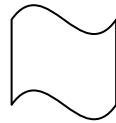


The Mills of the Tay Watershed and Area in Eastern Ontario



The Adams Mill at Glen Tay, Ontario (Built 1820/21)

Photo Courtesy of Ralph Buttrum

David Taylor

Glen Tay, Tay Valley Township, Ontario

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Acknowledgements

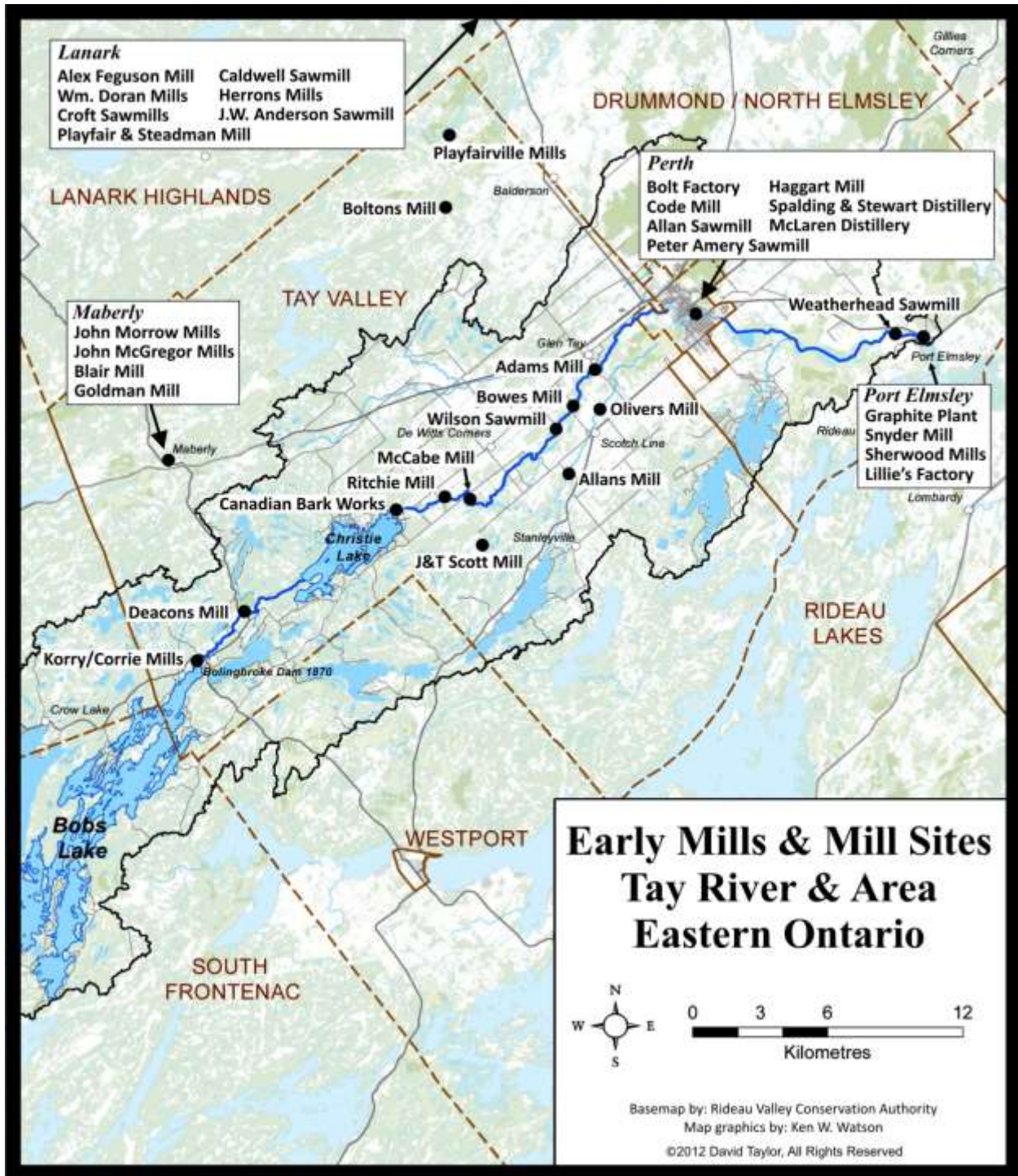
This booklet has drawn on many sources for the descriptions, histories and photos of the numerous mill sites along the Tay and neighbouring rivers. Thank you, to the various authors and photographers for your early work - often at times when it was not a priority for the rest of the community - and for making your materials available.

Where possible, footnotes are included with credits to the origins of these borrowed facts, statements and photos - a complete listing of which is provided at the end of the booklet.

These have been supplemented by considerable archival research, substantiated by continuing on-site visits to the sites - the most enjoyable part of researching the mills.

Thank you, also, to Ken Watson for producing the map of the mill locations, and for formatting and loading the periodic updates of this.

David Taylor
Glen Tay
Tay Valley Township, Ontario



Source: David Taylor

Graphics: Ken Watson

Forward

Beginning in the early 1800s and into the 1900s, the Tay River and its tributaries provided water power to dozens of mills throughout the 95 kilometre long Tay watershed – from the river’s headwaters above Bobs Lake to its mouth in Port Elmsley on the Lower Rideau Lake. Neighbouring streams in adjacent watersheds were home to many more mills.

These mills sawed lumber, cut shingles, de-barked logs, ground grain and minerals, carded wool, spun textiles, and even provided water for the local scotch whiskey. As electricity supplanted water power in the late 19th Century, several along the Tay even produced power for the Town of Perth. The water-powered mills have long since stopped production and most have disappeared – but the ruins of many may still be found along the waterways.

The following provides an introduction to these early mills and their locations in the Tay watershed, including Perth and Port Elmsley, and those on the neighbouring Fall, Clyde and Mississippi Rivers, in the Mississippi watershed. At its beginning, the objective of this paper was simply to develop a list of local mills, in part to provide a choice of locations for a photo shoot by the Lanark County Camera Club. However, as information developed, it became apparent that an important part of our local history rests largely unseen in the community, with stories that deserve to be told. The list has, therefore, expanded to add information on each mill – and, most surprisingly, recognise the many little-known mill locations. An index of the mills, and their various names, many of which changed over time, is provided at the end of this paper.

Most of the mills described in this paper depended on the waterway for power or, at least, a water source. However, a few have been included simply because they were located near the river or had particular importance in the community. The sources of information are provided at the end of this booklet.

Please note that all of these mills and mill sites are located on private property, and their listing here is not an invitation to visit them. However, any sites that are on the water may be seen by paddling past, without disturbing property owners – and some can be viewed from the road. Those mills or sites that can be viewed easily from the road or river are designated with the word ‘View’ beside the title.

In the ‘*Photo Gallery*’ section of the *Perth & District Historical Society* website (www.perthhs.org), you will find photos of some mills as they are today, thanks to the 2005 photo shoot mentioned above by Lanark County Camera Club. The Club, in cooperation with the Friends of the Tay Watershed Association, produced a photographic record of those mills still standing.

Unless otherwise credited, the photos in this booklet were taken by the author.

Appendices to this paper: *(Click on Appendix)*

Appendix A	“History of the Tay View Mill (Bowes Mill)”
Appendix B	“The Canadian Bark Works at Christie Lake - the Old Bark Factory”
Appendix C	“The Adams Mill (also known as Glen Tay Mill)”
Appendix D	“The Port Elmsley Graphite Mill”
Appendix E	“Overview of Early Port Elmsley Factories”
Appendix F	“Allan Sawmill, Peter Street, Perth”
Appendix G	“Allans Mills, Allans Mill Road, Tay Valley Township”
Appendix H	“The Ritchie Mill (also known as Adams Mill)”
Appendix I	“The Korry (Corry) Mills”
Appendix J	“The Haggart Dams and Mills”
Appendix K-1	“The Mills on and above Bobs Lake – Eagle Creek Area”
Appendix K-2	“The Mills on and above Bobs Lake – Fish Creek”
Appendix L	“The Playfairville Mills”
Appendix M	“The Mills of Maberly”
Appendix N	“The Mills of Fallbrook (and area)”

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"The Mills of the Tay Watershed & Area, of Eastern Ontario"

Mills of the Upper Tay River Watershed

The Mills on and above Bobs Lake

The early mills in the upper watershed are not as well-known today as those downstream, which are often more easily accessed and viewed. However, these **upper Tay watershed** mills, on and above Bobs and Crow Lakes, were major contributors to that area's early economy, and left a legacy of history and, in some cases, heritage structures of note.

The most important of these were located on **Eagle Creek, Fish Creek** and Crow Lake, in addition to the **Bolingbroke** mills. This section provides an introduction to these mills, more detail on which may be seen in **Appendices K-1 (Eagle Creek Area)** and **K-2 (Fish Creek)**. The book *'The Dammed Lakes'*, by Lloyd B. Jones, has been an important source of information on this area.

Eagle Creek

Eagle Creek was an important log-driving route, for which several slides were built, and later hosted at least three dams and mills.

In his 1865 letter, James D. Slaterⁱ states that there were three dams and timber slides on **Eagle Creek**, 'between Eagle Lake and Crow Lake' (should be 'Bobs Lake'). In line with his mandate to recommend locations that might be dammed to provide storage capacity for the Rideau system, Slater suggested that a dam could be located 'at the upper slide, located about a mile from the bottom of the creek', which, according to John Korry, could raise Eagle Lake six to 10 feet without causing damage (with the rights costing \$600).

In 1871, a dam costing \$700 was, in fact, built at the exit from Eagle Lake, which possibly included a mill. Not surprisingly, it caused damage to properties, for which the government was slow to compensate. In 1875 angry land owners first tried, unsuccessfully, to blow up the dam, then burned it.

The **Fream Mill** ("View") was a grist mill on Eagle Creek, which is still standing as a private home. Located part way down the creek towards Crow Lake, it may be seen on the west side of Bobs Lake Road, about 200 hundred metres above the Eagle Creek bridge. Although renovated into a private home, the site has retained many of the structural elements of the early grist mill. Photos of the present home and site are included in **Appendix K-1**.

Crow Lake Dams and Mills

At the exit from **Crow Lake**, to Bobs Lake were a sawmill and dam, which are said to have been built around 1850, by **John McKay** and **Joshua Adams jr.** and raised the lake by 18 feet. In 1865, the property is listed as owned by one of the Korry family. A fire eventually destroyed the dam, lowering the lake to six feet about normal.

On **Fish Creek**, at Highway 38 in Parham Village, the remains of a frame sawmill and dam are still standing, the construction date of which is uncertain ("View"). The mill closed in the 1930s when the mill's dam was destroyed. The owner at the time, Harry Card, relocated to the 8th Line

in Bathurst Township, and later to Highway 7 at Wemyss under the name **Byway Lumber** (listed in later section titled “**Other Mills in the Tay Watershed**”). Card’s son eventually took over the business, and apparently operated the mill until 2004ⁱⁱ. Details for this Parham mill are provided in **Appendix K-2**.

Lloyd Jones’ book mentions a sawmill ‘at the **head of (Bobs) Lake**, owned by a **Mr. Andrews**’, which was not listed as operating in 1865.

Mills on Lower Bobs Lake

Further downstream were located the Bolingbroke area mills – of **Alexander Thom, John Korry** and the **Deacons**.

Korry (Corry/Currie) Mills (buildings are now gone) located on the Tay River, above Bolingbroke, Tay Valley Township, South Sherbrooke Ward, Con. 3, Lot 7. **Dr. Alexander Thom** of Perth received this land by a Crown grant in 1821 and was the first to dam the Tay River at Bobs Lake and operate a sawmill, and possibly a grist mill, there between 1817 and 1841. The location of the mills at Bolingbroke was known as ‘Thom’s Rapids’, approximately 200 metres below the pre-2018 dam. In 1848, soon after Thom’s death, the land and mills at that location, along with the dam and 140 acres, were sold to **John Korry**.



Korry either raised this dam or built his own dam. In 1865, he had a sawmill and grist mill thereⁱⁱⁱ; which grew to four mills, on both sides of the river, including a grist/flour, shingle, planing and sawmill^{iv}. He also operated several logging camps in the area and shipped the product by wagon to Westport. The 1880-81 Lanark County Atlas shows a sawmill on both sides of the river at Bolingbroke. When the Federal Government purchased the dam site in 1870, their map shows a dam at the Korry mill site at Bolingbroke and an ‘old Korry Dam’ about 200 metres upstream, at the site of the present Parks Canada Dam. See **Appendix I**, for details.

Deacon Mills (buildings are gone), located on the Tay River, about two km. below the Bollingbroke Dam, in Tay Valley Township, South Sherbrooke Ward (Con. 3, Lot 10). **Ephram Deacon**, son of **John Deacon**, an 1815 arrival from Ireland, built the first sawmill, and is listed as its owner in 1865 and in the 1880-81 Lanark County Atlas. In 1882, his son, **Richard Deacon**, was operating two shingle mills and a sawmill there, said to have a capacity of 25,000 feet (daily?) – and the products shipped by scow^v down the Tay to Perth

The Bolingbroke Dam: The first dam on the Tay River at Bobs Lake was built by **Alexander Thom** in 1821 to provide water power to his mill or mills at the exit from Bobs Lake. The dam site continues to have impact long after the mills are gone. From 1865, the Federal Government took an interest in it as a source of water for the Rideau Canal system. That year, F. Braun of the Department of Public Works, Quebec, toured the upper Tay watershed and reported on the potential for establishing a dam at Bobs Lake^{vi}. The government’s interest was promoted by a drought in the mid-1860s, which, by 1868, threatened transport on the Rideau Canal. The drought also led to complaints, by other mill owners along the Tay River, that Korry was holding back

water at his dam. In 1870, the government bought the mill site from Korry (who continued to operate his mills). In 1871, the government raised the height of the dam, possibly by eight feet^{vii}, which led to flooding of properties on Bobs Lake (and several cash settlements). Behind the dam, Bobs & Crow Lakes became a major source of water for the Rideau, and the Tay became a managed river, by Parks Canada, which continues to this day.

Mills of the Middle Tay Watershed

Ritchie Mill (later known as ‘**Adams Sawmill**’), located on the Tay River, on Noonan Road, in Tay Valley Township, Bathurst Ward, Con. 1, Lot12: ‘View’ from the river; apparently produced from the late 1820s to the early 1900s. The mill has had several owners, including **Nathan Judson, John Ritchie (J. & R. Ritchie), William Ritchie, and Carrol (Carl) Adams**. The mill, which is privately owned, is standing, but in serious deterioration; part of the original dam and mill pond remain. For more detail, see **Appendix H**.



McCabe Grist & Oat Mill (building is intact – ‘View’ from River), located on the south-west side of the Tay River, Con. 1, Lot 13, a few hundred meters below the Ritchie Mill, is said to have been built in 1823. Michael McCabe is listed as the owner in 1880-81 of the flour and oat/ grist mill; a Courier article in 1864 uses the term ‘**McCabes Mills**’ (plural)^{viii}. **John Laurie**, of the Scotch Line, owned and operated it in the late 1800s until his death in 1891. Laurie also owned the Bowes sawmill at that time, and his obituary referred to ‘**Laurie’s Mills**’. The grist mill is now beautifully incorporated into the residence of owners Mr. & Mrs. M. Blythe.



**McCabe Grist Mill
Shore Foundation & Sluice Area**



South Face of Mill

Wilson Sawmill (buildings are gone), located on the Tay River, 1/2 km. downstream from McCabe's Mill, according to the 1865 F. Braun letter, Con. 1, Lot 16E, Bathurst Ward. Listed in the 1880-81 Lanark County Atlas, on the south side of the river, at a narrowing of the river, just above the Bowes Mill site, as '**T. Wilson Sawmill**', built by Thomas Wilson, on the original property of G. Wilson. The property is now owned by Wilson Bowes, of Bowes Side Road.



Foundation remaining of Wilson Sawmill

Bowes Mill (aka Fraser Mill, or Tay View Mill) ('View'), located on the Tay River, at the Bowes Road, Tay Valley Township, Bathurst Ward, Con. 1, Lot 17: began in the early 1820s by Archibald Fraser, as a sawmill and grist mill. The property has had several owners, including **Abel Mott** (1833), **Henry Glass** (1835), **Joshua Adams** (1839), three **Elliott brothers** until 1856, **John Allan** until 1868, **John and Samuel Wilson** from 1878, and **James Laurie** from 1883. **Louis Badour** operated the Mill from 1891 and sold it in 1895. Between 1896 and 1922, the mill was a power plant, said to have produced half of Perth's electric power, but returned to a grist mill, operated and later owned by **Anson Bowes**, from 1929 to 1952. It is now a museum, maintained by the Bowes family. (Photo – Ralph Buttrum)



For more information, see **Appendix A**.

Allans (Allan's) Mills ('View') – located on Grants Creek, on Allans Mill Road, Tay Valley Township, North Burgess Ward, Con. 10, Lot 12: on land acquired by Francis Allen, in 1841, from Wm. Morris, **William Allan** built a sawmill and grist mill from 1856, and later added a shingle mill, grocery/dry goods store, blacksmith shop, and post office. The grist mill was bought by **Burgess Milling Co.** from 1892 and ran into the 1900s. It was beautifully restored by John Mathews and Jennifer Mathews (Dickson). For more information, See **Appendix G**.

J. & T. Scott Sawmill - on Scotts Snye, in Burgess Con. 10, Lot 10, on the north side of the snye, at the head of a mill pond^{ix}. In the 1880-81 Atlas, T. Scott is the joint owner. In 1890, the mill was a small, circular mill "of 4m feet" capacity, cutting pine, hemlock, and hardwoods, owned by James Scott.



George Oliver's Grist Mill – Built by 1878, was located several hundred yards downstream from the Allan's Mill, south of the Scotch Line, at Tay Valley Township, North Burgess Ward (Con. 10, Lot 11), on the property of George Oliver. It is listed in the 1880-81 Lanark County Atlas; in 1889, it was operated by **Robert Oliver**, George's grandson, and son of Thomas Oliver^x.



(Lithograph courtesy of Gray Palmer) The Canadian Bark Works (buildings now gone) was located on the north side of Christie Lake, on Gravely Bay, in present Tay Valley Township, Bathurst Ward, Con. 3, Lot 2, on property originally owned by Oliver Burns. The mill, also known as ‘The Old Bark Factory’, was built in 1868 by a group of business men of Perth, including **Thomas Aspden, Alexander Morris, William J. Morris, Captain John Manion, John S. Hart** - and a Boston company. The mill extracted tannin from hemlock bark (for tanning hides). The product was shipped abroad, and also used at the Templeton tannery in Perth. The Bark Works closed in 1874, the supply of hemlock having been exhausted^{xi}. For more information, see **Appendix B**.

Adams Mill (Glen Tay Mill) (‘View’), located on the Tay River, in the Hamlet of Glen Tay (earlier, ‘*Adamsville*’), Tay Valley Township, Bathurst Ward, Con. 2, Lot 20: granted in 1816 to **Abraham Parsall**, Loyalist and retired soldier. Either he, or **Captain Joshua Adams**, of Perth, who acquired the property in 1820 following Parsall’s death, built the first grist and saw mills there. Over time, the hamlet Adamsville, came to also include an oat mill, flouring mill, carding mill, fulling mill, tannery, wagon factory, cheese factory, distillery, and woolen mill^{xii}. Around 1863, the mills (saw and grist) were acquired by daughter **Elizabeth and Henry Moorhouse** (on or before Joshua’s death). In 1865, they were owned by **John Hargrave**, who partnered at various times in the woolen mill with **Ralph Dodds** and **Wm. Robinson**.

Following an 1870 fire that destroyed the mills, Moorhouse bought the property back; from 1874 he ran the woolen mill with **Ralph Dodds** and sold off or leased the other mills. By 1882, all but the woolen mill had been closed. The site became a hydro-electric plant in 1897, owned by **Perth Electric and Water Power Co.**, and apparently produced power until 1918. In 1926, the dam gave way, taking out Glen Tay Bridge and flooding parts of Perth. The mill has been beautifully restored, by the Drennan family. For more information, see **Appendix C**.

Other shops in Glen Tay

The **Carriage Factory** was located in Glen Tay, on the SW corner of the Glen Tay/Christie Lake Road intersection, owned by **James Kearns**, and, later, by David Young.

Mills in the Town of Perth:

Code’s Mill (‘View’), located on the main branch of the Tay River, at the corner of Herriot and Wilson Streets; although this mill did not use water power, its prominence in the town requires mention. Beginning as a tannery in the 1840s, the property was acquired by **T. A. Code** in 1882, and established as ‘**Tay Knitting Mills**’. The factory went on to produce socks and felt until the mid-1900s.



Code’s Mill, Perth (Photo: Isabel Hardie)

Frontenac Paper Box Co. (Lillie Bolt Factory) ('View'), located on the small branch of the Tay River, on Lewis Street, at present-day Code Park. This mill, which did not use water or water power, is included here because of its prominence on the Little Tay. This property was on the original land grant to Captain Alexander Thom, founder of the original Haggart dam and mills, and also of the Korry/Bolingbroke properties mentioned elsewhere in this paper.

The site had several owners, before **Robert Lillie**, who constructed the present stone building in 1883 to expand his iron foundry (moved from Port Elmsley around 1878); 37'X110', cost \$2,500, and the connected 1 ½ story house, \$750^{xiii}. As he manufactured nuts and bolts, it was the 'bolt factory'. Earlier, in 1867, he employed 25-30 people. In 1893, it was used for mica cutting; in 1895, **John Koch** and **Crystal Springs Brewery** leased it. In the early 1900s, it returned to mica cutting, then had several lives as a garage, a polish products plant, snow fence manufacturing (**Denning Co., 1937**), a bottling plant (1940, **Perth Bottling Works**) and in 1953 **Robinsons Beverage Company**. In 1966, **Frontenac Paper Box Co.** bought the building to produce packaging products^{xiv}. In 1980, **Grant Edmonds Enterprises Ltd.** provided printing from there. After 1981, the building was converted to town house units. (a photo c1900 is in the Isabel Hardie file of the **Photo Gallery** of the Perth Historical Society website.)

Spalding & Stewart Distillery, ('View') located on the Little Tay, at 106 Gore Street was built as a brewery in 1830 by **William Locke (Lock)**, then **McEwen & Morris Brewery**, then **Moore & Spalding Brewery**, and evolved into a distillery in the late 1870s, until Prohibition in 1916/1917. The building has since had several incarnations, including a brush plant, auto showroom, potato chip plant, and, finally, retail outlets. The original vaults are still located in the basement.



It is said that a tunnel ran from this or a neighbouring building, over to Drummond Street. **Spalding & Stewart ca 1905 (Ontario Archives)**

McLaren Distillery, (building now gone), located on the Tay River, at the west end of the present Stewart Park, the site of an early distillery built in 1817 or 1818, by **Captain Henry Graham**, a Perth magistrate^{xv}. In 1839, **Robert McLaren** acquired a licence to build a distillery here, which operated from 1841 to 1916. Son **John A. McLaren** managed and eventually took over the plant in 1866. On his death in 1901, the distillery and other holdings passed to **John Stewart**, the son of **Robert Stewart**, who had been hired several decades earlier to help run the distillery. Young John Stewart became one of Perth's most successful business men, whose widow, **Jessie**, deeded present-day Stewart Park to the Town^{xvi}.

Haggart Mills (only some mill foundation remain) ('View'), located on Haggart Island, on Mill Street: a sawmill was completed in June 1817 by Dr. Alexander Thom^{xvii}, and presumably the first dams, and, later, a frame grist mill. **John Haggart Sr.**, in partnership with **George Buchanan**, first leased the property in 1832, then acquired it a year later. From 1834, he expanded it to include, by 1840, a flour mill, sawmill, and oatmeal mill, on the main Tay; on the adjacent Little Tay below

the dam, a carding mill; and, between the two, the present home. On his death, son, **John Graham Haggart**, took over in 1855, developing it as *Perth Mills*. Over the years, the company name evolved as partners and operators came and went – **R. H. Balderson, Haggart & Herron, James Herron & Sons, Perth Roller Mills, W.T. Patterson, and Dodds & Erwin**. By 1896, the mill was producing electricity for Perth. Haggart was famous for securing the second Tay Canal during the late 1880s – and, unsuccessfully, promoting an extension up to his mill. In January 1948, the grist mill, occupied by **Millard Electric Works**, burned. **See Appendix J.**



Haggart Mills and Home (photo ca 1900 by Isabel Hardie)

Other Perth sawmills in existence 1890:

William Allan jr. – circular sawmill & later shingle mill, at 127 Peter Street (possibly the subject of this **Isabel Hardie photo**, taken across the river, from the Links O’Tay Golf Course ca 1900?). See **Appendix F** for details.

Peter Amery – a circular sawmill with “4m feet” capacity, cutting pine, hemlock and hardwoods. (location not known)



D & A Kippen, on Kippen Street at Wilson – a planing mill & sash & door factory, which became **Perth Planing Mill**, then Beaver Lumber Co., and, later, Home Hardware. Alexander Kippen Sr. was a builder by trade; among his earliest Perth jobs was finishing the McMartin mansion. Perth Town Hall, constructed 1862-1863, was built by the contracting firm of Alexander Kippen and Son, as was the Bank of Montreal and several large Perth residences such as the St. Paul’s United Church Manse. In 1850, he founded the Perth Planing mill to manufacture widow sashes and doors, and to dress custom lumber. His grandson, Alexander, later ran the planing mill, in partnership with **William Allen/Allan**. [Source: Ron W. Shaw]

Peter McLaren – possibly, only a wholesale & retail yard

Mills in Port Elmsley (Original Tay Canal)

The industrialization of Port Elmsley began with the construction of a dam in the mid-1820s, by the **Weatherhead** family who owned property along the Tay River around ‘Fishing Falls’ (later called ‘Pike Falls’ – a 1½ mile series of rapids extending above the present bridge at Port Elmsley), on Con. 7, Lot 14. Aside from causing a stir with the Perthites who planned to develop a canal on that stretch of river, it was the first step in what would become a village of several mills. The 1880-

81 Lanark County Atlas lists a woolen mill, grist mill and two sawmills at Port Elmsley; later, a graphite mill replaced the woolen mill.

Weatherhead Sawmill and Shingle Mill (later known as Frost & Wood) (buildings are gone, but parts of the dam embankment are still in place) Con. 7, Lot 14, upstream from Port Elmsley, at the site of Lock Three of the original Tay Canal. This is the location of the Weatherhead dam that caused considerable discussion in the early planning of the Tay Canal. In an 1863 ad, **Frost & Wood**, on behalf of George Weatherhead, offered a farm and ‘new’ sawmill for sale or rent, known as ‘the Weatherhead Property’, North Elmsley Township. In 1865, it is listed as owned by Frost & Wood. In 1867 and 1868 the property was owned by **J. G. Campbell**. In 1880, it is again listed as Frost and Wood.

A **Grist Mill** (buildings gone) was apparently the first mill to be located on the east bank of the Tay River above the Port Elmsley Bridge, (Drummond North Elmsley Township, North Elmsley Ward, Con. 7, Lot 13). Subsequently^{xviii}, a large stone woolen mill replaced it, between 1857 and 1863, which was owned, over time, by several companies, including: **John Craig**, of Perth and **Robert Walker** (1863); **John Allen** (1865); and **J. S. Fairgrieve**. It eventually became the **Fairgrieve and Gemmill** woolen factory, and, then, from 1869, **R. Gemmill & Sons**, until they moved to Perth in 1893.

The graphite factory (‘View ruins’) was the final mill to be located on the woolen mill site. In 1901, **Globe Refining** purchased the graphite (plumbago) mine at the corner of Rideau Ferry and Port Elmsley Roads (Con. 21, Lot 6, and the **Plumbago Mill** (and apparently a **Shoddy Mill** located on the east side of the Rideau Ferry bridge - see below). They added substantial equipment to the Port Elmsley site, and milled graphite until around 1930, samples of which may still be seen nearby.



Photo, of Graphite Mill (not confirmed)

See **Appendix D & E**

Source: Drummond/North Elmsley Twp.

H. N. Sherwood Grist & Sawmill (buildings are gone) – was located on the upper dam, above the present Port Elmsley bridge, on the west bank of the river, opposite **Gemmel & Fairgrieve’s** woolen factory (also known as Gemmill & Fairgrieve). The mill was leased in the 1890s to **John Wardrope** of Brockville, and the product shipped to Brockville.

This sawmill utilized the opening to the natural snye above Lock Two as a log pond. The snye provides a by-pass around the east side of Port Elmsley – leaving the present river two hundred meters above the Port Elmsley Bridge, passes the village on the north and east side, and re-enters the river below the hamlet near the old Township Hall. The canal builders placed a dam at the entrance to the snye to maintain water levels at the Lock – which shows on early maps on the east side of the road to Perth. This snye was noted by early canal surveyors as a potential waste weir for Locks One and two of the original canal, for transferring excess water around Port Elmsley at spring run-off, thus the usual waste weirs were not required for these two dams.

There remains today a **second, quite-substantial dam** about half way along the snye, on privately

owned property, the purpose of which is not known. It would have created a pond/reservoir in the upper half of the snye as far back as the river and present Highway 43. An early map shows the Port Elmsley Road extended to the dam and apparently crossing it. As there is no sign of an extended road there now, perhaps, this was simply part of the planned expansion of Port Elmsley.

A third **grist mill** existed in the village – known usually as the **Snyder Mill** – which was owned by **B. S. Snyder**, located downstream of the bridge, at the mouth of the snye, at the east end of the Lock One dam. This was built ‘before 1854’, and had other, subsequent owners^{xix}. A 1947 paper^{xx} notes that the Snyder home was later moved ‘uphill’ from the mill site. Presumably, this was to make room for the large, concrete block house built by the operator of the graphite mill, Rinaldo McConnell, referred to in **Appendix E**.

The **Rideau Ferry Shoddy Mill**, referred to in the Graphite Mill description, was owned by a Mr. Porrit, and located on the sawmill side of the Lock Two dam, on its upstream side. Shoddy is a low-grade textile fibre made by shredding light cloth.

Lillie’s Foundry and Bolt Factory was also located at Port Elmsley before moving to Perth, around 1878, to Lewis Street (see listing in Perth, above).

Other Mills in the Tay watershed (and in adjoining watersheds)

Burgess/Black Creek Mills

Perhaps the earliest sawmill to be built in present day Tay Valley Township was located at the mouth of **Black Creek**, Con. 11 Lot 4, North Burgess, now part of Murphys Point Park. The mill and a home were built by **Reuben Sherwood**^{xxi}, on property that he had surveyed, and camped on, in 1812. The mill's other owners included **Samuel Chaffey** (1852 census) and a **Daniel Jones** of Brockville. The census states that Chaffey was in the process of improving the site, and that 'one saw and one grist mill are in the progress (sic) of erection, the old saw mill having been burnt down, to make room for the new. The mill cut in 1851 was said to be '50,000 feet lumber' (NAC C-11731)'. The report lists a one-story frame house and bunkhouse. The 1870 'Great Fire' through North Burgess destroyed the mill, which was owned by William Elliott of Chatsworth, and leased at the time to a Mr. Fox^{xxii}. The mill apparently was not very productive and closed by 1871^{xxiii}. A detailed report on the work done on this site is provided by Brenda Kennett, in the Ontario Archaeological Newsletter of May/June 2006 (available on request).

Below: Ruins of the mill's stone walls remain



Village of Maberly on the Fall River, Tay Valley Township, South Sherbrooke Ward (Con. 8, Lot 5), had one of the area's largest complexes of mills and shops. The early hamlet included, in the late 1800s, a carding/woolen mill, two saw mills, grist mill, shingle mill, carriage works, shoemaker, coffin maker, general store, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, and two shoe shops. The names associated with these mills include: **John and James Morrow; John McGregor; Francis E. Blair; 'Messrs. Goldman'; James Ure; Peter McGregor, and Ken Van Alstine**, amongst others.

In 1890, only one sawmill owner is listed in Maberly according to one source^{xxiv} - a steam-powered mill owned by **Isaac Korry/Corry**. In the late 1970s, **Ken Van Alstine** was still operating a water-powered mill, with had limited production mainly for personal use. This building is one of only two of the original sawmill buildings still standing in the township (the other being the Ritchie Mill). For details see **Appendix M**.

Dorans Rapids (Dorans Mills): on the Fall River, Tay Valley Township, South Sherbrooke Ward (Con 9, Lot 2); The first sawmill was probably built, c1850 – but could have been as early as 1834 - by **Alvah Adams**, son of **Joshua Adams**, of Adamsville (Glen Tay)^{xxv}. His wife and children are listed there in the 1851 census, Alvah having been called to another Methodist circuit, and also in January 1851, when their 8th child was born, and 1855 for their 9th child. The mill was later

obtained by **William Doran**, who added a grist mill – which eventually became the Village of Doran, with 40 or 50 people, comprising also a hotel, post office (1857-1877), and blacksmith. Alvah is living there in 1880, having retired. The last shipment from the sawmill was in 1885, when only one man remained – and it became a ghost hamlet.



In 1860, the hotel and blacksmith are listed for rent^{xxvi}, and an adv in November 1862 by a John Doran, offered to let his grist mill in the Township of Bathurst, containing three run of stones, and one of the best Smut Machines in the Province - also his sawmill and two upright Saws, one edging saw and shingle machine. ‘Both mills are new, well fitted up, and in good working order; and either or both will be leased to a respectable person.’^{xxvii} In 1881, William Doran is still listed as owner of the sawmill, grist mill, hotel ‘and several institutions’^{xxviii}. In November 1890, the grist mill is said to ‘again be in fine running order, managed by Mr. Bishop’^{xxix}. In 2018, little remains.

Halls Mill: is said to have been located on the north bank of the Mississippi River, at the Perth-Lanark Road. In 1852, Richey took 6,000 of Hall’s logs (that had been sold to Young-Winn & Co.) down the Mississippi River, because Hall’s sawmill had burned that spring. Hall went back to the square timber trade.

Fallbrook Area:

The first of the **Bolton (Boulton) Mills**, on Bolton (Boultons) Creek, are said to have been built in 1823/24^{xxx} by the Boulton family - Hugh, Benjamin, and Samuel - one of the first grist mills in Bathurst, followed by a sawmill and shingle mill. The hamlet evolved into Fallbrook, Bathurst Ward (Con 10, Lot 21/22). In 1863, this property (grist, sawmill, & shingle mill plus Lots 22 and 23, Con 11) was offered for sale by the proprietor, **Archibald Bain**, of Ottawa.

William Lees’ Sawmill, from 1850, had two circular saws, and a grist mill, woolen mill, carding mill (closed 1898), and shingle mill – just upstream of Fallbrook. In 1860, he bought 300 acres (parts of Con. 10, 11, Lots 20, 21). In 1865, he added a blacksmith, which was bought by **James Cameron** in 1888, and later by son, **Walter**. The grist and woolen mills were designed by well-known area millwright Alex Wallace. A cheese factory was added in Fallbrook in 1884. The woolen mill operated to 1896 or 1897, then sold to **Christopher Donaldson** owner of the sawmill. The woolen mill burned in 1902^{xxxi}.



The Lees Sawmill, 1916:
Source – ‘The Blacksmith of Fallbrook’



The 1880-81 Bathurst map of Fallbrook area indicates a William Lees sawmill on the Fall River, at the exit from Bennett lake, and his sawmill, grist mill and woolen Mill, beside Fallbrook. He is also listed as owning a mill at Playfairville, in 1882. The carding mill, and two

other sawmills, are on Bolton Creek, north and north-west respectively of the hamlet, one of which shows on the property of **J. Chester** (Lot 20 Con 11), presumably, the mill owner. For more information on the Fallbrook mills, **see Appendix N**.

Mitchells Mill: On Bolton Creek, Con 10, Lot 20, South Sherbrooke, John Mitchell built a dam and sawmill in the 1900s, located on present Mitchells Side Road, which runs between Bathurst Line and Con. 11. Note: this is a little-known scenic spot on the creek worth viewing, but it is an unmaintained township road accessible only by trucks with 4-wheel drive.

Mitchells Mill

Presumed site of Dam



**Possible second pond
site downstream of dam**

**Probable mill site and
upstream pond**



McVeigh Sawmill, (at right) at 666 McVeigh Road, Bathurst Township 8th Line – was founded by Lloyd McVeigh on his return from the War in 1946, and now operated by son, Bryan in 2018 (not water-powered).

Present McVeigh Mill



Wemyss, Bathurst Township – D. & D. McNicol sawmill (not water-powered)

Mackler Road, Burgess Township - Ferrier Sawmill – by Ross Ferrier and son, James. (not water-powered).

H&HD Card Mill was first located on the Bathurst Township 8th Line, and later moved to 19896 Highway 7, near Wemyss. The Card family had re-located operations to Perth from Parham, where they had owned a sawmill until the 1930s, and earlier at Mountain Grove. The Bathurst Township mill's name was changed at one time to **Byway Lumber**. The mill closed in 2004. In 2018 the property is held by AWD Contractors.

Village of Lanark and area:

This area produced three of the most successful milling families in eastern Ontario. The Gillies, McLaren and Caldwell families, led respectively by John Gillies, Peter McLaren and Boyd Caldwell, began their careers in and around Lanark, before expanding into the major Ottawa valley enterprises for which they are known.

Gillies Mills – John Gillies, whose family arrived with the Lanark Society settlers, acquired property and built a sawmill on the Clyde River, in 1840, which he operated from 1842 (Con 3, Lot 9, W1/2, Lanark Township) to 1864-1866. John started with a single upright (90lb.) saw that he is said to have carried on his back from Brockville, then added mulay and circular saws. Logs were brought down the Clyde to his mill from various sites including his father's property. One of the mill's interesting products were 3" planks for the corduroy road between Lanark and Perth^{xxxii}.



Caldwell Mill, Lanark

Later, John built grist and oatmeal mills, and a carding mill, across the river. The site was called **Gillies Mills**. In 1857, local resident and foreman, **Peter McLaren**, was made a partner, and the company became **Gillies & McLaren**. In 1866, they acquired the **Gilmour Mills** in Carleton Place. The Perth Courier, on May 15, 1867, reported that “The principal cause of the increased prosperity of (Carleton Place) is due to the erection of an immense sawmill (by the company) and a steam shingle mill by ... **Stephenson and Craigie** of Peterborough.^{xxxiii}” The mill had a daily capacity of 100K board feet.

In a Perth Courier advertisement, September 9, 1867, Gillies is offering the Clyde River property for sale, due to retirement, including an oat, carding and flouring mill, two houses and 104 acres (West 1/2 Lot 9, Con. 3, Lanark Twp.). The sawmill is not mentioned. On May 18, 1871, he sold this property to brothers **James and John Herron**, who added several more services to the site – which became known as **Herrons Mills**. Following the sawmill's closure, said to be in the mid-1900s, the hamlet became one of our area's ghost villages.

In 1873, Gillies sold his share of Gillies & McLaren to partner Peter McLaren, and the proceeds were used by his four sons to form **Gillies Brothers, at Braeside**. Peter McLaren went on to develop his own major Ottawa valley enterprise.

Alex Ferguson grist mill – on the Clyde River in Lanark operated from 1820. John MacDonald is apparently referring to this mill in an 1821-22 diary, when he states that it is ‘14 miles to New Perth’ where the next closest grist mill is located, which would be that of Alexander Thom^{xxxiv}. (1880-81 Lanark County Atlas)

Caldwell Sawmill and Planing Mill – on the Clyde River, from 1837, employed 40 men, produced 55,000 board feet per 24 hours, and included a 60” circular saw, double edgers, butters, and lathe machine. The complex also had a grist mill at one point. Later, Boyd Caldwell moved into textile production and mining, in several area locations, including Perth. A newspaper article of 1891 stated that the ‘Caldwell steam-powered mills had closed, after 22 years’, which would have them commencing in 1869, but perhaps this referred to a steam conversion.

Croft Sawmill - Con. 4, Lot 7^{xxxv}

J. W. Anderson & Co. sawmill – Con. 4, Lot 20^{xxxvi}

Playfair and Steadman sawmill

Playfairville Mills - (Con. 12, Lot 22, Bathurst Township): **on the Mississippi River, built by Col. Andrew W. Playfair** (retired lieutenant, of the 104th Foot Regiment, New Brunswick Fencible Infantry), on arrival with his family in 1816/1817. In the 1851 census, he is listed as the proprietor of the grist mill, and a carding and fulling mill; his nephew John Playfair’s nearby sawmill produced 200K board feet. An 1864 advertisement offers Andrew’s sawmill for rent, ‘on the main branch of the Mississippi River’, with a circular saw, butting saw and edge(edger?), cuts ¾ million board feet per season. The shingle mill and lathe table were perhaps in a separate building.

The 1880-81 Walling Map shows a grist mill, sawmill and carding mill located below the Playfairville bridge of the era. Two circular sawmills were above the bridge, owned by J. J. Playfair and by William Lees (who also owned several mills on the tributary Fall River at Fallbrook and below Bennett Lake). These also are mentioned in 1882^{xxxvii}. The Walling map shows a blacksmith shop and carpentry shop.

Three lots upstream on the Mississippi River, the 1880-1 map shows a mill at Sheridans Rapids owned by J.J. Playfair, on the south side of the river (View). A very small part of the ruins remains on the road side of the river, about two hundred metres north of the intersection of Iron Mine Road and Sheridans Rapids Road. **See Appendix L**, for more information on these Playfairville mills, and photos of the ruins.

Innisville: had, at various times, two woolen mills (by **Abraham Code** and **George Code**), oat mill, grist mill (c1823, by James Ennis), sawmill (also J. Ennis), shingle mill, and foundry^{xxxviii} and, later, cooperage, tannery, potash works, and blacksmith^{xxxix}.

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Appendix A: History of Tay View Mill (Bowes Mill)

The Deed for this mill site was acquired from the Crown in 1823 by Archibald Fraser, who erected the first dam, and a saw mill on the north side of the river. Little is recorded of his work, and in 1833 he sold to **Abel Mott** for £50. Mott conducted an extensive lumber and timber business but was always in financial trouble.



In 1835, Mott apparently sold to **Henry Glass** for £400. However, in a Courier ad dated October 10, 1839, Mott is still listed as the owner and offering the property of Lot 17, Con 1 and 2, and sawmill for sale. Presumably, **Joshua Adams** acquired it, rebuilt the mill, and ran it until 1843 when he sold to Scott Elliott for £650. Three **Elliott Bros.** ran the mills – a grist mill, barley mill, and saw mill – until 1856, when they sold to **John Allan** (\$3,000).

Bowes Mill from the south

The Elliott's advertisement in the Perth Courier "For Sale" read as follows:

"Grist mill with 2 run of stones – cost £1000
Made 1000 bbls flour – 23 H.P. Wheel
1 saw mill 40 H.P. 1 saw £150, Cut 70,000 board feet
1 barley mill produced 2000 bbls.
Tay River, accessible by roads from Concession 3 & 1 of Bathurst Twp."

The Allans owned and operated the mills until 1868; they also built the fine dwelling on the north side of the river. **John and Samuel Wilson** purchased the property in 1878 and sold it around 1883 to **James Laurie**. Laurie operated it until his death in 1891, when **Louis Badour** acquired it. Badour cut all the oak, pine and easy to reach timber, and in 1895 sold the four acre lot (on Lot 17, Concession 1), with water rights, to the Town of Perth. Perth rebuilt the dam, installed a new 50" Laffel water wheel of 250 H.P., and converted the old grist mill to a hydro generating plant, supplying the town with its first electricity, in 1896 (with a 250 K.W. 133 Cycle 2200 Volt generator). The Town operated the plant, until June of 1922.

The power site lay idle until 1929, when **Anson Bowes** rented it and set up a grist mill, finally purchasing the property, in 1932, with all the water rights. It was operated as a grist mill successfully through the difficult 1930s – operating 24 hours a day, until a fire in 1952 destroyed the building and all the machinery. The building was promptly restored and is now being preserved by the Bowes family as an historic site and museum, and a tribute to the ingenuity of the Pioneers - for the pleasure and information of future generations.

Source: Arthur Bowes' history of the mill, with additional notes by the author.



The Bowes Mill dam under re-construction, date not known; possibly taken following a fire or being converted for Perth Power (Photo – Perth Museum)

[Footnote: one source states that the Scott brothers, who owned the sawmill on Scott Snye, owned the grist mill on this site at one time, which they sold to **Anson Bowes**^{x1}. The timing of this does not sound correct, and there is no other record of the Scotts' ownership. Another source states that the **Ritchie** family owned the mill, possibly around the early 1840s (1988 Courier article, QV).

October 15, 2016

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Appendix B:

The Canadian Bark Works at Christie Lake (also known as 'The Old Bark Factory')

The property on which this mill was built was purchased from an **Oliver Burns**, who had settled at Christie Lake in 1828 on Lot 2, Con. 3, Bathurst Township, on the north side of the lake, on Gravely Bay.^{xli}

The mill was built in 1868,^{xlii} on a 17 acre parcel of land, by a group of businessmen of Perth, including **Thomas Aspden, Alexander Morris, William J. Morris, Captain John Manion, John S. Hart** - and a Boston company, **Hood, Swift & Company**.

The mill was managed by a George Templeton, who had learned the trade at a similar plant in St. John, New Brunswick, also owned by Hood, Swift and Company. The clerk was a John Brown, and his son, Robert, was the engineer from 1869 to 1870.

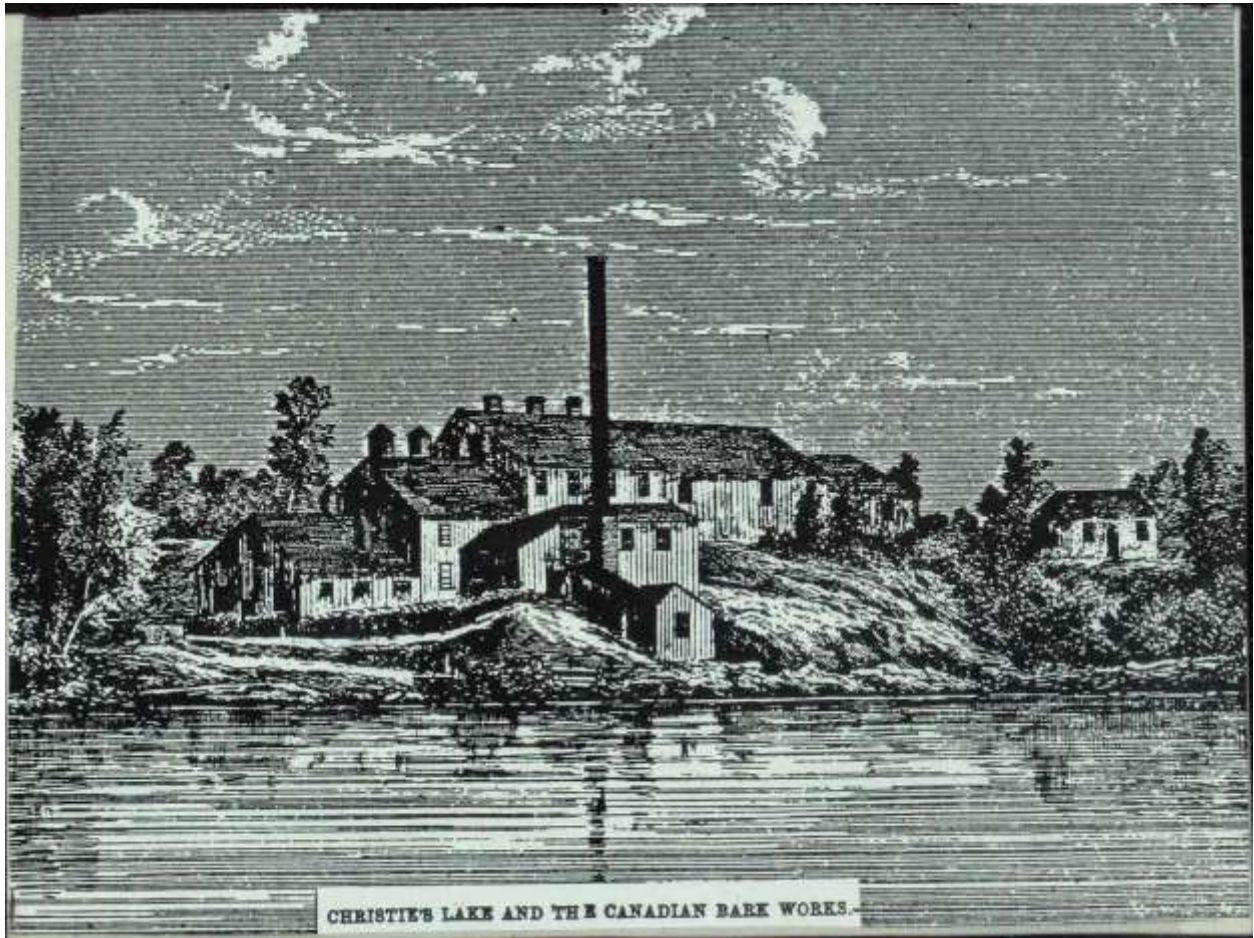
Christie Lake was selected because the area was said to have had a good supply of hemlock. The mill extracted tannin from hemlock bark for tanning hides. The product was shipped abroad and also used at the Templeton tannery in Perth.

The Perth Courier lists advertisements for 'hemlock and oak bark' between June 1868 and March 1869, in name of Thos. Aspden, Perth, John Manion, Bathurst, and W.J. Morris, Perth.

An article in the "Canadian Illustrated News"^{xliii} reported a fire at the plant in November 1871 that completely destroyed the plant, including equipment, for a loss of \$25,000, of which only \$6,000 was insured. A large quantity of hemlock bark, valued at \$20,000, was saved as it had been stored elsewhere. This article goes on to state that this market for hemlock bark had been an excellent source of revenue for local farmers. This article lists the ownership of the factory at this time as '**Cooke Extract Company**', and the plant managed by Mr. J. Cooke. (The article was accompanied by a photo of the plant by 'Blackburn of Perth' - not found.)

The Bark Works closed in 1874 because the supply of hemlock had been exhausted^{xliv}. However, other sources have stated that the mill went bankrupt earlier than that.

In 1880, the owner of property is listed in the Lanark Atlas is listed as John Brown. It adjoined the property of Alex Palmer. In 2010, the property is owned by Gray Palmer.



Lithograph provided by Mr. Gray Palmer, the owner of the former Bark Works property at Christie Lake in 2010.

August 25, 2012



Location of Bark Works, on Christie Lake;
1880-81 Lanark Historical Atlas, H. Belden & Co.

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Appendix C:

The Adams Mill (also known as the Glen Tay Mill)

The Adams Mill is located on the Tay River, in the Hamlet of Glen Tay, on Con. 2, Lot 20, in Bathurst Ward of the present-day Tay Valley Township. This Lot was first acquired by **Abraham Parsall**, a Loyalist and disbanded private from the Canadian Regiment, who is said to have settled there on April 30, 1816. Abraham died in 1820, and his Will lists the property on November 11, 1820. Following Parsall's death, **Joshua Adams** of Perth, retired colonel, acquired the property^{xlv}, and, presumably, built the first mills.



Over time, the hamlet came to include five mills and several associated shops - grist mill, oatmeal mill, sawmill, tannery 'stores', wagon shop, cheese factory, blacksmith, distillery, and woolen mill, said to have employed 400 people at one time. The sawmill was located on the north side of the river on the dam, upstream from the tannery; the other mills were on the south side.

(Photo – Ralph Buttrum)

Joshua Adams was born 1780 in Vermont and moved to Bastard Township, in Leeds County, Canada with his parents in 1798, with a group of Vermont Loyalist families. In 1803, he married Elizabeth Chipman, also of Vermont, and they settled on their farm in Bastard Township. In 1804, Arza was born, the first of 13 children. In 1812, Joshua moved the family five miles from the farm to Stone Mill (now the village of Delta), where they lived until the end of the war. That year, he received a commission as captain, in the Second Regiment of Leeds Militia^{xlvi}.

Following the war, Joshua, having retired with the rank of colonel, is said to have received a land grant of 800 acres^{xlvii} (normally a rank of colonel would receive 1200 acres). He also received one of the first officer one-acre estate grants in Perth, to which the family moved in 1816 or 1817. He established a tavern there – one of seven listed in Perth in 1820-21.

On acquiring the Parsall property in 1820, Joshua and his family moved to the site that would become the hamlet of 'Adams Mill'^{xlviii}, and, then, 'Adamsville'. He sold the Perth property in 1822. In addition to the mills, over time Joshua also had a farm, several properties, and a lumber hauling business^{xlix}.

Elizabeth and Joshua had a large family, several of whom were born and raised in Adamsville. Joshua was active in the community, in the Methodist Church, as a Justice of the Peace, Bathurst Township Councillor and County warden. In 1857, Elizabeth died, and Joshua died in 1863, following a fall at the home of daughter Elizabeth, in Perth.

Records have not been located that state when each mill in the complex came into operation. The first would have been the sawmill and grist mill, dating from around 1820. In late 1842, Joshua had installed the latest smut mill for wheat^l, and advertised it in the Courier.

By 1851, the sawmill was producing 300K boards (presumably board feet), the shingle mill produced 100 million shingles, the grist mill produced 1200 barrels of flour (from 1500 bushels of coarse grain, on two stones, with a 25hp machine), the oat meal mill had one run of stones, and produced 300 barrels of meal, and the carding and clothing shop processed 9,000 pounds of wool, and dressed 4,000 yards of clothⁱⁱ. It is apparent that the complex was at full production.

The 1851 Census for Lot 20 Con. 2, lists the following residents: Joshua, age 72 and Elisabeth, 66, with (grandchildren, presumably) May, age 6, Anne, 3, and Joshua 2; Daniel, 31, and Margaret, 29; son Franklin, 29, a lumberman; George Watt, 27, miller, with family; James Swan, 74, retired and Margaret; Andrew Park, 35, and family; John Drysdale, labourer, and family; Arthur Campbell, labourer and family; and Patrick Cairns/Kearns, Blacksmith, and family.

By 1863, on Joshua's death, his holdings had declined. He had the 100 acre farm, but there were debts against the home. According to one source, the mills, or perhaps shares in the mills, had been sold several years earlier to son **Daniel** and to daughter **Elizabeth** and her husband **Henry Moorhouse**^{lii}. Moorhouse had experience in the milling industry in several eastern Ontario locations, including Athens, and Sly's Mill in Smiths Falls^{liii}. He and Elizabeth had moved to Adamsville between 1851 and 1854, when daughter Lucy was born.

On Joshua's death, parts of NE 1/2 Lot 20, Con. 2, the stone house (on one-half acre) across from the mill, and 100 acres were willed to son **Franklin Metcalfe Adams**, with debts of \$1,100 or more. A land transfer record dated November 15, 1869, lists the sale of a part lot for this location to **Ralph Dodds**, for \$2,200, presumably the home. Son **Daniel**, who lived on the south side of the river, received the 'Clergy Lot' of 80 acres on Lot 21, 2nd Concession (the lot is bordered by present-day Chaplin Heights on the west side and Christie Lake Road on the north.)

The 1863 Wallings Map (which appears to reflect more closely the 1857 situation) lists the mills as 'Adams & Moorhouse', but only shows three mills: flouring, carding and sawmill. Joshua's house is noted - the stone Georgian house in Glen Tay. Across the street is one of Alex. Dodds' houses, and, north of it, the Moorhouse home. Daniel Adams' home is a short distance south of the bridge on the east side of the road.

The home of Ralph and Louise Dodd, in the adjoining photo, was on the west side of the road; it



stayed in the Dodds and Miller family from construction in 1858 to 2018. The extension on the right dates from 1914, when a small frame house that originally housed mill workers was moved, presumably from the mill site, and added. Later it became the present-day kitchen. (This note and photo provided by Diane Miller Duncan, and Ernest Miller's book 'Tayside Memories'.)

The Glen Tay Flouring & Oat Mills after 1863

John Hargrave probably took ownership of the mill properties (sawmill, grist mill, carding mill, and 'cloth mill') in October 1863^{liv} (according to one source^{lv} it was 1865, which was perhaps when he paid for it). Between 1868 and 1870, he is advertising the Glen Tay oat and flouring mills in

the Courier, listed as 'Proprietor'. The 1868 map of Glen Tay, copied below, shows the sawmill on the north side of the river, and the oat mill, grist mill, and woolen mill, with a 'dry house' on the south side. A post office is on the road, in front of the woolen mill.

In October 1868, Hargrave is advertising for 'an experienced miller' (preference for a man with a family). In January 1869, he lists **Patrick McCann** as the miller, in an ad that ran through the year, stating that he has 'placed his mills in Glen Tay in the most efficient condition', with a new flouring mill and oat mill, repaired and upgraded. A December ad, running into March 1870, states Hargrave has a new oatmeal mill now 'thoroughly fitted up'. In October 1870, Hargrave received a mortgage of \$10,000 from Henry Moorhouse, which presumably indicates that Hargrave was experiencing financial problems.

As a side note, on January 1, 1869, the local paper had a poetic comment on the economy of Glen Tay and nearby hamlets: 'Lanark goes forward with a will, Maberly boasts McGregor's store, Doran is brisker than before, Glen Tay looks trig, Harper seems dull and somewhat drear, Playfair and Bolton smart appear, Rockeby maintains from year to year.'

The '*Great Fire of 1870*', in July and August, did not damage Glen Tay, but did knock on the hamlet door on August 17, from a fire on Bathurst's 3rd Line, which was fought by local farmers, but never reached the hamlet. However, having escaped that fire, John Hargrave's enterprise was heading for disaster with a major mill fire in December 1870 (details below). A December 23rd Courier article notes that the flouring and oat mills books were saved from this fire, by Hargrave and the bookkeeper, W. T. Holmes. Surprisingly, a Courier ad on January 6, 1871, announces that the oatmeal mill is operating.

Hargrave rebuilt the mills and continued operation through 1871 and 1872. In January 1872, he announced new oatmeal and flouring mills^{lvi}, and, in February 1872, advertises a new grist mill^{lvii}. However, the financial load of rebuilding was too heavy, and an Insolvency Notice was posted in the Courier on July 26, 1872, for **John Hargrave** (and others apparently associated with the mills). See Woolen Mill, below, for the aftermath.

In December 1872, the flouring and oat mills are leased to Alexander Wallace^{lviii}. In September 1875, Wm. Atkinson posted a notice that, as the new owner, he has refitted the grist mills - the flouring and oat mills^{lix}.

Glen Tay Sawmill

A newspaper report, possibly around 1870, states that "(The lumber) will all be used for local purposes. The firm cut 300,000 board feet of 3-inch stuff, to be used in making Nicholson pavement^{lx}, and rafted it to Perth". On January 18, 1876^{lxi}, **Thomas Allan** advertised that he had leased the Glen Tay Sawmill for several years, and, beginning in the spring, will do custom sawmilling, and offer lumber and shingles for sale from the site.

One source states that the sawmill and a planing mill were also operated by **Frost & Wood**, at one time, which is not confirmed.

Glen Tay Woolen Mill

On September 11, 1868, the **Hargrave & Dodds** woolen mill hosted a picnic for 350 people, '100 yards behind the Methodist Church (qv.) in a maple grove'^{lxii}. St. Patricks Brass Band from Perth played, in the company of the mill manager, Mr. Fairgrieve, William Shaw, Revs. Dr. Charles Chisholm and Bain, Ralph Dodds and Alex. Dodds. There was no mention of Hargrave himself.

In May 1869^{lxiii}, **Hargrave & Co.** announced that Glen Tay Woolen Mills 'have refitted their carding machines, and increased facilities for custom wool, carding and cloth dressing' - an ad that continued at least to mid-1870. However, effective December 30, 1869^{lxiv}, **Hargrave & Co.** dissolved its partnership, presumably Ralph Dodds having dropped out, and the company continued as **Hargrave & Robinson**.

In April 1870^{lxv}, Hargrave & Robinson posted a small ad listing themselves as 'manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Canadian tweeds'. Of possible interest, a notice in the Courier in August 1872 announced that John Drysdale of Glen Tay had come to work in the carding mill of McPherson Wool in Perth. The Drysdales had a connection to Glen Tay and the Adams family, and a man by the name of Drysdale was injured in the woolen mill fire of 1870 (qv.).

The Woolen Mill Fire, 1870

In December 1870, the world of the Adamsville/Glen Tay mills suffered a serious setback, from which the industries of this hamlet would not recover.

On Monday, December 12, according to a Perth Courier article, a fire broke out in the Glen Tay Woolen Mill and spread to the other mills^{lxvi}. By 9:00am it was in ruins. The fire effectively blocked the exit so workers on the top, third floor, mainly women, had to be evacuated by ladder. One man, **Drysdale**, having taken to the roof, fell or jumped off, suffering serious but not life-threatening, injuries - the river being only 1 1/2' deep. The loss was listed at \$50,000, of which only \$17,000 was covered by insurance.

The article states that the **J. S. Ireland tannery**, across the river beside the sawmill, was also destroyed. It does not mention the other mills, but, apparently, from other records, they were at least damaged.

As with the other mills, John Hargrave rebuilt the woolen mill, but, by mid-1872, he and Robinson could not continue. An Insolvency Notice of July 26, mentions Hargrave (as well as **Wm. Robinson, Samuel Farmer, and Archibald McPhee**). A similar notice on August 14 also lists John Hargrave and **Joseph Radford**, lumber dealers (who were doing business in Glen Tay as **Hargrave & Radford**). Soon after, Hargrave moved to Manitoba^{lxvii}.

In September 1872^{lxviii}, a notice appeared of a major sale of Hargrave property and woolen mill, to take place on October 2nd. Listed in the sale are: in Glen Tay, Lots 9 to 13, 19 and 21 (as surveyed by John Morris); part of Lot 23 in the Village, except for what was sold to J. S. Ireland, R. Dodds, and Robert Barber; the sawmill on Village Lot 23; the oat mill and grist mill, on Village Lots 19 and 21, with two houses; the water and dam rights; 24 acres part of NE 1/2 of Lot 20, which was sold in 1855, by Joshua Adams to Wm. Davidson and Alex. Dodds, except Village Lots 24 to 27, cleared with a frame house; assorted other Bathurst properties; Village Lots 1, 7, 20 and

24, being the woolen mill, Hargrave house, four other houses and also outbuildings; and woolen mill machinery built in 1871 (note – that would be ‘re-built’).

Presumably at this time the 1868 map of Glen Tay, copied below, was drawn.

When the mills did not sell, **Henry Moorhouse** bought back, for \$25 over the mortgage cost, the grist and oatmeal mills, probably the woolen mill, and part ownership in the sawmill^{lxxix}. Moorhouse acquired Alexander Dodds’ share of the sawmill when Alex died in 1876, according to the Courier record of the auction sale. A Courier article in August 1878, states that **Moorhouse, Dodds & Co.** purchased the mill four years earlier – 1873 or 1874 - with 'Managing Partner' **James Kendrey**. In 1878, it is described as having four stories, and 16 looms, with 50 operators.

Thirty to forty members of the 'Granite Division Sons of Temperance' came up the Tay from Perth by skiff, about September 3, 1875, for a picnic and visit to the Glen Tay Woolen Mills of **Moorhouse & Dodds** guided by Franklin Adams (son of Joshua), and to the **Dodds Cheese Factory** (then located behind Adams’ former home).

In 1882, **Moorhouse** owned two-thirds of the woolen mill, and **Ralph Dodds** one-third (in 1880-81, Ralph Dodds is the owner of Lot 21, Con 2 - the east side of Glen Tay Road). The three-story mill employed 50 people, mainly women, and produced 65,000 to 100,000 fine tweeds per year^{lxxx}. Their tweeds won first prize in the first Industrial Exhibition in Toronto and also in the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa in 1879.

In 1882, **Franklin** is the only Adams member still involved – with book-keeper and other duties. No longer in the stone home, he is with his wife in her sister’s boarding house for Glen Tay mill workers. In an 1882 letter, Joshua’s son, Alvah, states that the sawmill, grist mill and oat mill are gone^{lxxxi}.

Moorhouse is said to have operated the woolen mill until 1897, in partnership with Ralph Dodds^{lxxxii}. In 1898, it experienced a second fire^{lxxxiii}.

Adamsville Wesleyan Methodist Church

Joshua and his family were strong supporters of the Methodist Church, and his family continued their connection with the Adamsville Wesleyan Methodist Church following his death. The church is said to have operated between 1866 and 1887. On June 27, 1866, **Wm. Morris Adams** (son of Rev. Alvah Adams, Joshua's second son), sold part Lot 20, Con. 2, to the church (for \$250, approved by Trustees John Hargrave, Ralph Dodds and Wm. Robinson)^{lxxxiv}. In 1867, **Franklin M. Adams** (one of Joshua's sons) and wife donated land for the Methodist Church (who apparently sold it back to him in 1896 for \$160).

Other Early Adamsville/Glen Tay Businesses

As the mills prospered, shops and stores moved in to provide services to these and local residents. Most prominent were the **Glen Tay Carriage Factory**, **Glen Tay General Store**, **Dodd's cheese factory**, **Conlon Blacksmith**, and the **Ireland Tannery**. The **Ireland Tannery** recovered from the 1870 mill fire, and, in January 12, 1872, was advertising, and, also, purchasing hemlock bark (used in tanning), under the name **Ireland & Dodds**. (In 1880, Ireland was listed as married to Dodd's sister, Sarah.) Later additions were the **Tayside Dairy** (Miller family), and, then, **Chaplins**

Dairy.

James Kearns' Glen Tay Wagon Factory, established in 1860^{lxxv}, and located on the south-west corner of the present-day Glen Tay and Christie Lake Roads intersection was very successful. At the time, it was the most active and inventive promoter of the hamlet businesses. Kearns' Courier ads from 1869 to the mid-1870s indicated a well-selling, award winning, quality product, that included open and covered buggies, 'thimble skein' and family platform wagons (\$350 to \$500), sleighs and Cutters, and Phaetons. David Young, the firm's foreman from about 1858, had worked earlier at the Hunter carriage works on Gore Street East in Perth for ten years^{lxxvi}. When Kearns closed, Young established his own wagon shop in Glen Tay, which ran until his death in March 1903 (the location is not known, but perhaps on the same site).

The Dodds **Cheese Factory**, owned by **Ralph and Alexander Dodds**, was located in the barn behind Adams' stone house that had, earlier, been a dormitory for mill workers. A Temperance group paddled up the Tay from Perth, on September 3, 1875, and visited the cheese factory, guided by Alexander. When Alexander died in 1876, Ralph purchased it, along with the 'homestead property' (not explained). The barn was later moved to its present location, on the west side of Glen Tay Road, north of Somerville Street. It is said that Dodds Factory logos from early stencil testing may still be seen on its walls.

Glen Tay Store, at 'Kearns Corner', was owned by **James Kearns** in 1878 (was also the post office). At other times in the 1870s, it advertised groceries, crockery and dry goods^{lxxvii}, by **Henry or William Mayberry**. One comment of the era noted that "Glen Tay with its handsome new store by **Mr. William Mayberry**, and its celebrated Carriage Factory by **Mr. James Kearns**, is the most healthy and vigorous village in Lanark County." **J. S. Ireland** owned or ran the store in 1898/99^{lxxviii} **Henry Chaplin** owned the store later.

Conlon Blacksmith, on the south-west corner of present-day Glen Tay Road and Christie Lake Road, was owned by **James Conlon**, who arrived from Ireland in 1840. He is said to have owned the 200 acre Lot 21 Con. 2 (not confirmed). Son James operated it from 1902 for many years^{lxxix}. Also advertising in Glen Tay in the 1870s are **Bathurst & Tay Road Co**^{lxxx}, of which **Ralph Dodds** is Secretary, that pioneered the macadamized road process in the area. Another was **William Jackson**, agent for a washing compound and Literary Companion family paper.

Perth Electric and Water Power Co.

In 1897, the Adams Mill property was acquired by **Perth Electric and Water Power Co.**, from Moorhouse^{lxxxii}, and the milling equipment was sold in Quebec in 1899. **Perth Public Utilities** produced power there, with a 150 HP generator, until 1918 – one of four mills on the Tay River that produced power for Perth, transmitted along a power line easement between Bolingbroke and Perth. In 1929, the mill dam gave way, taking out Glen Tay Bridge and flooding parts of Perth. The mill was derelict between 1918 and the 1950s. For a period, it was rented, by the owner, **Perth Public Utilities Commission**, to a vermiculite processing company - an Al Vasserous (or Vacherous)^{lxxxii} - and had at least one other owner after that. Around 1983, work was commenced to re-build it by a Toronto industrial designer. From 1986, it was acquired by Donald and Anne Drennan of Toronto, and beautifully restored by 1990^{lxxxiii}.

Barn on Glen Tay Road is said to have been a six-apartment dormitory for Adamsville mill workers^{lxxxiv}, located behind Adams' stone Georgian house at the Tay Bridge. Later, it was used for Dodds Cheese Factory, and then moved to its present location.



1868 Map of Glen Tay Development

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Appendix D: The Port Elmsley Graphite Mill

The ruins of the Port Elmsley graphite mill may be seen beside Port Elmsley present bridge, on the east side of the river (regrettably, the main stone wall, pictured on the right, fell in a wind storm in 2018.) The mill drew graphite from a mine located on Port Elmsley Road, just off the Rideau Ferry Road, on the property of a John Grierson - Con. 6, Lot 21, North Elmsley Township. This is said to have been the first graphite mine in Ontario^{lxxxv}, and was initially worked between 1870 and 1875, by International Mining Company of New York.



The mine originally fed a graphite mill in **Rideau Ferry**, at the north-east corner of the bridge, which began operation in 1870/72, with a Mr. Robb as Superintendent. The two-storey mill, 60' X 160', apparently employed up to 50 people, and had a ten-stamp battery operated by a five horse-power steam engine. Some graphite was obtained from deposits on the other side of Big Rideau Lake in Leeds County.

The **Rideau Ferry** mill operated until 1875. In 1901/02, the **Globe Refining Company**, under Rinaldo McConnell, purchased the mine, and took over the Port Elmsley bridge site for a new mill, adding substantial equipment. They also moved the Shoddy Mill from Rideau Ferry^{lxxxvi}.

Rinaldo McConnell was a lumberman turned miner from the Ottawa-Hull area. He was active in several regional mining operations in Ontario, including that of the Silver Queen Mine in the present Murphys Point Park, in Tay Valley Township, which he opened in 1903^{lxxxvii}, and mines in Calabogie and Port Arthur.

Globe Refining processed graphite in the Port Elmsley mill until 1911. From 1915 to 1919, the Globe Graphite Mining & Refining Company (presumably the same company) owned it. Apparently, the mill operated through the 1920s, and closed by 1930 – see Appendix E. (Note: one source states that the mine was idled in 1919, but possibly it was temporary).

Mr. Sherwin's report (Bibliography) notes, about the deposit, that "Belden's Historical Atlas of Lanark County (1880) states that, although the operation had ceased for the time, 'the deposit is practically unlimited, with the yield of graphite being about six per cent". The deposit was sold to the **International Mining Co.** and worked again in 1901-03 and 1916-20. - - - - The Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines reported in 1999 that there were 500,000 tonnes of ore reserves grading 7% graphite remaining below the mined out portion of the deposit, to a depth of 90 m."

Note: See further information on the graphite factory in the following **appendix**.
January 5, 2016

Appendix E: Overview of the Early Port Elmsley Factories

At various times through Port Elmsley's history, there were 11 mills and factories in the village, often built on the foundation of an earlier mill. These included: a shingle mill, two sawmills, a cooperage, two grist mills, a graphite factory, a foundry and bolt factory, a woolen mill, a shoddy mill, and a cheese factory - plus two blacksmiths.

The **Weatherhead Sawmill and Shingle Mill**, construction of which started in 1829, were the first mills in Port Elmsley (known as Fishing Falls, then Pike Falls, and, later, Barbadoes), located a few hundred yards upstream from the village. The supporting dam was the first dam on the Tay River. In 1834, it was replaced by a new dam, and became Lock Three of the original Tay Canal.

Frost & Wood, a foundry company from Smiths Falls, apparently took over the mill later, but the Weatherhead family was still involved in 1863, when Frost & Wood offered the operation and farm property for sale on behalf of George Weatherhead. In 1867 and 1868, a **J. Campbell** was the owner or operator^{lxxxviii}.

In 1890, the mill is listed as owned by **Frost & Wood**. The 60" circular sawmill was described as having 28m capacity (taken as 28,000 board feet), cutting hemlock, pine, and hardwoods, and the shingle mill had a capacity of 20,000 shingles per day. The shingles were moved directly to a wharf, one-third mile away, on an inclined tramway.

The next sawmill, built just downstream from Weatherhead's, before 1854 - possibly in 1835 - was the **H. N. Sherwood Sawmill**, located beside their **grist mill**, on the west side of the Lock Two dam. In the late 1800s, it was leased by **John Wardrope** of Brockville. The lumber from here is said to have been conveyed by trolleys on a wooden railway, then hauled by horse team to "Lavender's Point," and loaded onto steamships. This was said to have been a popular swimming spot, and boys would "borrow" boards from the company's lumber yard^{lxxxix}.

Across the dam from the Sherwood mill was another **grist mill**. Its name and construction date are not known; it was later expanded into the large stone woolen mill between 1857 and 1863, and operated by various people, including: **John Craig** of Perth; **Robert Walker**, Perth; **John Allen** (1865); **J. S. Fairgrieve**; and, eventually, **Fairgrieve and Gemmill/Gemmell** woolen factory. From 1869, it was **R. Gemmill & Sons**, until they moved to Perth in 1893. A Mr. **Fall**(sp?) from Fallbrook, owned it until 1893. It employed up to 100 people.

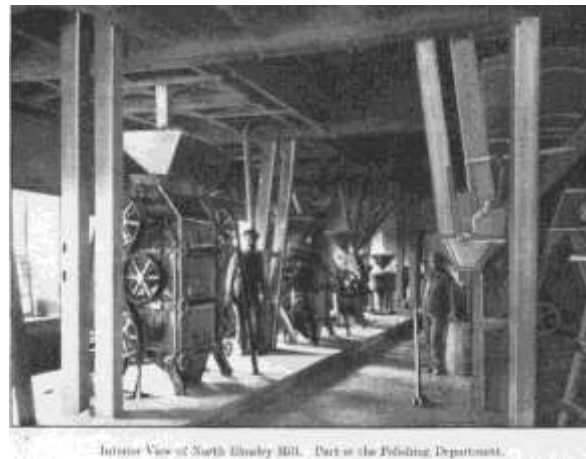
When **Globe Refining Company** bought the property, they installed approximately \$100,000 worth of machinery. Rinaldo McConnell became the manager, and built the "mill house," on Mill Street, on the south side of Port Elmsley. At this time, the mill employed on average 35 to 50 men, as teams of horses hauled the ore from the Ferry Road mine to the mill. By 1908, Globe had bought most of the land in the village, providing, amongst other things, housing for employees and stables and pasture for the horses. By 1924, the supply of graphite began to run out, and the mill - and presumably the mine - were abandoned after 1930. Between 1930 and 1936, all of the mill property and machinery was sold for taxes by township. See early photos, below.

In the late 1930s or early 1940s, Gladys (Code) and Hugh Ferguson of Toronto purchased the Mill House, and the large adjoining property on the Tay, including the site of the snye and its dam on the east side of the village, where they lived from 1946 until their deaths in the early '60s^{xc}.

By 1854, a third grist mill had been built in the village—the **Snyder Mill**—located on the east side of the dam at the first lock of the canal, where the snye enters the Tay. Apparently, the mill had, in time, other owners and names. Neither the mill nor its foundations remain today.

Historian Susan Code reports that **Lone Star**, built in the village in 1882, was the first cheese factory in the township. The milk was drawn by horses and wagons from Rideau Ferry, Glen View, Buttermilk Hill, and other points. A frame structure, it was located on the south shore of the Tay, downstream of the bridge, erected by P. W. Strong of Brockville and M. K. Everet, of Smiths Falls, and was owned and operated by R. H. Livingston between 1905 and 1912. It was one of the 12 cheese factories that contributed to the Mammoth Cheese. The building was destroyed by fire on April 27, 1952 but had not been used for several years.

Sources of the information on the early factories and mills in Port Elmsley include Susan Code, Linda Myers of Port Elmsley, the late Larry Turner, the Perth Courier, and the author's research.



Source of Photos: “Graphite, Its Properties, Occurrence, Refining and Uses”, 1907, Fritz Cirkel

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Appendix F: Allan Sawmill at 127 Peter Street, Perth

The Allan Sawmill was located on the Tay River front, between North and Peter Street – the present-day 127 Peter St. - a lot that was sold, in April 1873, by James Hicks to **Alexander Allan**, for \$650. A Courier article^{xc_i} noted that Mr. Allan intended to build a stave factory, and eventually to manufacture shingles, barrel-headings, boop-stuff, cheese-boxes, and similar products – and, later, lumber. The factory was to be driven by a 60-horse power steam engine, ‘from McDougall’s engine works, in Montreal’. When completed the operation was to employ 30-40 people.

In his book listed below, Gus Quattrocchi states that the mill had two stories, with a long log ramp from the river to the second storey. The Tay River – wide at this point - provided the log pond – and the logs were to arrive by river.

In 1884, the establishment is listed as the **Wm. Allan Saw, Lath and Shingle Mill**. In 1889, the mill was rebuilt from a fire – presumably the same year. **William and Francis Allan** are listed as owners of the mill in 1890 – and in 1897 it had another fire.

In 1890, the mill has the relatively small capacity of 4m (4,000 board feet) – and was cutting pine, hemlock and hardwoods.

Mr. Quattrocchi’s book^{xc_{ii}} states that, in 1928, the mill required 10,000 logs; in 1932, it carried the name **W. Allan & Son**. In 1941 the mill was demolished.

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Appendix G:

Allans Mills, Allans Mill Road, North Burgess Township (aka Allan's Mills)



William Allan, who developed this mill complex, on Con, 10, Lot 12, was born on the Scotch Line, in 1833, the son of **Francis Allan**, a Scottish immigrant, who settled on Con. 10, Lot 6, North Burgess Township in 1816. One source suggests that **Francis** had bought the Lot 12 property from **Wm. Morris** in 1841 (200 acres for £290)^{xciii}. The same source states that John and Mary Allan sold the remainder of the lot to son William in 1856, for £2,250.

Allan's Mill, 2005 (Photo, Ralph Buttrum)

Regardless, it was William who erected a sawmill and grist mill there, in 1856, and later added a grocery/dry goods store, and black-smith shop. Across the road, he built a home for his growing family.

Allan's Mills, as it was known, gained official status when William opened a post office. He also found time for local affairs and served as both a Councillor and township treasurer in North Burgess Township.

A small town site grew up around **Allan's Mills** that included a wagon maker, **Pat Fagan**, a shoemaker, **Ed Murphy**, and a carpenter, **William Steele**. **Henry Harper** and **George Murphy** worked as blacksmiths, as did, for a time, William's son, **James**. Many of the surrounding mill owners, such as **George Oliver**, **T. Scott**, **J. Scott**, and **George Ritchie**, are said to have made their home there. The Allans donated land for the local stone school, in 1856, located on Allan Road at the Scotch Line corner, now part of the Scotch Line Cemetery. Nearby prominent residents included John Armour, owner of a large plot just south of the mills. The number of residents ranged from 50 to 75.

William Allan also built the first dam at Pike Lake, to provide a reservoir for his mills^{xciv}. This is one of only four original mill sites in the area that still have a dam (albeit rebuilt).

The 1880-81 Lanark Atlas lists Wm. as the owner and postmaster. However, by 1890, the saw mill was run by **J. & R. Ritchie** (with a capacity of 10m'), who also operated the Ritchie mill at the time. By the late 1890s, the changing local economy had an impact on both mills and farmers. Timber supplies had become depleted, and many mills did not survive, and farmers were making a gradual transition from wheat to dairy.

By 1892, William Allan had sold the grist mill to **Burgess Milling Company**, although his son, James (**J. K. Allan**) apparently took over the company on William's death in 1908. James operated the company until losing it in 1938.

Robert Ritchie is said to have purchased the property in 1942^{xcv} – presumably for the sawmill, but he did not maintain the water rights. **W. Cameron** also was involved with it around this time.

William Allan ran the store until his death in 1908, when James took it over, until 1914, when rural mail delivery commenced.

In 1975, **John Mathews and Jennifer Mathews (Dickson)** purchased the property, and re-built the grist mill, store, blacksmith shop, and home into the beautiful hamlet that may be seen, today, in a quiet drive along Allan’s Mill Road. The property has had a new owner since the early 2000s.



Allans Mill General Store 2018

Thank you to the following for the above information:

- “Ontario’s Ghost Towns” (www. Ghosttownpix.com), by Jeri Danyleyko,
- “A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark”, Jean S. McGill, Clay Publishing.
- Algonquin College Term Paper, 1996.

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Appendix H:

The Ritchie Mill (later known as Adams Mill)

The **Ritchie Sawmill** is located on six and a half acres on the Tay River, at Noonan Road, on Con. 1, Lot 12, in the Bathurst Ward of the day present Tay Valley Township. Although the structure is still standing, it is in serious disrepair, having not been used since around the 1960s.

The land was apparently part of a property drawn from the Crown in 1824. In 1826, **Nathan Judson** owned the mill^{xcvi}. Nathan married **Elizabeth Ritchie** in 1833, and, in 1842, they are listed as owners of the mill and 24 acres. Elizabeth is said to have died young^{xcvii}. Later, her brother **William Ritchie**, became the owner and operator, followed by his son, **John Ritchie**. In 1880-81, John owns the mill, and resides on the property^{xcviii}. In 1890, the owner is listed as J&R Ritchie^{xcix}.

A newspaper article, Endnotes^c, states that the mill was driven by ‘a wooden overshot power wheel driving a vertical saw. During its heyday, (it) employed upwards of 20 men. About 1860 or 1870, a turbine wheel had been installed with an up-to-date circular saw’. In 1890, with a steam-driven circular saw, the mill had a capacity of 7 m ft.



Ritchie Mill, across the dam

The article continues: ‘in 1900, Ritchie’s logs were driven down from Crow Lake, Buck and Bobs Lake where they (had been) placed in booms. A large raft or ‘pony’ was constructed. On the raft were a tent, stove, capstan, and anchor, which was hitched to the boom, and cadged (‘kedged’) the 12-mile run to the government dam at Bolingbroke. Here the boom was opened, and the logs floated down the Tay River to Christie Lake, boomed again, and down to the mill^{ci}’

According to the listed article, by 1890 (which seems perhaps five years early), the Ritchie Mill was generating income from selling power to the Town of Perth, which continued to 1920. This would make it one of four power-generating mills in the area, with Bowes, Adams and Haggart Mills. Transmission was along a power line, on an easement between Bolingbroke and Perth.

However, it continued to operate as a sawmill. In 1913, the current owner, **John Ritchie^{cii}**, sold to **J. E. Carroll (Carl) Adams** (hence the contemporary name of ‘Adams Mill’). (See the Footnote below regarding Ritchie’s travels.) In a 1947 letter, Carroll states that he had operated a retail lumber business there for 25 years, and that his brother, **Joshua Evarts Adams**, worked at the mill with him. Both were sons of Franklin Adams and Agnes McLaren of Glen Tay, and grandsons of **Joshua Adams**, the founder of the Adamsville (Glen Tay) mill complex.

The Carl Adams’ sawmill did custom cutting and planing for local farmers. He also ran an axe handle factory, until his death in 1960. Carl was a popular and somewhat eccentric resident of the Burgess/Bathurst area, and the source of pleasant memories for many in the community.

The mill is said to have been operated by **Andrew Allan** as late as 1970, then owned, by an Ottawa family, followed by **Mark Noonan** (post 2011), and then a second Tay Valley family.



The Mill Pond above Ritchie Mill

**The Interior of Ritchie Mill
(Photo – David Zimmerly)**



Log Chute into Ritchie Mill (David Zimmerly)

Footnote: John Ritchie sold the mill and left for the west in 1913, with many from the area seeking new land and opportunity. There he built a flour mill that still stands, in the Ritchie District of south Edmonton (photo below), and became also school trustee, alderman and mayor.



The Ritchie Mill in Edmonton

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Appendix I: The Korry (Corry) Mills

Dr. Alexander Thom of Perth officially received this property located at the exit of present-day Bobs Lake, in 1821. It was one of several land grants received as a retired staff surgeon and officer in the War of 1812. Born in Aberdeen, in 1775, Thom had served with the British army in several campaigns around the world, before being posted to Canada in 1803 with the 41st Regiment of Foot. In 1813, he was a POW for several months when American forces took Fort George. Liberated, he was posted to York, as surgeon until the war's end.

Following the war, Alexander was appointed medical officer to the new Perth settlement, where he established a successful medical and business career, and family. In 1817, he built Perth's first mill and dam, which later became the Haggart complex (see Appendix J).

In 1821, Thom built the first dam on the Bolingbroke site, and a sawmill or grist mill, which he ran until 1841. Following his death,

John Korry purchased the property in 1848 from the Thom estate, for 35 Pounds.

John had been born in Canada in 1821, to an Irish immigrant, Isaac, who had arrived in 1816. John first settled on Con. 3, Lot 2, of Bathurst Township^{ciii}. Over time, he and his sons obtained many land patents, becoming the main processors of timber and grain the area. The family owned 5,000 acres in Oso and Bedford Townships, and controlled or owned several hundred more in South Sherbrooke Township. Son **George** was the miller, and son **Isaac** managed mills at Maberly. His business grew and is said to have had a major economic impact on the upper lakes for the last half of the 1800s.

In 1870, the Government of Canada purchased the property, and rebuilt the dam, apparently further upstream, and raised Bobs and Crow Lakes, creating a reservoir that, today, provides up to 50% of the reservoir capacity for the Rideau Canal system. Korry continued to own and manage the mills. In an 1870 letter, his father Isaac, in Perth, states that son John 'is a mill owner and lumber dealer at the foot of Bobs Lake at Dr. Tom's (sic) rapids'.

A paper in 1882 lists a sawmill and grist mill at the Bolingbroke site, which seems low^{civ}. At John's death in 1896, the Korry family was operating four mills there: grist mill for flour; sawmill; shingle mill; and planing mill. One mill was still in place in 1925.

It is said that John had changed the Corry name to Korry, because a 'K' was easier to mark on the end of a log with an axe. The spelling has continued through the years. See below for an example of a log marker.

April 23, 2017



Bolingbroke Dam site today
(Bobs Lake at right)



The Korry Sawmill, south side of the river, at Bolingbroke
Source: Susan Freeman, Tay Valley Township



Remnants of the Korry Mill, downstream from the Bobs Lake Dam
(Photo: Karen Prytula)



Bolingbroke Dam, before its removal, and construction of new dam upstream, in 2018/2019

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Appendix J: The Haggart Dam and Mills

This mill complex, known today as the **Haggart Mills**, was initiated around 1817 by **Dr. Alexander Thom**. Dr. Thom had served in the War of 1812, as staff surgeon to the 41st Regiment of Foot, and, in 1816, was appointed medical officer to the Perth Military Settlement. As a retired officer, he received this 100 acre river property, which was half of Lot 10, Concession One, Drummond Township, extending from Scotch Line, now South Street, to Perth's North Street (Patent dated May 1820). Thom received several other rural properties, totaling about 925 acres, including one at present-day Bolingbroke, mentioned below.

Born in Aberdeen, in 1775, Thom had served with the British army in several campaigns around the world, before being posted to Canada in 1803 with the 41st Regiment of Foot. In 1813, he was a prisoner for several months when American forces took Fort George. Liberated, he was posted to York, as surgeon, until the war's end. Following the war, Alexander was appointed medical officer to the new Perth settlement, where he established a successful medical and business career, and family.

Thom probably arrived in Perth around March 1816, with the first contingent of military organisers, given his position as one of the settlement's four senior officers. He saw the commercial potential immediately, and over the next two or three years built Perth's first mills - a sawmill and grist mill - on his Tay River property, on Mill Street, present-day Perth. According to several sources, he built the grist mill first, presumably with the main dam, but, by June 1817, the sawmill was completed.

One of the earliest frame houses in Perth was apparently built by Thom himself, in 1821 - presumably using his own lumber - on present-day Harvey Street. It still stands today. Prior to that, it is possible that Alexander and family lived in a log house on Peter Street, which was torn down in 2012.

Thom was also busy developing his land holdings, including the part that became Caroline/Carolina Village and was absorbed into Perth c1850, as well as one on the upper Tay River, at present Bolingbroke (Appendix I, 'The Korry (Corry Mills)').

Thom ran the Perth mill (or mills) until 1832, when he leased it to **John Haggart sr.**, and then sold it to Haggart in 1833.

Dr. Alexander Thom's name is invariably listed in any history of people who were most influential in Perth's early development. He was the official settlement army doctor until 1822, when military rule ceased, and apparently continued on as medical officer after that in outlying regions. He was, at various times, a Perth Commissioner for the Peace, magistrate, district court judge, Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, one-time politician, and a leader in a variety of community causes, including promoting education and medical facilities.

Alexander was married at least twice (records are limited for a third marriage), to Harriet Smythe, in 1811, producing daughters Catharine and Harriet, and then to Harriet's sister, Eliza,

producing a son, Alex, and daughters Mary Elizabeth and Caroline. Alexander died in Perth, on September 26, 1845, and was buried in the Old Burying Ground, on Craig Street. Son Alex carried on the development of Caroline Village, later Carolina Village, until his death, which was then managed by sister Caroline.

After **John Haggart sr.** bought the mill, he expanded it to include, by 1840, a flour mill, sawmill, and oatmeal mill, on the main Tay, and a carding mill on the adjacent Little Tay below the dam. On his death, his son, **John Graham Haggart**, took over the business in 1855, developing it as **Perth Mills**. Over the years, the company name evolved as partners and operators came and went – **R. H. Balderson, Haggart & Herron, James Herron & Sons, Perth Roller Mills, W.T. Patterson, and Dodds & Erwin**.

In 1883, the mill dam was rebuilt at a cost of \$3,000^{cv}. By 1896, the mill was producing electricity for Perth. As noted in the following biography, Haggart was famous for promoting construction of the second Tay Canal during the late 1880s – and proposing, unsuccessfully, that it be extended upstream to his own mill.

On January 19, 1948, the grist mill, then occupied by **Millard Electric Works**, burned.

The following is excerpted from the ‘Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online’ (at http://biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?id_nbr=7419), the primary source of which was local author Larry Turner. Comments by the writer of this paper are provided in brackets.

HAGGART, JOHN GRAHAM, mill owner, politician, and militia officer; b. 14 Nov. 1836 in Perth, Upper Canada, son of John Haggart and Isabella Graham; m. there 26 May 1861 Caroline Douglas, and they had two children; d. 13 March 1913 in Ottawa and was buried in Perth.

John Haggart Sr arrived in the Canadas in the 1820s from Breadalbane, Scotland, and was engaged as a stonemason on the Welland Canal and as a contractor on the Rideau Canal. He married a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in 1836. In partnership with George Buchanan in 1832, he had acquired a lease to operate **Alexander Thom’s** grist mill in Perth, on what later came to be known as Haggart’s Island in the Tay River. By 1840 he had erected there a cluster of carding, flour, and saw mills and a finely crafted stone house of Regency design. [*Sometime before 1845, the frame mill burned, and Haggart rebuilt it in stone.*]

Educated in the public and grammar schools of Perth, (Haggart’s son) **John Graham Haggart** was studying law under John Deacon when, after his father’s death in 1855, he took over the family business. For the rest of his life, Haggart would be involved in milling. [*A map of Perth ca 1857/58 shows a home of John jr. on the Haggart property, beside a home listed to Mrs. J. Haggart.*] Through various partnerships, he developed the **Perth Mills**; in 1870–71 the flour mill was rebuilt [*in 1883, Haggart rebuilt the mill dam – cost \$3,000 – Courier article Dec. 1883*], and in 1886 he converted it to roller-mill technology. By 1896 he had become, as well, president of the **Tay Electric Light Company Limited**.

(Haggart) sat on the town council, was mayor of Perth in 1861–62, 1863–64, and 1871–72, and tried twice, unsuccessfully, to win election to the Ontario legislature for Lanark South.

(In 1867), when the sitting member, **Alexander Morris**, resigned Haggart won ... the election that year, and he would serve as the mp for Lanark South until his death 41 years later.

Haggart won local distinction in Perth and, later, national ridicule for his role in promoting the construction of the second Tay Canal. In 1880–82, with the aid of Francis Alexander Hall, mayor of Perth, and Manotick businessman Moss Kent Dickinson, who sought a better water supply for the Rideau Canal system, Haggart pressed a skeptical Department of Railways and Canals for a new branch canal. It would consist of a cut from Beveridge Bay on Lower Rideau Lake to the Tay River above Port Elmsley and a deepening of that part of the route originally created by the private Tay Navigation Company in 1831–34 between the Rideau Canal and Perth. The new public venture fed on the excitement over proposed mining developments in phosphate, mica, and iron ore. The canal was erected in three stages between 1882 and 1891. The final stage exposed Haggart’s self-interested manipulation of funds in creating a waterway, sarcastically named *Haggart’s Ditch* that would be over budget and under-utilized. Construction was halted after he was found using unexpended funds from a previous contract to extend the canal to his flour mill in Perth just before the general election of 1891.

As a young man, Haggart had been active in both sports and the militia He raised a company of infantry in Perth and served in it as a captain at least until the Fenian scare of 1870. On his death in 1913, after a long illness, he was given a full military funeral by the 42nd (Lanark and Renfrew) Regiment. He had been predeceased by his wife, in 1900, and by their two children: one child died in infancy and their son Duncan A., a champion sculler, succumbed to typhoid fever in 1885 while working in the law office of D’Alton McCarthy.

... Haggart left all of his property to his widowed sister, Isabella Maxwell Millar. He had been a Presbyterian in religion. Practical and businesslike as a miller, and tough, able, and unpolished as a politician, he was described by the Toronto *Globe* as one who played “the game of politics like a sportsman.”

October 16, 2016



Ruins of the Grist Mill, beside the main dam (2016)



Haggart Dam and Mills from the south bank ca 1900: Town Hall at far right and Code Mill centre right. Photo – Isabel Hardie



**Haggart House and Mills from Rogers Road Bridge; Little Tay bridge and dam at left
Photo – Isabel Hardie**



**Haggart House and Dam, from the Air,
D. Taylor, Jim Humphries, Friends of the Tay
Watershed, 2005**

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Appendix K-1: The Mills on and above Bobs Lake

Introduction: These mills in the **upper Tay watershed** were major contributors to the early economy of the South Sherbrooke-Frontenac area. The most important of these were on **Eagle Creek, Fish Creek and Crow Lake**. The Korry Mills at Bolingbroke, at the bottom end of Bobs Lake, are described in **Appendix I**.

This section of the upper watershed lakes is divided into two Appendices in order to present more detail on the mills of this area. This section, **Appendix K-1**, covers the mills of Eagle Creek and Crow Lake. **Appendix K-2**, which follows, describes the sawmill at Parham on Fish Creek. A comprehensive description of the mills of this area is also provided in Chapter Five of Lloyd B. Jones' book, 'The Dammed Lakes'. Rather than duplicate all of this, the following provides a summary of that chapter, with quotes and complementing information from other sources.

Eagle Creek

For its size, this small creek appears to have received more attention from log drivers and millers per kilometer than most other.

Lloyd Jones reports that there were four dams and timber slides erected along the creek in 1851 by a Kingston lumberman, **Aaron Chambers**. The subject property passed through several owners, until acquired by **Thomas Fream** who built what might be the first mill in 1887, described below.

In an October 1865 letter^{cv}, James D. Slater states that there were three (other source suggests four) dams and timber slides on **Eagle Creek**, 'between Eagle Lake and Crow Lake' (it should be 'Bobs Lake'). In line with his mandate to recommend locations that might be dammed to provide storage capacity for the Rideau system, Slater suggested that a dam could be located 'at the upper slide, located about a mile from the bottom of the creek', which, according to John Korry, could raise Eagle Lake six to 10 feet without causing damage (with the rights costing \$600). In 1871, a dam was built at the exit from Eagle Lake, listed as costing \$700. Apparently, it caused damage to properties, and, as the government was slow to compensate them, in 1875 angry land owners tried unsuccessfully to blow up the dam - then burned it. John Korry was authorized to rebuild it for \$250^{cvi}, but over time the dam fell into disrepair. Lloyd Jones reports that a mill also existed at this exit from Eagle Lake (**Duffy's Mill** shows in the 1901 tax roll), and possibly later a **Keens Mill**. Nothing remains of either a dam or mill.

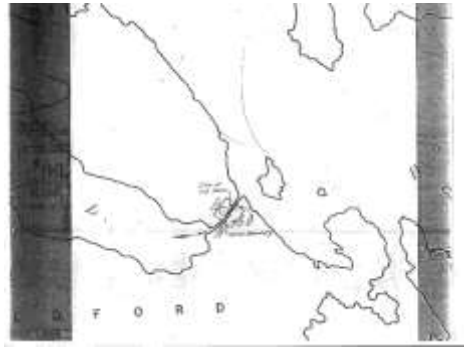
The **Fream Mill** ("View"), originally a grist mill, was launched in 1887 by Thomas Fream. It is still standing today as a private home and may be seen on the west side of Bobs Lake Road, about 200 metres above the Eagle Creek bridge. Although renovated into a home, the site has retained many of the structural elements of the early mill., including remnants of the cement dam just upstream from the building. The dam has an exit on one side to an overflow channel around the west side mill. The main outflow from the dam was directed to feed the mill, down a 40 foot drop through a wooden pipe, roughly a half-metre in diameter and 60 metres in length. In 1919, a metal pipe replaced it. Some of the original equipment is said to remain in the mill. Jones reports that the mill turned to sawing in the 1890s.

Faced with low water flow in the summer, the Fream brothers developed a second pond and mill

just downstream and re-used the mill water. **Karl Hansen** operated the mill from 1950 to 1962. See photos of the Fream Mill site at the end of this section.

Sawmills and dams existed at the exit from **Crow Lake** to Bobs Lake – the ‘**Crow Mills**’ - as early as 1848, when **John Morris**, a Perth surveyor, built a wooden dam and mill. In line with the expansion of dams in the area to feed the Rideau system, the government acquired the Morris dam and in 1871 raised water levels 25 feet (30 feet above current levels), causing a serious round of complaint in Crow Lake. Over the years, the dam was destroyed several times and rebuilt. In 1914, when the government was assessing water supplies in a dry period, they found it had been demolished 35-40 years before. One source also states that a dam and mill were built on the creek around 1850 by **John McKay** and **Joshua Adams jr.** (youngest son of the founder of Adamsville)^{cvi}.

Location of Crow Lake Dam



Fream Mill

Rear View of Fream Mill



Front View of Mill



Dam above Mill

Pipe dam to Mill



Appendix K-2: The Mills on and above Bobs Lake

The Parham Saw Mill on Fish Creek

by Roland Boegman & Irv Dardick

The following article is reprinted from the Eagle Lake Property Owners Association Newsletter of October 2017, with thanks to authors Roland Boegman and Irv Dardick.

Additional notes from other sources have been added at the end of this Appendix.

Driving north from Kingston, as one approaches Parham, there is a decrepit saw mill visible from Road 38, the old Frontenac Road, on Fish Creek. When did it operate and for how long?

For a period of time, the saw mill was a significant local industry with a number of owners. The land, which borders Fish Creek (the power source for its operation), was purchased from the Crown in 1850 by Henry Smith Jr., son of Sir Henry Smith. No record of a mill on the property exists when John Shillington bought it in 1898 from John Betram. In 1904, however, when **John Shillington**, recorded as “mill owner”, sells the property, presumably to his son William for \$500, records indicate that the sale included “mills and mill machinery.”

This is the first reference to a mill on the property. A year later, the property and saw mill were sold for \$2000 to **William D. Black** (see note ‘b’ at the end of this appendix) who operated a general store and lumber business in Parham. Then in 1908, Mr. Black sold the property to John Lowrey. It was not until 1925, that the final owner of the saw mill, **Harry Card** who operated a saw mill in Mountain Grove and needed to expand, acquired the property.

Logging occurred at Long Lake and the surrounding area. Logs were either floated down Fish Creek (outflow from Long Lake) in the spring or were trucked to the mill for sawing. Lumber was stacked for drying on land north of the mill along Road 38, and was either used locally or shipped by truck to Hobarts Furniture factory in Napanee.

Lumber shipments also occurred by rail from the CPR siding in Parham; CPR also used considerable amounts of lumber for railroad ties as they developed their rail network.

All of the Card family were involved in the business with Mrs. Card supplying a hot meal, which was welcomed during the depression, as part of the men’s wages. Three daughters, a son, as well as a son-in-law, helped by driving trucks, measuring lumber before it was shipped out, driving wagons filled with sawdust or operating the mill’s machinery. In the mid-1930s, the dam that had been built to channel water through the sawmill to drive the machinery was blown up, presumably by a disgruntled former employee. **At that time, it was decided not to repair the dam, but to close the mill and relocate the business to Perth.** Harry Card’s son eventually took over the Perth saw mill, which operated until 2004 when it was sold (see Page 3).

Sawdust from the mill operation can still be seen next to Road 38. Some of the sawdust was used to insulate blocks of ice cut during the winter at Long Lake and hauled by horse-drawn wagon for use by local residents and cottagers during the summer as a refrigerant.

After standing unused for over seven decades and gradually deteriorating, when will this Parham Village landmark collapse, be buried and forgotten?

In preparing the background information for this piece of local history, as well as the numerous photographs, we must thank Christine Kennedy, granddaughter of Harry Card. Christine also has a memento from the saw mill, a measuring rod used to estimate the number of board feet in lumber production.

Acknowledgments:

Doris Campsall of Parham knew the whereabouts of Harry Card's local descendants. The archives at Queen's University helped provide information about the owners of the saw mill property. Christine Kennedy provided the early Card Mill photos.



Mountain Grove Siding, a stop of the Ontario & Quebec Railway^{ctx}, with stacks of railway ties from Card's Parham Saw Mill. [Mountain Grove is located on Mountain Grove Road, which crosses Highway #7 west of Maberly, at the intersection with Long Lake Road in Frontenac]

Highway 38 (old Frontenac Road) with sawdust piles on the left (the site of the saw mill); lumber pile visible on the right.





Card Mill at Parham, November 2018



*Members of the Card family, beside Parham
lumber piles, 1928.*

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Appendix L:

The Playfairville Mills

Andrew W. Playfairville, born in Paris, France in 1790, was related to a well-known family of academics in Scotland, with origins in Perthshire. He had served with the British 32nd and then 104th Regiment of Foot, New Brunswick Fencible Infantry, from 1806 to 1817^{cx}, retiring with the rank of lieutenant (he was later commissioned Colonel in the Lanark Militia^{cx}). In 1810, Andrew married Sophia Cherry, and they had nine children^{cxii}.

At the close of the 1812 War, he received, amongst other grants, land on the Mississippi River, Bathurst Township Con. 12, Lot 22, which included the present-day hamlet of Playfairville^{cxiii}. He located there with his family in 1816/1817 and established one of the first sawmills in the region – and later grist and fulling mills^{cxiv}. His was the first (grist) mill in the area to have burr stones (other early mills were cut from rock)^{cxv}. Over time, he established a major complex of grist mills, carding mills, sawmills, shingle mill, and related support shops. The 1857 census lists a population of 50 in Playfairville, in 1871, 75, and 100 in 1885^{cxvi}.

In later years, saw mills are listed in the area for **John Johnson**, **John Playfair**^{cxvii}, and **A. W. Playfair jr**^{cxviii}. In the 1851 census, Andrew is still proprietor of the grist mill, and a carding and fulling mill. The grist, sawmill and carding mill were located below the Playfairville bridge, and two circular sawmills were above the bridge – one owned by **J. J. Playfair** (John J. was the son of Col. Playfair) and one by William Lees, of Fallbrook. One of John J.'s sawmills is listed as producing '200K feet of boards' in the 1851 census. A 1962 Lanark Village Centennial photo shows a large log on a float, with an end stamp "Playfair Mills, Mississippi, 1837-1900", but no explanation of which mill this referred to.

The 1857 census lists a population of 50 in Playfairville, in 1871, 75, and 100 in 1885^{cxix}.

An 1864 advertisement offers **Andrew's** sawmill for rent, 'on the main branch of the Mississippi River', with a circular saw, butting saw and edge(edger?), cuts ¾ million feet per season. A shingle mill and lathe table were offered also, in a separate building. The Walling map also shows a blacksmith shop and carpentry shop in Playfairville.

In 1869, an assay of red hematite ore indicated good potential for mining, and an iron ore mine was opened on the property of John J. Playfair.

Andrew Playfair became an active Methodist, and served as a 'second preacher', under the presiding preacher of the circuit, which apparently covered the Lanark, Ramsay and Pakenham area. Interestingly, other prominent lumbermen in the area were also active Methodists – Joshua and Arza Adams, of Adamsville, the Deacon family, at Bolingbroke, and Richey family.

Andrew Playfair served as Member of Legislative Assembly for South Lanark for four years, from 1858^{cx}. He was also a prolific author of military articles.

Andrew died in September 1868 and was buried in the Elmwood Cemetery in Perth. In 2016, his descendants dedicated a marker on his gravestone, under the government program to honour veterans of the War of 1812.

Source: The Methodist content of this paper is from the Asbury Church archives, Perth.

Ruins of the original Playfair site, north side of the river, alongside road (private home)



Site of the Sheridans Rapids Mill, of J. J. Playfair



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Appendix M:

The Mills of Maberly

The Hamlet of **Maberly**, located in Tay Valley Township, South Sherbrooke Ward (Con. 8, Lot 5), on the Fall River, had a substantial complex of mills, shops and stores, dating from the 1850s and continuing, albeit substantially reduced, into the 1970s. At its peak, in 1875, Maberly is said to have had a population of 200, and a woolen mill, carding mill, two sawmills, grist mill, shingle mill, carriage works, cheese factory, shoemaker, and coffin maker^{cxxi}, and was served by a railway station. In 1882, there is also mention of a blacksmith shop, cooperage, and two shoe shops. It also had a hotel for the workers, south of the present tennis courts and the large cottonwood tree, which can be seen in early photos – now a Township designated Legacy Tree.

By 1890, only one mill owner is listed in Maberly, according to one source^{cxxii} - a steam-operated sawmill &/or shingle mill owned by **Isaac Corry**, son of John Corry (aka Corry), owner of the mills at the exit from Bobs Lake, above Bolingbroke - see photo below. However, there was still one water-powered sawmill operating into the 1970s, by **Ken Van Alstine**, with a small production, mainly for his own use^{cxxiii}.

The following review of the Maberly mills' history is based on several sources, including information provided in 1978 by Arnold Ure, grandson of one of the owners of the woolen mill^{cxxiv}, a 1997 paper on "The mills of Maberly", by Paul Pospisil and the South Sherbrooke Historical Society, and research by the author.

Maberly's first mill was the sawmill that is still standing downstream of the bridge, in center village, built by **John Morrow** about 1855, and in operation in the late 1970s by **Ken VanAlstine**. At its peak, the mill employed 12 people and produced 10,000 board feet of lumber daily. John Morrow apparently ran the mill until leasing it to '**Messrs. Goldman**', who was the listed lessee in 1882. At that time, he had also a shingle mill, also leased to '**Messrs. Goldman**'. In 1902-1903, Morrow sold a sawmill to a **Peter McGregor** – presumably this one. McGregor sold it a few years later to **John Woods** of Smiths Falls, who sold in the 1920s to a '**... Card**'^{cxxv}.

Subsequent owners of Morrow's mill were **Bill Cowdy or Cowdie**, who is said to have died in a 1939 re-building of the dam, **Harold Marshall**, who also had a mill at Lynn, Ontario, and a **Mr. Koon**, who had intended to repair the mill and add a generating system to power Maberly. Koon died before it was completed, and the mill was sold to **Ken VanAlstine**, in 1967, who operated it, with his sons, for 25 years - said to have been the last water-powered mill in Lanark County. At its end, the equipment was sold to a Museum in New Brunswick. Upstream from the sawmill is a second dam, which backed up water for the mill operating on the north side of the island just below the bridge. Perhaps, this was Morrows shingle mill?

Around the mid-1850s, when John Morrow's sawmill began operation - and the hamlet named '**Morrow's Mills**' - the grist mill was built, just downstream, apparently by his brother **James**. There is little information on its operation, and, in 1882, it is listed as owned by John. Several years after John Morrow built the first sawmill, a second was erected downstream from the grist mill, by **John McGregor**. In 1882, McGregor is still listed as the owner, but later the mill is said to have been acquired by John Morrow, and McGregor opened a general store.

In the late 1850s, a carding and weaving (woolen) mill was built, just across the river from McGregor's sawmill^{cxxvi}. Different sources list the woolen mill owner as **John McGregor or Francis (Frank) E. Blair**, but it is most likely to have been McGregor, given the location. Supporting this is that, in 1882, it is being leased to Blair by McGregor. In 1891^{cxxvii}, **James Ure** is the carder & weaver (a Scot weaver, Duncan Ure, is said to have come to Maberly in 1870 and worked in both mills). About 1914, James Ure is listed as owner. Shortly after, during the First War, the machinery was said to have been delivered for scrap metal.

The tintype photo below, dated 1870, is believed to be a **steam-powered sawmill and shingle mill** of **Isaac Corry (Korry)** in Maberly. The photo notes that he had established these 'in 1860, on the Fall River'^{cxxviii}. One 1880 map does show a shingle mill at the south west corner of what is now the Maberly-tennis court roads - presumably this is the Corry mill (see 1882 ownership, below. **Source: Library & Archives Canada PA181275 #3316693**

Note: The 1882 record lists the following: a store (owned by **Isaac Goldman**); blacksmith shop (**Thomas Welch**); cooper shop (**Henry Parks**); wagon factory (**Hugh McNicol**); two shoe shops (**George Buchanan and William Manders**); a grist and sawmill (**John Morrow**); a sawmill and a carding mill (**John McGregor**). A sawmill and a shingle mill are leased to '**Messrs. Goldman**'; this is probably the shingle mill listed as Corry's at one time, then John Morrow's. The carding mill is leased to **Francis E. Blair** by McGregor^{cxxix}. The Morrow mills are also said to have been known as **Dube** at one time (not confirmed).



Tintype photo of the Isaac Corry (Corry) Steam Saw and Shingle Mills, Maberly



Foundation of the cloth and carding mill, behind the Maberly Fall River restaurant.



Morrow/Van Alstine Sawmill, 2018

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Second Dam upstream of Morrow mill

Appendix N:

The Mills of Fallbrook Area (including Boultons Mills)

(Note, the names Bolton and Boulton are used interchangeably in this book.)

At various times, between the early 1820s and late 1800s, the hamlet and nearby area known today as **Fallbrook** (at Con 10, Lot 21/22) and **Bolton (Boulton) Creek** boasted four sawmills^{cxxx}, and a grist, carding, woolen mill, shingle mill, and associated shops, including a cheese and box factory and the well-known Cameron Blacksmith shop^{cxxxi}.

The first of these area mills is said to have been built on Bolton (Boulton) Creek, probably in 1823/24^{cxxxii} by the **Boulton family - Hugh, Benjamin, and Samuel**^{cxxxiii} – which would have been amongst the first grist mills in Bathurst Township. It was located on the east side of Fallbrook, on the south-west half of Concession 10, Lot 22^{cxxxiv}, first granted to a **William Matheson** in 1820, then sold to the Boultons in 1823. The grist mill was apparently followed by a sawmill and shingle mill. It is assumed that Benjamin is the '**R. B. Boulton**' who is often credited with being the builder of these mills, and the founder of '**Boultons Mills**', which became **Fallbrook**.

In 1839, a first reference is probably made of the **Bain** family owning property in Fallbrook, who would become active in the area mills. Part of the foregoing Con. 10, Lot 22 was sold to **Alexander (Sandy) Bain**, son-in-law of **Samuel Boulton**, by **Hugh Boulton**. Perhaps, this included one or more of the above mills. An historic sketch of Fallbrook, published in the Perth Courier in 1926^{cxxxv}, says that the Boulton mills "*were later operated by S. Bain and Jacob Bolton*". **Jacob**, b.c1810, was the son of Samuel Boulton. **Sandy Bain** later had a store in the village, then built a hotel on the Clyde River^{cxxxvi}.

In 1863, this property (grist, sawmill, & shingle mill, plus Con. 11, Lots 22 and 23) was offered for sale by the proprietor, **Archibald Bain**, of Ottawa, perhaps Sandy Bain's son. None of these mills are listed on the 1880 Belden Atlas, and their location is not known to the author of this book. Over the years, information about the Boulton Creek and Lees mills, listed below, have been mixed up at times - see discussion below.



William Lees^{cxxxvii}, born in Bathurst Township in 1821, Member of Provincial Parliament, acquired the Lot upstream on the Fall River above Fallbrook (Con. 10, Lot 21) in 1851, and built a sawmill that year adjacent to his home. Over time, this property added a grist mill and a woolen mill directly across the river from the sawmill. These were said to have

William Lees' home, Fallbrook been designed by well-known millwrights **Alex Wallace** (Photo courtesy of Dr. John Coombs) and **George Buffam**. The site also had a shingle mill, and possibly a carding mill, said to have closed in 1898 (although the only carding mill on the 1880 Belden Atlas is on the north edge of the village, on Bolton Creek, Con. 10, Lot 22).

Lees' woolen mill operated to 1896 or 1897, then was sold to **Christopher Donaldson**, who also owned the sawmill. The woolen mill burned in 1902^{cxviii}, and the ruins, photos below, are a testimony to its substantial size at the time. (The ruin is on private property.)

Note: one source suggests that the Boulton Creek mills were purchased (from Sandy Bain and Jacob Boulton) by a **George Wallace**, who ran the woolen business for many years, then sold to 'the Donaldson brothers'^{cxviii}, and they burned around 1903. This is similar to information accredited to the Lees mills, and it is assumed that it does refer to Lees.



Lees Sawmill, Fallbrook announces a new grist mill by Lees. Lees also
(Photo: from 'The Blacksmith of Fallbrook') Lees also had a sawmill at Playfairville, until 1882.

A cheese factory was added in Fallbrook in 1884, apparently by John E. Playfair^{cxli}.

The 1880-81 Belden Atlas also shows a **William Lees** sawmill at the exit from Bennett Lake, on the north side of the Fall River (Con. 10, Lot 19). A diary by a William Lee (not 'Lees') suggests that there was a sawmill there as early as 1817. This property was owned from 1831 by the Boultons (Benjamin and Samuel), who would have purchased it from the original patent owners^{cxlii}. They sold the SW half to **James Ennis** in 1841, who possibly built the first mill in that area? A presentation to the Women's Institute by Mrs. George Kerr in 1926 noted that 'two **Ennis** brothers, oatmeal makers', built a mill on the Fall River, where John Blair now lives' later sold to **Little John Playfair**'. Because of the early reference to 'oatmeal makers' and the 1880 Atlas listing a sawmill, it is possible that these were different mills.

Another sawmill was located on the next Lot downstream from this, by **William Anderson**, off the present Anderson Road (SW half of Con 10, Lot 20^{cxliii}). See photos of ruins below. This mill burned and was replaced by another sawmill across the river, by his grandson, James Anderson.

The 1880-81 Belden Atlas lists two other sawmills, on Bolton Creek, west and north-west respectively of the hamlet. One of these is on the property of **J. Chester** (Con 11, Lot 20)^{cxliv}, presumably the mill owner. The other is on Con. 11, Lot 18^{cxlv},

Sources:

The sources of the material in this Appendix are:

The Villages of Fallbrook and Playfairville, by Steven Kerr
Ron W. Shaw, Historian, Drummond/North Elmsley Township
Lanark County Historical Map

Fallbrook Women's Institute, presentation by Mrs. George Kerr, 1926, Perth Courier

Research by the author.

Photos of Lees Sawmill and Woolen Mill Ruins
(Photos, courtesy of Jeff Earl, Past Recovery Archaeology)

Lees Sawmill site – looking east across the river from the former grist mill site



Lees Woolen Mill – downstream side



View from upstream



View of upstream channel



Wall with conduits at base



Lees Property - other ruins, downstream from house (perhaps remains of a carding mill?)



William Anderson Sawmill Ruins (on Anderson sideroad)



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Index to Mills and Mill Owners Mentioned in this Paper

This paper lists mills that are located on the Tay River and on adjoining waterways, such as the Fall, Clyde and nearby Mississippi Rivers. Several mills have been included in this index despite not being in this area, if they were owned by the same company. The list of these 'nearby' mills is not intended to be comprehensive.

For the purpose of this paper, the sectors included are wood products (includes sawmills, planing mills, shingle mills, cooperages, bark mills, and grist mills) and textiles (carding, woolen, and shoddy mills). However, a few distilleries and breweries have been added because of their location on, and use of, the Tay River. A graphite mill and bolt factory were included due to their prominence or relationship to other mills.

The following is not necessarily a complete list of pages for each name.

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Brief Glossary – for some milling and lumber terms in this book

(For a detailed Milling Glossary, visit: <http://www.angelfire.com/journal/pondlilymill/glossary.html>)

Board Foot – a piece of lumber measuring one foot by one foot by one inch (1’X1’X1”)

Burr – also known as French Burr, are composite millstones composed of pieces of quartz, from northern France, which replaced the early local stones.

Carding Mill – separates, cleans and disentangles the fibre.

Flour – the product of grinding a grain to a fine powder.

Fulling Mill – beats and cleans cloth (in water), to shrink fibres, making a denser cloth.

Grist (and Corn) Mill – grinds grains into flour.

The terms "gristmill" or "corn mill" can refer to any mill that grinds grain. In early years, the word ‘corn’ referred to grain, but, in some areas, it meant mills grinding maize.

Grist Mills often followed sawmills as the first to be built in a new settlement. The farmers’ grain was ground into meal or flour, for which the miller received a percentage of the product.

Meal – the product of grinding a grain to a coarse powder (as opposed to a ‘flour’).

Mill – is derived from the early Latin, and other languages, for ‘to crush or grind’.

Millstone – consisted of two stones, a top stone that turned and a stationary bottom stone.

Millpond – storage area for water above the mill.

Oat Mill – where oats are cleaned, husked and prepared for market.

Shoddy Mill – produces a low-grade textile fibre made by shredding light cloth.

Sluice (sluiceway) – or ‘flume’ is the channel directing water from the reservoir or millpond to the mill’s waterwheel.

Smut Machine – extracted impurities from grain, including smut, a virus infecting wheat between the late 1800s and 1930, eliminated by fungicides.

Waste Weir and Channel – provide a means of diverting excess water around a mill and dam site.

For more information on grist and sawmills, and how they operated, you might wish to visit:

Delta Mill – offers a visit through one of the finest early mills in Ontario.
<http://www.deltamill.org/>

Canadian Chapter of ‘SPOOM’ – Society for the Preservation of Old mills:
<http://www.spoomcanada.ca/>

Video - George Washington’s Vernon Mill at:
<https://www.mountvernon.org/the-estate-gardens/gristmill/gristmill-glossary-of-terms/>

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Endnotes:

- ⁱ James D. Slater Letter to F. Braun, October 1865
- ⁱⁱ One source dates the Parham mill from the 1840s to 1871. Not confirmed.
- ⁱⁱⁱ James D. Slater Letter to F. Braun, October 1865
- ^{iv} Korry Mills, Lloyd B. Jones, *'The Dammed Lakes'*
- ^v Deacon Mills; sources - Lloyd B. Jones; Jack Brown *'The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew'*
- ^{vi} James D. Slater Letter to F. Braun, October 1865
- ^{vii} Lloyd B. Jones, *'The Dammed Lakes'*
- ^{viii} Perth Courier, 1864, quotes a township meeting report that a 'new bridge has been built across the river near McCabes Mills' - unusual, in that it does not mention the Ritchie Mill.
- ^{ix} 1863 Walling Map
- ^x Barbara Jordan, *'Faded Footsteps; The early Settlers of Bathurst'*
- ^{xi} Canadian Bark Works, Michael Taylor, Perth Courier article, November 21, 1988, *'Portraits of Our Heritage'*.
- ^{xii} Adams Mill, Glen Tay, Barbara Jordan, *'Glen Tay, Then and Now'*.
- ^{xiii} Frontenac-Lillie Bolt Factory, Courier article, December 1983.
- ^{xiv} The box company had apparently been operating earlier on Wilson Street. The Perth Courier reported on March 31, 1948 that the Frontenac Paper Box Co. on Wilson Street had burned.
- ^{xv} Graham's distillery is said to have been Perth's first industry; John A. McKenty *'St. Crispin's Legacy; Shoe Making in Perth, Ontario 1834-2004'*
- ^{xvi} Ibid
- ^{xvii} Wm. Bell diary states sawmill is nearing completion in June 1817, and no mention of grist mill, so assume was built in next few years.
- ^{xviii} First Port Elmsley Grist Mill, Larry Turner, *'The First Tay Canal in the Rideau Corridor, 1830-1850'*, Parks Canada. 1984.
- ^{xix} Ibid
- ^{xx} Port Elmsley, Mrs. D. Clements, *'History of Port Elmsley'*, 1947.
- ^{xxi} Arch Notes, Ontario Archaeological Society, Vol. 11, Issue 3, 2006.
- ^{xxii} Perth Courier, August 1870
- ^{xxiii} IBID
- ^{xxiv} Jack brown *'The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew'*. Note: This was more likely a shingle mill – or a combination saw and shingle mill.
- ^{xxv} In his Bible bio notes, Alvah mentions building a mill of some type and preparing to build a grist mill, in 1834, but does not state the location. Perhaps, this was at Dorans.
- ^{xxvi} Commonwealth Dec. 2012.
- ^{xxvii} Dorans Mills, Jack Brown, *'The Sawmills of Lanark & Renfrew'*, 1976.
- ^{xxviii} George Munro Grant, *'Picturesque Canada'* 1882
- ^{xxix} Perth Courier
- ^{xxx} Ron Shaw, historian, Drummond/North Elmsley Township, a descendant of the Boultons.
- ^{xxxi} Audrey Armstrong, *'The Blacksmith of Fallbrook'*
- ^{xxxii} *'A Hundred Years A-Fellin, 1842-1942'*, by Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Gillies Bros. Ltd., 1974
- ^{xxxiii} ibid
- ^{xxxiv} This diary of John MacDonald, 1821-22, is referred to in the book *'A Hundred Years A-Fellin, 1842-1942'*, by Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Gillies Bros. Ltd., 1974

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- ^{xxxv} Village of Lanark, '1880-81 Lanark County Atlas'
- ^{xxxvi} Village of Lanark, Ibid
- ^{xxxvii} George Munro Grant, '*Picturesque Canada*' 1882
- ^{xxxviii} Innisville, ibid
- ^{xxxix} Innisville, Carol Bennett, '*In Search of Lanark*'.
- ^{xl} Tayview/Bowes Mill, Jeri Danyleyko, '*Ontario's Ghost Towns*'.
- ^{xli} Canadian Bark Works, '*Canadian Illustrated News*', Montreal, February 3, 1872.
- ^{xlii} Christie Lake Association website
- ^{xliii} Canadian Bark Works, ibid
- ^{xliv} Canadian Bark Works, Michael Taylor, Perth Courier article, November 21, 1988.
- ^{xlv} It appears that Parsall obtained the east half of Lot 20, Con 2 for his deed, and Samuel Swan obtained the west half of the Lot on April 15, 1820. On March 28, 1834, Joshua purchased this or the west half from Swan for £25. On January 3, 1835, Adams sold part of the Lot to Wm. Morris for £150, which seems to be too high for property alone. Did he include something for one of the mills? On August 17, 1852, this transaction was reversed, with Adams re-acquiring the Part. To be investigated.
- ^{xlvi} Much of the family history for this era is from the book 'Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer'.
- ^{xlvii} From son Alvah Adams; not confirmed.
- ^{xlviii} Effie W. Adams, '*Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer*' name 'Adams Mill'
- ^{xlix} Adams Mill, Effie W. Adams, '*Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer*'
- ^l Perth Courier ad., March 18, 1843.
- ^{li} Adams Mill, Carol Bennett, '*In Search of Lanark*'.
- ^{lii} Henry Moorhouse, Effie W. Adams, '*Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer*'
- ^{liii} Barbara Jordan '*Glen Tay: Then and Now*'
- ^{liv} Land Records show a sale to Hargrave from Henry Moorhouse of a part property in Con. 2, Lot 20, for \$8,000. This was after Joshua's death. On the same date it is transferred back to Moorhouse, perhaps as mortgage. In January 1865, the records show another transfer of a part lot from Daniel Adams for \$5,800 – not clear if it is the same.
- ^{lv} James D. Slater Letter to F. Braun, October 1865
- ^{lvi} Perth Courier, January 5, 1872, new oat and flouring mills.
- ^{lvii} Perth Courier, February 22, 1871, new grist mill.
- ^{lviii} Perth Courier, December 13, 1872, Alexander Wallace lease
- ^{lix} Perth Courier, September 5, 1875, Wm. Atkinson new ownership
- ^{lx} Invented by Samuel Nicholson, wood blocks replaced cobblestones for a period in mid-1800s, and may still be seen in some cities.
- ^{lxi} Perth Courier
- ^{lxii} Perth Courier, September 11, 1868, page 2.
- ^{lxiii} Perth Courier, May 28, 1869, carding refit.
- ^{lxiv} Perth Courier, March 4, 1870 ad, referring to effective December 30, 1869.
- ^{lxv} Perth Courier, April 8, 1870, Canadian tweeds.
- ^{lxvi} Perth Courier, Friday, December 16, 1870, states that the fire took place 'four days ago'. The fire started from 'friction in the picking machine, which set adjoining on wood on fire'.
- ^{lxvii} Hargrave moved to Manitoba. A Courier article, June 13, 1873, states that he was the Reception Emigration Agent in Winnipeg - an appointment that one wag attributed to assistance
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from Manitoba's new Lt. Governor Wm. Morris – another Perth expatriate who found his way to Manitoba.

lxxviii Perth Courier, September 6, 1872, Notice of sale.

lxxix Courier article inserted by assignee Archibald Campbell

lxxx 1880-81 Lanark County Atlas.

lxxxi Alvah Adams' letter to brother Arza, dated January 19, 1882, from Rokeby, ON; Maberly PO.

lxxii Henry Moorhouse, EMC newspaper article, June 23, 1982.

lxxiii "*Tayside Memories, The Story of a Lanark County Lad*", by J.R. Ernest Mill Edited by Diane Miller Duncan

lxxiv Source: Tay Valley Township website

lxxv Perth Courier, August 3, 1878

lxxvi Perth Courier obituary for David Young, June 19, 1903

lxxvii Perth Courier, November 26, 1869. Mayberry Store

lxxviii Eastern Ontario Gazetteer & Directory 1898/99

lxxix Barbara Jordan, '*Glen Tay: Then and Now*'

lxxx Perth Courier, December 10, 1875, Ralph Dodds posts a notice for the company's annual meeting at the Barrie Hotel, in Perth.

lxxxi Barbara Jordan, '*Glen Tay: Then and Now*'

lxxxii Vermiculite Plant, Barbara Jordan, '*Glen Tay, Then and Now*'

lxxxiii Adams Mill, *ibid*

lxxxiv Adams Mill apartment, *ibid*

lxxxv Graphite Mill, Ian G. Park, '*The Port Elmsley Graphite Prospect*', 1983.

lxxxvi Shoddy Mill, Don Sherwin, '*Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tay River Watershed*', www.tayriver.org).

lxxxvii Rinaldo McConnell, '*A Prospector's Story: Rinaldo McConnell (1852-1931)*', Tessa Inwood.

lxxxviii J. Campbell mill, Jack Brown, '*The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew*'.

lxxxix Lavender's Point, Susan Code

xc Mill House, *Ibid*

xci Allan Mill, Perth, Courier article, April 25, 1873

xcii Allan Mill, Perth, Gus Quattrocchi, '*The Merchants, Professionals and Tradespeople of Perth*'.

xciii Al Lobbe, Research Report, 1996

xciv Pike Lake dam, Bart Poulter, '*The Pike Lake Dam*', in '*Voices of Pike Lake*'

xcv Robert Ritchie owner, unknown Student Paper on file, Algonquin College

xcvi Source: Perth Courier article, March 30, 1988, by Michael Taylor, attributed this information to Andrew Allan of Burgess Township.

xcvii **IBID**

xcviii '1880-81 Lanark Historical Atlas'; also, in his 1976 paper, Jack Brown lists the owner at one time in '*The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew*'

xcix Jack brown '*The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew*'

c Source: Perth Courier article, March 30, 1988, by Michael Taylor, attributed this information to Andrew Allan of Burgess Township.

ci At that time, stock hemlock, eight to ten inches in diameter, sold for \$10 per thousand feet 'and siding for \$7 per thousand', Courier article.

cii John Ritchie went west to Edmonton, where he developed a successful milling operation. The Ritchie name is retained to this day as one of the city's earliest residential sections.

ciii Lloyd B. Jones, "*The Dammed Lakes*"

civ George Munro Grant, '*Picturesque Canada*' 1882

cv Perth Courier, December 28, 1883.

cvi James D. Slater Letter to F. Braun, October 1865

cvii Lloyd B. Jones, '*The Dammed Lakes*'

cviii Effie W. Adams, 'Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer'

cx Andrew took part in an epic 1200km. march of the 104th regiment from New Brunswick to Kingston in the winter of 1813. Bonnie Errett, descendant, Mississauga, Ontario

cxii Promotion, Bonnie Errett, descendant, Mississauga, Ontario

cxiii Children, Steven J. Kerr, '*The Villages of Fallbrook and Playfairville*'

cxiiii The 104th Regiment had been settled in the north and west of Drummond Township and the north-eastern corner of Bathurst Township, Andrew Haydon, 'Pioneer Sketches'

cxv Mills, Andrew Haydon (Fulling is the process of cleaning and thickening cloth.)

cxvi Stones, Andrew Haydon

cxvii Steven J. Kerr, '*The Villages of Fallbrook and Playfairville*'

cxviii John Playfair was the son of Andrew's brother, John, who came to Canada after Andrew, and settled with his family, on the property east of there. One of Andrew's daughters, Annette Elizabeth, married cousin John Playfair, and they moved to Manitoba.

cxix Ibid (Haydon describes these as being on the Fall River, hence closer to Fallbrook than Playfairville and the Mississippi.)

cxx Steven J. Kerr, '*The Villages of Fallbrook and Playfairville*'

cxxi Bonnie Errett, descendant, Mississauga, Ontario

cxxii Excerpt from Women's Institute Record

cxxiii Jack Brown '*The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew*'

cxxiiii Perth Advance article, 1978; on the Van Alstine Mill.

cxxv The two sources of this material are: a 1978 article in the Perth Advance, on the Van Alstine Mill, based on comments by Arnold Ure, age 74, resident of the Lanark Lodge; and a Women's Institute report of the same era – thanks to Karen Prytula, of Maberly, who located them in the Tay Valley Township archives.

cxxvi Not known if this was the Card family that owned mills Fish Creek and, later, Bathurst Township, see later.

cxxvii The 1997 South Sherbrooke Society paper on Maberly mills states that the woolen mill was located across from the Morrow sawmill, upstream. This is not substantiated.

cxxviii 1891 Census

cxxix Title mentions the name 'Currie', and a grist mill, but Corry never owned a grist mill at Maberly as far as is known

xxx George Munro Grant, '*Picturesque Canada*' 1882

xxxi 'Historic Ontario Atlas of Lanark and Renfrew Counties – 1880-81', H. Belden Co., Toronto.

xxxii Kerr, Steven J. *The Villages of Fallbrook and Playfairville; Days Gone By*. Paul Press Peterborough, Ontario. 48 p. +appendices. 2012.

xxxiii Ron Shaw, historian, Drummond/North Elmsley Township, a descendant of the Boultons, and a primary source of information on the Boulton family.

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- ^{cxxxiii} Hugh was a cousin of Benjamin and Samuel, and the son of a UEL, William Boulton (1776-1859) and wife Martha Elliott (1777-1879). Historian Ron Shaw notes that this is probably not the Wm. Boulton who is said to have founded Fallbrook, and that the R.B. Boulton mentioned at times as a founder of the early mills possibly refers to Benjamin Boulton.
- ^{cxxxiv} The SW half of Con. 10, Lot 22 was a military grant to William Matheson, patented in May 1820, who sold it to Benjamin and Hugh Bolton (sic) and John Hoover, in December 1823.
- ^{cxxxv} Ron Shaw, historian, Drummond/North Elmsley Township
- ^{cxxxvi} Fallbrook Women's Institute, presentation by Mrs. George Kerr, 1926, Perth Courier
- ^{cxxxvii} the son of William Lees, who came from Roxborough, Scotland, in 1817, via Ogdensburg, NY, to Bathurst. Father Wm. farmed on a lot north-west of there, where young Wm. apparently grew up. When his father died, he sold it to the Gallagher family, and purchased Con. 10, Lot 21.
- ^{cxxxviii} Audrey Armstrong, *The Blacksmith of Fallbrook*
- ^{cxxxix} Fallbrook Women's Institute, presentation by Mrs. George Kerr, 1926, Perth Courier
- ^{cxl} purchased in 1870 from Roderick Matheson, the original owner
- ^{cxli} Fallbrook Women's Institute, presentation by Mrs. George Kerr, 1926, Perth Courier
- ^{cxlii} The SW half by John Ashby, from England, 4th Veterans Battalion, settled in 1817, and acquired in 1821; the NE half by John Greenly and family, Irishman with the Ballaghkeen Yeomanry Dragoons, settled in 1815, acquired 1820, and acquired by Robert and James Greenly, 1829.
- ^{cxliii} originally acquired by Wentworth Winslow in 1820.
- ^{cxliv} apparently located on the SW half of Con. 11, Lot 20, first acquired by Benoit Avery in 1817, of the 104th Foot (New Brunswick Fencibles)
- ^{cxlv} Issued to David Kinnear 1828, and purchased by Roderick Matheson in 1830.

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