



LaHave Foundry – 221 Victoria Road

This was originally built as an office for the LaHave Foundry, later renamed the Bridgewater Foundry. The building was built in the mid 1860s, as Thomas Waterman and Duncan MacMillan – the original operators of the foundry – bought the land it sat on from James Edward Waterman in 1864. The left-hand side was the residence portion, the right hand side the office. The foundry buildings themselves were dismantled in the late 1960s.

The building itself is a pristine example of the early vernacular style at its most basic. While it can be looked upon as Maritime Vernacular, it is not quite tall enough – the eaves tended to be halfway between the ground and the peak of the roof. It also slightly differs from the Lunenburg Vernacular style for the same reason, and for its lack of Scottish (five-sided) dormers. The best description of this building's architecture is Cape Cod - the original style, not the 20th century revival, however very late Cape Cod.

The building is low slung with a large, steep side-gable roof. The pitch of the roof diminishes slightly in the back, at the bottom, where it appears to swoop out over an ell added in the back. Usually, it displays many windows on the left-hand side, most likely added later when it was converted to a residence in the 20th century. The windows on the front however, are likely original, as underneath the aluminum storm windows it is

possible to see the six-over-six glass panes. The small panes of glass are also noticeable on the right-hand wing. Peaking through the roof are two gable dormers, so thin as to lack any front-facing walls. The roofline also reveals a chimney, potentially original as well.

In the 1870s, Robert Hunter took over control of the LaHave Foundry, rechristening it the Bridgewater Foundry. He also acquired ownership of this building, along with his wife, Gertrude. They sold it to Charles Reeves in 1896. The Reeves – Charles (died 1903) and his son William W. (from 1906 -) - owned it until 1985. Closed in 1905, it was William's son Robert who converted the building to its purely residential use.

This building, the last vestige of one of the anchor industries in the Sebastopol industrial area, was torn down in the late 1980s when the town widened Victoria Road.

From the *221 Victoria Road* Built Heritage File and *Foundries* Reference File