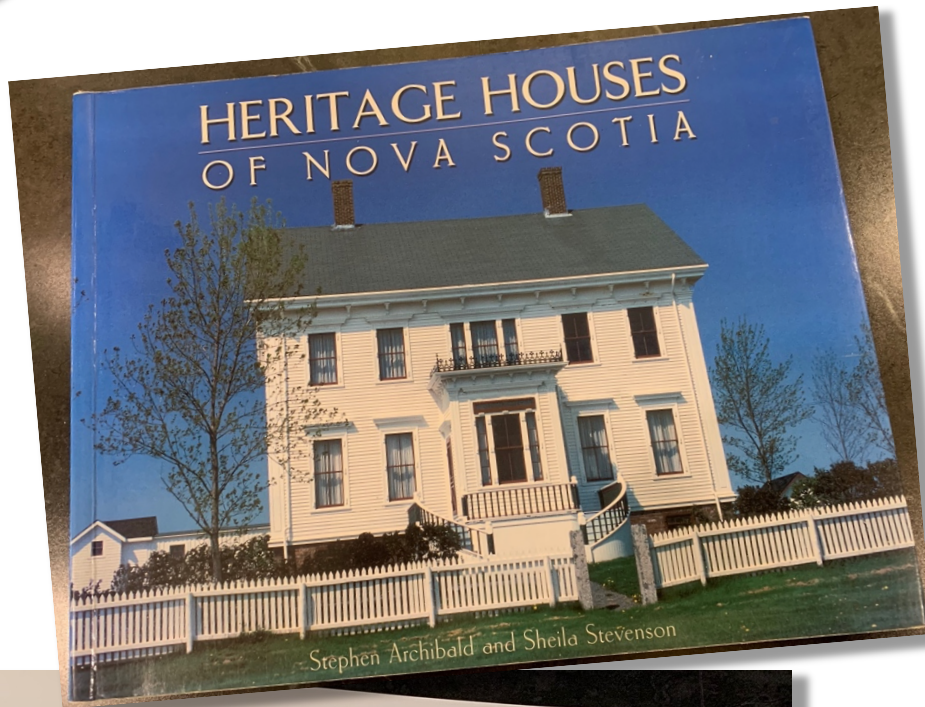


~ 91 CREIGHTON STREET, LUNENBURG ~

in the book *HERITAGE HOUSES OF NOVA SCOTIA*



Craftsman and Revival Styles

From 1900 through 1920 Nova Scotians built houses in a number of styles: Queen Anne Free Classics and Colonial Revivals tended to be large, and Four-Squares, Gable Fronts and Craftsman bungalows were on the modest side. The veranda continued to be popular, and when part of it was enclosed it became a sun porch. Wood was still the favoured building material, but more brick houses started to appear as the century progressed and the local brick producer became a housing developer to provide a market for his products. House patterns continued to be available from pattern books, mail-order businesses and magazines, and building materials were standardized. A North American continental housing market mushroomed. Pre-cut and packaged housing materials could be ordered by mail and delivered by train. All of this conspired to limit or eliminate regional building styles.



Nova Scotians generally followed two style trends during the first half of the 1900s, the Period Revivals (opposite) and the Craftsman (above). The house on the cover of the January 1914 issue of *Bungalow* is almost identical to the Lunenburg example above.

91 Creighton Street, Lunenburg

109

Although it was a new century, houses built in the first half of the twentieth were influenced by the same ideas and design sources familiar to the late Victorians. Many residences continued to combine classical and picturesque features. Builders combined characteristics of two or more styles in a single house.

The dominant twentieth-century tastemaker in Nova Scotia was the United States rather than Britain. Most styles of this period, the Queen Anne Free Classic, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, and Dutch Colonial result from American architects and builders drawing inspiration from their colonial built heritage.

The other significant style of this period, the Craftsman, owed a great deal to the British Arts and Crafts Movement and the British Empire, but it was Americans who popularized the predominant form in this style, the Craftsman bungalow. The bungalow entered the English language and housing heritage

A Lunenburg bungalow is almost identical to a house on the cover of the January 1914 issue of *Bungalow* magazine. Quite a style change from just a few years earlier when the "bump," unique to the county, held sway in Lunenburg. This gable-roofed bungalow is a common form. Two massive columns support the veranda roof, with a single line of applied beach stone that may be a whimsical reference to the classical orders. The mix of shingle, rounded beach stone (a popular decorative material for bungalows) and stucco increase the picturesque quality of this small house. The distinctive technique of alternating narrow and wide bands of shingles was commonly used on Nova Scotian Craftsman bungalows and larger Craftsman-style houses.

Columns that support bungalow veranda roofs vary in detail. Generally they are robust, of partial height, supported by piers or a low wall. Sometimes