exists on this part of Falkland St. James Rafuse and later his son, Lemuel, and his grandson, Everett, were carriage makers with a shop at the corner of Lincoln and Kaulbach (see #109 Lincoln). The house is still in the Rafuse family.



#32 1863-66

This house was built about 1862 for Charles Hewitt, a sailmaker, and partner in the firm of Hewitt and Adams (see #182 Montague). His partner, H.W. Adams also built a house on the next block at #38 Falkland St. As shown on the A.F. Church map Hewitt's house was known in the 1880's as "Floral Cottage." It was originally built with a single Gothic dormer (see 1879 BEV) and the central projecting frontispiece was added in the 1880's (see 1890 BEV). The well proportioned frontispiece is 3 sided with the lower entranceway being of slightly larger dimension than the dormer above. Bracketed cornices separate the lower and upper sections and the projection is capped by a two-tiered, bell-cast roof. The rear ell appears to have been part of the original structure (see 1879 BEV). Between 1890-93, the northern wing with a mansard roof and 2 storey tower was added. The southern wing, which includes an open porch and stairway, was added in the 1930's. All of these alterations have been made in styles which are compatible with each other and the overall effect today is of an architecturally intact house with a pleasing and tasteful design. Charles Hewitt (1830-1902) was a member of the first Town Council in 1888. In 1920, the house passed to his daughter, Minnie Hewitt, who was a teacher and the first vice-principal of the Lunenburg Academy on Gallows Hill, and who owned the house until 1963.



#26 c1862

The Bluenose Lodge carriage house was built in the 1880's and is now used as a residence.

#1 Lorne 1883-90



The Bluenose Lodge is one of the most prominent buildings in the NewTown. With its blue, wood shingled, mansard roof; its sharp Gothic dormers ornamented with sawn wooden tracery; and its imposing 4 storey, Italianate tower, it is highly visible at one of the Town's busiest street corners. The tower is particularly interesting. On the first level is a Palladian style doorway with sidelights and a semi-circular fanlight finished with heavy, bracketed hood mouldings. On the second level there is a double, mullioned, round-headed window, and, on the third level, a single, round-headed window, again, each with heavy, moulded entablatures. The truncated hip roof on the fourth or attic level has small gabled dormers on each side. Each level is defined by a bracketed cornice and the decreasing scale of each storey emphasizes the height of the structure. The clapboard wall surface is finished with wide, double bracketed cornerboards and a heavy bracketed fascia which encircles the building under the eaves. Historic photos and the 1879 BEV reveal that this property was occupied by a 2½ storey, gable roofed house before the present structure was built. The earlier house was built about 1873 for William Morash and is identified in his name on the Church map (c1883). Records suggest that about 1885 the older house was either removed (it may have become the carriage house - see above) or was thoroughly altered into the building that we see today and which is shown with its mansard roof and tower on the 1890 BEV. In 1886, it sold to Charles W. Morash, a prominent merchant/builder who owned it for more than 30 years. In 1921, the property sold to Capt. Carl Kohler. In 1946, it was purchased by Claude Vincent and converted to a lodge. The single storey dining room was added at that time. The Bluenose Lodge has continued in operation since then under several subsequent owners.

#18 Falkland

This was one of the first houses to be built when the NewTown lots first became available in 1862. Falkland St. at that time had an uninterrupted view of the harbour and was an attractive and fashionable location for the building of houses for the Town's wealthy and successful people. The house was built originally for Joseph Lockhart, a merchant with the firm of Lockhart and Herman, General Importers of Staple and Fancy Goods (see also #6 Lorne), but was sold in 1870, for \$1,700, to James D. Eisenhauer. Eisenhauer was the owner of the prominent waterfront firm of James D. Eisenhauer & Co. (see #138 Montague) and is a notable figure in the History of the Town. A biographical profile from the records of the Presbyterian Church of which he was a parishioner, states that he "was elected to the legislature in 1861, re-elected in 1872 and 1875, and in 1887 was elected to the House of Commons as Federal member for Lunenburg County. He was also a central figure in the construction of the Nova Scotia Central Railway which opened in 1887 and connected Lunenburg with the Town of Middleton, being the major shareholder in the railway company."

The house is a good example of the style sometimes referred to as "Fisherman's Gothic." On its main elevation, facing the street, are three pointed dormers, the central one projecting outward and downward in characteristic Lunenburg fashion, protecting the doorway below. Each dormer has pointed, lancet windows with small panes. The doorway itself has full sidelights and a transom window, and the underside of the projecting dormer is accented by decorative sawn tracery. The clapboard siding is trimmed by wide corner boards which retain their raised, moulded capitals. The balanced facade is completed by two symmetrically placed chimneys. There is an ell at the rear which was added before 1879 (see 1879 BEV). The house is set back from the street and has a circular pathway leading up to the front steps. It is said that this was the first house in Lunenburg to install electric lights.



Sketch from 1890 BEV



#18 c1862



Sketch from 1890 BEV



#10 1873-85



ARCHIBALD STREET

BROOK STREET

#42 Brook 1904-06



This lot was purchased from the Trustees of the Common in 1877 by William Andrew Gaetz, who occupied it as part of his adjacent home property at #46 Lorne St. In 1904, he sold the lot to his son, William Acker Gaetz, a cooper, for whom this house was built. The house is a typical, turn of the century, hip roofed structure. It lost its original trim elements and character through the use of vinyl siding.

#39 1899-1906



This lot was originally a part of the William Andrew Gaetz property (#46 Lorne). It was sold to Captain William Miller in 1899 for \$250 and this house was built for him by 1906 (it is shown on the 1906 Insurance Plan). The 2 storey, hip roof house has a large ell at the rear which appears to have been part of the original structure, and the original bracketed corner boards and window entablatures are all still in place. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the double bay on the front of the house — one side containing the main door, the other containing a double window, and both being joined under the same roof by a short section of ornamental trelliswork. There is a single storey, lean-to garage built onto the side, but otherwise the house is intact in its original form. In 1927 the house was sold to Walter and Amy Belle Falkenham and was passed on by inheritance, in 1866, to the present owner.

#33 1927



This lot was originally part of the rear of the "Dowling Property" (#38 Lorne) until 1922 when Benjamin Smith sold it to Harris Demone, a painter. Demone sold it in 1926 to Leander Skupe, a fisherman, for whom this house was built in 1927. The house is a simple, square, hip roofed structure of side hall plan. It has a hipped gable dormer and an open veranda facing the street, and a single storey addition with a balcony at the rear.

#23 Broad 1937



This lot was subdivided from the "Dowling" property in 1930 and was sold to Arthur Prince who resold in 1937 to James Himmelman and Francis Rhuland for whom this house was built. It is built in that straightforward modern style which echoes the much earlier classical revival style.

#46 Lorne

In 1876, William Andrew Gaetz, a fisherman, later a fishing captain, purchased lots 2 and 7 "on the S.W. side of property at present occupied by James Dowling" for \$180. In 1877 he took out a mortgage on lots 1 and 8 also and gained title to them in 1889. It was probably in the late 1880's that he had this house built.

Historic photos on file reveal that much of the original trim, including bracketed window entablatures and a large veranda deck, have been removed. However, the house still retains much of its original character. Its most interesting features are two identical projecting bays at the front and rear. In each case the projection is formed from a large, 5 sided dormer extended out over a rectangular entrance porch below. The lines of the

front face of the dormer are extended downward by large, curved brackets which are joined with the door framing below, and which divide the door opening into transom and side window panels. Originally there was ornamental, fretsawn gingerbread on the projecting underside of the dormer but this has been removed.

The original balanced fenestration is still in place and it is interesting to note that one of the window openings on the gable end, on the uphill side, is, and was originally designed as, a door.

This house is quite visible from Victoria Road, the main arterial route into the town, and is one of the first typical Lunenburg style houses that the visitor sees as he enters this older part of the community. As such, it is an important contributor to the historic character of this area.



#46 1879-90

#38 Lorne

The Church Map identifies this house as "C. Fritze" but there are no deed references in his name. Presumably Fritze was an early tenant in the house. Another clue to the early history of the house is that a deed to the adjacent property (#46 Lorne) dated 1876 refers to it as the "James Dowling" property, although, again, there are no recorded deed references in Dowling's name. The "Dowling" property originally consisted of lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the house was the first to be built on this block. Exactly when it was built is not known but it is likely, by its Gothic Revival style, that it was built in the 1860's. By 1879 the property was well occupied and the 1879 BEV shows the house with an outbuilding and trees regularly planted and well established. There is a rear ell which is shown on both BEV's and which appears to have been part of the original structure. The small, pedimented portico over the front door was added in the 1880's (compare 1879 and 1890 BEV's). Today the house still retains architectural elements which suggest its age, and, in most respects, is substantially intact although there have been some minor alterations, particularly to the main windows.

In the 1880's the house was owned by H.A.N. Kaulbach, then R.C.S. Kaulbach. In 1920 Benjamin Smith bought and subdivided it (see adjacent text) and in 1922 he sold the house to Harris Demone and William Lynch. In 1950 it was sold again to the present owner.



#38 Lorne 1862

#8 Broad

In 1920 Benjamin C. Smith bought and subdivided the "Dowling" property (#38 Lorne). He sold off the old house and the rear lots and retained this corner lot in his ownership. Ben Smith was the son of William C. Smith and was the President of W.C. Smith and Co. (see 484-90 Montague) from 1922-34. William C. Smith died in December 1920 and, in 1922, this house was built for his widow, Marion (nee Vogler).

The 2 storey house has an interesting hipped gabled roof with a narrow attic window built into it. The wide eaves extend out beyond the wall surface and are decorated with modillion style brackets. The main windows are designed in a variety of styles involving single paned lower sashes and multi-paned upper sashes. The main door has narrow sidelights beside it. A wide, partially enclosed veranda extends around two sides of the house and gives an air of spaciousness and opulence to the structure. A modillion course extends around the veranda eaves as well, and echoes the modillions under the main roof eaves. The house is shingled and finished with wide corner boards.



#19 Broad 1922

BROAD STREET

LORNE STREET

#24 Broad 1890-93



Alexander Emeno, a fisherman, acquired this lot in 1885 and built this 2 storey, hip roofed house between 1890-93. In the 1914 McAlpin's Directory Emeno is listed as a partner in the firm of "Emeno and Rhodenler." The house passed on to Clarence Emeno who, in 1943, sold it to Mabel Backman. It was owned by a leasing company from 1968-78 when it was purchased by the present owner.

While rather plain in its overall design and finish, the house nevertheless exhibits some interesting 19th century architectural details. There are small brackets at the corner boards and under the eaves. The double-leafed, panelled doorway has a large transom window and a small, bracketed canopy; there is a bay window on the southeast side of the house, and a large ell at the rear.

This lot was unoccupied during the early years of development of the NewTown. In 1887, it was purchased by James Arenburg, a carpenter and, by 1890, he had built this house. The main feature of the house is a central projecting frontispiece with a semi-circular transom window over the door and round headed mullion windows on the second storey. As shown on the 1890 BEV, the frontispiece originally had a 3rd storey turret. Also, originally, there were bay windows flanking the frontispiece on each side. Only one of these remains, however, the other having been replaced by a modern picture window. This feature, along with the slightly older replacement window on the second storey, tends to disturb the architectural intactness of the main facade. However, there are many other original features which still remain including ornamental brackets, hood mouldings around the windows and doors, and most of the original mansard roof dormers, and the original character of the house can still be perceived. In 1905, the house was sold to Allen Ernst, a barber and it stayed in his family until 1948. It came to its present owner in 1967.



#26 1887-90

#20 Lorne

Registered deeds provide no proof of the exact year of construction of this house, but the original plan of subdivision of the Commons shows in pencil the name "J. Burn", indicating the name of the person who bought the land from the Trustees. It was John C. Burns, a shoemaker by trade, who had this house built, probably in the early 1860's.

He owned it until 1905 when it was purchased by C.E. Kaulback. However, although owned by Kaulback it was lived in by Robert Burns also a shoemaker and the continuity of occupancy by the same family was maintained. Robert Burns eventually bought the house in 1929 passing it on to Jean Burns Smith in the 1940's. It stayed in the Burns family until 1975 when it was purchased by its present owner.

The house is a well proportioned derivative of the Cape Cod cottage style. Its architectural focus is a classically detailed entrance porch with moulded corner pilasters and a pediment. This classical detail frames 3 pane sidelights, and an attractive 4 panel door. The main windows have small paned 6 over 6 sashes and the storm windows are wooden, painted black. The clapboard siding is trimmed at the corners with 1/4 round moulding.

The large gabled dormer appears to be a replacement for an earlier Gothic dormer. The house is shown with this earlier dormer on both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's. Aside from this minor alteration and a small shed addition at the rear, the house has a substantially intact mid 19th century character.



#20 1862-79

#9 1961



This well built split level bungalow was built in 1961.

#6 Lorne 1867-71



Sketch from 1890 BEV

Lots 4 and 5 on this NewTown block were originally bought from the Trustees of the Common by Benjamin McLaughlin, a boatbuilder, for 28 pounds in 1862. In 1865 he sold the lots to Thomas Curll, a businessman. Recorded deeds suggest that Curll engaged James Kirby, a carpenter, (see #61 Duke) to build a house on the lot. In 1867, the house was purchased by Simon Herman, a merchant of the firm of Lockhart and Herman (see also #18 Falkland). Herman went bankrupt in 1871 and Curll repossessed the house, however, Herman refinanced with him again and kept the property until his death in 1876. In that year H.A.N. Kaulback acquired the house for \$1,345 and it is shown in his name on the Church Map (c1883). Kaulback sold the house in 1889 for \$2000 to James Hirtle.

James Hirtle was a prominent Lunenburg businessman during this period. He was the son of Lewis Hirtle Sr. and brother to Lewis Hirtle Jr., the noted Lunenburg photographer. He ran a prosperous clothing business and owned a number of commercial buildings on Lincoln St. (see #263 Lincoln). Also, he was a member of the first Town Council in 1888. The house, which is known as "Rose Cottage", stayed in the Hirtle family until 1960 and came to its present owner in 1964.

Originally the house had a simple triangular, Gothic dormer on the front (see 1879 BEV). By 1890, that dormer had been expanded into an extended hipped gable dormer with a curious, pointed tower on top, a change which was probably made when James Hirtle bought the house (see sketch above). By 1896 the dormer had been expanded again and was given five sides and an octagonal turret with a bell cast roof and roof cresting. It is this later dormer in truncated form that can still be seen today. The rear ell was added between 1897-1906 as was the front veranda.

#14 Lorne

Lots 3 and 6 were bought in 1862 by Charles Silver, a shoemaker, and he held them until 1882 when he sold them to C. Enos Morash. It was Morash who built the original, 1 1/2 storey portion for this house, which can be seen in its original form on the 1890 BEV. Originally there was a two storey, five sided frontispiece where there is now only an extended, overhanging, five sided dormer. When the lower section was removed is uncertain, although it most probably happened about 1906-14 when a new 2 1/2 storey wing was added to the house. This addition was made by Lemuel Wamboldt, a tinsmith, who bought the house from Enos Morash in 1905. The large addition gave the house a tall and imposing character which it still retains situated as it is on a sloping site above Lorne St. Although some original trim elements can still be seen, such as the sidelights and transom around the doorway, and the returned eaves, most of the finer detail of the house has been obscured by modern, vinyl siding. After several changes of ownership in the 1940's and 1950's, the house came to its present owner in 1966.



#14 1882-90

#41 1883-90



Albert Burns bought lot #3 from the Trustees of the Common in 1877 for \$31. He resold in 1883 to Stephen Whynot, a fisherman, who paid him \$150 for the lot, and for whom this house was built by 1890. (See 1890 BEV).

The 1½ storey house is set into the hillside and has several interesting features. Its main door is offset in the gable end and gives access to the inside hall and stairway. The doorway has side and transom window panels and is trimmed with wide pilasters and a moulded entablature. On the side of the house a pedimented dormer is recessed into the roof eaves and, on the same side, at ground level, there are small windows which give light to the basement level. The house is wood shingled and trimmed with plain corner boards.

This 2½ storey, mansard roofed house was built between 1890-93 by John Daniel Leary and Charles Schmar, who were both carpenters and fishermen. It is built into the steep hillside and has a deck built out around the door to facilitate entry. The doorway itself is attractively finished with sidelights, transom windows, and a bracketed entablature. There are bracketed hoods also over the main windows and on the roof dormers, and there are wide bracketed cornerboards which trim the still intact clapboard wall surface. The house has suffered no substantial alteration and is an excellent and intact example of a popular, late 19th century building style.

The house was purchased by Capt. Titus Wentzell in 1917. In 1922, John Bennet Zinck bought it and it stayed in his family ownership until 1969.



#40 1890-93

#37 1965



This lot was subdivided from the #38 Archibald property in 1965 and this modern bungalow was built that same year.

#38 Archibald

This house was the first to be built on this block and was built either by William Rhuland in the late 1860's or by James Maxner in the early 1870's. Rhuland was a ship's carpenter and he bought the property, (lots 2 & 7), from the Trustees of the Common in 1862. A registered mortgage dated 1865 indicates that he may have begun construction of the house in that year. The next owner of the property was James Maxner, a boat builder, who owned it from 1870-1878, before he moved to another house which he had built near his boatshop (see #29 Falkland). In 1878, he sold to Philip Herman, a yeoman, in whose family ownership the house remained until 1964.

The house is shown on the 1879 BEV with an enclosed porch, a small ell on the side as it has today and, perhaps, a small dormer. On the 1890 BEV the front and rear dormers and the gable roofed enclosed porch show more clearly. It was after 1890 that the dormer was extended and connected with the porch below, to form the prominent frontispiece that we still see today.

Even though the house has lost some of its architectural details through the process of renovation over the years, it still retains a good measure of its original character and is an interesting survival from the early days of the development of the New Town.



#38 1862-78

#33 1970



This bungalow was built in 1970. Originally the lot housed an outbuilding associated with #34 Archibald (see 1890 BEV).

#34 Archibald

Benjamin Rhuland bought lots 3 & 6 from the Trustees of the Common in 1862 for 18 pounds. His wife Louisa, inherited the lots in 1872 and sold them in 1881 to Daniel Owen, a lawyer, for \$150. In 1887, Owen resold to Howard Whynaet, a fisherman, for \$435, and by 1890 this house had been built on the property (see 1890 BEV).

Typical of the period, the house exhibits all of the characteristic features of Lunenburg buildings of the 1880's. It has clapboard siding with wide, bracketed cornerboards and returned eaves, bracketed hoods over the windows, and a bold, central frontispiece consisting of an extended 3-sided dormer over a rectangular lower porch — perhaps the most common type of extended, projecting bay in the Town. All of these original features are still quite intact and the house retains all of its original character.

The 1914 MacAlpine's Directory lists Howard Whynaet as a "license inspector". In 1924, he sold the house for \$3,500 to George B. Fraser. In whose family ownership the house remained until 1965.



#34 1887-90

#41 Broad 1922-24



This lot was subdivided from the Mossman property (#28 Archibald) in 1922. James Young, a machinist, bought the lot and built this house by 1924. A 2 storey hip roofed house, typical of the period, it has a hip roofed ell and a broad, open veranda, and still retains its original character.

#28 Archibald

In 1864, lots 4 & 5 were sold by the Trustees of the Common to Hugh M. Moyle. The next recorded deed documents the conveyance of the house and land from C. E. Kaulback to Elias Mossman, a fisherman, for the price of \$648 in 1898. There are no recorded deeds out of Moyle's name or into Kaulback's, and the builder or first owner of the house remains unknown. (H. M. Moyle died in 1865, and it is unlikely that the house was built for him). We do know however, that it was built before 1890 because it appears on the 1890 BEV.

The house is somewhat similar in style to the house at #41 McKenzie and it is possible that they were constructed by the same builder. The gable end of the house, facing Archibald St., is alive with architectural detail. Both the offset doorway and the windows have fine, bold, bracketed entablatures and the cornerboards and eaves returns are trimmed in the same way. Of note also is the carved framing for the transom light above the front door. The house is intact in its original condition except for a shed dormer which was a later addition to the Broad St. side of the house.

Elias Mossman willed the house to Lemuel and Harry Mossman in 1911 and the property was sold in 1931 to Mary Clara Morash. It is still in her family ownership.



#28 1879-90



This plain, 2 storey, hip roof house, with an open front veranda, was built in 1926. It is shingled, trimmed by cornerboards, and is intact in its original style.



This 1½ storey bungalow was built in 1952.



Henry Ernst, a house carpenter, bought this small lot from David Heckman (see #51 Dufferin) in 1899 for \$200, and built this house. The house is interesting in that it exhibits both older details (e.g. bracketed eaves returns) and newer ones (double mullioned windows), a fact which reflects the changing styles of the era in which it was built. Ernst owned the house until 1915. It has changed hands six times since then and was acquired by the present owner in 1968.



David Heckman, a joiner, bought the western half of lots 5 and 6 from Edward Rafuse (see #47 Dufferin) in 1882. By 1890, he had built this shallow hip roofed house which is made more interesting by the way in which the roof of the 2 storey projecting bay on the side is tied in with the main roof. From 1902-07 the house was owned by Hantz Mosher, a railway conductor. The front porch was added between 1939-47 and displays a carved "S" symbol. This is an interesting indication of the fact that from 1907-1951, the house was owned by Lewis Smith, one of the founders of W.C. Smith and Co. (see #84-88 Montague). Dr. Napier Anderson has owned the house since 1951.



#40 Broad 1949

This chalet style bungalow was built in 1949. With its shed dormer and open front veranda, both with exposed rafters, the house is a good representative of the architecture of the period.

This lot was purchased by James Hirtle, (see #6 Lorne) from J. Moyle Rudolf (see #6 Archibald) in 1891. By 1893, he had built this unique 4 unit row-house, presumably as an investment rental property. The building has become rather rundown in recent years, however, its original architectural character has not been significantly tampered with. Each doorway is trimmed by simple sidelights and a transom, and each pair of doors is linked by a moulded entablature. Original kitchen ells at the rear still remain and the building serves the same function now as it did when it was built. It remained in the Hirtle family until 1957.

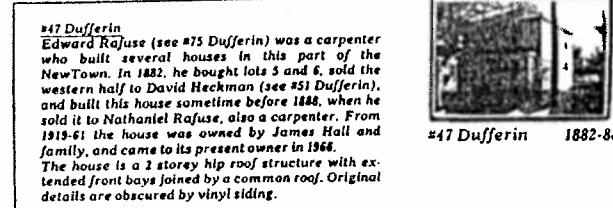


#30-36 Broad 1891-93

In 1890 John J. Backman, a fisherman, bought this lot from J. Moyle Rudolf and, by 1893, he had built this house. Of simple design, the hip roofed house has two identical projecting bays facing the street, one functioning as the main entrance, the other as the main window. Each bay has wide lintels ornamented with scrollwork and prominent brackets and, beneath each window, there are recessed, moulded panels. A short, straight flight of steps leads up to the front door and the window bay is cantilevered out over a basement window. On the second floor, the windows are built tight to the eaves and ornamented with small brackets, and there are small, paired brackets at the corners of the rear which. Originally, there was a small ell at the rear which, was added to over the years until, by 1939, it had taken on the full, 2 storey form that it has today. The house is clapboarded and shingled and, in form and detail, remains substantially intact.



#14 1890-93



#47 Dufferin  
Edward Rafuse (see #75 Dufferin) was a carpenter who built several houses in this part of the NewTown. In 1882, he bought lots 5 and 6, sold the western half to David Heckman (see #51 Dufferin), and built this house sometime before 1888, when he sold it to Nathaniel Rafuse, also a carpenter. From 1919-61 the house was owned by James Hall and family, and came to its present owner in 1968. The house is a 2 storey hip roof structure with extended front bays joined by a common roof. Original details are obscured by vinyl siding.



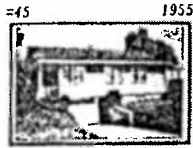
#47 Dufferin 1882-88

#6 Archibald  
J. Moyle Rudolf (1851-1920), master mariner, left the sea in 1880 and became a successful insurance and savings bank agent. In his diary, he notes: "On April 18th, 1889, my father-in-law, Captain James E. Hunt, presented me with a deed of half a town square in NewTown value \$2,000 - I sold the lower half to Backman and Hirtle, for \$1,000 as I did not require so much ground. I now commenced to build my present residence on the corner of Dufferin and Archibald Streets.....This house is 34 x 40 ft. and 21 feet in the post, 2½ stories high. Edward Faulkenham dug the cellar and built the wall - C. Albert Smith did the carpenter work - Alex Daniels, the plastering and chimneys. Richard Hurley painted it. On Saturday, September 27, 1890 - cooked and ate our first dinner in our new house at NewTown." The centrepiece of the house is a 3 storey, projecting bay which, as shown on the 1890 BEV, was originally capped by a fourth storey tower. The main door is a formalized creation in the Palladian style with heavy moulded hoods over the semi-circular sidelights and fanlight, and with a straight flight of steps leading up to it. While much of the exterior character of the house has unfortunately

been lost through new siding, there are interior details which remain intact, including several magnificent period fireplace mantles. In 1922, the house was sold for \$5,500 to Capt. Joseph Smith who was a partner in W.C. Smith and Co. (see #84 Montague). In 1962 it was purchased by Norman Schmeisser and came to its present owner in 1979.



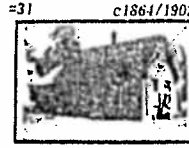
#6 1889



#45 1955  
This modern bungalow was built in 1955.



#37 1864-68  
In 1862, John Miller bought lots 2 & 7 from the Trustees of the Common for 12 pounds. In 1864, he mortgaged the property with William Morash for 18 pounds. This mortgage was not released. In 1865, he sold the property to Henry Miller (a brother?) for 30 pounds "together with houses ---", however, because the mortgage with Morash was still in effect, this conveyance was presumably without legal effect. Morash must then have acquired the property through default of mortgage because the next conveyance was in 1868 from Morash to Charles Knickle (an unrecorded deed). These recorded transactions are interesting but, unfortunately, do not reveal clearly the origins of this house and which of these three early owners it was built for. On the Church Map (1864/83) the house is identified as "C. Knickle" and, at that time (1864), was the only house on the block. The 1879 BEV does not clearly show this area and, unfortunately, does not confirm for us whether the house was standing at that time. A small house in this location is shown, however, on the 1890 BEV and we can be fairly certain that it was standing by then. Charles Knickle sold it in 1893 for \$1200 to Israel Meisner, a farmer, in whose family it remained until 1953. Since then it has had 4 owners. The house has been added to at the rear but has retained its early character on the main facade. A large, extended, 5-sided dormer projects out over the centrally located front door and gives the house its distinctly Lunenburg character. The front of the house is clapboarded and trimmed with wide bracketed cornerboards and wide fascia and baseboards as well. On the interior, the house has small rooms and a steep narrow staircase, both features confirming the age of the house.



#31 c1864/1902  
This interesting Cape Cod style house was originally situated where #56 Broad now stands and was built on that site probably about 1864 (it appears on the Church Map as "Joy Cottage - G. Rafuse"). It was moved to this site about 1902. The history of the property itself traces back to Peter Loy, who bought lots 3 and 6 from the Trustees of the Common in 1863. Loy resold in 1870 to Capt. William Young for \$80. Capt. Young died in 1902 and the still vacant lots were inherited by J. William Young in that year. "Joy Cottage" was moved to this site shortly after this and is shown in this location on the 1904 Insurance Plan. In 1942, the heirs of J. William Young conveyed the house to James Malloy, a fisherman, and it is still in his family ownership. The house has a steeply pitched, gable roof and is fairly low in the eaves. There is a central doorway with a small, 3 light transom window over it. 2 over 2 sash windows are set symmetrically into the facade, flanking the doorway, and on the gable end of the house. The house is shingled and trimmed with medium width cornerboards and there are returned eaves at all four corners. There is a single storey ell on the north gable end, which is now used as a garage, and which dates back to 1902/06 along with the rest of the house. The lower portion of the property (lot #3) was sold by Capt. William Young in 1892 to Alexander Smith (see #47 Broad, adjacent) and is still a part of that corner property.



#57 Broad c1864/1901  
This house was originally located at #67 Dufferin and was moved to this site probably about 1901. In that year, Thomas Curll sold this corner lot to Mrs. Margaret Corkum, a widow, and it was for her that the house was moved here. The house is quite interesting architecturally in the way that it presents a very different face to MacDonald St. than it does to Broad St. The Broad St. facade is finely proportioned and narrow and has considerable detail in the form of a large, 5-sided dormer and a highly ornamented enclosed porch. The MacDonald St. facade, on the other hand, is tall and massive, consisting of the extended gable end of the original house and the side of a large ell which was added at the rear in the 1930's. The house is well maintained and retains all of its original character.

H. A. N. Kaulback bought this lot from the Trustees of the Common in 1877. He held on to it for 10 years before selling in 1887 to Solomon Rafuse, a ship's carpenter. The deed refers to the property as being "the same lot of land where Solomon Rafuse now resides" and tells us that the house was built sometime before 1887. Mr. Rafuse lived here until 1918 when he sold the property "together with a workshop and barn" to Albert Schnare, a truckman. In whose family ownership it remained until 1962. The house has an offset door and side hall plan and is built into the steeply sloping hillside. The only vestiges of the exterior detail that the house no doubt once possessed are the sidelight and transom window panels around the main door. All other original detail has been covered by a modern coat of vinyl siding.



#44 1879-87



#38 1895

This house was built in 1895 for Nathan Knock, a fisherman, on land he had purchased from Israel Meisner (see above) in 1894. It has a pyramidal hip roof, and double, projecting bays on the front facade. Whatever ornamentation it may originally have had has been removed and it is now clad in replacement siding. Nathan Knock sold the house to Capt. Martin Westhaver in 1901 for \$1450 and it remained his family home until the mid 1960's.



#51 Broad 1947

This interior lot, like its neighbours, traces back to the name of Thomas Curll. Curll acquired this Broad St. frontage in 1867 and held it until the turn of the century when he sold off the corner lots. The interior portion was sold and resold several times until 1946 when it was sold to Earl Knock, for whom this house was built in 1947.

Thomas Curll sold this corner lot in 1889 to Alexander Smith, a carpenter, who built this house by 1892. The hip roofed structure is quite intact architecturally and retains its original ornamental features which include bracketed eaves and cornerboards, bracketed window sashatures, and bracketed cornice work over the window and door bays on the main facade. There is a large rear ell which was part of the original structure. The house is clapboarded and, in its character, is an important component of this turn of the century neighborhood.



#47 Broad 1890-93

#56 Broad 1897-1906



The Church map identifies this property as "Ivy Cottage - G. Rafuse." This refers to an earlier house which stood on this site and which was probably built by George Rafuse, a master mason, shortly after the Commons were subdivided. The old house appears on both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's as well as the 1897/97 insurance plan. In 1893, the property was sold to Samuel Herman who, according to the 1914 MacAlpines Directory, became manager of the Lunenburg Electric Light Company and who later was manager of the Capital Theatre, downtown. Between 1897 and 1906 the old house was moved down the street to #31 MacDonald, and the present house was built on this site.

The house is a large, 2½ storey building with several interesting details. The eaves are fully returned across the gable ends to form a pediment. At the front of the house is a large offset dormer which extends out over a full 2 storey bay window. The formal front entrance is situated beside this bay window and is sheltered by a porch and second storey balcony. The porch and balcony, as well as the soffits under the extended dormer are ornamented with interesting turned posts and rails. The shingled house is quite intact and well represents the architectural grandeur that characterized the developing NewTown in this period.

Gabriel Emeno bought lots 1 and 2 from William Biggs in 1852. By 1890, he had built this house with its wide corner boards, heavy eaves returns and massive double projecting five sided bays. Each bay has small dentil-like brackets under both the roof eaves and the intermediate moulded cornice which separates the first and second storeys, and each face has a recessed moulded panel beneath the window. Straight steps lead up to the main door which is incorporated into the left bay. The clapboarded house is still in the Emeno family, and has not been altered.



#22 Mackenzie 1882-90

In 1855, Gabriel Emeno (see adjacent text) sold lot #2 and after two further changes of ownership it was purchased in 1886 by Alexander Hobb, a house carpenter and mariner, who built this house. Built into the hillside, with its gable end facing the street, the house is of side-hall and parlour plan. Window trim and corner pilasters which probably once added interest to the house have been obscured by vinyl siding but small details, such as the transom light over the door, and the bay window on the side of the house are reminders of its original character.



#14 Mackenzie 1886-90

#67 Dufferin c1900



An earlier house on this site, which was built for Robert Lindsay (see below) was sold in 1881 to Reuben Beck and is described in the deed as property "lately occupied by John Schaffelburg." This is corroborated by the Church Map which identifies the building in that gentleman's name. In 1899, the old house was sold to Fenwick Zwicker, of Zwicker and Co., (see #153 Montague) and, about 1901, was moved down the street to #57 Broad. This new house was then built on the same site. A typical, turn of the century building, the house stands on a stone foundation, finished with brick where it extends above grade. The main gable of the compound roof faces Dufferin Street and beneath it are windows set into the corners of the house, a period design which serves to soften the gable end. On the MacDonald Street elevation there is an extended bracketed bay with striking stained glass windows. Other features include an open front veranda, bay windows, a bracketed balcony and an all at the rear, all of which create a pleasing complex design.

From 1915-63, the house was owned by Wallace Knock who was also associated with Zwicker and Company and who served as Mayor from 1930-32.

In 1880, Robert Lindsay (see below) sold this house to Captain David Knock for \$1,000. The house is shown on the 1879 BEV and was probably built shortly before then for resale by Lindsay. However, its exact date of construction is not known and it may have been built as early as 1863 when Lindsay first acquired the lots. From 1896-1919, it was home to Wallace Knock who was later to become mayor of the Town (see also #67 Dufferin above). The house is an example of the most common type of mid 19th century Lunenburg house - a 1½ storey, gable roofed structure with a projecting frontispiece and subtle classical trim elements such as eaves returns and wide bracketed corner boards. The original 19th century details and texture of the front facade have been obscured by a modern coat of vinyl siding but the other faces of the building remain in a substantially intact form. In 1919, Wallace Knock bought the house next door (#67 Dufferin) and sold this one to Napean Byers in whose family it still remains.

Robert Lindsay, a notable mid 19th century merchant, purchased lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 from the Trustees of the Common in 1863. The Church map and registered deeds suggest that, by 1881, he had developed and sold two houses (#61 and #67 Dufferin) and, by 1883, had built this double house for himself. The imposing architectural character of the house befits Lindsay's success. It is a tall, 2½ storey mansard roofed building, with attic dormers and a large mansard roofed ell at the rear. The front doorway with its full sidelights and transom window is protected by a flat roofed portico supported by attractive wooden Corinthian columns, the overall effect of which is to give the building a rather dignified appearance. The building is clapboarded and trimmed with corner, fascia, and baseboards.

Robert Lindsay did not enjoy his new house for long, for he died in 1882. However, it remained in his family until 1911 when it was acquired by Dana Sweeney and later, Harrison Smith, both of whom were antique dealers, and who kept the house in grand condition. The house is still substantially intact (see also #33 Cornwallis).

#61 Dufferin 1863-79



#57/59 Dufferin 1879-83



TUPPER STREET

BROOK STREET

#84 Brook 1958



#26 MacDonald  
 In the 1880's, lots 4 and 5 on this block were held by Charles Hewitt (see #26 Falkland). In 1890, Hewitt sold lot #4 to Capt. John Hammett, for whom this large and imposing house was built by 1893. Hammett, in addition to being a mariner, ran a hotel downtown at the foot of King St. (see #118 Montague). He died in 1909, and in that year, the house was sold to Charles Thurlow, a commercial traveller, in whose family ownership it remained until 1970. Lot #5 was added to the property in 1921. Architecturally, the house has remained quite intact. It is a 2½ storey, cross gable structure with a 2 storey ell projecting from the side along Broad St. The large dormers which form the crossed gable are recessed into the roof eaves, and small individual dormers in the ell are recessed into the eaves in much the same way. On the downhill side of the house there are two large bay windows. And, built into the main gable end and into the ell, there are two narrow verandas. The house is clapboarded and the windows are finished with plain, narrow, moulded trim. The tall and imposing character of the house is reinforced by the vertical proportions of its windows and by the seemingly upward reaching nature of its pointed gables. The intact, late Victorian structure provides a firm edge between the older buildings of the historic "New Town" area to the north and east, and the modern bungalow style houses which have developed to the west and south. As such, the building provides an important definition to the edge of the historic New Town area.

View from MacDonald St.



View from Broad St.



#26 1890-93

These modern bungalows were all built in the early 1960's and function as a definite and obvious edge in the modern "New Town" area that grew up after the second World War. No information was gathered on the history of these properties.



#70 Brook 1962



#38 1962



#34 1961

BROAD STREET

MACDONALD STREET



#17 1945



This simple house was built in 1945 on a lot which was originally part of the "Woodbine Cottage" property. It is almost identical in design with its contemporary, #16 MacDonal.

#68 Broad 1949



This 2½ storey house was built for Lewis Arenburg in 1949.

Subdivided from the "Woodbine Cottage" property in 1944 this house was built in 1946 by Everette Dares. A simply designed 1½ storey dwelling typical of the period. It has an interestingly detailed front portico. Paired columns support a pitched roof with eaves returns and a gable finished with an elliptical curve. The portico is suggestive of the classical detail of a much earlier period.



#16 1946

In 1895, C. Edwin Kaulback subdivided the Mitzpah Cottage property (#75 Dufferin) and sold this lot to James Anderson, post-master, for whom this house was built. The 2½ storey hipped gable roof house is rather plainly finished on the exterior although there is considerable attention to detail around the main entrance. The main door is double leafed and there is a bold bracketed cornice over it. Surrounding the entrance and built into the ell, is an open veranda with turned posts and decorative trellage which adds considerable interest to the main facade. The house remained in the Anderson family until 1971.

#83 Dufferin 1895-97



In 1862, James H. Brown, a stone-mason, bought lots 2, 3, 4 and 7 from the Trustees of the Common for 13 pounds. His house, known as "Woodbine Cottage", is shown on the 1864/83 Church Map, and it is possible that the house was built between 1862-64. It was definitely standing by 1879, when it was a 2½ storey gable roof structure, as shown on the 1879 BEV. The present day gambrel roof was put on in the 1880's either by James Brown or by William Adolphus Gaetz who bought the property for \$1,400 in 1887 (William A. Gaetz was the youngest son of Adolphus Gaetz, the diarist, and was Registrar of Probate). The house shows on the 1890 BEV with the gambrel roof and rear ell which it has today although at that time it was still without the central projecting bay. The 2 storey bracketed bay was a later addition. The house remained in the Gaetz family until 1903. From 1903-17, it was owned by George Polly a dental surgeon. It then changed hands many times until 1953 when it came into its present ownership.

With its long axis built into the hillside, the house has an interesting "stepped" appearance. Most of the 19th century architectural details are still intact. The eaves returns, the window hoods, and the moulded cornices around the projecting bay are all finished with ornate brackets. The clapboard siding is trimmed with wide corner boards and there is a double leaf main door, and an interesting bracketed balcony on the side of the house. The only apparent alteration to the public face of the otherwise intact house is the removal of the moulded entablature over the windows on the front facade.



#10 1862-79

In 1875, J. Edward Rafuse, a carpenter, built a 1½ storey house on lot 34 and a carpenter's workshop on lot 28. Both buildings can be seen on the 1879 and 1890 BEV's as well as on the Church map, identified as "E. Rafuse." In 1891, the property was sold by the sheriff and purchased by C. Edwin Kaulback for \$10. In 1895, Mr. Kaulback sold off the carpenter's shop and the lot around it to James Anderson (see above) and, by 1897, he had either thoroughly renovated the old Rafuse house or replaced it with the present one.

The house, which is substantially intact inside and out, exhibits many interesting architectural features. There are several projecting and bracketed bay windows with concave roofs and dentilled eaves. The interesting multigabled roof is pierced by chimneys and dormers and, at the main roof intersection, there is a hip roofed belvedere. Ornamental vergeboards and scalloped shinglework add interest to the three gable ends. The main doorway is set into the corner of the house beneath an upstairs room with ornamental fretwork on its underside. There are slate paved pathways around the house and a fine carriage house which is now used as a workshop.

The house which was known as Mitzpah Cottage, bears considerable historical significance through its association with C. Edwin Kaulback (1834-1907). He was M.P. for Lunenburg County from 1878-1904 with the exception of a 4 year period. He was a barrister and an influential businessman who is a notable and significant figure in the history of the Town (see also #130 Lincoln.) It remained in his estate until 1972.



#13 Dufferin 1875-95

GREEN STREET

#56 Victoria 1905



This corner lot was purchased from the Trustees of the Common in 1885 by William C. Smith, a fisherman, who later became the first president of W.C. Smith & Co. (see #84-90 Montague). He built a house which is shown on the 1890 BEV in this location. In 1904, he purchased the adjacent lots as well and he then moved his house over to them (see adjacent text, #63 McKenzie). On the prominent site of the old house facing the Bridgewater Road, he then built this entirely new one which, in style and size, certainly befitted his position as head of one of Lunenburg's most vigorous and expansive turn of the century fish companies.

Mr. Smith died in 1920 but the house was retained by his family until 1943 when it was sold to Loren & Dorothy Geldert. Loren Geldert was Town Clerk at that time. In 1959, it was sold again to Donald B. Keady and again, in 1971, to Riverport Seafoods, and there have been several other owners since that time.

Architecturally, the house has retained all of its original character. It is a tall, large scale 2½ storey structure, with pedimented gables formed by the continuation of the roof eaves across the gable ends. On the side of the house, facing the Bridgewater Road, is a wide projecting bay also with a pedimented gable. The main door of the house faces Archibald St. and is protected by a formal portico which functions also as a deck or balcony for the second floor. Access to the balcony is through a second storey door set into the recessed corner of the house. The house is shingled and the large wall surface is broken up, not only by the pediments, but by sections of decorative shingles as well, and by a moulded belt course between the first and second stories.

The house is prominently situated at the south western entrance to the New Town and provides an important visual introduction to this historic area.

#63 1885-90/1904



As mentioned in the adjacent text, this house was built for William C. Smith and was originally located on the site of #56 Victoria Road. It was moved to this location about 1904 following Mr. Smith's acquisition of these adjacent lots. In 1913, it was sold to Laura Emery, widow of Asaph Emery, and was then later owned by Ray and Minnie Ritchie. In 1937, it was purchased by William and Adelaide Baker and is still in their family.

The house is built in a characteristic Lunenburg style of the late 1800's, with double, five-sided bays projecting from the side of the steep gable roof. The house is clapboarded and plainly trimmed except for the wide cornerboards, which are decorated with bold brackets beneath returned eaves. There have been some alterations to windows on the gable ends of the house but the main facade remains substantially intact and still provides a visual sense of the early character of this area.

#55 1908



This simple, 2 storey, hip roofed dwelling was built for Tamar Whynacht on a lot which he purchased from the Town in 1908. Modern window replacements have substantially altered the original character of the house.

#49 1958



A modern bungalow, built in 1958.

VICTORIA ROAD

This lot was subdivided from the rear of the #63 McKenzie property and this modern bungalow was built in 1962.



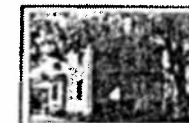
#66 1962

A modern bungalow, built in 1960.



#58 1960

This 2 storey, hip roofed house was built in 1937 for Derrel Oickle, the present owner. In style, it echoes some of the features of the older buildings in this area of the Town. There is a peak roofed portico over the front door and, on the side of the house, there is a projecting bay window.



#45 Brook 1937

BROOK STREET

#66 Green 1925



Daniel Owen, a barrister, held this New Town lot for a number of years before selling it, in 1919, to John Crouse, a fisherman and laundry worker. John Crouse was the brother of Moyle Crouse, who lived next door at #60 Green St. and he built this straightforward, hip roofed house in 1925. The shingle clad dwelling has a balanced main facade with three regularly placed windows on the second storey and double mullioned windows on the first floor, on either side of the central doorway. The main door has a narrow transom light over it and is sheltered by a simple, peak roofed portico. On the side of the house there is an open veranda which was added in the 1940's. Also, in 1944, one half of lot #7 was added to this property (the other half being added to #59 MacDonald), thus adding to the open, spacious atmosphere that the neighbourhood retains to this day.

Lot #1 on this block (letter "D" in the 3rd Division of New Town lots) was sold by the Trustees of the Common, in 1879, to Jessen Rudolf. In 1882, Albert Smith, a fisherman, bought lot #2 from the Trustees and then, in 1883, he bought lot #1 also from Rudolf. In 1883, Smith mortgaged the property with Thomas Curll for \$502 and, based upon this information, it is assumed that he began construction of this house in that year.

The house is illustrated on the 1890 BEV and was the only house on the block at that time. The house is still quite intact architecturally and is built in the traditional Lunenburg style. Extended, 5 sided dormers, combined with enclosed doorways below, project out from the house at both the front and the rear. The house is clapboarded and finished with wide cornerboards, fascia, and baseboards. There are bracketed eaves returns at all four corners as well as bracketed eaves under the dormer roof. The 2 over 2 sash windows are finished with plain trim and narrow, moulded hoods, and, beneath the dormer windows, there are narrow recessed panels added for decorative effect. There is an open porch on the rear which was built as a later addition.

In 1917, Albert Smith sold the house to Capt. Moyle Crouse. Capt. Crouse is of historical note in that he was the skipper of the "Haligonlan" a Lunenburg schooner which was built to rival the Bluenose. The house is still in his family ownership.



#60 Green 1883

#59 1935



This undeveloped New Town lot was sold by the Town of Lunenburg in 1934 to Jean and Ray Lohnes, for whom this house was built in 1935. Jean Lohnes was a daughter of William Duff, whose home was just across the street (see next page) and this was her home until 1975.

The house is a spacious, 2½ storey structure built in the neo-Colonial style popular in the 1930's. A 3 bay, balanced facade faces MacDonald St. and has, as its focus, a gracefully designed, enclosed porch with sidelights and a semi-circular fanlight. On the gable end there are small, quarter-round attic windows on either side of the chimney and, at ground level, there is a gracefully proportioned open veranda with a roof supported by woden Tuscan columns. The house is clad in white painted shingles and, in design, relates strongly to several others in the neighbourhood.

#51 1950



This well designed, 1½ storey house was built in 1950.

Ronald G. Smith bought this lot from the Town in 1936 and this house was built for him shortly afterwards. He resold in 1955 and there have been 4 owners since then.

Architecturally, the house is similar in style to its neighbour at #59 MacDonald, with a 3 bay main facade. In this case, however, the main door is offset to one side rather than being centrally located. There is a peak roofed portico sheltering the front door and there are ornamental shutters on all windows, both features echoing the character of other houses in the area.



#62 1936



#50 1956

This 1½ storey house with a central projecting bay and porch was built in 1956.

This stately house was built in 1911 for William Duff, a notable local historical figure and it occupies half of this New Town block.

The house is prominently situated on a knoll and appears grand and gracious, surrounded by a spacious clipped lawn. It has a truncated hip roof, which was originally capped with a balustrade or exterior widow's walk, and there are hipped dormers which add interest to the roof slopes. The upper windows consist of symmetrically placed pairs of mullioned, one over one sashes and their regularity and balance is an important component of the good design of the house. The hood mouldings over the windows are tied in with the eaves fascia by delicate moulding lines, and the elevations are framed and unified by wide cornerboards.

At the first floor level, the house is surrounded by a broad, open veranda, divided into four sections on each face by wooden, Tuscan style columns. This veranda provides a strong horizontal element to the design of the house and makes it appear to be firmly and solidly rooted to its site.

William Duff was born in Carbonear, Newfoundland in 1872 and was educated in Newfoundland

and Falkirk, Scotland. He came to Nova Scotia in 1895 at the age of 23 and he married Jennie Oxner, daughter of J. L. Oxner of Bridgewater, who was associated with the dry goods business. In 1903, he became interested in the Bridgewater Enterprise and the Lunenburg Progress newspapers and he purchased and amalgamated them to form the Lunenburg Progress Enterprise (see #164 Lincoln). Mr. Duff worked as manager of the Atlantic Fish Company (Robin, Jones and Whitman) (see #250 Montague) and later went into business for himself, his firm being known as the Lunenburg Outfitting Co. (see #138 Montague). He was mayor of Lunenburg from 1916-21 and he also entered the House of Commons in 1917 representing the constituency of Lunenburg and later that of Guysborough-Antigonish. The height of his political career came in 1936 when he was appointed to the Canadian Senate.

Senator Duff died in 1953 and was survived by his three daughters; Mary, who lived in the Duff family home until 1980; Jean, (Mrs. Ray Lohnes) who lived across the street at #59 MacDonald; and Agnes, (Mrs. Dana Sweeney), who lived next door at #52 MacDonald.



#66 MacDonald 1911

This neo-Colonial style house was built in 1932 for Agnes Duff Sweeney (see adjacent text) and her husband, Dana Sweeney. Dana Sweeney was an undertaker and antique dealer who made a considerable success of his business ventures and this house well represents his affluence and taste.

The house is built in the graceful, Georgian style with the main facade divided into five small window bays arranged symmetrically about a central doorway. The upstairs windows are tight to the eaves and the middle one has a semi-circular fanlight over it which is cut neatly into the centre of the fascia board.

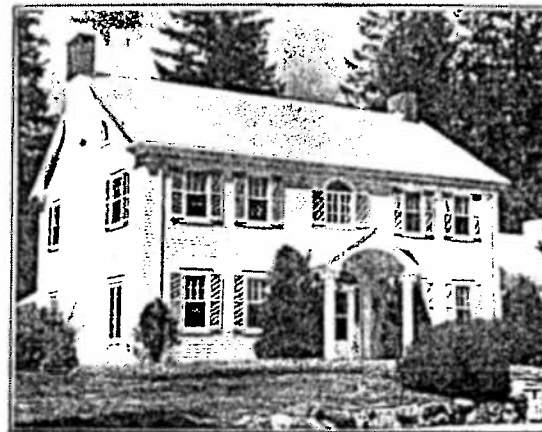
The central doorway has sidelights and a semi-circular fanlight trimmed by plain, wide pilasters and, protecting the doorway, is a peak roofed portico supported by stylised, Corinthian columns.

The house has central end chimneys around which

windows and door openings are also arranged symmetrically. There are quarter round attic windows in each gable end. The house is clad in white painted shingles and is a good reproduction of the Georgian style of architecture. Perhaps the only element of the design which is out of character is the lack of traditional cornerboards and the use of shingled corners instead.

The house sits in well landscaped grounds and has a grand set of steps leading up to it. There is a semi-circular driveway lined and defined by stone walls and the property is sheltered by mature cedar trees. On the northern end of the house there is a den-garage ell which is designed compatibly with the main structure.

Dana Sweeney died in 1976 and the house changed ownership in 1977.



#52 MacDonald 1932

**#272 Dufferin**

Although the Assessment Dept. dates this house at 1850, it is unlikely that this is correct. The first recorded deed for the property is dated 1843, when the Trustees of the Common conveyed 1/2 acres to Robert Lindsay "between the Lunenburg-Mahone Bay Road and Leonard Youngs and the old road over the hill, being formerly common lands comprising all the land within said roads." The recorded price was 120 pounds, and it is most likely that for this amount there was not a house standing at the time. It is more probable that Lindsay had this house built following his acquisition of the land. DesBrisay, in his history of Lunenburg County, records that Lindsay, a native of Scotland, who came to Lunenburg in the 1840's, "was engaged in shipping, fishing, and foreign going vessels and was an enthusiastic amateur farmer — (who) — improved a tract of about 20 acres near the Town." Lindsay died in 1883 and the property was passed on to his wife, then to J. Joseph Rudolf, another prosperous Town merchant. In 1920, Rudolf's widow, Laura, sold the house to Charles Sweeney, who operated a funeral business from it for a number of years (see also #47 Kaulback). In 1931, the property sold to Gabriel and Eldora Berringer. In 1950, James Naas, a retired fisheries officer bought it and it remained in his family until 1973. Since that time it has had two owners. The old house with its steep gable roof, stands on top of the hill and one can easily imagine it over 100 years ago commanding the Lindsay estate. A large ell was added to the rear in 1913 and further additions and



#272 Dufferin c1863

alterations were made in 1976, such that the house is now not entirely intact architecturally. However, its physical presence on the hilltop, and the knowledge of its history, provides a good reminder of the agricultural past of this part of the Town.

**#216 Dufferin**

This property also traces back to the old Robert Lindsay farm (see above). In 1906, Margaret and Peter Ross, as heirs of Jessie Lindsay, sold this part of the old farm to Henry H. MacIntosh, the inspector of schools, and it was for him that this imposing house was built in 1907. The house is quite intact and appears today as it did when it was built. It is a tall, 2 storey building with a steep, gable roof. The wide overhanging eaves are extended across the gable end to form a full pediment and both the eaves and roof verges are ornamented with dentils and a moulded fascia. Within the pediment there is a Palladian style window and, projecting from the roof, are two pedimented dormers. There is a large, wide bay window on the gable end and, on the front of the house, there is a broad veranda supported by wooden columns in the Tuscan style. The house is shingled and trimmed with wide cornerboards which, with the various other ornamental elements, contribute to an overall classical effect. Henry MacIntosh died in 1935 and, in 1936, the house was sold to Lawrence Hebb, a merchant in the paint and hardware business. Mr. Hebb was a Town Councillor for 18 years and later became Mayor from 1946-47. (See also #178 Pelham).



#216 1907

**#194 Dufferin**

Recorded deeds provide no clear information regarding the construction date of this house. The Assessment Dept. dates it at 1873 but, by its style, it appears to be a later building. The 1890 BEV indicates a building with the shape and orientation of this one in this vicinity and it is probably safe to say that the house was built by then. It is a tall, 2½ storey structure with a steep gable roof, and bold, gable roofed projecting bays on its side, and its gable end (see photos). The bay windows on the gable end are recessed beneath the gable roof — a clear, later 19th century stylistic element. Also, there is an interesting front porch with a raised pediment and delicate tracery over the front door.



#194 1873-90

Exactly who the house was built for is unknown. Deeds indicate that it may simply have been another, newer house built for Robert Lindsay or his heirs on the old Lindsay farm property. In any event, by 1906, it was owned by Margaret Ross, the grand-daughter of Robert Lindsay, and her husband, Peter. The Rosses owned a wholesale and retail grocery business in the Hittle Building downtown (see #251/259 Lincoln) and Peter Ross also later became the Lunenburg Municipal Clerk from 1915-32. In 1941, the house was conveyed to Leon Lohnes, the present owner.



#194 end detail

**#178 Dufferin**

In 1914, Peter Ross sold this lot out of the old Lindsay farm to Capt. Newton Backman and his wife, Lena, for \$1,000, and this house was built in 1915. The large, hipped gable structure was conveyed to Capt. Backman's daughter, Natalie Corkum in 1944. In 1966, it was sold and converted into apartments. Although slightly run down and altered by the addition of exterior fire escapes, the house still retains elements of its original character, including eaves fully returned across the gable end, original windows, and an intact shingle and endboard wall surface.



#178 1915

**#160 Dufferin**

In 1893, the heirs of Robert Lindsay conveyed this corner portion of the old Lindsay farm to Florence Jacobs, who was the first wife of Charles Lane, a barrister and solicitor. This interesting and still substantially intact house was built for the Lanes soon thereafter. It has a steep gable roof and a large projecting bay on the side facing Dufferin St. Its gable end, facing the intersection of Dufferin St. and Maple Avenue, is its most interesting feature. A rectangular bay window is set diagonally into the corner of the house and is joined with an ornately detailed porch which has turned posts, fretsawn gingerbread, and dentilled cornice work in abundance. On the second



#160 c1893

storey, over the porch, a pair of pointed windows is set symmetrically into the gable end beneath a semi-circular attic window, and the attic portion of the gable is defined by ornamental, scalloped shingle-work. The only significant alteration to the house has been the addition of a modern veranda deck on the Maple Avenue side. Apart from this, the house is otherwise quite intact. Charles Lane died in 1941 and the house was sold to Elaine Knock who resold in 1946 to James B. Cook. In 1976, the house was sold to the present owner.



#160 porch detail

This page represents the older properties located on the outer reaches of Dufferin St., between Dufferin, Maple Avenue, and the Sandy Hollow Road. There are several newer houses interspersed with these older ones but they have not been shown. The civic numbers map for this area should be consulted for the correct geographic location of these houses.

MAPLE AVENUE (Mahone Bay Road)

C.N. RAILWAY TRACKS

The portion of Dufferin St. which extends eastwardly from this point down to the intersection with Falkland St. was, and in fact still is, known as "Apple Tree Hill" or the "road to (or from) Mahons Bay". Like all the land lying to the west of the old Town, its history traces back into the Trustees of the Common who subdivided the area beginning in 1862. While development in the "New Town" began in the 1850's-1870's period, the land to the north of Dufferin St. was held undeveloped by three investors, namely H.A.N. Kaulback, Robert Lindsay, and Thomas Curll. By the 1880's, a good number of houses had been built in the New Town proper and the area had begun to take shape as a desirable residential district. So, when Kaulback, Lindsay, and Curll began to sell lots they were taken up quickly and the north side of "Apple Tree Hill" developed rapidly over a period of 3 years or so. Houses in a variety of vernacular styles were built facing the large residences of successful merchants and professional men across the street. Most of these buildings are still intact and Dufferin St. still provides the observer with a highly interesting and visually satisfying 19th century streetscape.

Built in 1910 on a lot acquired from R.C.S. Kaulback, this house is the family home of Capt. John Westhaver. It is situated at the edge of the "New Town" area and, by its age and style, provides a fitting transition between the older, late 19th century houses immediately to the east, and the newer, early 20th century houses to the west. The entrance to the house is by way of the front veranda and into the side of the large ell which projects from the front of the main part of the structure. Also on the front is a wide, two storey bay window, the top edge of which is tied into the roof eaves. The broad veranda joins the front and the side of the house and softens the otherwise square and solid proportions of the building. It functions also as a second storey balcony, the balcony level being supported by built-up, wooden, Tuscan style pillars.

Andrew Gardner, described in the deed as an "architect and builder", bought this lot in 1881 from H.A.N. Kaulback and built this house soon afterwards. Similar in form to its immediate neighbours, the house has double bay windows on its main or front facade and its main door is at the side in the 2 storey, hip roofed wing. An open veranda with turned posts and trellage, unifies the front and side of the house and provides a horizontal element in the design. A modern, single storey addition at the rear is out of character with the main house. However, it is largely out of sight from the street and does not significantly detract from the otherwise intact, if slightly run-down, character of the building. The house left the Gardner family in 1914 when it was sold to Jared MacClelland, a meat and vegetable dealer. In 1927, it was sold again, this time at a sheriff's sale, and has had a number of owners since then.

Following the subdivision of the Common, this lot and the two to the east were acquired by Robert Lindsay (see #31/33 Cornwallis). Lindsay sold them in 1871 to James Naas (see #110 Montague) who, in turn, sold them off as building lots in the late 1880's. In 1888, he sold this particular lot to Capt. Alexander Eisenhauer, for whom this hip roofed house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). Originally, the house consisted of the central section with a projecting front wing and a rear ell. The side wing and veranda were added sometime before 1924 by Eldridge Spindler, brother-in-law to Capt. Eisenhauer and to whom the house was conveyed in 1907. The house was passed on by inheritance to Edith and Bertram Morash and finally left this family chain of ownership when it was sold to the present owner in 1978. The house is substantially intact architecturally. The additions were made compatibly with the form and detail of the original and the only modern alteration has been the glazing in of a portion of the veranda.

This house was built for Capt. Simon Veinot between 1888, when he bought the lot from James Naas, and 1890, when the house was depicted on the 1890 BEV. Rather similar in form to other houses in the immediate area (see #76 and #80 Dufferin), the house has identical door and window bays on its gable end facing the street, with upstairs windows symmetrically placed above them. Original trim on these bays and on the bracketed cornerboard-eaves returns still survives. Whether there was similar trim on the other windows is unknown. If there was, it may have been removed when the present coat of wide, wooden shingles was put on. The house left the Veinot family in 1935 and has had 4 owners since then.

James Naas sold this lot in 1887 to Capt. James Walters for whom this house was built shortly afterwards. Capt. Walters died in 1897 but his wife Helen, lived here until 1922. In that year, the house was conveyed to Belle Backman, (later Mack), who resold, in 1926, to Roland Knickle who owned it until 1971 when it came to its present owner. The house is quite intact architecturally and retains all of its 19th century features. It is clad in narrow clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards and brackets under the eaves. Windows in the main facade are round headed and, like those on the sides of the house, have heavy, moulded and bracketed hoods over them. There is an enclosed front porch with sidelights and transom windows, turned doorposts, and brackets and moulded cornicework in keeping with the rest of the building. There is an interesting 3 light, hip roofed dormer in the roof.



#102 1910



#96 1891-93



#90 1888-90



#88 1888-90



#82 1887-90

C.N. RAILWAY TRACKS

In the 1880's, all of the property fronting on this side of Dufferin St., between this point and the foot of "Apple Tree Hill" where the railway tracks cross, was owned by Thomas Curll, a merchant (see also #40 Cumberland). All lots on this side of the street trace back into his name.

In 1882, Curll sold this lot to James Zinck, a carpenter, for \$200, and it was Zinck who built this house sometime before 1890 (see 1890 BEV). Zinck later went to Massachusetts and, in 1893, sold the house to Patrick McGuire, a Justice of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrate. It was willed to Agnes McGuire in 1918 and then, in 1937, was sold to the present owner, George Beck. The house is quite intact architecturally. On the gable end facing the street there are simple entrance and window bays and there is a bay window of similar design on the side of the house. A large 5-sided dormer projects from the roof on the side of the house and there are moulded hoods over the other second floor windows. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with plain cornerboards and eaves returns.



#80

1882-90



#76

1884-90



#72

1883-89



#70

1888



#64

c1887



#60

c1887



#56

c1886

Thomas Curll sold this lot in 1884 for \$200 to Thomas DeCoursey, a carpenter. DeCoursey borrowed a further \$366 from Curll and built this house sometime before 1890. The gable end of the house faces the street and on it there are projecting window and entrance bays. A 2 storey addition at the rear was built sometime before 1906 and the simple front porch was added by 1924.

In 1917, DeCoursey sold the house for \$987.50 to Arthur Snair, a fisherman, in whose family it has remained to this day.

The various additions which were made early in the history of the house do not detract from its 19th century character, and a number of original features are still intact. The shingle wall surface is trimmed by cornerboards which are bracketed at the top, under the returned eaves, and the main windows facing the street retain their bracketed hoods. In all, the house is substantially intact.

This house was probably built by Edward Rafuse, a carpenter, who lived across the street at #75 Dufferin. In partnership with several other individuals, including J. Newton Dauphinee (see #109 Lincoln), he bought the lot in 1883. In 1885, the house was sold to Nathaniel Backman, a fisherman, for \$1,475. It remained in the Backman family until 1934 when it was sold to Harris Lohnes who owned it until 1980.

The house is the only one on this Dufferin St. streetscape that has a typically Lunenburg character with a steep, gable roof and a large, five-sided dormer and porch combination frontispiece. The house retains its original form, however, in detail, there has been considerable reduction in character through the use of modern vinyl siding.

John J. Burke, a carpenter, paid Thomas Curll \$160 for this lot in 1880. In 1888, he built this house, which he sold, one year later, to Capt. David Heisler for \$1,635. Originally, the house did not have its front veranda, and the 1890 BEV shows it simply with front projecting bays for the door and ground floor window.

Exactly when the front veranda was put on is unknown. It may have been at the same time as the rear ell, which was added between 1897 and 1906.

Capt. Heisler lived in the house until his death in 1946, when it was conveyed to Capt. Harry Demons. There have been two owners since then.

The 1890 BEV suggests that the house may originally have had ornamental brackets under the eaves and most probably around the windows as well. However, whatever detail it did have has been covered by a modern coat of replacement siding which has significantly reduced its 19th century character.

In 1887, this lot sold to James Brown, a stonemason, for \$390, and he built this house soon afterwards. It is interesting to note that Brown was a member of the I.O.O.F. and was closely involved with the building of the Capitol Theatre (see #290 Lincoln). He died in 1910 and conveyed the house to his son Harry, who resold in 1911 to William Whynacht, a tailor, for \$1,800. The house remained in the Whynacht family until 1975.

The dominant feature of the house is its 2 storey projecting frontispiece which contains the front door and a second storey bay window. Originally, there was a roof structure on top of this, forming a tower which can be seen in the 1890 BEV. Exactly when that roof was removed is unknown.

It is also interesting to note that the 1890 BEV shows the house with a hip roof, whereas it now has a low pitched almost flat roof. A large addition was made at the side and rear of the house in the early 1890's and it may be that the roof was altered at that time.

The house is clapboarded and bracketed under the eaves and, aside from minor alterations (e.g. a modern replacement door), has a substantially intact 19th century character.

William Hunt, a carpenter, bought this lot in 1887 from Thomas Curll for \$375 and built this interesting gambrel roofed house. He later moved away to Massachusetts and sold the house to Henry King, hotel clerk, in 1901. Subsequent owners were Aubrey Sperry, (1930's), Merle Corkum (1940's and 50's) and Carl Whynacht the current owner since 1967.

The gambrel roof shape of this house is strikingly revealed by its gable end to street orientation. The lower roof slope has a graceful bell cast curve and the roof eaves are trimmed at intervals by small, open brackets. The most interesting feature of the house is its arrangement of bay windows facing the street, with separate entrance and window bays at ground level, joined by a common roof, and a central window bay above that.

Finely detailed brackets frame and define the entrance and provide a visual focus for the well designed facade. The house is well kept and is architecturally intact.

In 1886, Thomas Curll sold this lot for \$220 to Richard Griffiths, who is described in the deed of that year as a "gentleman". Griffiths was born in Monmouthshire, England and had been a major in the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment before coming to Lunenburg. He was a Stipendiary Magistrate for Lunenburg County for a number of years and also earned a living as an insurance agent. Upon his death in 1908, the house went to his widow, Emma. In 1913, Emma willed it to Richard Smith who owned it until 1954. Since that time it has had several owners.

In style, the house is similar to #46 Dufferin except that it has an extended dormer projecting out over the door. This dormer was a later addition and gives the house a curious, distinctive asymmetry. All original details are quite intact and include bracketed window hoods, panelled lintels and original clapboard and cornerboard siding.



C.N. RAILWAY TRACKS

Thomas Curll sold this lot to James E. Rafuse Jr., a carriage maker, who mortgaged the property for \$350 and built this house by 1890. The house was passed on through the Rafuse family until 1946 when it was sold to Douglas and Helen Hall, who owned it until 1975 when it was bought by the present owner. Aside from the minor addition of aluminum storm windows and aluminum door, the house is substantially unaltered from its original character. It is plainly finished with clapboards and endboards bracketed under the eaves. The upstairs windows are bracketed at the eaves fascia and there are narrow moulded shelves over all the other main floor windows. The front door is enclosed by a porch designed in a fashion similar to several others on the street (see #36 & 42), the only difference being that, in this case, the transom window over the door has been filled in.

Thomas Curll sold this lot in 1889 to Capt. Albert King for \$260. Three years later King sold the house that he had built here, for \$1800, to Burgess McIltrick, the principal of the Lunenburg Academy. With his wife, Mary, McIltrick lived here until 1944 when the house sold to Joseph Boliver, a merchant, for \$3,200. Mr. Boliver still lives here (see also #9/11 Lincoln). This house has an interesting design based on an "L" shaped plan with a corner tower. Originally, the tower had small hipped dormers in its roof but these were removed in the 1940's. On the main gable end facing the street, the ground floor section has recessed corners over which there are ornamental brackets that impart a Dutch flavour to the design. The roof gable itself has an ornamental, dentilled verge board and the open front veranda retains its original chamfered posts and finely detailed brackety. Aside from the alterations to the tower, and modernization of the main door, the house is intact, and it is a good example of the eclectic, late Victorian style of architecture.

This 1½ storey, mansard roofed dwelling was built for William Morash following his purchase of the lot from Thomas Curll in 1886. However, he lost the property through Sheriff's sale in 1890 when it was purchased by Jane Finck. In 1908, John A. Lohnes, a grocer, brought the house for \$1,200 and it stayed in his family until 1972 when it was sold to the present owner. The mansard style of the house contributes to the architectural variety which characterizes this part of Dufferin St. It has an entrance bay and a window bay on the main facade each with round headed windows and bracketed cornice work. There is also an additional bay window on the side of the house. Small, gabled dormers project symmetrically from the roof and have intact wooden storm windows as well. Clapboards and bracketed endboards complete the substantially intact character of the house and unify it, texturally, with its neighbours.

In 1889, Edwin Morash, a fisherman, bought this lot from Thomas Curll and built this 2 storey hip roofed house. Like others in this neighbourhood, the house has a large ell at the rear and an enclosed porch on the front. In design and detail the front porch is akin to others on the street, with sidelights and transom windows and bracketed cornice work around the top. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with bracketed cornerboards and the upstairs windows are also bracketed under the eaves. The simple but effective ornamentation on the house is highlighted by a paint scheme using contrasting colours. In 1948, Minnie Morash sold the house to Ida Smith; then, in 1952, it came into its present family ownership. The house has been kept quite intact on the exterior and is a strong contextual component of the 19th century atmosphere which exists along this part of Dufferin St.

Thomas Curll sold this lot in 1887 to Enoch Smeltzer, a cabinet maker, for \$260. Smeltzer took a further mortgage on the property with Curll and, by 1890, had built this house. He resold it in 1891 to James Feener, a labourer. In 1924, the house was purchased by Capt. John S. Geldert and is still in his family estate. The 2 storey hip roofed house has a projecting bay on the side and an open porch which links the main entrance with the side entrance. The main entrance itself has sidelights and transom windows and wide pilaster trim. There is also a bay window on the main facade with bracketed cornice work above the windows and ornamental panels below. Like those on neighbouring houses, the upstairs windows are bracketed where they join the eaves. The house is clapboarded and cornerboarded in the traditional fashion.

Thomas Curll sold this lot in 1887 to Captain William Boehner, for whom this house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). Captain Boehner was lost at sea in August, 1895, and the house was occupied by his widow, Charlotte, until her death in 1936. It was then willed to Mrs. Robert Bailly and remained in the Bailly name until 1971. Since then it has had two owners. Like others in the immediate area, this house has 2 storeys and a hip roof and there is a large ell at the rear. It has a large hall plan and the main door is protected by an ornately trimmed and bracketed enclosed porch. There is a period picture window on the main facade with 6 small upper lights and a narrow moulded hood and, on the side, there is a projecting bay window. The upstairs windows are connected into the eaves and fascia by small ornamental brackets. In all, the house retains its 19th century character.

Thomas Curll sold this lot in 1889 to Brenton Cleveland, a fisherman, for \$200. This house was built shortly afterwards. It is a 2 storey hip roofed structure with a hip roofed bay projecting from one end of the main facade. The main door is located in the side of this projecting bay. There is a large ell at the rear. The house was passed on to Annie, Brenton's daughter, in 1941 and then sold to Arlington and Olive Conrad in 1947. The 19th century character of the exterior of the house has been diminished somewhat by rashingling with wide course shingles and by the introduction of a modern picture window into the main facade.



#52 1887-90



#48 1889



#46 1886-90



#42 1889



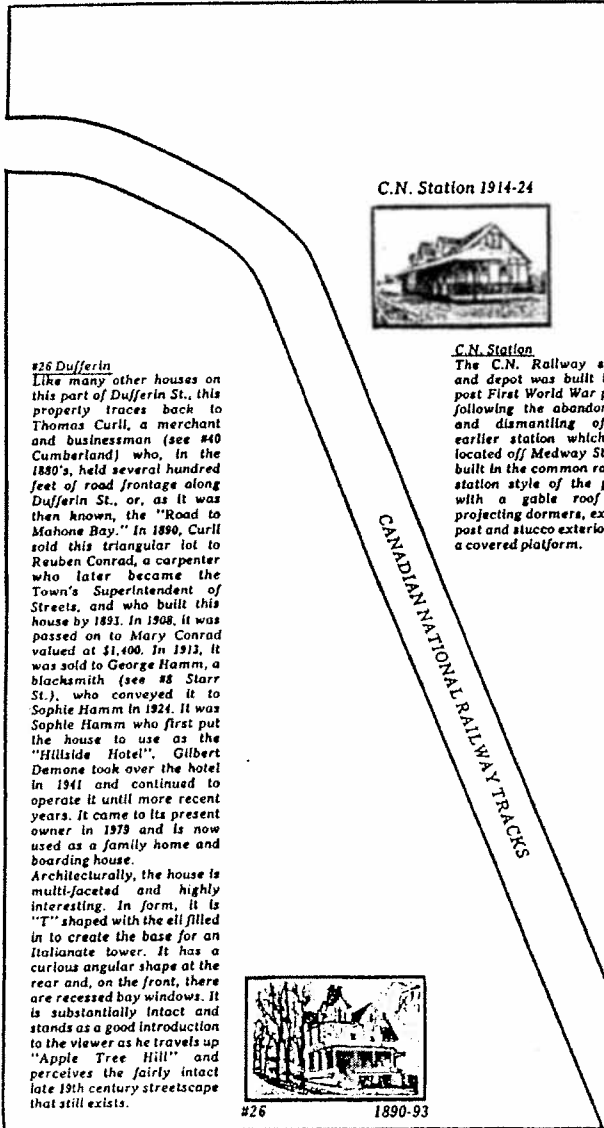
#40 1887-90



#36 1887-90



#30 c1890



C.N. Station 1914-24



**C.N. Station**  
The C.N. Railway station and depot was built in the post First World War period following the abandonment and dismantling of the earlier station which was located off Medway St. It is built in the common railway station style of the period with a gable roof with projecting dormers, exposed post and stucco exterior, and a covered platform.

**#26 Dufferin**  
Like many other houses on this part of Dufferin St., this property traces back to Thomas Curll, a merchant and businessman (see #40 Cumberland) who, in the 1880's, held several hundred feet of road frontage along Dufferin St., or, as it was then known, the "Road to Mahone Bay." In 1890, Curll sold this triangular lot to Reuben Conrad, a carpenter who later became the Town's Superintendent of Streets, and who built this house by 1891. In 1908, it was passed on to Mary Conrad valued at \$1,400. In 1913, it was sold to George Hamm, a blacksmith (see #8 Starr St.), who conveyed it to Sophie Hamm in 1924. It was Sophie Hamm who first put the house to use as the "Hillside Hotel". Gilbert Demone took over the hotel in 1941 and continued to operate it until more recent years. It came to its present owner in 1979 and is now used as a family home and boarding house. Architecturally, the house is multi-faceted and highly interesting. In form, it is "T" shaped with the ell filled in to create the base for an Italianate tower. It has a curious angular shape at the rear and, on the front, there are recessed bay windows. It is substantially intact and stands as a good introduction to the viewer as he travels up "Apple Tree Hill" and perceives the fairly intact late 19th century streetscape that still exists.



#26 1890-93

Registered deeds suggest that this house was built for one Henry Silver. It is shown on the 1890 BEV and was probably built in the late 1880's. In 1909, it was purchased by Henry's widow, Cassandra, from Thomas Curll, a merchant and businessman, with whom it had probably been mortgaged. It was later passed on to Altha Silver and finally sold in 1955 when it was sold to Roy Cooper. The house is now owned by a real estate company and is rented out. It is built in typical Lunenburg style with a central projecting dormer and enclosed porch. The intersecting faces of the dormer are ornamented with double brackets and there is an interesting scrollwork frieze around the dormer eaves. The house is clapboarded and finished with narrow cornerboards which are bracketed under returned eaves.



#10 late 1880's

In 1882, this lot was purchased from the Trustees of the Common by H.A.N. Kaulback. Kaulback resold in 1883 to Albert Burns a mariner, for \$175. Sometime between then and 1890, Burns built both this house and the small store next door which he used as a grocery and confectionary store (see #6 Dufferin).

The house is still substantially intact in its original form except that the rear ell was filled in about 1900. It is constructed in a side hall plan and the main entrance retains its original sidelights and transom windows and its moulded and bracketed entablature. A projecting bay provides additional room and light to the front rooms and is capped with a two tiered, bell cast roof. There is bracketed cornice work on the bay windows and on the moulded hoods over the windows on the side of the house. Albert Burns owned the property until his death in 1922, when the house and store were taken over by Charles Gustafson. It was later owned by Mr. Gustafson's wife until 1973 when it was sold to Irving Oil Co.



#8 1883-90



#6 1883-90

This small building was built between 1883-90 by Albert Burns who lived next door and who ran a grocery and confectionary here. In 1922, it was purchased by Charles Gustafson, who operated a confectionary store. For a period following Mr. Gustafson's death in 1959, the building was used as a shoe repair shop. It is now rented to the Ladies Auxiliary of St. John's Anglican Church and used as a second hand clothing store known as the "Economy Nook". The building has settled and leans to one side. It has an interesting 6 light store window over which there is a dentilled cornice and beside which is a fine paneled door. In the centre of the gable end is a round headed window finished with a moulded hood and an ornamental keystone.



#4 1939

This bicycle and sporting goods store was built in 1938.

This page represents the upper reaches of Green St. at the north-western end of the Town. All of the lots on the southern side of the street trace back into the "Common Range" of 30 acre lots which, historically, were the farm lots lying closest to the original Old Town and Green St. was the base line for those lots. The lands to the north of Green St. were originally part of the West Common. As documented elsewhere in this text, the Common Lands began to be subdivided in the 1860's and various lots were sold off and developed over the subsequent decades to form the older core of the so-called "New Town". This area west of the New Town, however, was not sold off by the Trustees and, following incorporation in 1888, control of it was passed over to the town fathers. But as the 20th century

came and progressed, the Town continued to grow beyond its old bounds and it became necessary to provide new building sites in the west of the New Town area. In 1926, a section of the Old Common, terminating at High St. was subdivided by the Board of Management of School Lands and, over the next 20 years or so, the area developed. In the 1950's, the Fishermen's Memorial Hospital was built beyond High St. and then, in the 50's and 60's, the Town sold off a few more lots beyond the hospital. The furthest west section of the Old Common to the north of Green St., however, still remains undeveloped and is still in Town ownership. In its history, Green St. has variously been known as the Smith Road, the Common Range Road, and the Road to Becks.

This is the only old house on the north side of Green St. and to the west of the Fishermen's Hospital. Its early history is unknown. The Assessment Dept. records its year of construction as 1888 and the indications are that it was built perhaps for James L. Smith, a member of the Smith family who held Common Range property on the south side of Green St. On the north side of the street, however, the property was held by the Trustees of the Common and the house appears to have been built by Smith without benefit of individual title. As mentioned, following incorporation, the former Common Lands were managed by the Town and, in 1920, the Board of Management of School Lands sold the house to Anna Maria Smith, the second wife and widow of James L. Smith. Following her death in 1946, the house was sold to its present owner, Fred Dares.



#250 c1888

GREEN STREET

HIGH STREET

#345 c1880/1930



This property traces back to Leonard Young, a farmer, who acquired Common Range lot #9, on which this house sits, in 1794 and lot #10, just down the hill from it, in 1797. Leonard Young farmed both lots until his death in 1865 and then passed them on to his sons David (lot #9) and Stephen (lot #10) in whose families the lots have remained to this day. It is not known exactly when this old house on lot #9 was built, but it was built either by David Young, or by his son, Gabriel, who acquired the property in 1887. The house was originally a 1½ storey building which was later given a second storey and a hip roof. The house is presently owned by the estate of Louis Young and is dilapidated, unoccupied, and boarded up. Two earlier farm houses, which once stood on other parts of the Young lots, no longer stand, but there is still a barn (no photo) on lot #10 which dates from about 1880.

#315 1879



The Assessment Dept. dates this house at 1879. However, registered deeds give no clear indication of the ownership of the property at that time. In 1887, the property was conveyed to C.E. Kaulback out of the estate of Joseph Hamge. In 1897, Kaulback agreed to sell the property to Eli Naas, a farmer, for \$250 but it was not actually conveyed to him until 1922. In 1924, Naas sold to Ustle Crouse, who owned the adjacent property, and the house remained in the Crouse family until 1965 when it was sold to the present owner. The 19th century origins of the house can still be seen in its steeply pitched roof and Gothic dormer and in surviving elements of its original fenestration. However, it has been considerably altered by modern window and siding replacement.

#309 c1854



This house traces back to Casper Smith, a shipwright and farmer who acquired Common Range lot #8 in 1855. Smith conveyed the property to James Smith and it is about this time that the house is recorded as having been built (Assessment Dept. records). The house is a low slung, Cape Cod style dwelling with the characteristic features of central door, central chimney, and windows built tight in the low roof eaves. A large scottish dormer, probably a later addition, sits directly over the door and gives the house its "Lunenburg" character. Although now somewhat diminished in character through the use of vinyl siding, the house still clearly echoes the mid 19th century period. It was sold to Joshua Beck in 1882. Subsequent owners were David Weinacht (1891), Dennis Hirle (1901), Ustle Crouse (1904), and Allan Crouse (1929). The house came to its present owner in 1975.

#295 1910



Ustle Crouse, a fisherman and farmer, bought the old Smith/Beck homestead in 1904 and, in 1910, he built this new house on the property. It has remained quite intact since then and is still owned by Allan Crouse, Ustle's son. It is a shingled, hip roofed structure with a 3 bay, balanced facade and there is a small, hip roofed enclosure around the front door. White painted cornerboards give subtle definition in the edges of the house.

#271 c1854



The Assessment Dept. dates this house at 1854 at which time it appears to have been owned by William Ross, a Town merchant (see #59 Duke). In 1863, Ross sold the property (one half of Common Range lot #7) to William Smith whose home it became until 1900 when it was sold, because of a mortgage foreclosure, by the Sheriff. Since then the house has had several unrelated owners. In broad proportion and style the house is certainly suggestive of the mid 19th century. It has a steeply pitched roof with returned eaves, and there is an interesting pedimented porch enclosure. However, like some of the neighbouring old houses, the house has been substantially altered by replacement siding and new windows.

#265 early 1800's



The exact age of this house is unknown. A deed of 1816 records Margaret Bethel selling the S.E. side of 30 acre lot #7 to Casper Smith, "15 acres with house and barn" for 300 pounds. Whether this was the house in question is unknown but, by its low slung, Cape Cod style, it could well be. By the 1870's, the property was owned by John Beck and William Joshua Beck and was then passed on, in 1908, to Peter Feener and Freeman Feener and then on to Benjamin Smith. The house and lots were conveyed to Shirley Romkey in 1934, and came to the present owner in 1963. The house has remained quite intact and is the one old farm house in this area which has remained substantially unaltered from its mid 19th century character.

MONTGOMERY STREET

CHURCHILL STREET

The Assessment Dept. records this house as being well over 100 years old. Unfortunately, however, there are no recorded deeds to tell us who it was built for. The house is built on land which was formerly part of the West Common and it was, no doubt, built and occupied without benefit of title. It is a long, narrow structure with a steep, gable roof, two chimneys, narrow, raked eaves, and small, six over six windows. It is shingled and finished in plain trim, without ornamentation. The house has settled somewhat on its foundation and the roof, eaves and sill lines have taken on a curve which seems to organically follow the contour of the land. It is set back from the street on a rise of land and access from the street is by a footpath only. The lack of a conventional, modern driveway adds to the visual sense that this building dates back into the pre-automobile era and gives the viewer a sense of what this formerly agricultural part of the Town once looked like. As stated previously, control of the Common Lands passed to the Town following incorporation. The land on which this house sits was owned by the Town for many years before it was finally sold to Mr. Herbert Peeler, the present owner, in 1933.

Modern bungalow. 1961.



#154 1961



#148 pre 1880

Modern bungalow. 1961.



#140 1961

GREEN STREET

#151 c1892



In the 1880's, lot #5 on the Common Range was owned by Lewis Hirtle, a photographer and businessman (see #183 Lincoln). Hirtle subdivided the property and, in 1891 and 1892, he sold this portion of the Green St. frontage to J. Frank Hall for whom this house was built.

Mr. Hall was born in 1858 and spent most of his life in Lunenburg. He ran a barbershop and harness shop on Lincoln St. for a number of years (see #234 Lincoln) and later sold these businesses and entered the field of insurance. He was a member of the Town Council and served as Mayor in 1914 and 1915.

The 2 storey house has a tall, steep, hipped roof which sits like a heavy cap on the large and massive structure. The windows, both single and mullioned, are tall and narrow and emphasize the dominant vertical proportions of the building. On the front of the house there is a partially enclosed veranda with an interesting, 3 panel, segmental topped window facing the street. There is a large, hip roofed ell on the side, and the house is clapboarded and finished with plain trim. Except for the removal of the chimneys and the addition of aluminum storm windows, etc., the house remains substantially intact. The house was owned by J. Frank Hall until 1941 when it was sold to Capt. Walter Crouse.

#139 1945



#135 1951



#131 1946



#127 1948



These simple, 1 1/2 storey dwellings were all built after the Second World War on small lots subdivided from the Green St. frontage of the old Common Range farm lots.

CHURCHILL STREET

The Board of Management of School Lands sold this lot to Gordon Acton in 1945 and this house was built for him in that year. Along with its neighbours on this block, the house is built in a style which provides a transition between the older area of New Town, further down Green St. and the newer houses further up the street.



#120 1947

This large, 2½ storey house was built in 1937 for Mr. Wallace Smith who still lives here. It is a spacious and imposing residence which is set back from the street on a well landscaped lot and which contributes strongly to the estate like character of this area of the Town.



#108 1937

This house was built in 1934 for Ross and Marion Cook. Like its immediate neighbours, it is an imposing residence set well back from the street in an estate like environment. It has a balanced 3 bay facade facing Green St. with large sash windows on the second floor and wide mullioned windows on the ground floor. The centre and focus of the facade is the doorway which has a highly interesting, semicircular, moulded and bracketed canopy over it.



#100 1934

Clarence J. Morrow, the first president of National Sea Products Ltd., purchased this lot from the Board of Management of School Lands in 1929 and this house was built for him 10 years later. The grand structure is "L"-shaped, with its main door situated in the corner at the junction of the two wings. The house presents an impressive face to the street corner and, with its spacious and well landscaped grounds, is a primary component of the architectural character of this neighbourhood. The house remained in Morrow family ownership until 1982.



#70 Tupper 1939

TUPPER STREET

GREEN STREET

#117 1895



#107 1945



#101 1944



#95 1947



#89 1923

These two similarly designed houses were built in the 1940's.

Built in a style similar to several others in the neighbourhood (see #59 MacDonald, #62 McKenzie), this house was built in 1947.

Situated on a lot which was subdivided from the former William Duff property (see Victoria Road houses) this house was built about 1923 for William Seaboyer, a boat builder, and his wife, Matilda. It was sold to its present owner, Maurice Whynot, in 1943. The small house has a shallow, pitched roof and a wide, shed dormer. It is comparable in style and era to the houses built on the extensions of Lincoln and Pelham Streets to the east of the Old Town.

This house traces back to lot #4 of the Common Range farm lots. By the early 1880's, that property was owned by Leonard Strum, who lived in the farmhouse further over towards Victoria Road (see Victoria Road houses). In 1883, Strum subdivided the farm and sold this upper portion of it to Charles Crouse, a fisherman. Then in 1892, Crouse sold a lot fronting on Green St. to Edward Crawford, a cooper, and this house was built for Crawford in 1895.

The house is a large, hip roofed structure with a projecting frontispiece and a long, projecting ell on the side. Each section is clapboarded, and trimmed and defined by bracketed cornerboards. A plain, open veranda joins the front entrance and the side of the house and breaks up the otherwise rather large mass of the house on the south east side. The house has suffered no alteration and is quite intact in its original form. In 1902, Charles Crouse sold

the house to Wilhelmina and Steadman Corkum. From 1925-30, it was owned by Capt. Benjamin Smith. In 1930, it was sold to St. C. Arthur Tanner and is still in his family ownership.

CENTENNIAL AVE. (Approx. route of former LaHave Road)

**Hirtle House #1**  
 This 30 acre Common Range lot was sold by Thomas Curll to Lewis Hirtle in 1889 for \$1237. Hirtle subdivided the Green St. end of the property (see #151 Green) but retained this lower portion and had this house built on it. Hirtle was a notable local historical figure. He was a photographer and artist whose work still comprises the main photographic record of old Lunenburg (see #183 Lincoln) and he had considerable property interests in the developing Town. The house is an interesting, hatched roof structure which is fairly simple in basic design but which shows considerable attention to detail. The roof eaves are dentilled and there are shallow peaked hood mouldings over the windows, some of which, on the side of the house, still retain interesting fretsawn crests. The main window on the gable end has 3 mullioned, round-headed sashes capped by prominent, curved hood mouldings. A wide veranda with curved corners runs around 3 sides of the building. Lewis Hirtle died in 1925 and the house was passed on in his family. It is presently owned by the Estate of Archibald Hirtle. The house is intact but somewhat run down.

Hirtle House #2 c1910



This house was built on the Hirtle property about 1910, according to Assessment Dept. records. It is a simple, 2 storey, hip roofed house with a central frontpiece consisting of a projecting upstairs hall window connected with an enclosed porch below. There are decorative brackets where the upstairs windows meet the eaves and at the tops of the cornerboards. The symmetry of the building is completed by 2 chimneys which project through the roof midway up the hipped roof slopes. Although now unoccupied and boarded up, the house still retains its original character.

Hirtle House #1 c1890



The Assessment Dept. dates this house prior to 1880 but registered deeds provide no clue to its ownership beyond 1929 when Lois Crooks, a widow, sold it to Wilson Beck, a labourer, in whose family ownership it remains. Prior to 1929 Capt. Amos Crouse lived in the house but it is not known whether he owned it. The house is intact in its original style except for a replacement window on one side of the main facade.



#222 c1880

Crouse House c1883



In 1883, Leonard Strum sold one half of Common Range lot #4 to Charles Crouse, the deed describing it as that "on which Leonard Strum now resides". Strum's old house is no longer standing but the house which was built for Charles Crouse is, and it is still owned by his descendants. It was passed on to Warren Crouse in 1924 and to Russell Crouse, the present owner, in 1972. The original character of the hip roofed dwelling has been somewhat altered by the outward extension of the upstairs hall space but elements of original details still exist in the sidelights beside the enclosed main door and in the undisturbed original windows. The Green St. end of this property was developed in 1892 when Charles Crouse sold a lot to Edward Crawford (see #117 Green).

#167 Victoria

Records for this property (30 acre Common Range lot #31 go back to 1825 when Robert Bremner sold it to Conrad Lord. Lord sold to George Geldert in 1853 and, in that same year, Geldert resided to the Rev. William Duff. It was for the Rev. Duff that this house was built sometime over the next 10 years (the house is identified on the 1864 Church Map). The Rev. Duff was the fourth minister of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church. He was born near Perth, Scotland in 1808 and came to Nova Scotia in 1846, working at first as a missionary to Presbyterian families in Halifax. In 1843, he received a call from St. Andrews Church in Lunenburg and was ordained into the Ministry in that year. He was active and zealous in his work and continued the work of his predecessor, Rev. Fraser, in establishing St. Andrews as the mother church for 17 smaller Presbyterian congregations scattered around the County. He served the church until retirement in 1879 and died in 1888 "respected and loved by all". The Duff house is a large structure with a hipped gambrel roof. It has a central frontpiece consisting of an extended dormer and enclosed porch and flanked by small gabled dormers with round headed windows. The house still remains substantially intact on its main facade except for one replacement bow window. Following Rev. Duff's death, the property was passed on to his children and remained in the family until 1940 when it was sold to Harold F. Mason. The deed into Mason's name mentions that the house had been known as "Bracon" and, when a motel was later built on the property, it took this name also, being known as the "Bracon Motel". A large ell at the rear of the house is used as an office and coffee shop in association with the motel which, under new ownership in 1978, was changed to the "Homeport Motel".

#167 Victoria

1853-64



VICTORIA ROAD (Formerly Falkland Road)

JAMES (Formerly LaHave) ROAD

#287 1861-78



This old house traces back to the mid 1800's. In 1861, John Henry Kaulback sold the 7 1/2 acre property to John (James) Beck. Beck mortgaged the property with John Morash. In 1878 when

he paid off his debt, he was described as John Beck "of the Falkland or LaHave Road", indicating that he lived on the property and that this house was probably built in that 1861-78 period. The house was passed on through several generations to James Beck Jr. (1878), James Enos Beck (1906), Watie Beck (1947), and Charles Beck (1967). In 1968, the house left the family and was sold to the present owner.

Vestiges of original detail in the Cape Cod style house can still be seen in the small windows on the gable end, second floor, and in the small transom window over the doorway. The house has been substantially altered, however, by modern replacement siding and bow windows.

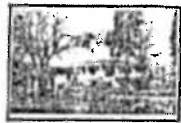
#219 1914



Charles Crouse sold this lot to Johnson Crouse, fisherman, in 1914, and this house was built soon afterwards. It was resold in 1929 to Frank Cook, the present owner. The hip roofed structure is quite intact and retains its hipped dormer, original fenestration, and its narrow veranda with decorative treillage.



#73 Green 1922



This property was originally a part of Common Range lot #3 and, during the 1800's, belonged to the Rev. William Duff (see #187 Victoria). The old farm lot ran from Green St. across a swampy area to Victoria Road and then across Victoria Road up the hill to the back line of the Common Range lots. Following Rev. Duff's death in 1888, the property passed on to his heirs and this section of swamp and pasture between Victoria Road and Green St. was subdivided from the rest. In 1919, the subdivided area was acquired by John J. Kinley and this large residence was built for him 3 years later.

John J. Kinley was born in 1881, the son of James F. Kinley (see #49 Falkland). Following his education at the Lunenburg Academy he studied pharmacy and apprenticed with E.L. Nash (see #174 Lincoln). In 1902, he opened a drug store which was the first of a chain of stores that later served several South Shore Towns. In 1907, he and several other Lunenburg businessmen bought the Lunenburg Foundry, which had been destroyed by fire, and rebuilt the Company. He served for 50 years as President of that successful business (see Lunenburg Foundry, #16 Brook). He served for several years on the Town Council and held the office of Mayor from 1911-13. In 1916, he was elected to the N.S. Legislature and served until 1924, and again from 1928-30. In 1935, he was elected to the House of Commons and

served as M.P. until 1945 when he was appointed to the Senate. This esteemed gentleman was also intimately connected with the "Bluenose" tradition in that he helped to organize the first International fishing schooner races in the 1930's. He was also actively involved with the Canadian Militia, the Navy League of Canada, and the I.O.O.F. John J. Kinley married Lila E. Young, daughter of John B. Young (see #116 Montague) in 1920 and they had 3 children. Senator Kinley died in 1971 and his wife in more recent years. Their son, John J. (Jim) Kinley took over from his father as President of the Lunenburg Foundry and now lives in the family home.



#59 1925

**#53 Green**  
This area was originally a part of Common Range lot #2 which ran from here, across Victoria Road, and over to #11 Green St. Lot #2 was the Henry Mack farm. Henry Mack must have fallen into financial difficulties because his farm was divided up in 1887 and this part, between the Kinley property and Victoria Road, was held by the Sheriff. In 1892, the Sheriff sold it to James Hirtle. In 1896, R.C.S. Kaulback acquired it and it was later sold to Ralph E. Corum. The property was subdivided into building lots in 1918 and this particular lot was sold and resold twice before it was acquired by Capt. Angus Tanner in 1925. This house was built for Capt. Tanner in that year and is still in his family.

The house is a solid looking, hip roofed structure with an ell to the side and a broad veranda across the front. There is a large, hip roofed dormer with a row of 4 mullioned windows set into it. The house is shingled and painted white. It sits on a well landscaped lot which is surrounded and defined by a thick hedge.

The Kinley house is a grand, 2 storey, hip roofed structure with a central projecting frontispiece containing the main door, and a sturdy, partially enclosed veranda skirting it at first floor level. The veranda foundation is formed from cut stone and gives the house a solid and permanent appearance. There are wide, overhanging eaves ornamented with multiple modillions, and the house is shingled and trimmed with wide cornerboards. A large portecochere extends out from the front of the house and adds to its mansion-like character. Extensive, well landscaped grounds provide a spacious setting for this not

very old but nevertheless significant building.

**#58 Victoria**  
Like its neighbours, the property on which this house sits traces back to Common Range lot #2. This part of the old farm lot was subdivided in 1918 and, in that year, this corner property was sold to Capt. Collin Ritcey for whom this house was then built. The 2 storey, hip roofed dwelling has projecting bays on the front and sides. In each case, pedimented dormers extend out over the bays, their projecting eaves being ornamented with gracefully curved modillions. The pedimented dormers on each side also each have a semi-circular attic window set into them.



#58 Victoria 1918

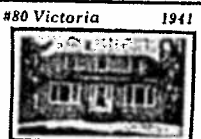
The house is shingled and the first storey is distinguished from the second by a slight outward bow of the shingle wall surface. Capt. Ritcey died in 1962 and the house has since been converted into 2 apartments. A single storey addition was made to the side of the house to facilitate the apartment conversion but aside from this, the house is intact in its original character.

**#70 Victoria**  
This hipped gable roof house was built in 1936. It has a balanced facade formed by a central doorway flanked by triple mullioned windows. There are narrow sidelights beside the doors and the entrance is protected by a gabled portico with double supporting posts. Small shed

dormers are set symmetrically in the roof above the main windows. The roof rafters are exposed along the eaves line and the house is clad in wide course wood shingles. In style, the house is comparable to #127 and #131 Green St.



#70 Victoria 1936



#80 Victoria 1941

Similar in style to its immediate neighbour on Victoria Road, this house has a hipped gable roof with a long, shed dormer, a central doorway with sidelights, and balanced triple mullioned windows.

GREEN STREET

VICTORIA ROAD

VICTORIA ROAD





#45 c1914  
Like the area to the northwest on the other side of Victoria Road, this corner property was originally a part of Common Range lot #2, the old Henry Mack farm. The old farmhouse (no longer standing) can be seen on the extreme right of the photo below. When the old farm was subdivided in 1887, this 15 acre portion went to Mary Ann Mack, who resold in 1889 to John Anderson, a farmer and boatbuilder (see #28 Pelham). The 1890 BEV shows the old house and barn as they still existed at that time. In 1894, John Anderson sold to Capt. Benjamin Anderson, (see #200 Cumberland) for whom a new house was built near the old. The house, with its eclectic Victorian Gothic gables (also no longer standing), is also shown in the photo below.

About 1914 yet another house (#45 Green) was built for Benjamin's son, Hugh, who gained title to the property in 1916 following Benjamin's death. The property was passed on in turn in Napier Anderson in whose ownership it remained until 1983.

The original Mack farmhouse was torn down by 1924. Ben Anderson's house remained standing until the late 1960's. The Hugh Anderson house is still standing, in a location somewhat threatened by Victoria Road traffic, but is nevertheless still quite intact.

#27 1898  
When the old Mack farm was subdivided in 1887, the portion from here over to #11 Green was sold to James Hirtle (see #6 Lorne). Hirtle subdivided the property further into five lots. This one he sold in 1889 to Benjamin C. Smith for whom this house was built in 1898 (see #19 Broad for historical notes on Ben C. Smith). The hipped gable house is comparable in style to #2 and #6 Tannery Road and has a hipped gable ell extending out of the middle of one side. On the gable end facing the street there are several interesting architectural features including decorative scrollwork lintels and brackets over the upstairs windows, a bay window, and a railed portico with corner steps. The house is still quite intact architecturally and is now in its 3rd generation of Smith ownership.

Its gable ends are pedimented by continuous eaves mouldings and there is an interesting Palladian style, attic window. A broad veranda with a curved corner offers a small measure of visual protection from the busy street corner.



#23 1888-90  
James Hirtle sold this lot in 1888 to Sarah and John Townsend for whom this house was built by 1890 (see 1890 BEV). The house was inherited by Minna Schwartz in 1926 and by Bertram Schwartz in 1943, and it finally left the Schwartz family in 1976 when it was sold to the present owner. The house thoroughly retains its original exterior character and its various decorative elements have been emphasized by a contrasting paint scheme. The house has a shallow, hipped roof. On the main facade, there is a narrow, 2 storey frontispiece flanked by four large windows. There is decorative scrollwork on all lintels, all windows have moulded hoods, and there are bracketed eaves and cornerboards trimming the clapboarded structure.



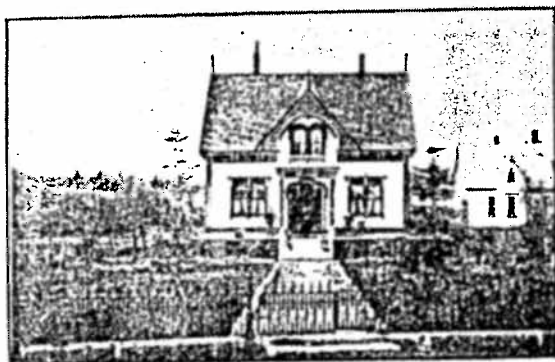
#19 c1893  
James Hirtle sold this lot to William T. Lindsay in 1889. Lindsay was listed in the deed as a "manufacturer" but he was also the first Lunenburg Town Clerk, serving from 1888-92. He built this house on the property and, in 1893, sold it to Charlie Patterson, an iron worker, for \$2,200. By the turn of the century, it had come to be owned by Charlotte Barr and then, in 1901, was sold by the Sheriff to Geneva Lohnes. Miss Lohnes owned the house for 50 years until her death in 1950 when the first of several subsequent owners took possession. The house is a simple, clapboarded frame structure with a shallow pitched, hatch style roof. It is quite simple in design but there are several details which add subtle interest including capital mouldings at the top of the cornerboards, wide lintels and hood mouldings over all windows, and a bracketed canopy over the front door. The house is intact in its original style.



#11 1888-90  
This was the eastern most part of Common Range lot #2 which was acquired and subdivided by James Hirtle in 1887. In 1888, Hirtle sold this lot to Capt. Matthias Smeltzer, for whom this imposing mansard roofed residence was built by 1890. It is shown on the 1890 BEV, without its front veranda. Capt. Smeltzer died in 1901 and the house was then sold to Capt. Lewis Artemus Schnare, whose family home it was for many years. It is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Tanner. The house is well appointed with decorative features. A central frontispiece, with bracketed cornice work on top, and a side and transom lit doorway below, is flanked by dormers on the 2nd floor, and by bay windows on the ground floor. The windows have bracketed hoods over them and the house is clapboarded and trimmed with bracketed cornerboards. The veranda/balcony was a later addition and is supported by four rounded, tuscan style pillars.



#3 1923  
This property traces back to Common Range lot #1 the western half of which was owned by William Oxner. In 1887, Oxner's heirs sold to James Hirtle, who then subdivided the property into building lots and sold this one to William L. Romkey. Romkey held the property for many years, selling it finally in 1919 to Daniel M. Eisenhauer, for whom this house was built in 1923. The large, 2 storey structure has a shallow, hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves, and a squat, hipped dormer facing the street. It has a central doorway, with sidelights, and a symmetrical, balanced window arrangement on the main facade. An interesting horizontal emphasis is provided by the wide, open veranda with its thick, shingled posts. While clearly more modern than its neighbours, the house is quite compatible with them architecturally and contributes strongly to the formalized setting of the streetscape facing Victoria Park.



Ben Anderson House - Photo from Lunenburg Urban Renewal Study 1966.



Arena and Old Curling Rink 1928

The Lunenburg Arena and the old Curling Rink were built in 1928 by the Lunenburg Arena Company, the shares of which were held mainly by citizens of the Town. The wood frame facility was built on land which was formerly farm

land, part of the old Mack farm. Evidence of this former agricultural use was felt into the 1940's when ball games on the grounds near the Arena were often suspended while farm vehicles or pedestrians passed along a right-of-way

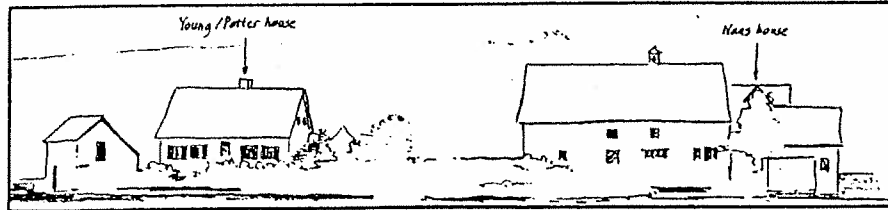


Curling Rink 1947  
Community Centre 1950's

which still existed across the farm at that time. In 1947, the Lunenburg Fisheries Exhibition purchased the Arena and the remaining adjacent farm property, and built a new Curling Rink complete with artificial ice and club rooms,

etc., which the old building had lacked. Swampy areas were filled in and new ball fields and track were constructed. The Community Centre was added in the 1950's.

FALKLAND STREET



"Hillside Farm" c1860. Sketch based on old photo. View facing south.



#17 1883

Newtown School

By the 1830's, the Newtown had developed to the point where new school facilities were necessary and, in 1883, this building was constructed at a cost of \$500. Both the site and the money for the building were granted by the Trustees of the Common. In 1884, additional land was granted for playground space. The building is shown on the 1890 BEV in much the same form in which it still exists today except that, originally, there was a cupola or bell tower on the centre of the roof. The original windows are still in place and the enclosed porch still retains its sidelights and transom windows around the main door. The building is still in use as the Arts and Crafts centre for the modern High School just across Tannery Road.

TANNERY ROAD (Formerly PARK ST.)

#2/4

1887-90



Like its neighbour, #3 Green, this property traces back to William Oxner, who owned the western half of Common Range Lot #1. James Hirtle bought and subdivided the property in 1887 and had this house built for Capt. William Mattson, to whom he sold it in 1891, value \$1825. Mattson lived here for only 7 years however, and in 1906, he sold the house to Aubrey and Ethel Anderson. Aubrey Anderson was the son of Capt. Benjamin Anderson and, with his brother, Hugh, (see #45 Green), ran the Anderson Bros. Outfitting business (see #180/182 Montague). The house was purchased by the present owner in 1954 and is now converted into 2 apartments. In design, the house is "L" shaped with a hipped gable roof and a side hall plan. There is a rectangular, bay window on the front and a small transom light over the main door. A small, simple portico protects the main entrance. The house is clapboarded.

#6

1879-90



#6 Tannery Rd., and the Naas house shown in the photo below, and the Potter house at #11 Knickle Rd. all have an interesting historical interconnection and trace back into a farm property formerly known as "Hillside Farm". This was the eastern half (15 acres) of 30 acre Common Range lot #1, which registered deeds trace back to 1848 when Robert Scott sold it to Frances Morash with a 30 pound mortgage. Morash paid off Scott in 1851 and then sold the property to Lemuel Burns for 250 pounds. This change in monetary value suggests that a house or other improvement was made at that time. This may possibly have meant that what is now the Naas house was built then. (Local tradition suggests that the Naas house may be even older than this, perhaps as early as 1811). In 1852, Lemuel Burns sold the property to Dr. John Hetherington Drumm, for



Naas House 1811-1850

251 pounds, and Drumm resold almost immediately to Capt. William Young, for 300 pounds. The deed of 1852 mentions the existence of "buildings" and it is postulated that the farm buildings at that time may have consisted of the group on the right hand side of the sketch above, which shows the farm c1860, based on an old photo. The peaked dormer of the Naas house can just be seen behind the barn, and the building on the left of the sketch was what, in more recent times, became known as the Potter house. The Potter house was probably built for Capt. Young sometime during that 10 year period between 1852, when he bought the property, and about 1860, when the photo, on which the sketch is based, is purported to have been taken. It can be seen that, originally, the Potter house was a simple Cape Cod style dwelling. The 1879 BEV shows the Young/Potter house, still with its gable roof, and a portion of the adjacent barn. The Church Map (c1843) identifies "Capt. W. Young, Hillside Farm" and shows the Young/Potter house, the

barn, and the Naas house, which is identified further as "W. Knickle" (who was presumably a tenant farmer). The 1890 BEV illustrates the farm with the sketch reproduced below and shows how the Young/Potter house had gained its prominent, central frontpiece by that time. The 1890 BEV also shows the existence of another house in front of the Naas house. This was "Hillside Cottage", built in the late 1880's and now known as #6 Tannery Rd. The 1890 BEV clearly shows the hipped gable roof of the house, and the small ell at the rear, which still exists. #6 Tannery was sold by Capt. Young to his son, William, in 1890, value \$2100. Capt. Young and his son died within a year of each other in 1902/1903 but the property continued in Young family ownership until 1923 when it was sold to Arthur Schwartz. Mr. Schwartz is of historical note in that he served as Mayor of Lunenburg for 2 long terms between 1922-23, and 1934-45. His nephew, Ray Schwartz, still lives in the house. Architecturally, #6 Tannery is

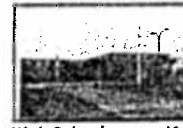
still quite intact and retains all of its original features as well as the broad veranda which was added in 1915. In 1928, the heirs of William Young also sold the Naas house to Theophilus Naas, a foundryman, whose son, Charles, still lives there. Again, this house with its Gothic dormer and small portico is also quite intact and provides a good visual clue to the early character of this area. By 1939, the large barn shown in the sketches had been taken down and the Young/Potter house was occupied by William Young's daughter, Mildred, and her husband, William Pitt Potter, a barrister, by whose name the house is now commonly known. The trees in front of the house, shown in the 1890 BEV sketch, had reached maturity and the property had become established as a large farm estate, close to the edge of town.

Change came, however, in 1965 when the Potter house was moved to make way for the construction of the Junior-Senior High School. The house was moved to a new site across the Knickle Rd., where it now sits, rather

con't



"Hillside Farm". Sketch from 1890 BEV.



High School 1965

KNICKLE ROAD

TANNERY ROAD

con't  
incongruously, on a concrete block foundation. The house still retains its large chimneys, its central frontpiece, and its bracketed trim around windows and eaves, etc., however, it has been converted into apartments, with a wide exterior stairway added to one end and now appears somewhat run down. The former site of the Potter house is now taken up by the landscaped grounds of the High School. The school building itself, a modern, brick and concrete structure, is connected by a covered walkway, with the adjacent community centre and Exhibition Grounds, the entire complex of modern buildings offering little clue to the former agricultural character of the area.



#11 Knickle, Potter House 1850's

In 1904, Capt. Elias Walters purchased this land in the west of his homestead (see #49 Tannery) and he conveyed one half each to his two sons, Angus and John. 11 years later, in 1915, this corner house was built for Angus who, by that time, had become an experienced master mariner and who, in the 1920's and 30's was to become famous as the skipper of the schooner "Bluenose".

The house is a simply designed hip roofed structure with an ell on one side and a projecting, pedimented bay on the other. The bay and the ell are linked together by a wide veranda which extends all the way around the front of the house. The only ornamental features are small brackets at the tops of the

cornerboards and decorative shinglework inside the pediment on the projecting bay. The house is shingle clad and still quite intact architecturally.

Angus Walters was captain of the Bluenose throughout her career as a fishing and champion racing schooner. After her demise in the 1940's, however, he retired from the sea and started a dairy business in the rear of the Tannery Road property. That business still exists although under now different ownership.

Capt. Walters died in 1968 and the house was passed on to his son, B.J. Walters, who still lives here in retirement after a successful career as Lunenburg Town Clerk.



#37 1915

This house was built in 1909 for John C. (Sonny) Walters, who was the older brother of Angus Walters and who also, like his father, Elias, was a Lunenburg fishing captain. The house is still fairly intact, although in 1982, it lost its intricate, gingerbread covered veranda. The roof gables of the main house and the ell are ornamented with dentilled vergeboards and there are single corner brackets at the top of each cornerboard. There are projecting window and door bays facing the street and a small dormer is recessed into the roof eaves on the ell. Sonny Walters died in 1945 and the house was sold to Capt. Orlando Lace who owned it until 1964 since when it has had 3 owners.



#43 1909

Both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's show an old house in this location which existed prior to the construction of the large house shown below. This was the old Conrad Lord homestead and it was acquired in 1868, at public auction, by John H. Kaulback, the Sheriff.

Kaulback then sold the property in 1876 to Elias Walters for \$1000. Capt. Walters was 29 years old at that time and his first son John C. was one year old. The family lived in the old house for the next 19 years (Angus Walters was born there in 1881) until, in 1895, it was removed and replaced by the large structure which still exists today.

The new 2 1/2 storey house was built in the grand style typical to late 18th century Lunenburg, with a full, Italianate frontispiece with heavy mouldings and brackets, and a locally characteristic, five sided dormer with a two tiered, bell cast roof. The house still retains these features as well as wide, bracketed cornerboards and eaves returns, and its original narrow clapboards.



#49 1895

The house left the Walters family in 1949 when it was sold to James and Brulah Thurlow, who owned it until 1977. The house is presently owned by ABCO and is converted into 3 apartments.

An old photo of this area of Town shows the old Conrad Lord homestead standing where #49 Tannery now stands. The old house in the photo appears to have the same shape and the same small dormer and offset porch as this house (#57) has and it is suggested, although not proven, that #57 is in fact the old Lord house and that it was moved to this site in 1855 to make way for Elias Walters' new house. Certainly by its form, with close eaves, small windows close to the eaves, and a small Scottish dormer, it appears to be considerably older than the c1900 date which would otherwise have to be placed upon it. The house is listed by the Assessment Dept. as "very old" and probably dates back to the 1840's when Conrad Lord (1797-1866) was in his prime.



#57 pre 1868

After it was moved, the house came into the possession of J. Wm. Young. In 1915, Mildred Young sold it to Wallace F. Oxner, who lived here until 1961. The house is now vacant and owned by ABCO.

This house was built in 1932 in a style typical of that period, with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, a shed dormer, and an open veranda. Like its immediate neighbours, it is now owned by ABCO but was formerly owned by William Dennison.



#61 1932

TANNERY ROAD

KNICKLE ROAD

**Tannery Road**  
The properties in this immediate area trace back into early land grants that were made to Tanners. Tanning was an essential trade at the time of the settlement and throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. Early landowners in this area were George Boehner, Matthew Ernst, and Anthony and Christian Rhuland who held the tanyard lands undivided between them. By the early 19th century it was the Rhulands alone who held the land and the area came to be known as "Rhuland's Tanyard". A small creek ran through the rear of the property and provided water for the tanning operation which was carried on in a group of buildings located to the rear of the old Cape Cod house which still stands at #52 Tannery. Those buildings, which are shown quite clearly on the 1879 BEV, no longer stand, however, and we have only the name "Tannery Road" to remind us of the historical character of this area.



#40 Tannery  
The former Rhuland Tanyard property came into the Burns family in 1864 and, in 1902, became owned by Fraser Burns. In that year, Fraser subdivided this lot from the property and sold it to David Heckman, a carpenter, who then built this house for himself. The house was later sold to George Mosher in 1926 and to Mary Pardy in 1945. The house is quite intact in its turn of the century, hip roofed style. It has ornamental eaves brackets over the upstairs windows and at the tops of the cornerboards and there is a narrow stoop protecting the main entrance. The house is shingle clad.

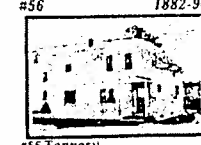


#44 Tannery  
John Burns conveyed this lot in 1908 to Emma Bailly but the lot remained vacant until 1933 when a subsequent owner, Allan Morash, conveyed it to Charles Beck for whom this house was built, and who still lives here. Built in a typical 1930's style, the house has exposed rafters at the eaves, a shed dormer, and a wide, open veranda across the front.

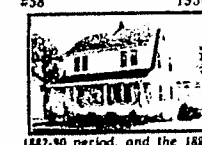
#52 Tannery  
This Cape Cod style house is the oldest on Tannery Road and dates back to the period when Christian Rhuland acquired the old Tanyard property. In 1825, Rhuland paid 68 pounds for the property and, in 1839, sold it to Jacob Sperry for 135 pounds, the price difference



suggesting that the house was built in this period. In 1864, Jasper Burns, a tanner, took the property over and it remained in his family through 3 generations until 1946 when G. Sydney Greek still lives in the house. While its main facade has been vinyl sided, the house still substantially retains its original character. Its small windows are light to the eaves of the steeply pitched roof, and it has the characteristic, low slung appearance of the early Cape Cod style. The original, massive, central chimney is still in place although the fireplaces and bake ovens are now boarded up. The rooms inside all have low ceilings and there is a steep, narrow staircase to the upstairs.

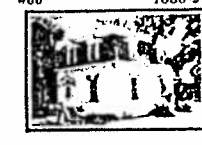


#56 Tannery  
The 1879 BEV and the Church Map both identify a steam driven planing mill in this vicinity. Deeds suggest that the mill was run by William J. Dauphinee, beginning sometime in the 1850's. By 1875, however, the mill was closed down and, in that year, it was sold to George Mitchell, a carpenter, with "one boiler, one engine, one force pump, shafting pulley's and belling now remaining in or on the premises". Mitchell presumably removed the mill in the early 1880's and then, in 1882, he sold the property to Charles Emeneau. At that time the property included the areas now occupied by #58 and #66 Tannery. Charles Emeneau built #56 sometime in the



1882-90 period, and the 1890 BEV shows the original house before the box-like addition was added to one side. Modern alterations, including replacement windows and replacement siding, have further reduced the original character of the house but small original details can still be seen, including bracketed eaves and corners, and side and transom lights around the door. The house stayed in the Emeneau family until 1947.

#58 Tannery  
This lot was subdivided from the Emeneau property in 1930 when Wallace R. Oxner bought it and had this house built. The house is quite intact in its high gambrel roof, Dutch Colonial style. It is still owned by Mrs. Oxner.



#66 Tannery  
Charles Emeneau sold this lot to Gabriel Conrad, fisherman, in 1888 and this house was built for him shortly afterward. The house is still quite intact. It has a bell cast, mansard roof with small, hipped and bracketed dormers in its lower slope. The main windows retain their bracketed hoods and there are heavy, curved mouldings on the doorway, over the semi-circular transom and round headed sidelights. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with bracketed cornerboards.

In 1909, the house was bought by Foster Lohnes, fisherman and, in 1960, came to Cecil and Elsie Whynot, in whose estate it remains.

ABCO — Camp Norway  
In April, 1940, Norway was invaded and occupied by the Nazis. The Norwegian whaling fleet was at sea at the time and could not return home. The Norwegian authorities wished to use the whaling ships as tankers and escort vessels for Allied services and made arrangements for the boats to be refitted at Lunenburg and for the crews of the vessels to be housed here. Camp Norway was built as a barracks for this purpose and was completed in six weeks after permission to build was received from the

Town. The camp became the base for several thousand Norwegian sailors and civilians who were engaged either in the refitting activities or in training for active war service. After the War, most of the Norwegians returned to their native country but some stayed, marrying and

settling into the local community. In 1947, the Camp was purchased from the War Assets Corporation by the Atlantic Bridge Company (ABCO) and put to use as a factory, producing marine and fish processing equipment and other marine services. The Company is

still in active production today. Other buildings have been added since, but the old Camp Norway still functions as the main component of the plant.



#81 ABCO — Camp Norway 1940

This substantial 2 storey house was built in 1937.



#97 1937

Study of the 1879 and 1890 BEV's and the Church Map reveals that this point of land was once occupied by the homestead of Henry Oxner. The house and barn stood in the middle of the property while all around the shore were "fish flakes", the shacks and racks which were used for the drying of fish. The flakes no longer

stand nor the old house and barn, which survived into the late 1960's. The point is now vacant and overgrown leaving little clue to the bustling activities by which it was once distinguished.

LUNENBURG HARBOUR

TANNERY ROAD

#72/74

1890-1910



In the late 1880's, Henry Schwartz acquired all the land from here over to #94 in addition to his homestead farm property at #110. He allowed his sons to build houses on this land and this particular house was built sometime in the 1890-1910 period for John H. Schwartz, master mariner. John H. gained title to the property in 1910 following Henry's death in 1909. It is of historical interest to note that John H. Schwartz, in addition to his seafaring activities, also ran the Queen Hotel on Montague St. (see #125 Montague). He died in 1922 and the house was passed on to Earl J.B. Schwartz. In 1940, it was conveyed to Mary Croft and remained in her family until 1967.

The house is an "L" shaped, hipped gable structure with a veranda around the front facing Tannery Road. The eaves moldings are continued across the gable ends of the house, forming a stylized pediment and giving definition to the attic area. The upstairs windows are tied into this continuous eaves moulding while the

#80

1948



lower windows have their own individual moulded hoods (some of which have now been removed). On the main facade facing Tannery Road there is a wide, two panel door, with a single sidelight and a transom window over it, and a large mullioned window beside it. The house is clapboarded and trimmed with wide cornerboards and substantially retains its original character although it is now somewhat rundown.

#80 Tannery  
This house lot was subdivided out of the adjacent Schwartz property in 1947 and was sold to Marie Tobin for whom this house was built in 1948. In 1954, it was sold to Arthur and Beatrice Horn and then came into its present ownership in 1973. The gable roofed dwelling has a snug appearance derived partly from its compact form and partly from the mature landscaping around it.

#90 Tannery  
This house was built in 1894 for Charles Schwartz, son of Henry (see #110) and brother

#90

1894



to John H. (#72/74) and Lemuel (#94). Like his brothers, Charles gained title to his house property in 1910 following his father's death in 1909. Arthur Schwartz took the house over in 1911 and, in 1932, he conveyed it to Clyde Schwartz. It is still owned by Mrs. Muriel Schwartz.

The house is still quite intact and is of simple design highlighted by subtle ornamentation. It is shingled, and trimmed with wide cornerboards, at the top of which are small, carved, double corner brackets. There are brackets also above the upstairs windows, tying them into the eaves. An open, hip roofed veranda protects the main door.

#94 Tannery  
This house sits on a property which was at one time known as the "Jib Lot", and which traces back to William Burns, Jr., a tanner. Both the 1879 and 1890 BEV's show a small house which previously occupied this site and the Church Map identifies it as "W. Burn". This old homestead was acquired by Sheriff Kaulback in 1869 and, in 1889, was sold to

#94

1904



Henry Schwartz along with the adjacent properties. Henry's son, Lemuel, a blacksmith, presumably removed the old Burn's house and built this new one for himself in 1904. It is a simply designed, hipped gable structure which entirely retains its original character. It is clapboarded and trimmed with wide cornerboards over which there are moulded eaves returns, and all of the windows retain their original hood moldings.

#110 Tannery  
The land on which #110, #120, and #126 Tannery Road sit traces back into the Burns family who, like the Rhulands (see #52 Tannery) were tanners. In 1833, Christopher, Thomas, and William Burns divided their land between them and this particular property went to Thomas Burns. Assessment records indicate that he built this house here in 1854. By 1867, however, Sheriff John H. Kaulback held the property and, in 1889, C.E. Kaulback sold it to Henry Schwartz, a farmer. Schwartz had worked for a

#110

1854



Kaulback family on the Kaulback homestead (see Golf course) and had previously lived there, up on "the Head". Presumably, he continued in this employment after he acquired the old Burns house as well. Henry Schwartz acquired adjacent property about this time as well, and several of his sons built houses nearby. In 1908, Henry died and #110 was conveyed to his son, Alexander. It remained in the Schwartz family until 1945 when it was sold to the present owner.

The house is shown on both BEV's as a simple, gable roofed structure. Presumably, the projecting frontispiece, consisting of extended dormers and porch, was added sometime in the 1890's. Other changes to the original structure include the raising of the roof at the rear and the addition of a modern window in the front facade. Despite these changes, however, the house still retains much of its early character and, with its adjacent barn, still provides the observer with a

#120

1833-75



sense of the early farming character of this area.

#120 Tannery  
This still substantially intact house was built between 1833-75, either for Christopher Burns, who acquired title to the property in 1833, or for James Schwartz, to whom it was sold in 1862. Assessment records date the house at 1875. In 1886, it was willed to his son, Edwin Schwartz whose home it was for over 60 years and, in 1950, it came into its present ownership. The house is shown on the 1879 BEV on its own, and on the 1890 BEV, there is also a barn, which still exists, beside it. It has a Gothic dormer and pointed window located directly over an enclosed porch which was probably a later addition. Original window hoods, returned eaves, and shingle cladding trimmed with wide cornerboards and baseboards all contribute to the intact 19th century character of the house.

#126

1833-69



#126 Tannery  
In the 1833 division of property amongst the Burns family (see #110 Tannery) this property fell to William Burns Sr. and it was he for whom this house was built. In 1869, the homestead was acquired by John H. Kaulback, value \$408 and it remained in Kaulback ownership until 1907 when C.E. Kaulback willed it to Arthur Knickle, who had worked for him and who had lived in the house for a number of years previously. In 1957, Emma Knickle sold the house to Robert Wilneff and in 1964, it was sold to Angus Byers, the present owner. The 2 storey house still retains elements of its original character although it has replacement windows on the second floor and a single storey garage addition on one side.

#136 1853-69



This house traces back to the period 1853-69. Sophia Rudolf inherited this farm property from her father, Matthew Ernst (see #163 Pelham) and, in 1853, she conveyed a 4 acre portion of it to John Morash for 75 pounds. In 1869, John Morash also acquired an adjoining 3½ acres from Peter Morash for 300 pounds and this high value indicates the probable construction of a house in this period. John Morash sold to Capt. Christian Geldert and Charles Crouse in 1875 and these gentlemen occupied it as a double house until 1882 when Crouse sold his half interest to Geldert. Comparison of the 1879 and 1890 BEV's reveals that the central projecting dormer was added to the house during this period in the

#142 1955



This lot was subdivided from the adjacent Geldert/Eisenhauer property and this modern, shed roofed bungalow was built in 1955.

1880's, and it was Christian Geldert who made this improvement. In 1919, the house was sold to Dennis Eisenhauer, a blacksmith, for \$3950 and it is still owned by his son, Morse Eisenhauer. Although somewhat altered through the addition of mullioned windows and an enclosed porch (mid 20th century), and wide course replacement siding, the house still retains elements of its original character and contributes strongly to the sense of history of this part of Tannery Road.

#144 1914



#144 Tannery  
The Christian . Geldert property (see #136 Tannery) extended over to this area and, in 1914, Capt. Geldert conveyed this lot to his son Archibald, who was also a Master Mariner and for whom this house was built. Archibald Geldert sailed first as a "catchie" with his father but soon became captain of a series of schooners including the "Palmetto", the "Marion J. Smith" and the "Marshall Foch", all engaged in the coasting trade. In 1919, he skippered the famous "Cutty Sark", a 4 masted schooner, which is still in existence, moored on the River Thames in England.

Capt. Geldert died in 1946 and, in 1948, his house was sold to its present owner. The hip roofed house retains its original form and fenestration, and its open, front veranda, but its character has been diminished by modern replacement siding.

#152 pre 1864



#152 Tannery  
The Church Map (1864-83) identifies this house as "M. Wymock". This would have been Martin Weinacht (Whynot) who bought the house and 3½ acres in 1873 from Edwin Arenburg for \$1140. There are no recorded deeds into Arenburg's name and the history of the house before this period (c1864) is unknown.

In 1913, one year before he died, Martin conveyed the house to his granddaughter and her husband, Daniel Eisenhauer. In 1923, it was sold to Frances and St. Clair Lohnes, and came to its present owner in 1973. A shed dormer and a modern bow window have been added to the main facade but other original elements of the house still remain, including the main door, with sidelights, a projecting bay window on the side, a large ell at the rear, and a veranda with delicate bracketed and turned posts on the front.

#160 late 1880's



#160 Tannery  
This mansard roofed house was built in the late 1880's for Martin Weinacht who, until that time, had lived in the old house next door on the same property (#152). Martin willed the house to his son, Alfred, in 1914. Following Alfred's death in 1919, the house was then sold to Maurice Lohnes, a fisher-

man who lived across the street at #8 Cove Road. The house is still owned by Maurice's son, Eldon Lohnes, and is quite intact in its original late 19th century style. It is clapboarded and retains its original bracketed window enclosures and its original sidelight and transom door trim. The house is shown on the 1890 BEV complete with its small dormers in the mansard roof, and the large ell at the rear. The front veranda appears to have been a later addition.

COVE ROAD

#2 Cove Rd. 1920



These two Cove Road properties trace back to Nathaniel Burgoyne, a farmer and his predecessor in title, Enos Hebb, who held a large farm property which extended back to Puffycup Cove. In 1890, Burgoyne sold this small block of land at the northern end of the property to Howard Whynacht, mariner. In 1917, Whynacht, who by then was a Master Mariner, sold this corner lot to James and Cordelia Schwartz for whom this large hip roofed house (#2 Cove Road) was built in 1920.

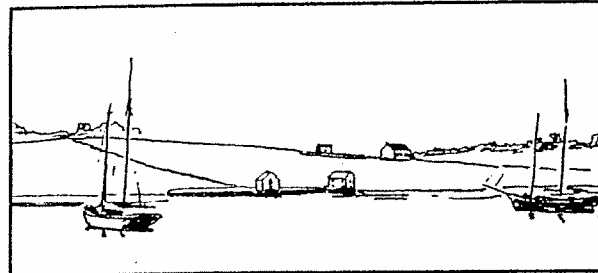
The house has remained substantially intact since then except for the addition of modern picture windows on the main facade. It left Schwartz ownership in 1960 following Cordelia's death and was sold to Harry B. Tanner who in turn resold in 1969 to the present owner.

#8 Cove Rd. c1904



#8 Cove Road  
Howard Whynacht sold this lot in 1904 to John and Mary Jane Gates for whom this house is assumed to have been built shortly afterward. In 1917, the Gates sold the house and everything in it to Maurice Lohnes, a fisherman. Two years later, Mr. Lohnes bought the Alfred Weinacht house across the street (#160 Tannery) and resold this house to Albert Melner, a farmer. Mr. Melner passed the house on to his son, Allen, and it was later acquired by the present owner.

In form, the house is typically turn of the century with its gable to the street and its front and side verandas with trellage, however, character has been lost through the modern use of vinyl siding.



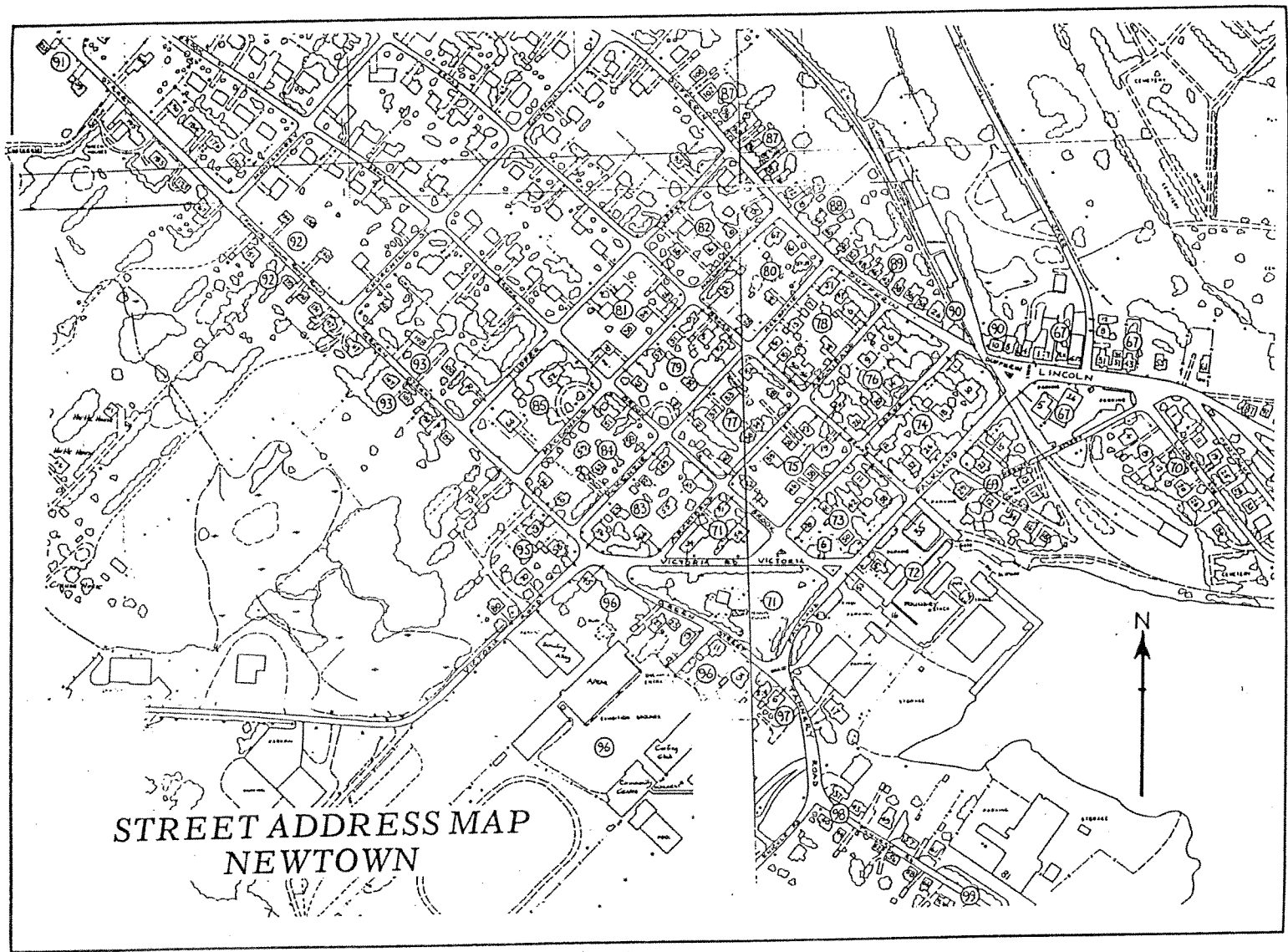
Sketch of "Sheriff's Head" based on old photo from Letsons "Historic Lunenburg" 1896. The sketch shows the old Kaulback house, now used as the Bluenose Golf Clubhouse, and the fish huts (no longer standing) on the shore.

#### Bluenose Golf Club - Sheriff's Head

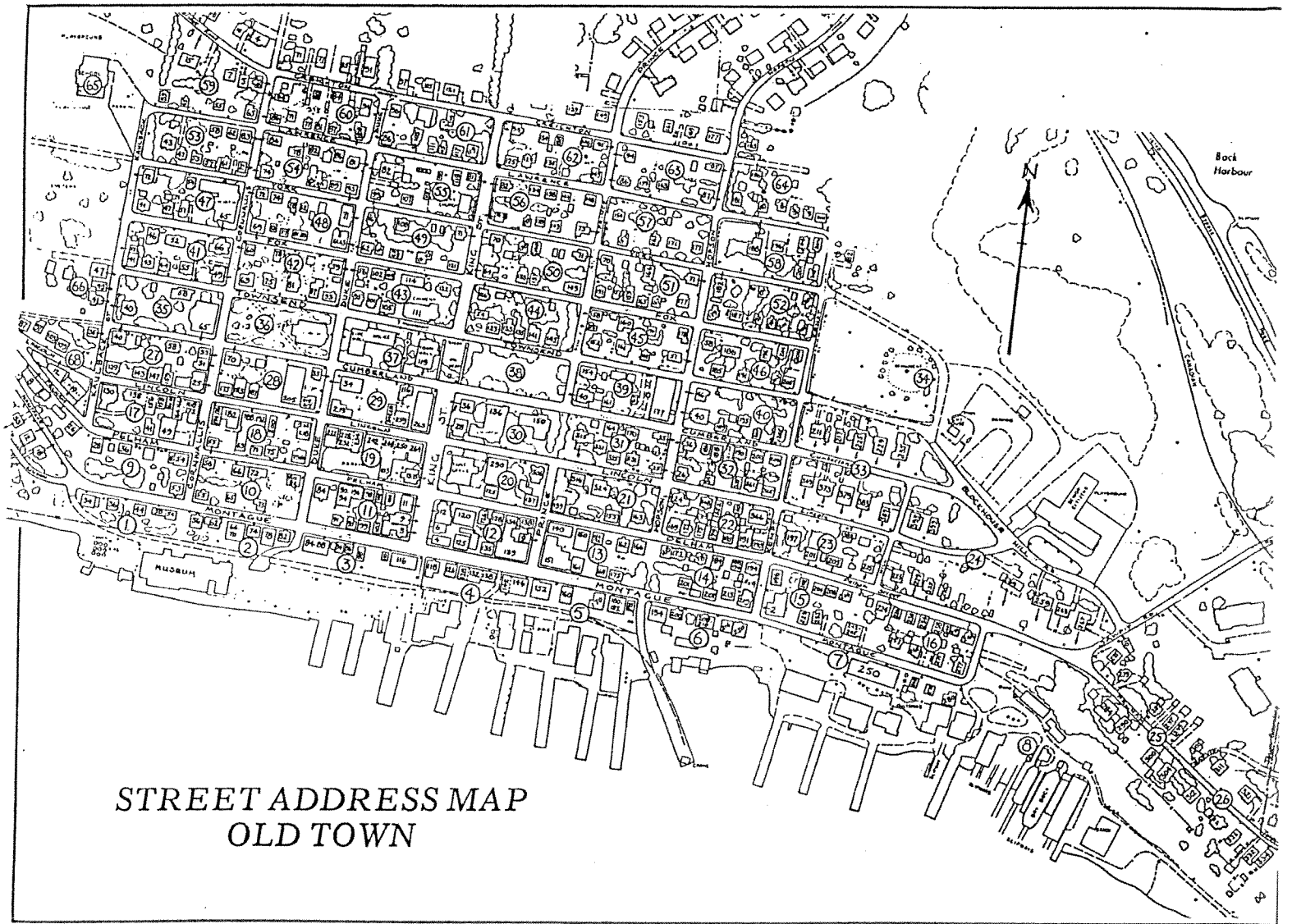
This inset represents the peninsular area immediately to the east of the Cove Rd. houses and which was originally known as Sutherlands Point. In 1796, it was purchased by John Selig, mariner, who passed it on to Jacob Selig in 1803, value 580 pounds. In 1820, the Point was acquired by Henry Kaulback and by that time had been improved to the point where it was valued at 1120 pounds. Henry Kaulback was the Sheriff of Lunenburg Township and the property subsequently became known as "Sheriff's Head" or, more simply, "The Head". It was passed on in the Kaulback family and, over time, was developed as a private park, becoming known as "Kaulback's Park" or later as "Cannongate Park" after two old cannons from Fort Boscawen which were placed at the entrance. The property is still leased from the Kaulback family and is now used as a golf course. The golf club house presumably dates back to about 1820 when Henry Kaulback first acquired the property and, although it has been modernized and opened up on the interior, for clubhouse purposes, it still retains elements of its original, early 19th century character.

MASON'S BEACH ROAD

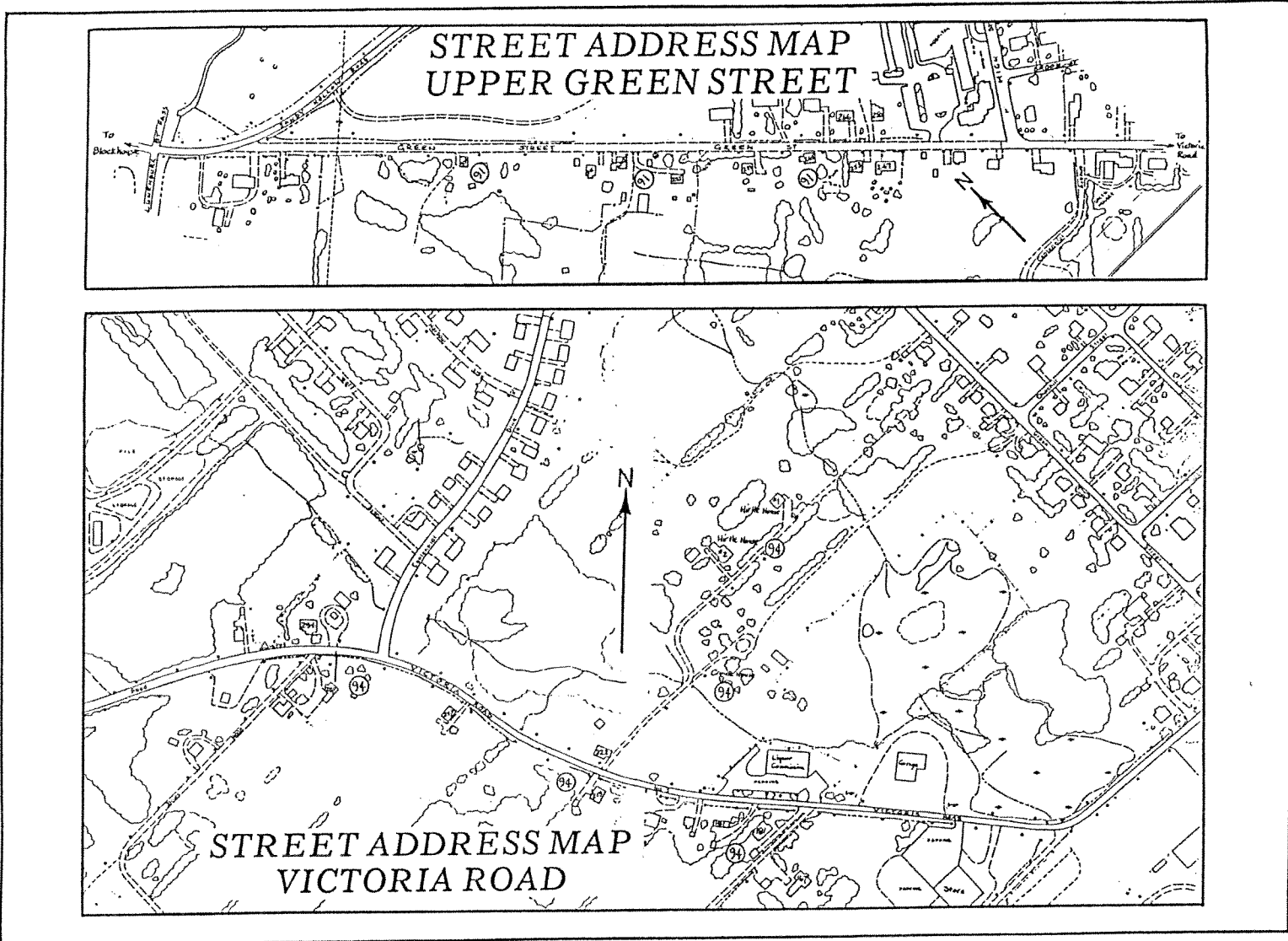
DETAILED STREET ADDRESS  
MAPS AND GLOSSARY  
OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

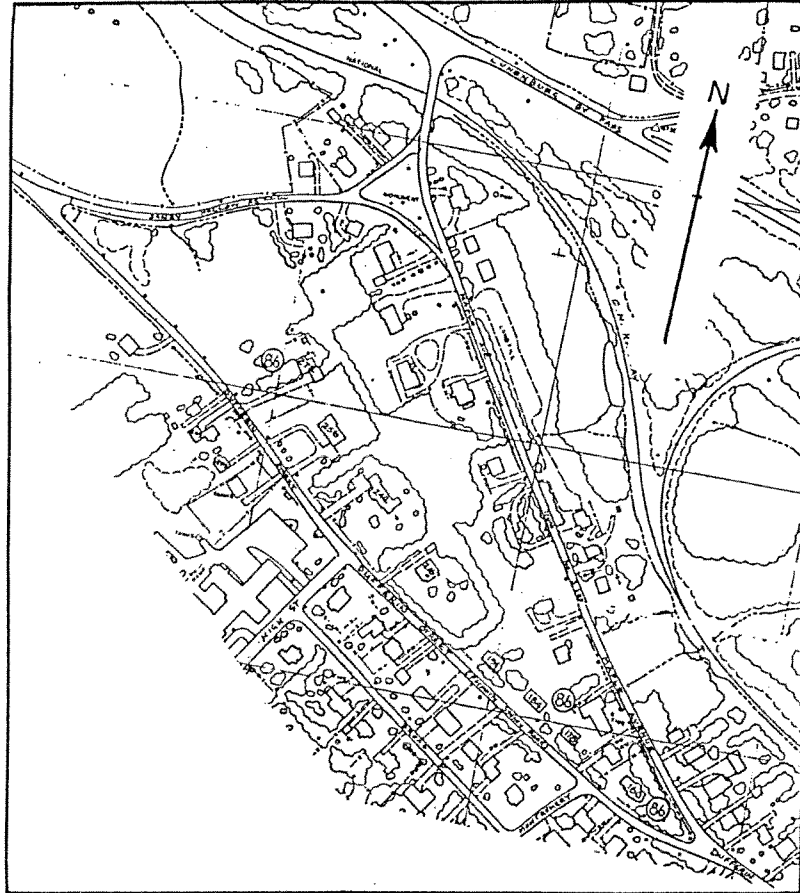




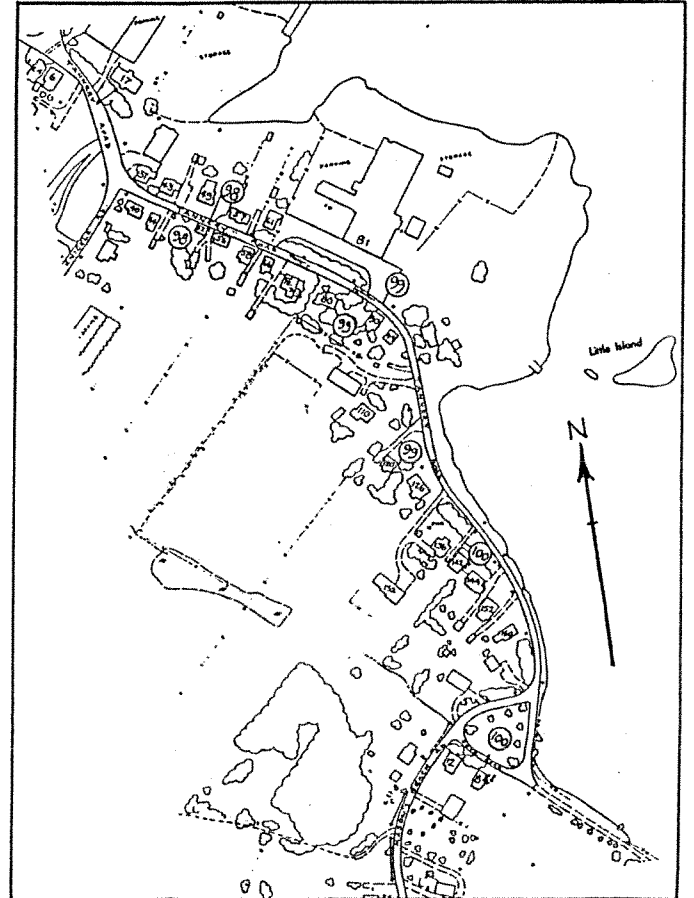


STREET ADDRESS MAP  
OLD TOWN





STREET ADDRESS MAP  
UPPER DUFFERIN STREET



STREET ADDRESS MAP  
TANNERY ROAD

# GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

**Arcade**  
A series of arches.

**Architrave**  
The lowest of the main divisions of an entablature (see Orders). Also the moulded trim surrounding a door or window.

**Ashlar**  
Squared, hewn stone laid in regular courses with fine joints. Ashlar imitation — wood siding cut and planed to resemble ashlar.

**Balcony**  
A platform projecting from an exterior or interior wall of a building above ground level. Enclosed by a railing or balustrade and supported usually on brackets.

**Baluster**  
A small pillar or column supporting a railing.

**Balustrade**  
Sometimes called a verge board. A board, often ornately decorated, covering the ends of projecting roof timbers where a pitched roof overhangs a gable.

**Batten**  
A strip covering a vertical joint between vertical boards. Hence Board and Batten.

**Bay**  
A structural opening for a door or window, making up one visual division in a wall.

**Bay Window**  
A projecting bay with windows that forms an extension to the floor space of the interior rooms. On the outside a bay window extends usually to ground level, distinguishing it from an oriel window which emerges from the building somewhere above ground level. A bay window may be one or more storeys in height.

**Bead**  
A small, convex moulding.

**Belfry**  
That part on a tower or turret where bells are hung.

**Bell Cast**  
With flared, overhanging eaves, bell shaped.

**Belt Course**  
A horizontal "belt" formed by a projecting course or courses of brick or stone, in a masonry wall, or, of mouldings, in a wood sided wall.

**Bell Tower**  
See Belfry

**Belvedere**  
A raised turret or lantern on the top of a house, to afford a view. Sometimes called a Look-out.

**Board and Batten**  
See Batten

**Boomtown**  
A false front masking a roof line, usually on a commercial building.

**Bow Window**  
A curved bay window taking the form of a segment of a circle in plan.

**Bracket**  
Angular supports at eaves, doorways, and sills. In Lunenburg, brackets are often massive and ornately carved. See also Console and Modillion.

**Broken Pediment**  
See Pediment.

**Bump**  
In Lunenburg, a local vernacular expression for an overhanging dormer or frontispiece.

**Buttress**  
A mass of masonry or brickwork built against a wall to give it stability. Buttresses on wooden buildings are usually

false and added for decorative effect only.

**Canopy**  
A projecting cover over a door usually supported by brackets.

**Cantilever**  
A structural member which projects beyond the line of support.

**Capital**  
The uppermost part of a column or pilaster. On wooden buildings, usually suggested by mouldings. See Orders.

**Casement**  
A window hinged on one of its edges so as to open inwards or outwards.

**Chamfer**  
The surface formed when a square corner is cut away obliquely.

**Chancel**  
The eastern end of a parish church in which the altar is placed.

**Cladding**  
The outermost layer of a wall in a frame building.

**Clapboards**  
Narrow, horizontal, overlapping wooden boards that form the outer skin or cladding of many wood frame houses. The horizontal lines of the overlaps, which generally are from 4 to 6 inches apart on older houses, give the wall a distinct texture similar to that of a lap-stroke or clinker built boat.

**Classical**  
The style inspired by the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome or by that of the Renaissance Period in Europe.

**Column**  
A vertical pillar, in classical architecture consisting of a base, shaft, and capital. See Orders.

**Console**  
A scrolled bracket.

**Corbelling**  
A series of masonry or brick courses projecting from a wall, each built out beyond the one below it, to support a chimney stack or oriel windows.

**Corinthian**  
See Orders.

**Cornerboard**  
A vertical board at the corner of a wood frame building into which the clapboards or shingles butt. Sometimes called Endboard.

**Cornice**  
The uppermost part of an entablature, also any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is fixed, e.g., a wall, door, or window. Also, internally, the moulded transition between a wall and ceiling. (See Orders).

**Courses**  
Layers of uniform height, i.e., the layers of bricks in a masonry wall or clapboards in a wooden wall.

**Cresting**  
A line of ornamental finish on the ridge of a roof or the edge of a balcony.

**Cross Gable Roof**  
Intersecting gable roofs which, if viewed from above, take the form of a cross.

**Cupola**  
A small circular or polygonal turret or dome on a roof. See also Belvedere.

**Dentil**  
One of a series of small rectangular blocks arranged like a row of teeth projecting from the lower part of a cornice.

**Doric**  
See Orders.

**Dormer**  
A structure containing a window or windows that projects through a pitched roof.

**Double Hung Window**  
A window with vertically sliding sashes. See Window.

**Drop**  
A decoration hanging from a roof edge or gable end. A Pendant.

**Drop Siding**  
A form of wood cladding where each course fits or "drops" onto the section below and where the edges are planed to give a regular, grooved effect.

**Eaves**  
The lower edges of a roof overhanging a wall.

**Eaves Returns**  
See Returned Eaves.

**Elevation**  
An external front of any building; also a drawing made to show any one face. See also Facade.

**Eil**  
An addition to the side or rear of a building, thus forming an "L" shape.

**Endboard**  
See Cornerboard.

**Engaged Column**  
An attached column. A column applied or built into a wall.

**Entablature**  
In Classical architecture the assembly of horizontal members, architrave, frieze, and cornice, supported by a column. May also be used on a wall without columnar support. See Orders.

**Facade**  
The face or front of a building, especially the principal front. See Elevation.

**Fanlight**  
Originally the semi-circular or fan shaped window above a door. Sometimes used synonymously with Transom Light or Transom Window.

**Fascia**  
The long, flat board covering the ends of rafters under the eaves; the long board which trims the top of a wood frame wall under the eaves; the name board over a shop window.

**Fenestration**  
A general term applied to the arrangement of windows in a building.

**Finial**  
A pointed ornament crowning a pinnacle, spire, gable, pediment, roof, or any other form.

**Flutes, Fluting**  
The vertical grooves in the shaft of a column or pilaster.

**Fretwork**  
An ornamental pattern especially of straight lines; wood cut with a fretsaw.

**Frieze**  
That part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice; or any similar decorative band or feature. See Orders.

**Frontispiece**  
A projecting bay, usually more than one storey, on a principal facade.

**Gable**  
The triangular portion of wall above the eaves line at the end of a ridge roof. Sometimes used to refer to the whole end wall, hence Gable End.

**Gabled**  
A small gable used over a niche in a roof.

**Gallery**  
A long porch across a facade.

**Gambrel Roof**  
A gable roof with double pitch or two slopes on each side.

**Georgian**  
Generally the period of the reign of the four King Georges in England, 1714-1838.

**Gingerbread**  
Decorative wooden trim.

**Gothic Revival**  
The 19th century style of architecture which sought to recreate the decoration and atmosphere of medieval European Gothic architecture characterised by the pointed arch and the vault.

**Greek Revival**  
The 19th century style of architecture which sought to recreate the decorative forms of ancient Greek architecture.

**Hall**  
The first room on entering a house, usually a vestibule or passageway connecting with other rooms.

**Hall and Parlour Plan**  
A house plan where the hall and parlour are one and the same; i.e., where the main door opens directly into the living area rather than into a hall or vestibule.

**Hatch Roof**  
A very low gable, almost flat roof, resembling the hatch cover or cabin roof on a sailing vessel.

**Hip or Hipped Roof**  
A roof sloping on all four sides.

**Hipped Gable Roof**  
A gable roof where the gable end is hipped or sloped at its uppermost part near the peak.

**Hood Moulding**

A projecting moulding over a door or window to throw off rain water; also known as a Drip Moulding or, when rectangular, a Label.

**Ionic**

See Orders.

**Jamb**

The vertical sides of an opening for a door, window, arch, or fireplace.

**Keystone**

The central voussoir or wedge shaped block of an arch, which locks the whole together. Also used as ornaments on the heads of doors and windows.

**"L" Shaped Plan**

A house or building plan in the shape of the letter "L".

**Label**

A door or window moulding extending partway down the sides. See Hood Moulding.

**Lancet**

A tall, narrow, pointed window.

**Lantern**

A small, glazed structure on a roof, similar to a cupola.

**Lattice**

An openwork screen composed of criss-crossed members. Also a window with diamond shaped lights.

**Light**

The division of a window between mullions, and which may be further subdivided into panes.

**Lintel**

The horizontal member that spans an opening.

**Look-out**

See Belvedere.

**Mansard Roof**

A variation of a hip roof

where each of the four sides has two slopes — a steep lower slope and a flatter upper slope.

**Masonry**

Exterior wall material such as brick or stone which is laid in small units.

**Modillion**

One of a series of small decorative blocks or brackets applied to the soffits beneath roof eaves.

**Moulding or Molding**

A decorative band or strip of material, in Lunenburg, usually of wood, with a constant profile or section designed to cast interesting shadows. It is generally used in cornices and as trim around windows and doors.

**Mullion**

A vertical member dividing a window into lights.

**Muntin**

A thin member which divides a window sash into smaller panes.

**Nave**

The main body or central aisle of a church.

**Neo-Classicism**

An architectural movement in the late 18th century which sought to recreate classical forms in a new way based upon the same logic, judgment, and imagination that had directed the ancient Greek and Roman architects.

**Newel**

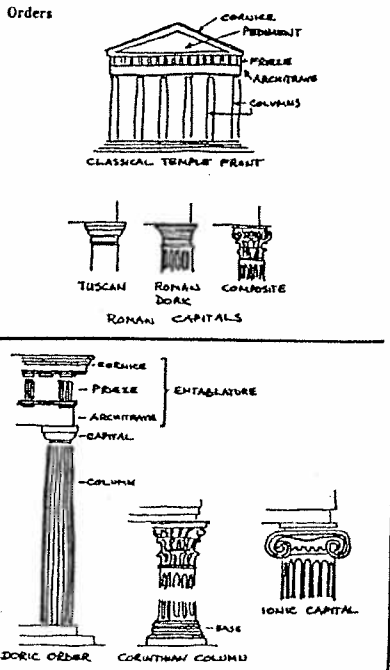
A post to which a staircase railing is fastened.

**Niche**

A recess in a wall.

**Nogging**

The use of brickwork or other masonry to fill in the spaces between the studs or uprights in a

**Orders**

wood framed building.

**Oculus**

Any small round or oval window.

**Orders**

The essential components of classical architecture. Consisting of a Column or Shaft, with or without a Base, its Capital, and the horizontal Entablature which it supports. The Entablature consists of three basic components — the Cornice, the Frieze, and the Architrave. Each component is decorated and proportioned in different ways in each of

the Orders. There are 3 Greek orders — Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic. The Roman Orders are Tuscan, Roman Doric, and Composite. Classical revival ornamentation on Lunenburg buildings is loosely based on these ancient classical Orders.

**Oriel Window**

A bay window projecting from an upper storey. In medieval European architecture an oriel window would be supported by masonry corbels. In Lunenburg, corbels are replaced by

wooden brackets.

**Palladian**

In the style of the Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio, particularly the window design where a central, round-headed window is flanked by shorter, square headed windows.

**Pane**

The smallest division of a window.

**Panelling**

A series of thin sheets of wood (panels) framed together by thicker vertical and horizontal strips, giving the effect that the panels are recessed between the strips. Hence Recessed Panels.

**Parapet**

A low wall along the edge of a roof.

**Parlour**

The ordinary sitting room of a family in a house; also, more formally, a room in a house reserved for the reception of special guests.

**Patara**

A circular or oval disc-like ornament, usually rendered in low relief.

**Pavilion**

The part projecting from the centre or ends of a building; also one of a group of buildings attached by wings to a main block.

**Pedestal**

A support for a column.

**Pediment**

A low pitched, triangular gable, usually above an entablature (see Orders); also sometimes on the gable end of a building. Broken or Partial Pediment — when the base of the triangle is left open. Open Pediment — when the top of the triangle is left open. On many Lunenburg houses,

the combination of roof slope on the gable end and returned eaves forms a stylised, broken pediment.

**Pendant**

An elongated, downward projecting ornament.

**Pilaster**

A vertical, flat faced column projecting slightly from the wall to which it is attached. In Classical Revival architecture, the solid three dimensional forms of the ancient Orders are suggested by pilasters.

**Pillar**

An upright support.

**Pitch**

The angular slope of a roof, e.g., high pitch, low pitch.

**Plan**

A drawing representing a horizontal sectional view of a building. In the case of the floor of a house, a plan will show the disposition of the walls, partitions, rooms, doors, and windows.

**Plinth**

The lowest part of the base of a column or pedestal.

**Porch**

A covered entrance to a building.

**Porte Cochere**

An open portico, large enough to admit a vehicle. A carport.

**Portico**

A porch roof supported by pillars or columns rather than walls. An open porch.

**Quoins**

The external angles, or corners, of a building and the rusticated or otherwise emphasized stones applied to them. In Lunenburg, quoins are often imitated in wood.

**Rafter**

One of the sloping joists in a pitched roof.

**Rail**

A horizontal member framing the balusters in a balustrade, or separating the compartments of a panelled door or wall.

**Recessed Panels**

See Panelling.

**Reeding**

A form of surface decoration consisting of a series of parallel convex mouldings placed together; the reverse of fluting.

**Return**

The continuation of a moulding at a right angle on an adjacent surface, e.g., on many Lunenburg buildings, the eaves mouldings are returned around the gable end, hence Returned Eaves.

**Reveal**

The inside surface, usually of a door or window, cut at right angles to the face of the wall.

**Ridge**

The long member laid longitudinally at the apex of a roof against which the rafters pitch or meet.

**Riser**

In a staircase, the vertical part between the two treads of a stair.

**Rock Faced**

See Rustication.

**Roof**

A cover over a building. Basic roof types include the Gable Roof with slopes on two sides, the Hipped Roof with slopes on four sides, and the Mansard Roof, with a double slope, the lower one steeper than the upper.

**Rustication**

A mode of building masonry in which the

individual blocks or courses of stone are emphasized by deeply recessed joints and often by a roughened surface.	<b>Sliding</b> See Cladding.	<b>Tread</b> In a staircase, the horizontal part of a step.
<b>Block Faced</b> — when the stones are given an irregular surface to appear unshewn or weathered.	<b>Sill</b> The horizontal base of a door or window. The threshold of a door.	<b>Trefoll</b> With three regular, leaf shaped openings. Quatrefoil, with four leaf shaped openings.
<b>Vermiculated</b> — when the face of the stone gives the appearance of being worm eaten.	<b>Soffit</b> The undersurface of any architectural feature, e.g., of an arch; lintel, cornice, window or door head, and especially of the roof eaves.	<b>Trellage</b> Decorative trim usually applied to the lower edges of a porch or veranda roof.
<b>Sash</b> The glazed wooden frame of a window which slides up and down. A sash window is a double hung; vertically sliding sash.	<b>Spire</b> A tall, tapering structure in the form of an elongated pyramid or cone erected on top of a tower, turret, or roof.	<b>Truncated</b> Having the top or end cut off.
<b>Scalloped Shingles</b> A course of shingles whose lower edges are curved, thus resembling scallop shells.	<b>Steeple</b> The complete tower of a church.	<b>Turned Posts</b> Wooden posts turned on a lathe.
<b>Scrollwork</b> An ornamental, carved design with curved, spiral lines resembling a rolled up scroll or parchment.	<b>Stile</b> The end vertical member of a door or window frame or, in panelling, the vertical member into which the horizontal rails are fixed.	<b>Turret</b> A small tower.
<b>Segmental</b> Comprised of a segment of a circle.	<b>Stoop</b> A small, narrow porch or veranda.	<b>Tusk tenon</b> In a mortise and tenon joint, where the tenon member is notched into the mortise member for additional support.
<b>Shingles</b> Thin rectangular pieces of wood with one end thicker than the other used as roofing or cladding material.	<b>String Course</b> A moulding or projecting band running horizontally across a facade.	<b>Veranda or Verandah</b> An open gallery with a roof supported by light, turned posts, placed along the front or sometimes the sides of a building.
<b>Shutters</b> Small wooden "doors" on the outside of windows, originally used for security purposes and now retained or installed mainly for decorative effect.	<b>Stucco</b> A cement like material used for the exterior covering of a wall.	<b>Vergeboard</b> See Bargeboard.
<b>Side Hall Plan</b> An arrangement of the interior of a house where the hall is to the side of the rooms rather than being situated centrally between them.	<b>Surround</b> The moulded trim around a door or window.	<b>Vernacular Architecture</b> A native or local style of architecture. Folk architecture. Ordinary building with no pretence to high style.
<b>Sidelights</b> Glazed panels adjacent to a door.	<b>Tracery</b> The ornamental work formed by the branching of mullions in the upper part of a Gothic window.	<b>Window</b> An opening in a wall to admit light and air. A bay window projects from the surface of the wall. A dormer window projects from a sloping roof. In a double hung window, the sash goes up and down. In a casement window, the sash is hinged on one side.
	<b>Transom</b> The horizontal bar between the top of a window or door and the structural opening. The section above is the transom light or panel.	