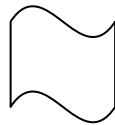


The Mills of the Tay Watershed and Area in Eastern Ontario



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

Photo Courtesy of Ralph Buttrum

David Taylor

Glen Tay, Tay Valley Township, Ontario

For the latest edition of this booklet,

visit www.taywatershed.ca or www.perthhs.org

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Acknowledgements

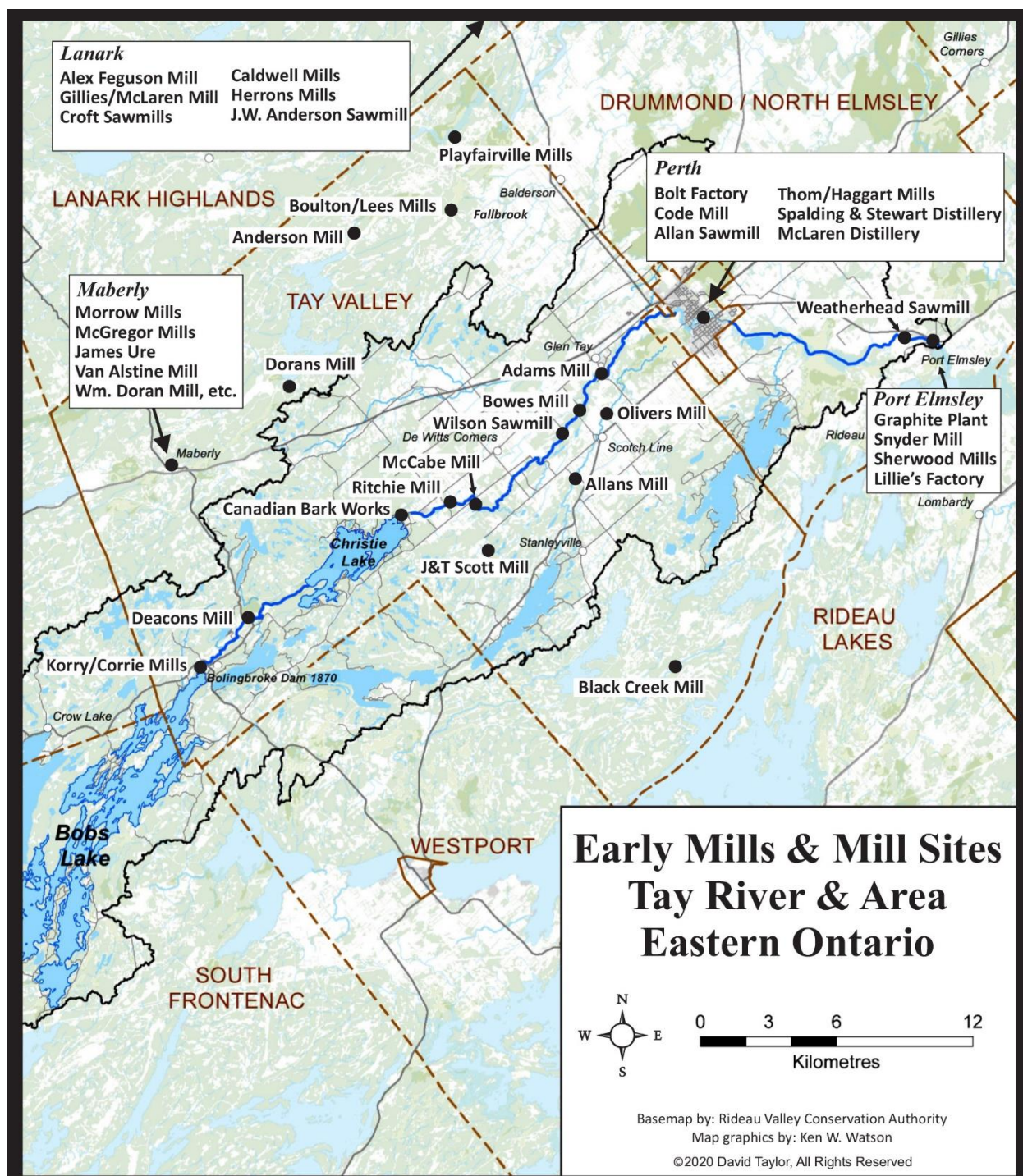
This booklet has drawn on many sources for the descriptions, histories and photos of the numerous mill sites along the Tay and neighbouring rivers. Thank you, to the various authors and photographers for your early work - often at times when it was not a priority for the rest of the community - and for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

Other photos were taken by Isabel Hardie (see credit at the end of this book),

Unless otherwise credited, the photos in this booklet were taken by the author. The credit for the author’s photos should read: “Photo – David Taylor, Mills of the Tay Watershed and Area in Eastern Ontario”

Appendices to this paper:

- 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 “Allan 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)”

"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 and Crow Lake)** 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 landowners first tried, unsuccessfully, to blow up the dam, then burned it.

The **Fream Mill** ("View from road") 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 as early as 1848, by **John Morris**, or around 1850, by **John McKay** and **Joshua Adams jr.** (which raised the lake by 18 feet). In 1865, the property is listed as owned by one of the Korry family. In 1871, the government acquired the site and raised water levels 25 feet. 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**, owned the Maberly sawmill property from 1925 to 1931, with Joseph Card. They relocated to the 8th Line in Bathurst Township, and then 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 (dated 1821) and was the first to dam the Tay River at Bobs Lake and operate a sawmill, and possibly a grist mill, there between 1821 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^v 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 Bolingbroke 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** (born ca1841) was operating two shingle mills and a sawmill there, said to have a capacity of 25,000 feet – and the products shipped by scow^{vi} 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^{vii}. 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^{viii}, 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 (aka ‘Adams Sawmill’), located on the Tay River, on Noonan Road, in Tay Valley Township, Bathurst Ward, Con. 1, Lot 12 (‘View’ from river); produced to about 1970. Over its life, the mill had several owners, including **William Ritchie**, sons **John and Robert Ritchie (J. & R. Ritchie)**, **Carrol (Carl) Adams** and **Andrew Allan**. The property is private, and the mill is still standing, but in serious deterioration. Part of the original dam and mill pond remain. For more detail, see **Appendix H**.



McCabe Grist & Oat Mill (part of mill building partly intact – ‘View’ from River), south-west half of Bathurst Con. 1, Lot 13, at 392 Noonan Road, a few hundred meters downstream on the Tay from the Ritchie Mill. **James Brice** received this Lot 13 from the Crown in 1824. In 1840, Brice sold a part to **Michael McCabe Sr.** As the price was only £50, it was probably the bare property; the mill was presumably built by **Michael Sr.** between then and 1861, when he and **Michael Jr.** are listed as ‘millers’ living in that area (1861 census). In 1863, it is listed as McCabe’s Grist Mill^{ix}.

Between 1864 and 1883, there appear, from the land records, to have been several owners, partners and/or mortgage lenders, including **Michael McCabe Jr.**, **John Doran**, **John Mitchell Jr.**, **Hugh Ryan**, and **Francis A. Hall** (note: the Doran and Mitchell families were related to the McCabes). In 1884, **Hall** transferred ‘Part’ properties in the area to **Lewis Blackburn** and also to **Robert Ritchie**. By that time there apparently was a sawmill associated with the McCabe property, which was operating as late as 1891^x. However, it is possible that referred to the Ritchie Mill across the road (see note below).

The 1896 and 1897 land records for this Lot - Con. 1, SW half Lot 13 - show transfers for **Robert** and **John Ritchie**. It is assumed that these refer to the Ritchie Mill property, as these same transfers show in the adjacent NE Lot 12 records. However, possibly the Ritchie Mill and McCabe Grist Mill had joint ownership at one point.

In the 1880s, **John Laurie** was operating a grist mill and a sawmill on this property, according to his 1891 obituary^{xi} which states that he “latterly bought the **McCabe Grist Mill and Sawmill** on the 2nd Line in Bathurst, which he operated until his death”. As Laurie’s names does not appear

in the land records, he was presumably leasing them, perhaps from the Blackburn or Ritchie families.

There is no indication of when the **McCabe Grist Mill** stopped operating.

Joshua E. Adams, grandson of the Glen Tay Mill founder, lived in this home for a time, until he died, around 1963. Joshua had worked with brother Carl Adams, owner of the Ritchie Mill across the road.

In 1963, **William and Hazel Clark** purchased the property from the estate of **Joshua E. Adams** (\$6,000), which included the grist mill building, beautifully incorporated into the residence. It was then owned by **Mr. & Mrs. M. Blythe** (from 2007 to 2021), and, currently, by Liz Lightford and Michael Scotten.



McCabe Grist Mill - Shore Foundation & Sluice Area



South Face of McCabe Mill

Wilson Sawmill (buildings are gone), located on the Tay River, 1/2 km. downstream from McCabe's Mill (Con. 1, Lot 16E), in Bathurst Ward. Listed in the 1880 Belden Atlas, on the south side of the river, at a narrowing of the river, just above the Bowes Mill site, as '**T. Wilson Sawmill**'. The mill was built by **Thomas Wilson** (born 1809, Scotland, arrived 1815), on the original property of G. Wilson. In the 1861 census, Thomas Wilson is a 'miller', and 1871 a 'sawyer'. The property is now owned by Wilson Bowes, on Bowes Side Road.



Foundation remaining of Wilson Sawmill

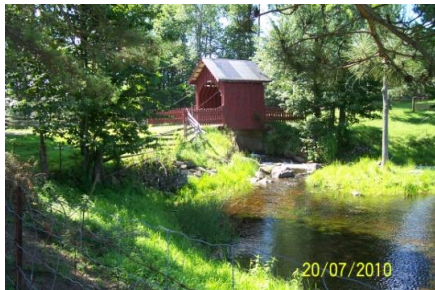
Bowes Mill (aka Fraser Mill, or Tay View Mill) (Private Property), located on the Tay River, at the Bowes Road, Tay Valley Township, Bathurst Ward, Con. 1, Lot 17: began in the early 1820s by Archibald Fraser, as a sawmill and, later, grist mill. The property has had several owners, including **Abel Mott** (1835), **Henry Glass** (1835), **Joshua Adams** (1839), three **Elliott brothers** (1844 to 1856), **John Allan**^{xii} (to 1867), **John Chaffey** (1867 to 1878), and **James Laurie and Peter McLaren** (to 1892). **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 from 1929 it was operated as a grist mill, and then owned by **Anson Bowes**, until 1952. It is now a museum, maintained by the Bowes family. For more information, see **Appendix A**.



Photo by David Zimmerly

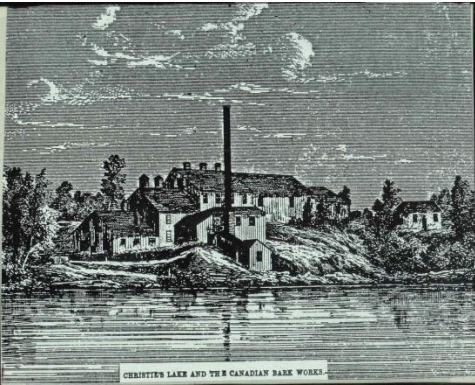
Allans (Allan's) Mills ('View from road') – on Grants Creek at Allans Mill Road, Tay Valley Township, North Burgess Ward, Con. 10, Lot 12: on land acquired by **Francis Allan**, in 1841, from Wm. Morris, **William Allan** built a sawmill and grist mill from 1856, and later added a shingle mill, grocery/dry 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 Matthews and Jennifer Matthews (Dickson)**. For more information, See **Appendix G**.

J. & T. Scott Sawmill - on Scotts Snye, in North Burgess Ward, Con. 10, Lot 17, off the Upper Scotch Line. This sawmill was built before 1863^{xiii}, by James Scott, and by 1880 it is operated by 'J&T Scott' (presumably, James and his son Thomas, born 1834). In 1890, the mill is owned by James Scott, operating with "4m feet" capacity, cutting pine, hemlock, and hardwoods.



George Oliver's Grist Mill (at left) – This mill was located several hundred metres downstream from Allan's Mill, off the Westport Road, North Burgess Ward (Con. 10, Lot 11). It was built by 1878, on the property of George Oliver (born 1837). It is listed in the 1880-81 Lanark County Atlas, and,

in 1889, was operated by **Robert Oliver**, George's grandson, and son of Thomas Oliver^{xiv}. The mill building and foundation are gone, but the location of the dam and mill pond are intact.



The Canadian Bark Works (buildings now gone) was located on the north side of Christie Lake, on Gravelly 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 businessmen 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

(Lithograph courtesy of Gray Palmer) George Templeton tannery in Perth, which was listed on Herriott Street in 1884^{xv}. The Bark Works closed in 1874, the supply of hemlock having been exhausted^{xvi}. For more information, see **Appendix B**.

Adams Mill (Glen Tay Mill) ('View' from bridge), 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. **Parsall** or **Captain Joshua Adams**, of Perth, who acquired the property in 1820 following Parsall's death, built the first grist mill and sawmill there. Over time, the hamlet of Adamsville, came to also include an oat mill, flouring mill, carding mill, fulling mill, tannery, wagon factory, cheese factory, distillery, and woolen mill^{xvii}. In 1863, on Joshua's death, most of the mill property was acquired by daughter **Elizabeth and Henry Moorhouse**, who sold them immediately to John Hargrave, beginning a series of transactions of the mill and property ownership over the coming years. **John Hargrave** 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.**, which 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**.

Stanton Mill (not on a waterway) was located on property now occupied by Rideau Pipe, on Highway 511, in Tay Valley Township. The mill was launched in November 1941, by a **Val Weiler & Sons**, and sold to the Stanton family later. It was operating in the 1950s and 60s owned apparently at different times by **Albert, Frank Meech** and **John Stanton**^{xviii}. The Stanton family home was located near the highway, and the mill some distance behind it.

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.

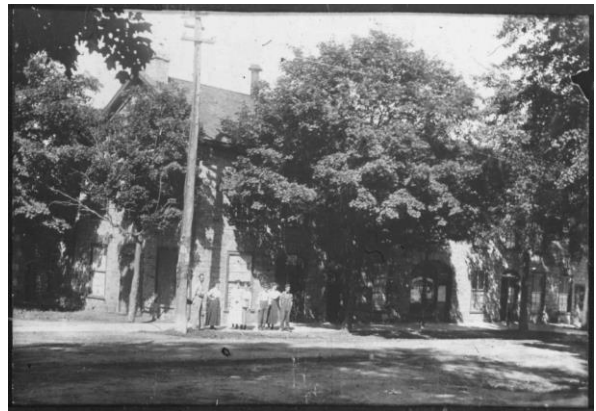


Code's Mill, Perth (Photo: Isabel Hardie)

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^{xix}. As he manufactured nuts and bolts, it was the 'bolt factory', and listed in an 1884 Lovell Directory as 'Bolt & Nut 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^{xx}. 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^{xxi}. 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 businessmen, whose widow, **Jessie**, deeded present-day Stewart Park to the Town^{xxii}.

Haggart Mills (some mill foundation remain) located on Haggart Island, on Mill Street: a sawmill was completed in June 1817 by Dr. Alexander Thom^{xxiii}, 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. – steam circular sawmill & later shingle mill, at 127 Peter Street (possibly the subject of this **Isabel Hardie photo**, taken from the Perth (Links O'Tay) Golf Course side, 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]

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^{xxiv}. 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^{xxv}, 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 was the final mill to be located on the woolen mill site. In 1901, **Globe Refining** purchased the graphite/plumbago (early name for graphite) mine at the corner of Rideau Ferry and Port Elmsley Roads (Con. 21, Lot 6, and the **Plumbago Mill**, as well as a **Shoddy Mill**, from Rideau Ferry to the east side of Port Elmsley Bridge). 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)

For more details see **Appendix D ‘The Port Elmsley Graphite Mill’**

Hamilton N. Sherwood Sawmill and Grist Mill (buildings are gone) – were 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 upper part of the natural snye that runs around the east side of Port Elmsley as a log pond. The snye leaves the river two hundred meters above the Port Elmsley Bridge, and re-enters the river below the hamlet near the old Township Hall. The first canal

surveyors saw the snye as a means of maintaining water levels at the Lock – saving the builders from having to a waste weir around Locks One and Two of the original canal (waster weirs transfer excess water around locks and dams at spring run-off). A **substantial dam** located about half-way along the snye, on privately owned property, is said to be the part waste weir system. It would have created a pond/reservoir in the upper half of the snye as far back as the river, and a log pond. An early map shows the Port Elmsley Road extended to the dam and apparently crossing it. As there is no road there now, it was perhaps to build the dam or was 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^{xxvi}. A 1947 paper^{xxvii} 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 D**.

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 Lewis Street in Perth, around 1878 (see listing in Perth, above).

For more details on Port Elmsley, see Appendix E, “Overview of the Early Port Elmsley Factories”

Other Mills in the Tay watershed (and adjoining watersheds)

Burgess/Black Creek Mills

Probably the earliest sawmill in present day Tay Valley Township, it 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**^{xxviii}, 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 sawmill 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^{xxix}. The mill apparently was not very productive and closed by 1871^{xxx}. 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 sawmills, grist mill, shingle mill, carriage works, shoemaker, coffin maker, general store, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, and two shoe stores. Many names were associated with these mills: **James and John Morrow; John McGregor; Francis E. Blair; Isaac Goldman; James A. Ure; Peter McGregor, Isaac Korry/Corry; and Ken Van Alstine**, amongst others.

In 1890, only one sawmill owner is listed in Maberly^{xxxi} - the former McGregor Mill, owned by **Isaac Korry**. As late as the 1980s, **Ken Van Alstine** was still operating this water-powered mill, with 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 is the Ritchie/Carl Adams Mill on Noonan Sideroad). Private Property. For details see **Appendix M**.

McGregor/Van Alstine Sawmill 2019



Dorans Rapids (Dorans Mills) (View): on the Fall River, Tay Valley Township, Bathurst Ward (Con 9, Lot 2). The first sawmill is said to have been built c1850 – but it was more likely there by 1834, by **Alvah Adams**, the son of **Joshua Adams**, of Adamsville (Glen Tay)^{xxxii}.

The sawmill was located downstream from where Dorans Road crosses the river, and on the south side of the river. Later, the mill was assumed by the **Doran family**, who added a grist mill (flouring mill)^{xxxiii} upstream, on a site just upstream of the road, apparently on the south side of the river (on Con. 8, Lot 2), shown in the photo. The Edwards Hotel and blacksmith, built by Wm. Doran in the 1850s, were located to the right, the depressions of which may still be seen. The hotel's operators included Wm. Doran (1850s-1860s), Aaron Edwards (1863 and 1864), Allan A. MacDonald (1866), Richard Murphy (1869), and Wm. Dickson (1871)^{xxxiv}.



The hamlet grew to 40 or 50 residents at its peak, with the hotel, general store, post office (1857-1877), and blacksmith (all on the north side of the river).

In 1860, the ‘partially furnished’ hotel and blacksmith are offered for rent^{xxxv}. Again, in November 1862, an adv by **John Doran** offers 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.’^{xxxvi} In nearby Rockeby, there is also a post office, from 1859 to 1877; in the 1863 Walling Map, it is called ‘Adams Post Office’ – run by Alvah’s family. Alvah Adams and family are still living in Rockeby in the 1871 census^{xxxvii} and again in 1880, when Alvah is retired.

In 1881, **William Doran** is listed as owner of the sawmill, grist mill, hotel ‘and several institutions’^{xxxviii}. The last shipment from the sawmill was in 1885, by **Robert Sergeant**, when only one person remained. In November 1890, the grist mill is said to ‘again be in fine running order, managed by **Mr. Bishop**’^{xxxix}. In his book “A Short History of South Sherbrooke”, Bud Van Alstine reports that the local populace dismantled the remaining mill buildings about 1911 and shipped the materials north to aid in rebuilding areas destroyed by one of Ontario’s most devastating forest fires. No

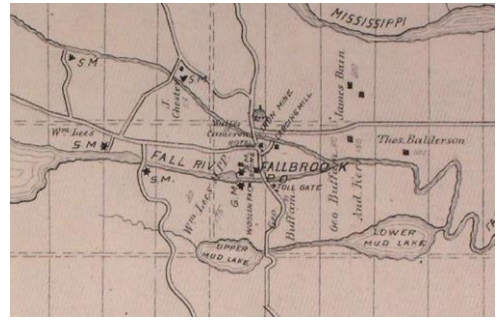


buildings remain today, but, as seen above, small mounds and depressions indicate the old building sites.

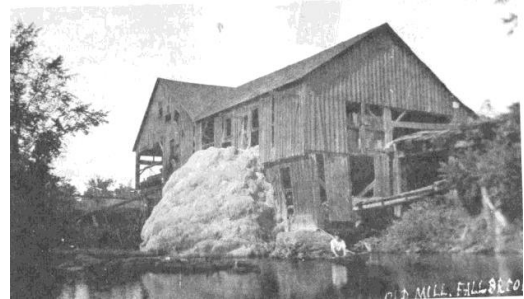
Halls Mill: was a stem mill located on the north bank of the Mississippi River, at the Perth-Lanark Road. In 1852, Richey took 6,000 of Hall’s logs (that had been sold to Young-Winn & Co.) down the Mississippi River, because Hall’s sawmill had burned that spring. Hall went back to the square timber trade.

Fallbrook Area:

The first of the **Bolton (Boulton) Mills**, on Bolton (Boultons) Creek, are said to have been built in 1823/24^{xi} by the Boulton family - Hugh, Benjamin, and Samuel - one of the first grist mills in Bathurst, followed by a sawmill and shingle mill (Con. 11, Lot 21). The core evolved into Fallbrook Hamlet, Bathurst Ward (Con 10, Lot 21/22). In 1863, the Boulton 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^{xli}.



The Lees Sawmill, 1916 (Source – 'The Blacksmith of Fallbrook')

The 1880-81 Belden map for Fallbrook area also shows a **William Lees** sawmill on the Fall River, near Bennett Lake, where the 1863 Walling Map shows saw-and flouring mills. Lees is also listed as owning a mill at Playfairville, in 1882.

Also upstream of Fallbrook, on Anderson Sideroad (SW ½ Con. 10, Lot 20), Wm. Anderson, famous orchardist, built a sawmill, later replaced, following a fire, by a mill built by his grandson, James.

On Bolton Creek, a carding mill was located, north of Fallbrook, and two sawmills north-west of the hamlet, one on the property of **J. Chester** (Lot 20 Con 11), who was listed as a 'miller' in the Atlas.

For more information on the Fallbrook mills, see **Appendix N**.

Mitchells Mill: On upper 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
Mitchells Mill**

McVeigh Sawmill (View) 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).

McVeigh Mill (2018)



Wemyss, Bathurst Township – D. & D. McNicol sawmill (not water-powered). **Donald and Duncan McNicol** are also listed in the 1880 Atlas as ‘mill owners’ on the Clyde on Dalhousie Con. 21, Lot 1 (although map indicates Con. 20).

Mackler Road, Burgess Township - Ferrier Sawmill – by Ross Ferrier and son, James.

The **H&HD Card Mill** in Bathurst Township was first located on the 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 (See Appendix K-2). Joseph and Harry Card also owned the Maberly sawmill property from 1925 to 1931.^{xlii} The name of their Bathurst Township mill was changed at one time to **Byway Lumber**, which closed in 2004. In 2018, the property is held by AWD Contractors.

Taylor Mill, Brooke – in Bathurst Township (in Concession V, approximately Lot #4), near 1417 Old Brooke Road. This mill, powered by electricity, cut lumber for the family’s barn building business, which was launched by Herb Taylor, sometime after 1918. Sons Carl and Lawrence were partners, the grandsons worked there in the summer, and, after Herb died, Carl is said to have continued the business until the 1970s.

At right, a Taylor barn, 631 Glen Tay Road (McVeigh ‘Tayview Miniatures’). All had the same design and standard 35’ width, and various length options

(Sources: Anne Nagle, Bob McVeigh)



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 Belden Map^{xliii} shows a grist mill, sawmill and carding mill located below the Playfairville bridge of the era. A second sawmill, owned by Wm. Playfair, is shown just upstream, on the south side of the river (Con. 12, Lot 21). Another sawmill is mentioned in this era, also upstream of the bridge, owned by J. J. Playfair. William Lees also had a mill in this area (owned mills on the tributary Fall River at Fallbrook and below Bennett Lake). The Mills of J.J. Playfair and Lees are mentioned in another 1882^{xliv} source. The Belden map has a blacksmith shop and carpentry shop, and a hotel and workers' cottages are known to have been located on the north side of the highway, below the bridge.

The 1880 Belden Atlas also shows a mill at Sheridans Rapids, owned by J.J. Playfair, on the south side of the river (View), three lots upstream from Playfairville. A very small part of the ruin 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.

Lanark Highlands Township (and Lanark Village):

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^{xliv}.

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.^{xlvi}" The mill had a daily capacity of 100K board feet.

In a Perth Courier advertisement, dated 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 under the name **J. & J. Herron** – which became known as **Herrons Mills**. In June 1919, James became sole owner of the business. Following the sawmill's closure, said to be in the 1940s^{xlvii}, 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^{xlvi} (1880-81 Lanark County Atlas). The mill was sold to a Mr. Glass^{xlvi}, and later to a Bill Matheson, who sold it to Boyd Caldwell of Lanark ca 1848/1850. Boyd expanded the mill, and, in 1897, it was being managed by his nephew, William C. Caldwell¹.

Caldwell Sawmill and Planing Mill – on the Clyde River, in Lanark, 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.

Caldwell Mill, Lanark



Hopetown Mills – on present Highway 511, owned at various times by Robert Cannon, Robert Currie, and Duncan Stewart family^{li}.

Wm. Croft Sawmill – downstream from Hopetown, Con. 4, Lot 17^{lii}

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

Umpherson’s Mill – on Gunn Creek exit from Horne Lake, at Umpherson’s Mill Road
Playfair and Steadman sawmill

Drummond/North Elmsley Township – Other Mills

Ferguson’s Falls – two versions are told of mills in this village. One is that, from about 1850, a dam, a sawmill operated on the north bank and a grist mill on the south bank, by a Mr. Blair, which were destroyed by fires in 1870s. The government is said to have stopped operation (Source, Linda Seccaspina)^{liv}. In 1916, Louis J. Badour has a non-water-powered sawmill^{lv}. A second version has a sawmill owned by John Hollinger from 1844 to 1906, and by his son, Charles Hollinger until 1945 (source, **Perth Remembered** website). Because this is outside the area of focus for this booklet, an attempt has not been made to follow these up.

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^{lvi} and, later, cooperage, tannery, potash works, and blacksmith^{lvii}.

Appendices to this paper:

- Appendix A “History of the Tay View Mill (Bowes Mill)”
 - Appendix B “The Canadian Bark Works at Christie Lake, AKA 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, 127 Peter Street, Perth”
 - Appendix G “Allan Mills, Allans Mill Road, Tay Valley Township”
 - Appendix H “The Ritchie Mill (aka 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”
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*Other Photos, if not credited, were taken by the author, David Taylor

Appendix A:

History of Tay View Mill (Bowes Mill)

Note: This mill and related outbuildings are on private property.

The Deed for this mill site was acquired from the Crown in 1823 by Archibald Fraser, who erected the first dam, and a sawmill on the north side of the river. Little is recorded of his work, and in 1835 he sold to **Abel Mott** for £50. Mott conducted an extensive lumber and timber business but apparently had financial problems, and sold the property nine months later to **Henry**



Glass for £400. However, in a Courier ad dated October 10, 1839, Mott is still listed as the owner and offering the part property of Lot 17, Con 1 and 2, and sawmill for sale.

Joshua Adams acquired it, rebuilt the mill, and ran it until 1843 when he sold to **Adam Scott Elliott** for £650. Three **Elliott Bros.** ran the mills – adding a grist mill and barley mill - until 1856, when they sold to **John Allan** (\$3,000).

Bowes Mill from the bridge (2017)

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."

John Allan owned and operated the mills until 1867 and is also said to have built the board-on-board home on the north side of the river. **John Chaffey** owned the property between 1867 and 1878 (possibly as late as 1891), when his estate sold it to **James Laurie** and **Peter McLaren**. In 1891, **Louis Badour** acquired it. Badour cut all the oak, pine and easy to reach timber, and in 1896 sold the four acre lot (on Lot 17, Concession 1), with water rights, to the **Canadian Electric & Water Power Co.** The company 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 electricity, in 1896. The Town of Perth 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. In 1952, a fire destroyed the building and all the machinery. The building was promptly restored and is now 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.



Bowes Mill and Farm from the south



The Bowes Mill dam under reconstruction, date not known; possibly taken following the 1952 fire or being converted for Perth power in 1895 (Photo – Perth Museum)

[Footnote: There is no record of the Ritchie family or Scott family having owned the mill at any time.]

Updated February 26, 2021

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 Gravelly Bay.^{lviii}

The mill was built in 1868,^{lix} on a 17acre 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.

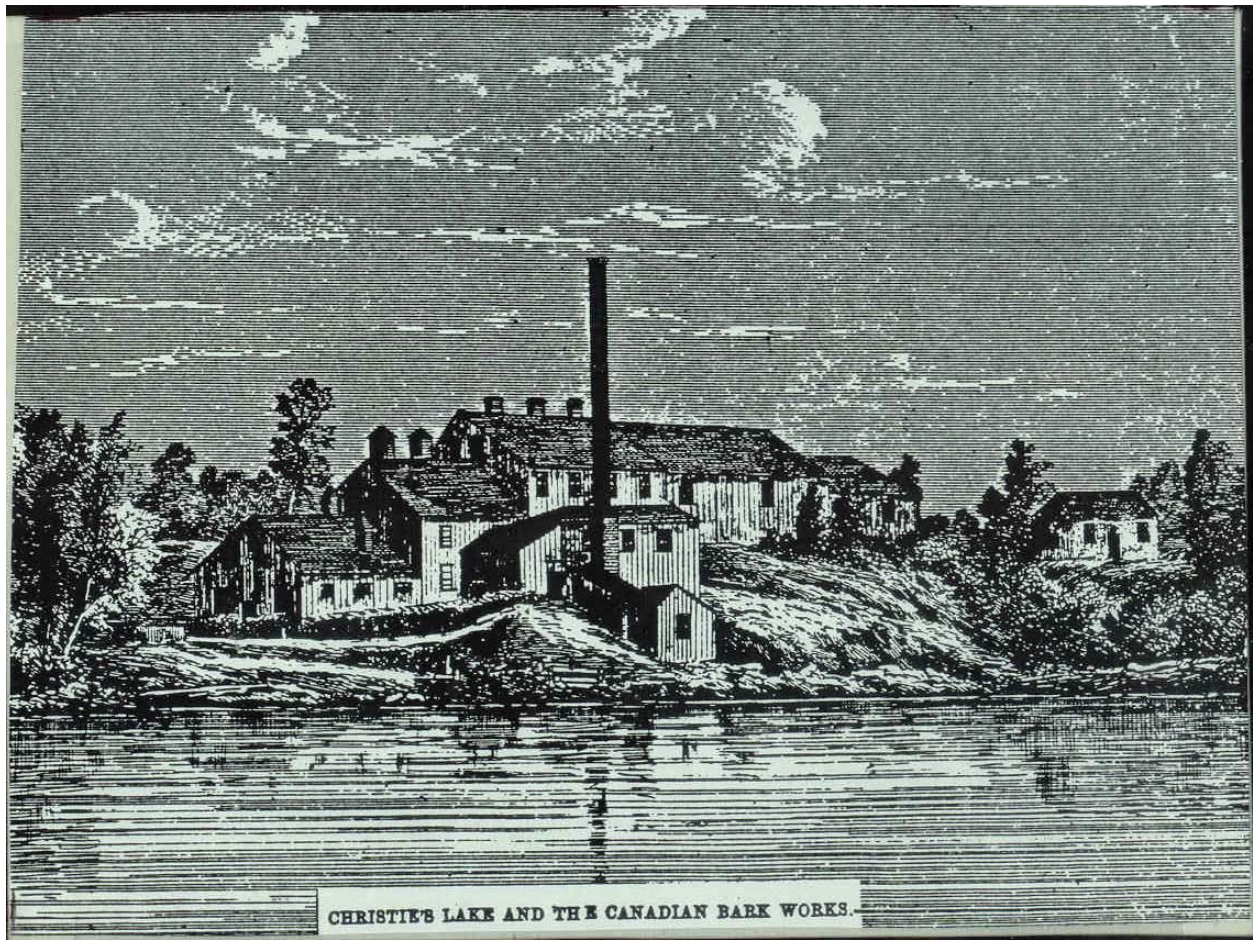
An article in the "Canadian Illustrated News"^{lx} reported a fire at the plant in November 1871 that completely destroyed the plant, including equipment, for a loss of \$25,000, of which only \$6,000 was insured. A large quantity of hemlock bark, valued at \$20,000, was saved as it had been stored elsewhere. 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 located.)

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

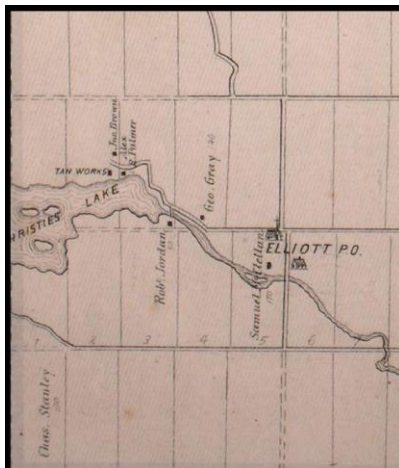
In 1880, the owner of the property is listed in the Lanark Atlas as **John Brown**, presumably the Clerk listed above. It adjoined the property of Alex Palmer. In 2010, the property was owned by **Gray Palmer**.

(The foregoing includes excerpts from Author John A. McKenty's book, "*Arden Blackburn's Mail Route*".)

Updated: July 3, 2021



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.

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, and



(Photo – Ralph Buttrum)

wife Elizabeth, acquired the property^{lxii}, 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.

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, born 1786, 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^{lxiii}.

Following the war, Joshua, having retired with the rank of colonel, is said to have received a land grant of 800 acres^{lxiv} (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'^{lxv}, 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^{lxvi}.

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 1820/21. In late 1842, Joshua had installed the latest smut mill for wheat^{lxvii}, and advertised it in the Courier.

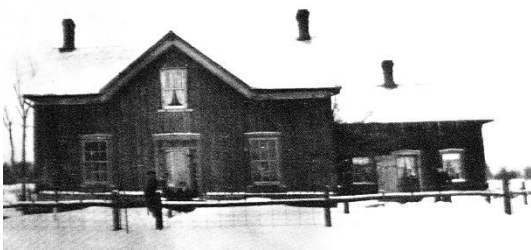
By 1851, the sawmill was producing 300K boards (presumably board feet), the shingle mill produced 100 million shingles, the grist mill produced 1200 barrels of flour (from 1500 bushels of coarse grain, on two stones, with a 25hp machine), the oat meal mill had one run of stones, and produced 300 barrels of meal, and the carding and clothing shop processed 9,000 pounds of wool, and dressed 4,000 yards of cloth^{lxviii}. 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 Elizabeth, 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. The mills, or shares in the mills and properties, had been sold several years earlier to son **Daniel** (listed as a 'miller' in 1861 census) and to daughter **Elizabeth** and her husband **Henry Moorhouse**^{lxix}. Moorhouse had experience in the milling industry in several eastern Ontario locations, including Athens, and Sly's Mill in Smiths Falls^{lxx}. 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 **Alexander 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^{lxxi}, 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 Dodds, in the adjoining photo on the west side of the road, 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^{lxxii} took ownership of the mill properties (sawmill, grist mill, carding mill, and 'cloth mill') in October 1863^{lxxiii}, for \$8,000, with a mortgage of the same amount, from Moorhouse (according to one source^{lxxiv} it was 1865, which was perhaps a second transaction). 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^{lxxv}, and, in February 1872, advertises a new grist mill^{lxxvi}. 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**^{lxxvii}. In September 1875, **Wm. Atkinson** posted a notice that, as the new owner, he has refitted the grist mills – that is, the flouring and oat mills^{lxxviii}.

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^{lxxix}, and rafted it to Perth". On January 18, 1876^{lxxx}, **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. (A Thomas Allan, born 1846, is also listed in the 1880-81 Belden Atlas as owning, in Port Elmsley, a sawmill and

shingle mill (see Appendix G.)

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'^{lxxxii}. 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^{lxxxiii}, **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^{lxxxiii}, **Hargrave & Co.** dissolved its partnership, presumably Ralph Dodds having dropped out, and the company continued as **Hargrave & Robinson**.

In April 1870^{lxxxiv}, 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^{lxxxv}. 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^{lxxxvi}.

In September 1872^{lxxxvii}, 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 this is when 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^{lxxxviii}. 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^{lxxxix} (in 1880-81, Ralph Dodds is the owner of Lot 21, Con 2 - east of Glen Tay). The three-story mill employed 50 people, mainly women, and produced 65,000 to 100,000 fine tweeds per year^{xc}. 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 bookkeeper 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^{xcⁱ}.

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

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)^{xc^{iv}}. 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). On September 11, 1868, the **Hargrave & Dodds** woolen mill hosted a picnic for 350 people, '100 yards behind the Methodist Church’.

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.) from 188 to 1899, **John S. Ireland** is postmaster in Glen Tay. Later additions were the **Tayside Dairy** (Miller family), and, then, **Chaplin Dairy**.

In the 1880s a stage line operated between here and Perth, listed as “**Perth & Glen Tay Stage Line**, **John Woods, Proprietor**, residing in Glen Tay, and headquarters in Perth, Allan House, on Gore Street. Leaves Perth daily (Sundays excepted) for Glen Tay, 3 miles, 2:40 pm, Fare 15cents; Leaves Glen Tay 10:00am.”^{xcv}

James Kearns Glen Tay Wagon Factory, established in 1860^{xcvi}, 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's 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^{xcvii}, had worked earlier at the Hunter carriage works on Gore Street East in Perth for ten years^{xcviii}. When Kearns closed, Young established his own wagon shop in Glen Tay, which ran until his death in March 1903 (the location is believed to be the same site).

The **Dodds Cheese Factory**, owned by **Ralph and Alexander Dodds**, was located in the barn behind the Adams' stone house, which earlier had 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' (presumably the Adams home). 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 logos for the Dodds Factory 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^{xcix}, 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^c **Henry Chaplin** owned the store later.

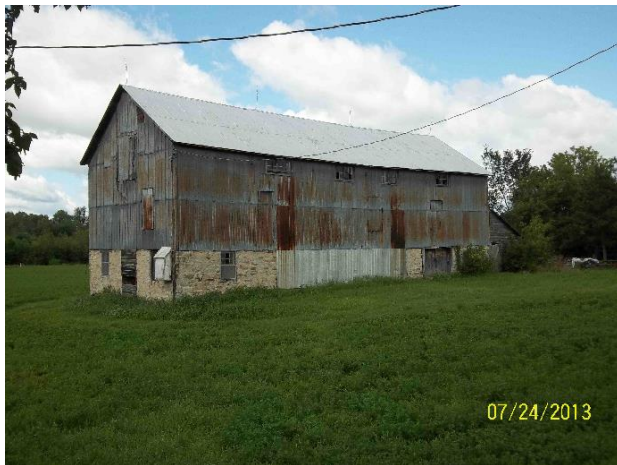
Conlon Blacksmith, on the south-west corner of present-day Glen Tay Road and Christie Lake Road, was owned by **James Conlon**, who arrived from Ireland in 1840. He is said to have owned the 200 acre Lot 21 Con. 2 (this is not confirmed, but he did purchase a property there in 1882, from Francis Hall, for \$650). Son James operated it from 1902 for many years^{ci}.

Also advertising in Glen Tay in the 1870s are **Bathurst & Tay Road Co^{cii}**, 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.

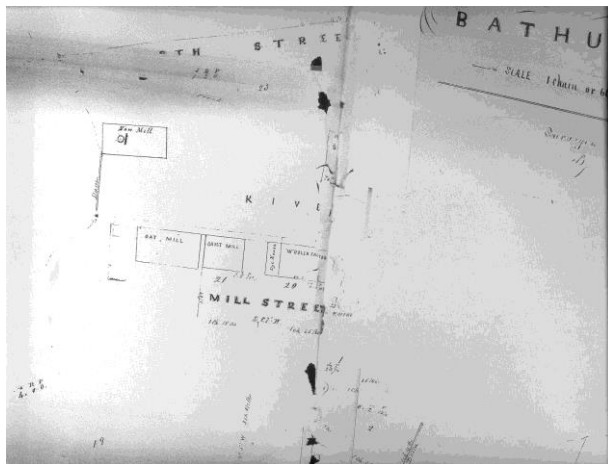
Perth Electric and Water Power Co.

In 1897, the Adams Mill property was acquired by **Perth Electric and Water Power Co.**, from Moorhouse^{ciii}, and the remaining 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 1919, the derelict woolen mill was razed (by contractor, Harry Munro of Perth). In 1929, the mill dam gave way, taking out Glen Tay Bridge and flooding parts of Perth.

The oat mill was mainly vacant 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)^{civ} - 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^{cv}.



Barn on Glen Tay Road is said to have been a six-apartment dormitory for Adamsville mill workers^{cvi}, located behind Adams' stone 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

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^{cvi}, 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^{cvi}.

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^{cix}, 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**.

March 23, 2021

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 1865, Frost & Wood are listed as owners^{cx} and in 1866 the Weatherhead family owns the mill^{cx}. In 1867 and 1868, **J. Campbell** was the owner or operator^{cxii}.

In 1890, the mill is again 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 the wharf at Lock One, one-third mile away, on an inclined tramway^{cxiii}.

The next sawmill on that section of the river was built downstream from Weatherhead's, before 1854 - possibly in 1835 – the **H. (Hamilton) N. Sherwood Sawmill**. It was located on the west side of the Lock Two dam, beside their **grist mill**. In 1865, both mills are operating and owned by Sherwood^{cxiv}. 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^{cxv}.

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.

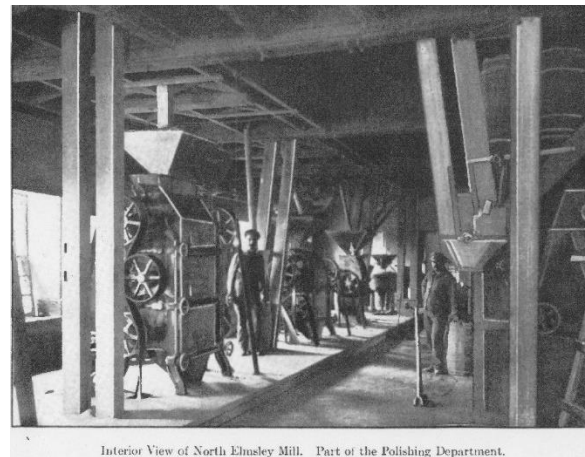
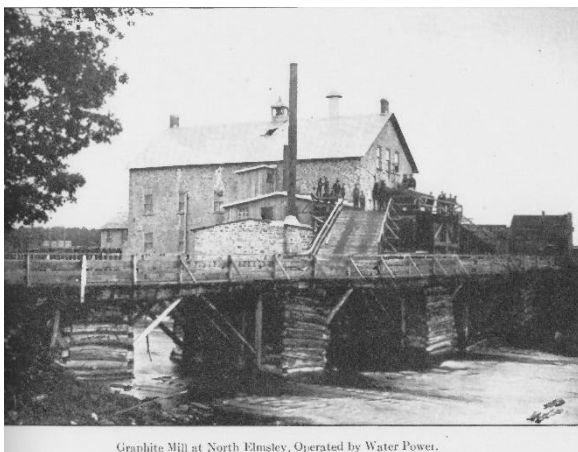
In the late 1930s or early 1940s, Gladys (Code) and Hugh Ferguson of Toronto purchased the Mill House, and the large adjoining property on the Tay, including the site of the snye and its dam on the east side of the village, where they lived from 1946 until their deaths in the early '60s^{cxvi}.

By 1854, another grist mill had been built in the village, by a **Mr. McIlhenny**^{cxvii} on the east side of the dam at Lock One of the original canal, where the snye enters the Tay. Later, it was acquired by **B. S. Snyder**, known as **Snyder's Grist Mill**, and operated until 1905. 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.

Other enterprises in this busy hamlet included two hotels/taverns, three stores, two blacksmith shops (Clark and Campbell), a shoemaker, tanneries and post office, originally located in the church rectory.

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

Appendix F: Allan Sawmill, 127 Peter Street, Perth

The **Allan Sawmill** was located on the Tay River front, between North and Peter Street – present-day 127 Peter St. - a lot that was sold, in April 1873, by James Hicks to **Alexander Allan**, for \$650. Alexander's brother, **James**, was active in the mill, probably a partner, according to a Lanark County Report^{cxviii}. This report also stated that, the year before, James was renting John Haggart's mill. **William Allan**^{cxix} also had an interest in it, and he is often listed as the owner (see below).

A Courier article^{cxx} noted that Mr. Allan intended to build a stave factory, and eventually to manufacture shingles, barrel-headings, hoop-stuff, cheese-boxes, and similar products – and, later, lumber. The County Report listed above states that this is what the mill produced, as well as 'some sawing' until 1884 when it was burnt, and, rebuilt in 1889 as a steam sawmill.

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 sawmill 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 (in the Lovell Directory) as the **Wm. Allan Saw, Lath and Shingle Mill**. In 1880 and again in 1890, **William and Francis Allan** are listed as owners of the mill^{cxxi}. In 1897, it had another fire.

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

Mr. Quattrocchi's book^{cxxii} states that, in 1928, the mill required 10,000 logs, and, in 1932, it carried the name **W. Allan & Son**. The mill was demolished in 1941.

Appendix G:

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



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)^{cxiii}. 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 townsite 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^{cxiv}. 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 sawmill was run by **J. & R. Ritchie** (with a capacity of 10m'); John and Robert Ritchie also owned the **Ritchie Sawmill**, on the Tay River, 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. In 1900, **John Ritchie** owns and is operating the sawmill (Courier adv., August 3, 1900); his brother, Robert, had moved west.

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.

A **Robert Ritchie**, presumably a descendant of one of the early Ritchie brothers, is said to have purchased the property in 1942^{cxxv} – 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, **Jennifer Matthews (Dickson) and John Mathews** 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 home and the mill have had new owners since the early 2000s.



Allans Mill General Store 2018

Following are sources for the above information:

- "Ontario's Ghost Towns" ([www. Ghosttownpix.com](http://www.Ghosttownpix.com)), by Jeri Danyleyko,
- "A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark", Jean S. McGill, Clay Publishing.
- Algonquin College Term Paper, 1996
- The author.

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 the NE half of Con. 1, Lot 12, in the Bathurst Ward of the day present Tay Valley Township. The mill was probably built around 1840, by **William Ritchie**, and last operated around 1970. Although the structure is still standing, it is in serious disrepair.



The east 100 acres of this Lot, on which the mill and home now stand, land was drawn from the Crown in 1824, by **Samuel Purdie**, who sold it in 1829 to **James Brice Sr.**^{cxxvi} for £50. In 1831, Brice sold 24 acres of the Lot to **William Morris**, for £20, probably the property on which the mill and home are now located. Morris' name does not appear again for this lot, and **William Ritchie** apparently acquired the property^{cxxvii}, in an 1840 land transfer (by **Sherriff John Powell**, for £4).

It is assumed that the mill was built around this time, presumably by new owner, **William Ritchie**^{cxxviii}. He and other members of this prominent Scotch Line family became active in several mills in the area into the early 1900s. In 1842, **William's sister, Elizabeth, and husband Nathan Judson** are listed as owners of the mill with 24 acres. They had been married in 1833. According to one source, **Nathan Judson** owned the mill^{cxxix} in 1826, however this is not likely as his name does not appear on any land acquisition at that time.

A later owner, **Andrew Allan**, stated that the Ritchies were operating the mill in 1848, which is correct. **Nathan** probably had left the mill by 1851, when the census lists him as a 'carpenter'. There is no mention of Elizabeth. As she is said to have died young^{cxxx}, perhaps this ended his relationship with the mill. In the 1861 census, he is listed as a miller at **John Allan's** sawmill and grist mill, now known as Bowes' Mill. In 1874, **Nathan** transferred a piece of property to **William** for \$200, perhaps a share of the Ritchie property – the mill residence? - remaining from his marriage to Elizabeth.

In 1861^{cxxxi}, **William Ritchie** is still listed as a miller, presumably for his 'Ritchie Mill'. In 1866, William acquired some water rights (termed 'Rights to overflow') from Mary Brice for \$80. Between 1881 and 1887, transfers between **William's** estate and his sons **Robert and John Ritchie**, result in the owner being listed in 1890 as **J&R Ritchie**^{cxxxii} (in 1881, they had also been listed as owners of Allans Mill). In 1897, **Robert Ritchie and wife Sarah** sold the mill and home property to John (\$5,000). By 1892, they were established in Edmonton, where Robert was building a flour mill, with the help of brother John^{cxxxiii}.

At its peak, the Ritchie Mill had employed 20 men. In its early days, the mill was driven by 'a wooden overshot power wheel driving a vertical saw'. In 1860 or 1870, a turbine wheel was 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^{cxxxiv} (Perth Courier article, 1988)

‘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^{cxxxv}’

However, the sawmill operation had stopped on or by 1900, because **John Ritchie** sold all or part of the sawmill to the **Perth Electric & Power Co.** that year (\$150). In 1901, John transferred the water rights to them for \$3,000, and the Ritchie Mill became one of four mills on the Tay producing power for Perth (with Bowes, Adams and Haggart Mills). Transmission was along a power line, on an easement to Perth. In 1904, the power company sold the water rights and mill property to the **Town of Perth** for \$10,000.

John and Agnes remained in the home until 1913, when it appears that he sold to **Edwin Miller** (\$1,000 for 15 acres). He and Agnes joined brother Robert’s family in Edmonton shortly after this (and are listed in the Edmonton census in 1916), where John owned a lumber yard at one time^{cxxxvi}. He died in Edmonton in 1925.

In 1924, **John Carroll (Carl) Adams** took a ten-year lease on the sawmill, for \$50 per year, from the **Town of Perth**, and in 1942, he bought the mill property from Perth, for \$1,000. In a 1947 letter, Carl states that he had operated a retail lumber business at the mill for 25 years, and that his brother, **Joshua Evarts Adams** (Joshua jr.) worked at the mill with him. Joshua lived in the former **McCabe Mill** home across the road, and Carl lived in a small house on the mill property. (These were the sons of Franklin M. Adams and Agnes McLaren of Glen Tay, grandsons of **Joshua Adams**, founder of the Adamsville/Glen Tay mill complex).

The Ritchie sawmill became known as ‘**Adams Mill**’ and did custom cutting and planing for local farmers. Carl also ran an axe handle factory in one of the out-buildings, 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.

In 1963, the mill property was acquired by **Andrew Allan** (from the estate of **Carl Adams**), who operated it to about 1970. In his 1970 description of the mill’s history, which is the source of some of this Ritchie Mill information, Andrew said that he rebuilt the badly deteriorated mill to its original condition and returned it to water-power.

The home had several owners between 1913 and the 1970s when it became jointly owned with the mill property. Local businessman **Mark Noonan**, who also lived on Noonan Road, owned the property for a period. The **Potoma** family own the combined property at the time of writing (2021).

As can be seen in the following photos, the mill and dam are in poor condition.



The Mill Pond above Ritchie Mill



Interior of Ritchie Mill
(Photo – David Zimmerly)



Log Chute into Ritchie Mill
(Photo - David Zimmerly)



Robert Ritchie's Flour Mill in Edmonton
(now an office building)

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 he 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.



Bolingbroke Dam site pre-2018 rebuild
(Bobs Lake at right)

John had been born in Canada in 1821, to Irish immigrant, Isaac Corry, who had arrived in 1816. John first settled on Con. 3, Lot 2, of Bathurst Township^{cxxxvii}. 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** (born ca1860) was the miller, and son **Isaac** (born ca1859) managed their mills at Maberly (see separate appendix). John's business grew and is said to have had a major economic impact on the upper lake area for the last half of the 19th Century.

In 1870, the Government of Canada purchased the property, and rebuilt the dam 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^{cxxxviii}. 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.

November 6, 2019



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**



Dam upstream of Mill
Photo: Donna Walsh

Appendix J: The Haggart Dam and Mills

This mill complex, known today as the **Haggart Mills**, was initiated in 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^{cxix}. In an 1884 Directory, the company name is **John Haggart & Co.**, including Perth Mills on Mill Street, managed by John W. Weeks.^{cxl} 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. [The map of Perth ca 1857/58 shows a home of John jr. on the Haggart property, beside a home listed to mother, 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.”

February 22, 2019



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



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



Haggart House and Mills from Rogers Road Bridge; Little Tay bridge and dam at left (Photo by Isabel Hardie)



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



Grist Mill Prior to 1948 Fire (Photo courtesy of 'Perth Remembered')



Haggart Sawmill (left) and Grist Mill (right) (Photo courtesy of 'Perth Remembered')

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 to present more detail on the mills. 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 Lloyd B. Jones' book, 'The Dammed Lakes' (Chapter 5). 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 many other in the area. 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.

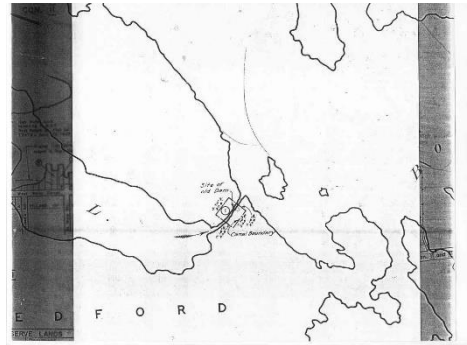
In an October 1865 letter^{cxli}, James D. Slater states that there were three dams and timber slides on **Eagle Creek**, 'between Eagle Lake and Crow Lake' (it should say 'Bobs Lake'). In line with his mandate to recommend locations that might be dammed to provide storage capacity for the Rideau system, 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^{cxlii}, 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 Crow Lake 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)^{exliii}.

Location of Crow Lake Dam



Fream Mill

Rear View of Fream Mill



Front View of Mill



Dam above Mill



Pipe from dam to Mill



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

The Parham Sawmill on Fish Creek - 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 sawmill 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 sawmill 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 sawmill 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 sawmill, **Harry Card** who operated a sawmill in Mountain Grove and needed to expand, acquired the property. That year, he and Joseph Card also purchased the **McGregor/Corry** sawmill in Maberly, which they owned until 1931 (See Appendix M, ‘The Mills of Maberly’).

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 sawmill, 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 sawmill, 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 sawmill property. Christine Kennedy provided the early Card Mill photos.



Mountain Grove Siding, a stop of the Ontario & Quebec Railway^{cxliv}, 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.*

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^{cxlv}, retiring with the rank of lieutenant (he was later commissioned Colonel in the Lanark Militia^{cxlvi}). In 1810, Andrew married Sophia Cherry, and they had nine children^{cxlvii}.

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^{cxlviii}. 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^{cxlix}. His was the first (grist) mill in the area to have burr stones (other early mills were cut from rock)^{cl}. 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^{cli}.

In later years, sawmills are listed in the area for **John Johnson**, **John Playfair**^{clii}, and **A. W. Playfair jr**^{cliii}. 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 downstream of 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 photo for the Lanark Village Centennial 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^{cliv}.

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.

The 1880-81 Belden Map^{clv} shows a grist mill, sawmill and carding mill located downstream of the Playfairville bridge of the era. A second sawmill, owned by Wm. Playfair, is shown just upstream, on the south side of the river (Con. 12, Lot 21). There are also a blacksmith shop and carpentry shop. At one time, there was a hotel and workers' cottages on the north side of the highway, downstream of the bridge.

The 1880 Belden Atlas also shows a mill at Sheridans Rapids, owned by J.J. Playfair, on the south side of the river (View), three lots upstream from Playfairville. A very small part of the ruin remains on the road side of the river, about two hundred metres north of the intersection of Iron Mine Road and Sheridans Rapids Road.

Andrew Playfair became an active Methodist^{clvi}, 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 Alvah 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^{clvii}. 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.

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



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



Appendix M:

The Mills of Maberly^{clviii}

The Hamlet of **Maberly**, on the Fall River in the South Sherbrooke Ward of Tay Valley Township, had one of this area's largest early complex of mills, shops and retail stores, from the 1850s to the early 1900s. At its peak, in 1875, the hamlet listed a population of 200, and a woolen mill, carding mill, two sawmills, grist mill, shingle mill, carriage works, cheese factory, shoemaker, and coffin maker^{clix}, plus five general stores. In 1882, there is also mention of blacksmith and cooperage shops, and two shoe stores, and the hamlet also had a hotel for the workers^{clx}

Such early mill complexes were major contributors to our region's economy in the mid to late 1800s. In the case of Maberly, the impact started a bit later than elsewhere, and lasted somewhat longer. However, inevitably, these mills also succumbed to timber depletion on the one hand and competition from the large national woolen industrial complexes and from wheat production in the west. By 1900, the only mills remaining are a sawmill and shingle mill, owned by **Isaac Korry**^{clxi}, and the sawmill continued operation to the 1980s by **Ken Van Alstine and his family**^{clxii} - said to have been the last water-powered sawmill in Ontario. A grist mill, presumably **Morrow's**, is said to have operated into the mid-1900s^{clxiii} - not confirmed.

The Maberly mills were located on two sites in the hamlet, both benefitting from natural dam locations for the needed waterpower. At the hamlet's peak, the larger of the two was at the west end of the village, below the Maberly Bridge at the present junction of Main Street and Highway 36 – which we will call the **McGregor** mills. That complex included a sawmill and a carding/woolen mill (a shingle has been mentioned but not recorded), and a carriage works and blacksmith on the north bank. At the east end of Maberly, on the river behind the former **Fall River Restaurant**, were the **Morrow** Mills – a sawmill and grist mill, according to the 1863 Wallings map, and, by 1880, a shingle mill.

[Conditional Note: Because land transaction records for early South Sherbrooke are difficult to follow, the following interpretation of the ownership of the Maberly mills at the two sites bears further research.]

The mill ruins at both sites are still evident (the rebuilt sawmill at the west end site, still standing, is on private/private property). **The Morrow** sawmill was the first to be built in Maberly, in the mid-1850s, according to one source. He is also listed as a 'miller' as early as the 1851 census. By 1863, his brother, **James**, had built a grist mill downstream and across from it on the south side of the river (James is also listed as 'miller' in 1851.) In this early era, the village was called '**Morrows Mills (or Morrows Mill)**'. By the time of the 1880 Atlas^{clxiv}, a shingle mill is also shown here on the south side of the river. The sawmill and shingle mill therefore operated until at least 1880. The **sole grist mill**, which is mentioned at various times in Maberly, including 1875 and 1880, was also located at this east end site.

The second sawmill in the hamlet, located at the west end site and owned by **John McGregor**, would have been built after 1856, when he acquired the property. It is listed in the 1863 Walling Map. It is also listed in 1875 and 1880 documents as one of two sawmills in the hamlet (although does not show in the 1880 Atlas). The **carding/woolen mill** at this site opened by

1863, and is listed in the Walling Map. It is also listed in 1875 and 1880 and ended about 1908 according to one source (A. Ure). McGregor's retail store is recorded in 1869^{clxv}, which managed the **Post Office** for Maberly from 1865 to 1869.

There is no record of a **grist mill on this west end site** in official documents, including the 1863 Walling or the 1880 Atlas^{clxvi} (and all records only mention one grist mill in Maberly).

The **John McGregor** sawmill was most durable of the mill sites in Maberly. Over its 110-year life, rebuilt at times, it was a consistent contributor to the village economy, employing 12 people at its peak and producing 10,000 board feet of lumber daily. It also had many owners, listed below. (**John Morrow**, founder of the east end mill complex, is said to have owned this sawmill around 1881, and sold it to Charles Matheson.)

In 1882, the **McGregor** sawmill and shingle mill are leased to a '**Messrs. Goldman**' (listed as lessee^{clxvii}). This would be the **Isaac Goldman**, who was active in other area businesses. In 1885, **John McGregor** sold the sawmill and shingle mill to **Isaac Korry (aka Corry)**, who ran it up to 1895. **Korry** also owned a retail store adjacent to the mill site, which perhaps was originally the McGregor store.

In 1909, **Peter McGregor** acquired a property from **Isaac Korry**, which presumably included the sawmill. In 1918, the sawmill was sold in 1918 to **William Wood**, listed as being 'from Perth'. William passed it on the same year to **John Wood** of Smiths Falls (presumably related). In 1924-1925, Wood sold it to '**Mr. Card**'^{clxviii}, the **Harry Card** family, who also owned the Parham Mill, and, later, a mill in Bathurst Township (described elsewhere in this book). The **Cards** apparently never operated the Maberly mill, and sold it, in 1929/31, to **Bill Cowdy/Cowdie**, for \$1,000. **Cowdie** is said to have died in 1939 while re-building the dam, and his wife, Edna Cowdie, sold it in 1932 to **Harold Marshall**, for \$4,500. Marshall, who also had a mill at Lynn, Ontario, apparently operated the mill until the late 1950s. In 1958, Marshall's estate sold the property to a **Mr. Kuhn** (Karl Kuhn), for \$6,500, who planned to repair it and add a generating system to power Maberly. However, Kuhn died before it was completed, and, in 1967, the mill was sold to **Ken VanAlstine**, for \$5,000. Ken operated it, with his sons, for 25 years, with production ceasing around the 1980s. In 1993, it appears that the property was transferred to Ken's son Mark, who sold it to a **Cureton** family, for \$43,000, who sold it in 1994 to the present owners for \$44,000. The equipment was sold at one point to a Museum in New Brunswick.

The tintype photo below, dated 1870, is captioned states that it is **Isaac Currie's** (ie. Korry) **sawmill, grist mill and shingle mill**, and that he had established these on the Fall River^{clxix}, in 1860, however, our records indicate that he did not own the mills until 1885. This mill appears to be steam-powered, whereas it assumed that the shingle mill was water-powered, so is not confirmed as Korry's (**Source: Library & Archives Canada PA181275 #3316693**)

In addition to the usual dam at **McGregor's** sawmill, a second dam may be seen just upstream of the main dam, below the Fall River Bridge. Its purpose is uncertain, but, perhaps, simply to add reservoir capacity. The limited capacity of the Fall River meant that the sawmill usually ran out of water in the summer months.

The carding/weaving (woolen) mill was located directly across the river from McGregor's sawmill^{clxx}. It was built by 1863, by **John McGregor**, and apparently either leased or managed from its beginning, by **Francis (Frank) E. Blair**, until as late as 1882. Early documents from 1860s to 1880 call it a carding mill. In the 1891 census, **James A. Ure** is listed as a carder & weaver. James was the son of **Duncan Ure**, who arrived in Maberly from Scotland in 1870 and worked in both the woolen mill and sawmill. In 1902, a Courier article lists J. A Ure as the woolen mill operator, and, according to his grandson, **A. Ure**, he owned it then. The woolen mill operations stopped in 1908^{clxxi}, although **James A. Ure** is listed as the owner as late as 1914. In 1917, the machinery is said to have been delivered for war-time scrap metal.

Footnote: The 1882 directory lists the following businesses in Maberly: 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**' (assumed to be the McGregor mill?). The carding mill is leased to **Francis E. Blair** by McGregor^{clxxii}.

**Tintype photo "of the Isaac Currie" (Korry)
Sawmill & Shingle Mill, Maberly**



**Foundation of Morrow mill site behind
Maberly restaurant.**



McGregor/Van Alstine Sawmill 2018



Second Dam Upstream of McGregor Sawmill

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^{clxxxiii}, and a grist, carding, woolen mill, shingle mill, and associated shops, including a cheese and box factory and the well-known Cameron Blacksmith shop^{clxxxiv}.

The first of these area mills is said to have been built on Bolton (Boulton) Creek, probably in 1823/24^{clxxxv} by the **Boulton family - Hugh, Benjamin, and Samuel**^{clxxxvi} – 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^{clxxxvii}, 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^{clxxxviii}, 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^{clxxxix}.

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.

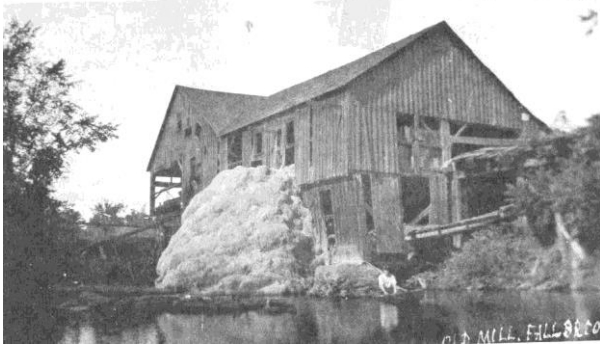


William Lees' Home, Fallbrook
(Photo courtesy of Dr. John Coombs)
village north edge, on Bolton Creek, Con. 10, Lot 22).

William Lees^{clxxx}, born in Bathurst Township in 1821, Member of Provincial Legislature from 1879 to 1890, acquired the Lot upstream of Fallbrook, on the Fall River (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 also a woolen mill directly across the river from the sawmill, probably designed by well-known millwrights Alex Wallace 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 shown in the 1880 Belden Atlas is on the

Wm. Lees operated the woolen mill to 1896 or 1897, then it was sold to **Christopher Donaldson**, who also owned the sawmill. The woolen mill burned in 1902^{clxxxii}. The photo ruins 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'^{clxxxii}, and burned around 1903. In the 1880 Atlas, **George Wallace** is listed as a mill owner in Fallbrook. This is similar to information accredited to the Lees mills, and it is assumed that it refers to these mills.



In 1860, Lees also purchased 300 acres (parts of Con. 10 & 11, Lots 20 & 21, including the NE half of Lot 20^{clxxxiii}). In 1865, he added a blacksmith in the hamlet, later bought by **James Cameron** in 1888, and then by his son, **Walter Cameron**, with whom it was to become famous. The January 1870 Courier announces a new grist mill by Lees.

Lees Sawmill, Fallbrook
(Photo: from 'The Blacksmith of Fallbrook')

Lees also had a sawmill at Playfairville, until 1882.

In 1884, **John Keays**, of Wilson Street, Perth, is listed as Manager of the Wm. Lees flour, feed and sawmill at Fallbrook. A cheese factory was added in Fallbrook in 1884, apparently by **John E. Playfair**^{clxxxiv}.

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 the 'Lees' family) 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^{clxxxv}. 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^{clxxxvi}). See photos of ruins below. This mill burned and was replaced by another sawmill on the north side of 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)^{clxxxvii}, presumably the mill owner. The other is on Con. 11, Lot 18^{clxxxviii},

Sources:

The sources of the material in this Appendix are research by the author and:

The Villages of Fallbrook and Playfairville, by Steven Kerr

Ron W. Shaw, Historian, Drummond/North Elmsley Township

"Historical Atlas Lanark and Renfrew Counties, 1880-81" H. Belden & Co. Toronto

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

Photos of Lees Sawmill and Woolen Mill Ruins

(Photos, courtesy of Jeff Earl, Past Recovery Archaeology)

Lees Sawmill site – on north side of river



**Downstream Side of Woolen Mill
With Water Conduits at Base**



View Upstream of Mill

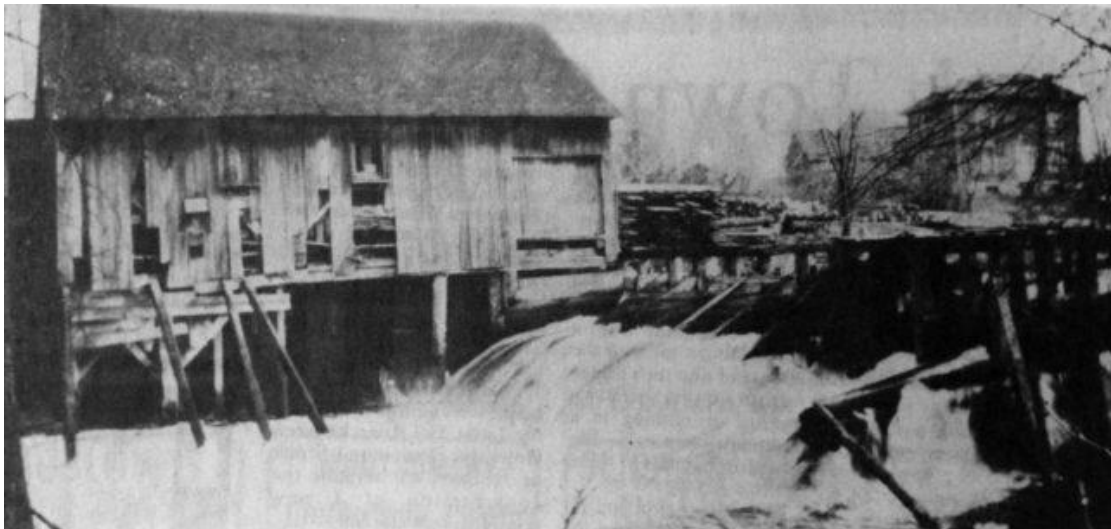
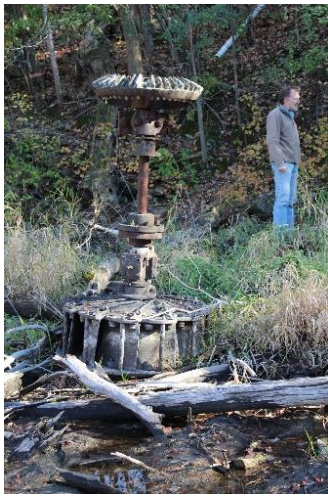


Upstream Channel



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

William Anderson Sawmill Ruins (on Anderson sideroad)



**William Anderson Mill on south bank (Source, 'Perth Remembered' website)
(later grandson James built mill on the north side)**

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.

This list of pages is not necessarily comprehensive for each name.

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Note: See also the Endnotes for additional names.

Brief Glossary for 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' by 1' by 1")

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 wool 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, such as wheat and corn, 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 texture (as opposed to a 'flour').

Mill – is derived from the early Latin, and other languages, meaning '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 – diverts excess water around a mill and dam site, as in flood time.

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/>

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 *Historical Atlas Lanark and Renfrew Counties, 1880-81* H. Belden & Co. Toronto'
- ^{vi} Deacon Mills; sources - Lloyd B. Jones; Jack Brown *'The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew'*
- ^{vii} James D. Slater Letter to F. Braun, October 1865
- ^{viii} Lloyd B. Jones, *'The Dammed Lakes'*
- ^{ix} 1863 Walling Map.
- ^x 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.
- ^{xi} Perth Courier of June 24, 1891
- ^{xii} In 1861 census, John Allan is a 'miller'
- ^{xiii} *"Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew"*, H. F. Walling, 1863.
- ^{xiv} Barbara Jordan, *'Faded Footsteps; The early Settlers of Bathurst'*
- ^{xv} 1884 Lovell Directory Montreal
- ^{xvi} Canadian Bark Works, Michael Taylor, Perth Courier article, November 21, 1988, *'Portraits of Our Heritage'*.
- ^{xvii} Adams Mill, Glen Tay, Barbara Jordan, *'Glen Tay, Then and Now'*.
- ^{xviii} Source: a grandson of Frank Meech Stanton, Bill Matthews <billmatthews8280@gmail.com>
- ^{xix} Frontenac-Lillie Bolt Factory, Courier article, December 1983.
- ^{xx} 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.
- ^{xxi} 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'*
- ^{xxii} Ibid
- ^{xxiii} 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.
- ^{xxiv} Listed in October 1865 letter from F. Braun, 'Sec. Dept. Public Works, Quebec'.
- ^{xxv} First Port Elmsley Grist Mill, Larry Turner, *'The First Tay Canal in the Rideau Corridor, 1830-1850'*, Parks Canada. 1984.
- ^{xxvi} Ibid
- ^{xxvii} Port Elmsley, Mrs. D. Clements, *'History of Port Elmsley'*, 1947.
- ^{xxviii} Arch Notes, Ontario Archaeological Society, Vol. 11, Issue 3, 2006.
- ^{xxix} Perth Courier, August 1870
- ^{xxx} IBID
- ^{xxxi} Jack Brown *'The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew'*. Note: This was more likely a shingle mill – or a combination saw and shingle mill.
- ^{xxxii} In his Bible bio notes, Alvah mentions building a mill of some type and preparing to build a grist mill, in 1834. He does not state the location, but this is probably the grist mill added later by the Dorans.
- In 1851 census, Alvah's family, wife and children, are listed in Rockeby, adjacent to Dorans Mills (Alvah became a Methodist Minister in 1827, and was apparently called to various

circuits). They are also listed in Rockeby in January 1851, when their 8th child was born, and, again, in 1855 for their 9th child.

xxxiii Grist and flouring mill terms are used interchangeably, but technically ‘flouring’ is ground to fine flour.

xxxiv Commonwealth December 14, 2012

xxxv Ibid

xxxvi Dorans Mills, Jack Brown, *The Sawmills of Lanark & Renfrew*, 1976.

xxxvii In the 1871 census, Alvah is 65 years old, and a postmaster, and wife, Amelia, 47 years old. Their son George Franklin Adams is 23 years old, and a lumberman; daughter Hester Amelia is age 21; daughter Lucy Margerette Adams is 20 years, a teacher; and 16-year old son, Fredric Albert, is a farmer. Alvah was also the enumerator of the Census.

xxxviii George Munro Grant, *Picturesque Canada* 1882

xxxix Perth Courier

xl Ron Shaw, historian, Drummond/North Elmsley Township, a descendant of the Boultons.

xli Audrey Armstrong, 'The Blacksmith of Fallbrook'

xliv Page 449, Ontario Land Records for Maberly, South Sherbrooke, purchased from G. Wood.

xlvi “*Historical Atlas Lanark and Renfrew Counties, 1880-81*” H. Belden & Co. Toronto

xliv George Munro Grant, *Picturesque Canada* 1882

xlvi ‘A Hundred Years A-Fellin, 1842-1942’, by Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Gillies Bros. Ltd., 1974

xlvi ibid

xlvi Lavant Township Tours Brochure

xlvi 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

lxix Note: This presumably was the Henry Glass who owned the Bowes/Fraser Mill from 1835 to 1839.

¹ Excerpt from ‘Lanark County Asset 5261’, Page 57, credited to ‘Perth, March 12, 1897’

Presumably Perth Courier.

li Included at different times, a cooperage (Robert Cannon), grist and feed mills (Robert Currie), shingle mill and carding mill (Duncan Stewart family). Source: Lavant Twp. tourism brochure and Lanark Era, June 2014.

lii Village of Lanark “*Historical Atlas Lanark and Renfrew Counties, 1880-81*” H. Belden & Co.

liii Village of Lanark, Ibid

liv Source, Facebook of Linda Seccaspina

lv Source, website of Arlene Stafford-Wilson

lvi Innisville, ibid

lvii Innisville, Carol Bennett, *In Search of Lanark*.

lviii Canadian Bark Works, *Canadian Illustrated News*, Montreal, February 3, 1872.

lix Christie Lake Association website

lx Canadian Bark Works, ibid

lxi Canadian Bark Works, Michael Taylor, Perth Courier article, November 21, 1988.

lxii 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.

lxiii Much of the family history for this era is from the book 'Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer'.

lxiv From son Alvah Adams; not confirmed.

lxv Effie W. Adams, 'Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer' name 'Adams Mill'

lxvi Adams Mill, Effie W. Adams, 'Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer'

lxvii Perth Courier ad., March 18, 1843.

lxviii Adams Mill, Carol Bennett, 'In Search of Lanark'.

lxix Henry Moorhouse, Effie W. Adams, 'Arza Adams, Chronicle of a Pioneer'

lxx Barbara Jordan 'Glen Tay: Then and Now'

lxxi Dodds had acquired the lot from Adams in July 1855 for £50.

lxxii 1861 census, John Hargrave is listed as a 'farmer & merchant'.

lxxiii 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.

lxxiv James D. Slater Letter to F. Braun, October 1865; perhaps this referred to a second transaction from son, Daniel Adams, to Hargrave of \$5,800, possibly the sawmill?

lxxv Perth Courier, January 5, 1872, new oat and flouring mills.

lxxvi Perth Courier, February 22, 1871, new grist mill.

lxxvii Perth Courier, December 13, 1872, Alexander Wallace lease

lxxviii Perth Courier, September 5, 1875, Wm. Atkinson new ownership

lxxix Invented by Samuel Nicholson, wood blocks replaced cobblestones for a period in mid-1800s, and may still be seen in some cities.

lxxx Perth Courier

lxxxi Perth Courier, September 11, 1868, page 2.

lxxxii Perth Courier, May 28, 1869, carding refit.

lxxxiii Perth Courier, March 4, 1870 ad, referring to effective December 30, 1869.

lxxxiv Perth Courier, April 8, 1870, Canadian tweeds.

lxxxv 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'.

lxxxvi 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 from Manitoba's new Lt. Governor Wm. Morris – another Perth expatriate who found his way to Manitoba.

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

lxxxviii Courier article inserted by assignee Archibald Campbell

lxxxix Dodds is listed as 'woolen manufacturer' in the 1880 Belden Atlas

xc 1880-81 Lanark County Atlas.

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

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

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

xciv Source: Tay Valley Township website

xcv 1884 Lovell Publishers Directory, Montreal

xcvi Perth Courier, August 3, 1878; in 1861 census, Kearns is listed as a 'blacksmith'

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- xcvii In 1861 census Young is a 'wagon maker'.
- xcviii Perth Courier obituary for David Young, June 19, 1903
- xcix Perth Courier, November 26, 1869. Mayberry Store
- c Eastern Ontario Gazetteer & Directory 1898/99
- ci Barbara Jordan notes this in '*Glen Tay: Then and Now*'. The property that James acquired in 1882 is described as 'Part rear part E1/2 including W1/2' (Lot 20, Con. 2)
- cii Perth Courier, December 10, 1875, Ralph Dodds posts a notice for the company's annual meeting at the Barrie Hotel, in Perth.
- ciii Barbara Jordan, '*Glen Tay: Then and Now*'
- civ Vermiculite Plant, Barbara Jordan, '*Glen Tay, Then and Now*'
- cv Adams Mill, *ibid*
- cvi Adams Mill apartment, *ibid*
- cvii Graphite Mill, Ian G. Park, '*The Port Elmsley Graphite Prospect*', 1983.
- cvi Shoddy Mill, Don Sherwin, '*Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tay River Watershed*', www.tayriver.org.
- cix Rinaldo McConnell, 'A Prospector's Story: Rinaldo McConnell (1852-1931)', Tessa Inwood.
- cx October 1865 letter from F. Braun, 'Sec. Dept. Public Works, Quebec'.
- cxii Mills of the Rideau; 19th Century Mills in the Rideau Corridor, by Snyder, Manuscript 215, National Historic Parks.
- cxiii J. Campbell mill, Jack Brown, 'The Sawmills of Lanark and Renfrew'.
- cxiv Source: Michael McEwen, historian and Councillor, Drummond/North Elmsley
- cxv October 1865 letter from F. Braun, 'Sec. Dept. Public Works, Quebec'.
- cxvi Lavender's Point, Susan Code
- cxvii Mill House, *Ibid*
- cxviii Susan Code reports that it was '100' long, two stories, (and) cheese boxes manufactured in one end'.
- cxix Lanark County Heritage Transportation Project 1995.
- cxix The writer has not researched this family's genealogy but assumes that the Francis Allan's son William had two sons – Alexander and James – spreading the family's business interests between Allans Mills and the William Allan Mill on Peter Street in Perth.
- cxix Allan Mill, Perth, Courier article, April 25, 1873
- cxix 1880 reference – H. Belden 1880-81 Map; 1890 -
- cxix Allan Mill, Perth, Gus Quattrocchi, '*The Merchants, Professionals and Tradespeople of Perth*'.
- cxix Al Lobbe, Research Report, 1996
- cxix Pike Lake dam, Bart Poulter, 'The Pike Lake Dam', in '*Voices of Pike Lake*'
- cxix Robert Ritchie owner, unknown Student Paper on file, Algonquin College
- cxix Brice also owned the adjoining west half of Lot 12, since 1824.
- cxix Possibly, Morris had a financial or legal problem. His name does not appear again in land transfers for this Lot and Concession, and an 1840 land transfer for one property by Sherriff Powell goes to Ritchie.
- cxix However, John McKenty's book, "*Arden Blackburn's Mail Route*", states that it was built in 1859 (no source), and William Ritchie didn't acquire the dam rights until 1866.
- cxix Source: Perth Courier article, March 30, 1988, by Michael Taylor, from an article that Andrew Allan of Burgess Township wrote in July 1970, which has the appearance of a real estate sales promotion piece. In 1826, **Judson**, and fifteen other local farmers, petitioned local
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authorities to build a road through there from the Scotch Line, so he did have some connection to the area at that time.

xxxx IBID Michael Taylor

xxxxi 1861 Census; also a George Ritchie is listed as a millwright in 1861 census.

xxxxii Jack Brown 'The Sawmills of [Lanark and Renfrew'

xxxxiii The Ritchie District in Edmonton is named after him. A bio on Edmonton Heritage Maps website notes that he (and Sarah) arrived in 1892 and built the flour mill, which is still standing in that area (see photo). Robert also became a school trustee, alderman and mayor. Sarah died there in 1927, and Robert in 1932.

xxxxiv Source: Perth Courier article, March 30, 1988, by Michael Taylor, attributed this information to the article that Andrew Allan of Burgess Township wrote in July 1970.

xxxxv 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.

xxxxvi An adv. for the yard has been provided by Judy Ferrier "John Ritchie Lumber Co., Dealers in Lumber, Finish, Flooring, and Builders' Supplies, Phone 81702, Cor 24th St and Albany Ave. Edmonton Alta."

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

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

xxxxix Perth Courier, December 28, 1883.

cxl Lovell 1884 Directory, Montreal.

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

cxlii Lloyd B. Jones, 'The Dammed Lakes'

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

cxlv 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

cxlvi Promotion, Bonnie Errett, descendant, Mississauga, Ontario

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

cxlviii 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'.

cxlix Fulling is the process of cleaning and thickening cloth.

cl Andrew Haydon

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

clii 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.

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

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

clv "*Historical Atlas Lanark and Renfrew Counties, 1880-81*" H. Belden & Co. Toronto

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

clvii Bonnie Errett, descendant, Mississauga, Ontario

^{clviii} This review of the Maberly mills is based on several sources, including information provided in 1978 by Arnold Ure, grandson of one of the owners of the woolen mill^{clviii}, Bud Van Alstine's book, "A Short History of South Sherbrooke", a 1997 paper on "The Mills of Maberly", by Paul Pospisil and the South Sherbrooke Historical Society, and research by the author.

^{clix} Excerpt from Women's Institute Record

^{clx} This would be the early log hotel mentioned on page 48 of Bud Van Alstine's book. In the 1920s, the new frame hotel was built, south of the present tennis courts and the impressive cottonwood tree, designated a Legacy Tree by the township at the time of the 200th Anniversary celebration in 2016.

^{clxi} The Corry family name was changed to 'Korry' at one point, said to be easier for end-marking logs. The 'Corry' version will be used in this book.

^{clxii} Perth Advance article, 1978; on the Van Alstine Mill.

^{clxiii} Bud Van Alstine

^{clxiv} Possibly earlier, as parts of the 1880 Atlas appear to represent the area as early as 1868/1874.

^{clxv} The store is mentioned in a poem in the Courier in 1869.

^{clxvi} One paper in the South Sherbrooke Historical Society refers to it as having commenced in 1820s which is not likely.

^{clxvii} It has been suggested that this is a different local businessman, Jacob Goldberg, not 'Goldman', but that is not likely.

^{clxviii} For \$1,200. The Harry Card family owned mills on Fish Creek at Parham, and, later, Bathurst Township, see Appendix K-2.

^{clxix} Title mentions the name 'Currie', and a grist mill, but Korry never owned the grist mill at Maberly, as far as is known to this author.

^{clxx} The 1997 South Sherbrooke Society paper on Maberly mills confirms that the woolen mill was located across from the Van Alstine sawmill, as is the site of the Ure home.

^{clxxi} According to a 1997 paper on Maberly by the Paul Pospisil of the South Sherbrooke Historical Society.

^{clxxii} George Munro Grant, '*Picturesque Canada*' 1882

^{clxxiii} 'Historical Atlas of Lanark and Renfrew Counties – 1880-81', H. Belden Co., Toronto.

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

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

^{clxxvi} 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.

^{clxxvii} 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.

^{clxxviii} Ron Shaw, historian, Drummond/North Elmsley Township

^{clxxix} Fallbrook Women's Institute, presentation by Mrs. George Kerr, 1926, Perth Courier

^{clxxx} 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.

^{clxxxi} Audrey Armstrong, '*The Blacksmith of Fallbrook*'

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- clxxxii Fallbrook Women's Institute, presentation by Mrs. George Kerr, 1926, Perth Courier
clxxxiii purchased in 1870 from Roderick Matheson, the original owner
clxxxiv Fallbrook Women's Institute, presentation by Mrs. George Kerr, 1926, Perth Courier
clxxxv 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.
clxxxvi originally acquired by Wentworth Winslow in 1820.
clxxxvii 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)
clxxxviii Issued to David Kinnear 1828, and purchased by Roderick Matheson in 1830.