

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS  
AND SITES BRANCH

DIRECTION DES LIEUX ET DES  
PARCS HISTORIQUES NATIONAUX

MANUSCRIPT REPORT NUMBER  
TRAVAIL INÉDIT NUMÉRO

215

NINETEENTH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE RIDEAU CORRIDOR:  
A PRELIMINARY REPORT

by

MARSHA HAY SNYDER

(APRIL, 1977)

PARKS CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN  
AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

PARCS CANADA  
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES  
INDIENNES ET DU NORD

Nineteenth Century Industrial  
Development in the Rideau Corridor:  
a preliminary report  
by Marsha Hay Snyder  
April, 1977

The Manuscript Report Series is printed in a limited number of copies and is intended for internal use by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Copies of each issue are distributed to various public repositories in Canada for use by interested individuals.

Many of these reports will be published in Canadian Historic Sites/Lieux historiques canadiens and may be altered during the publishing process by editing or by further research.

La série intitulée Travail inédit est imprimée à tirage limité pour les besoins du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. Des exemplaires de chaque rapport sont distribués à des archives publiques au Canada, où les intéressés peuvent les consulter.

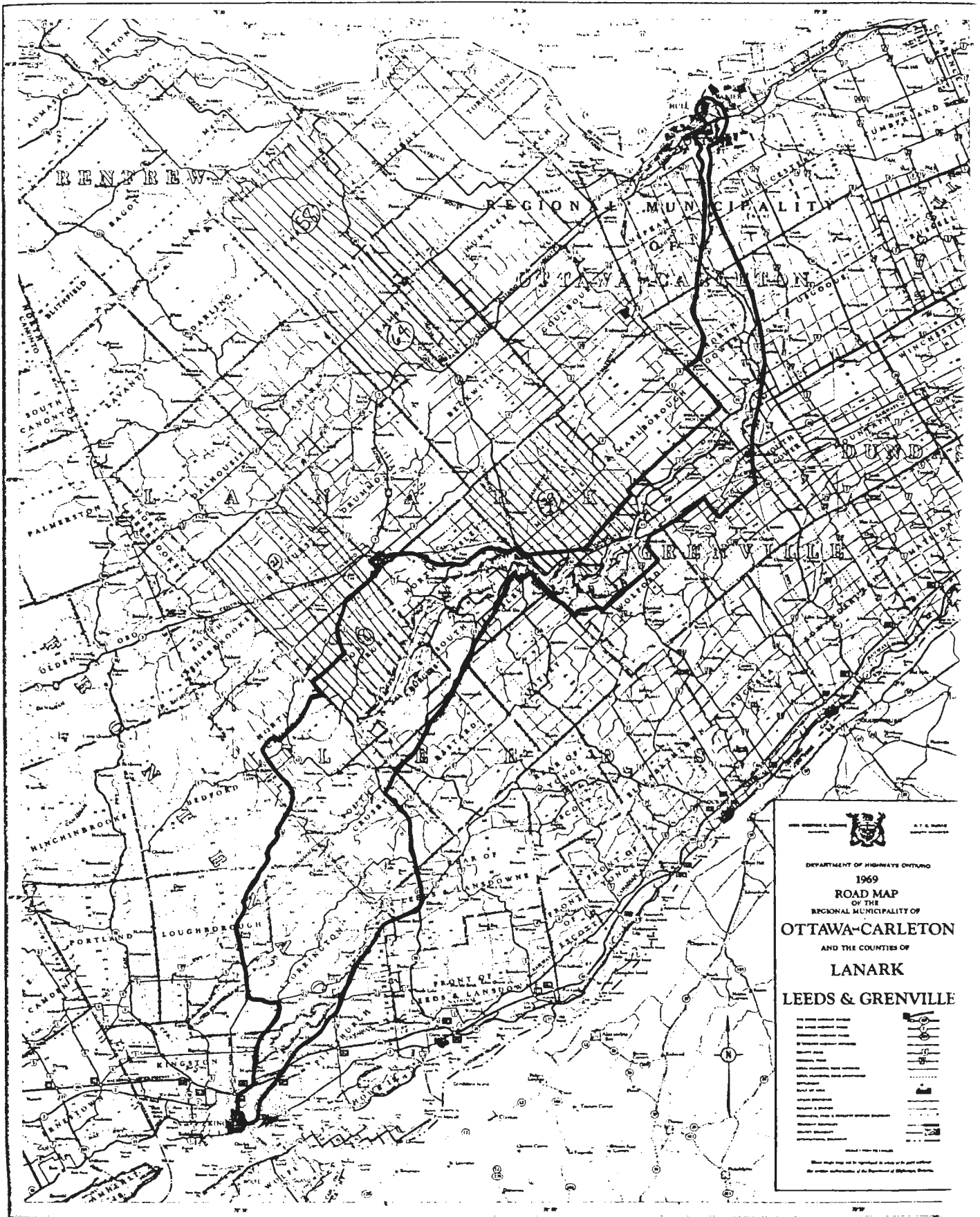
Bon nombre de ces rapports paraîtront dans la revue intitulée Canadian Historic Sites/Lieux historiques canadiens, et pourront être remaniés ou mis à jour.

Nineteenth Century Industrial Development  
 in the Rideau Corridor: a preliminary report  
 by Marsha Hay Snyder

vi	Figure 1: The Rideau corridor as defined by CORTS
	Glossary of Abbreviations for Sources Used in the
vii	Inventory
1	Introduction
2	The CORTS Corridor
3	Orientation of Research
5	Organization of Material
8	The Industries
8	Wood-Processing Industries
13	Primary Industries
13	Saw Mills
28	Pot and Pearlash Manufacture
30	Secondary Industries
30	Shingle and Lath Mills
33	Planing Mills
34	Sash, Door and Blind Factories
35	Cabinet Shops, Furniture Factories
38	Carriage Shops
43	Bung Mill
44	Food Industries
51	Primary Industries
51	Grist and Flour Mills
70	Breweries and Distilleries
77	Dairying
88	Cider Production

90	Maple Sugar Production
93	Honey Production
94	Plant Cultivation
94	Oil and Threshing Mills
95	Spice Mills
95	Secondary Industries
95	Soap and Candle Factories
96	Bakeries and Confectioneries
97	Carbonated Beverages
97	Meat Processing
99	Clothing-Related Industries
102	Primary Industries
102	Woollen Mills
107	Tanneries
112	Secondary Industries
112	Tailors, Dressmakers
114	Millinery
115	Boot and Shoe Manufacture
119	Harness, Saddle and Trunkmakers
127	Manufacturing Industries
131	Secondary Industries
131	Blacksmiths
138	Foundries
145	Tool-Making
146	Cooperages
148	Tinsmithing and Coppersmithing
150	Fanning Mills
150	Brush and Broom Factories
151	Paint Industry
152	Rope Manufacture
152	Chemical Works
153	Paper Mills
153	Plaster Mills
153	Musical Instrument Factories
154	Sewing Machine Manufacture

155	Construction Industry
157	Primary Industry
157	Brick-Making
159	Secondary Industries
159	Building Trades
163	Extractive Industries
167	Primary Industry
167	Iron Mines
168	Phosphate Mines
172	Mica Mines
178	Graphite Mines
178	Lead Mines
179	Miscellaneous Mines
179	Quarries
188	Utilities
189	Gas Works
189	Water Works
190	Hydro-Electric Power
192	Telephone Companies
193	Miscellaneous Trades and Crafts
194	Carvers and Gilders
194	Cigar Factories
194	Hairdressers
195	Photographers
195	Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding
196	Watchmaking, Jewellers
198	Conclusion
200	Endnotes
202	Bibliography



1 The Rideau corridor as defined by CORTS

## Glossary of Abbreviations for Sources Used in the Inventory

The special content of this report has demanded an unusual approach to the endnotes. Endnotes to the text have been numbered and placed after the conclusion in the customary manner. However, to facilitate use of the inventory the documentation for each discrete entry has been located beside the entry rather than at the end of the report. In order to make the listing of sources in the inventory less cumbersome a series of abbreviations for the sources has been adopted. The following glossary provides the key to the abbreviations and gives the full citation for each source.

## Abbott

J.K. Abbott, Notes for an Address by J.K. Abbott before the Merrickville Historical Society on Tuesday, 26 April 1966.

## Andrewsville

Andrewsville and some Adjacent Properties (N.p. [1967]).

## Atlas Leeds and Grenville

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West, from actual Surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling, Putnam and Walling Publishers, Kingston, C.W. 1861-2; Historical Sketch by Ruth McKenzie; Illustrations, descriptions, biographies, statistical data from Thadeus Leavitt's "History of Leeds and Grenville" and



from the Canadian Illustrated News of the 1870's.

Introduction by Wm. F.E. Morley (Belleville; Mika, 1973).

Bates

E.S. Bates, comp., Directory of the Milling Industry in Canada (Montreal: Industrial and Educational Press, 1915).

B Ind

Ontario. Bureau of Industries, Annual Report, 1882-1899 (Toronto, 1883-1890).

Bond

Courtenay C.J. Bond, "Alexander James Christie, Bytown Pioneer: His Life and Times, 1787-1843." Ontario History, Vol. 56, No. 1 (March 1964), pp. 16-36. Toronto.

Bradstreet

Bradstreet's Reports of the Dominion of Canada: March 1, 1873 (N.Y.: Bradstreet Press, 1873).

Bush

Edward F. Bush, The Builders of the Rideau Canal, 1826-32. Manuscript Report Series No. 185 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1976).

Cawker

E. Harrison Cawker, comp., Cawker's American Flour Mill and Mill Furnishers' Directory containing the Names and Post Office Addresses of the Flour Mill Owners in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada 1884 (Milwaukee: Riverside Printing, 1884).

Can, AJLA

Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly, Appendix to the

Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of  
Canada, 1841-1859 (Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto,  
1842-1860).

Carleton Cty Atlas

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton  
(including City of Ottawa) Ont. (Toronto: H. Belden, 1879).

Census, 1861

Canada. Board of Registration and Statistics, Census of  
Canada. 1861. Origins and Religions (Quebec: Queen's  
Printer, 1862).

Census, 1871

Canada. Public Archives. C9997-10,002; 10,004; 10,005;  
10,012-10,018, Census of Canada, 1871 [MS].

Chaffeys Lock Village Book

Women's Institute, Chaffeys Lock Village Book [1939?].

Community Spotlight

Nick and Helma Mika, eds., Community Spotlight: Leeds,  
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward Counties  
(Belleville: Mika Publishing, 1974).

DBS

Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, The Flour and Grist  
Milling Industry in Canada, 1921 (Ottawa: King's Printer,  
1923).

Dept Int

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. National Development  
Bureau, Leeds and Grenville Counties, Ontario, with Special  
Reference to its Resources and Industries (Ottawa, 1931).

## Ellis

W.S. Ellis, "Some Events in the History of Kingston."  
Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol. 8  
 (1907), pp. 78-89. Toronto.

## Fraser

Alexander Fraser, Eleventh Report of the Bureau of Archives  
 for the Province of Ontario, 1914 (Toronto: King's Printer,  
 1915).

## Frontenac Cty Atlas

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Frontenac, Lennox and  
 Addington Counties, Ontario, with Introduction by William  
 F.E. Morley, Curator of Special Collections, Douglas  
 Library, Queen's University. Repr. of 1878 ed. (Belleville:  
 Mika, 1971).

## George

Victor Alan George, "The Rideau Corridor: The Effect of a  
 Canal System on a Frontier Region, 1832-1895." Master's  
 thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, 1973).

## Howison

John Howison, Sketches of Upper Canada.... Repr. of 1821  
 ed. (Coles Canadiana Collection, 1970).

## Indust Blue Bk

Canadian Industrial Blue Book: The Manufacturers' List  
 Buyers' Guide of Canada: An index to Articles manufactured  
 in Canada, with a Classified List of eminent Firms who  
 Manufacture such Articles.... (Montreal: Manufacturers'  
 List, [1904]).

## Lanark Cty Atlas

Illustrated Atlas of Lanark County 1880; Illustrated Atlas of Renfrew County 1881; Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew from actual Surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling, 1863 Repr. ed. Ed. Ross Cumming (Owen Sound: Richardson, Bond and Wright, 1972).

## Legget

Robert Ferguson Legget, Rideau Waterway Rev. ed. (Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press, 1972).

## MacDonald

Graham MacDonald, "Mississippi River Valley Historical Systems Plan Study." Unpubl. study conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation (Ontario) for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Eastern Regional Office, Kemptville, July 1975.

## Mackay, "Kingston Mills"

Daniel Sutherland Campbell Mackay, "Kingston Mills, 1783-1830." Historic Kingston, Vol. 25 (March 1977), pp. 3-14. Kingston.

## Mackay, "Mill Development"

Daniel Sutherland Campbell Mackay, "The Influence of Government Policy and Technological Change on Mill Development in the St. Lawrence Counties of Upper Canada 1783-1846." Master's thesis, Carleton University, Ottawa, 1974.

## McAlpine

McAlpine's Ottawa and Kingston City Directory, including Towns in Central Canada...1875.... (Montreal: McAlpine, Everett, 1875).

McKenzie

Ruth McKenzie, Leeds and Grenville: Their First Two Hundred Years (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1967).

Miles

The New Topographical Atlas of the Province of Ontario, Canada: Compiled from the latest official and general maps and surveys, and corrected to date from the most reliable public and private sources of information, comprising an official railway, postal and distance map of the whole province, etc. (Toronto: Miles, 1879).

Mitchell

Mitchell and Co's. Canada Classified Directory for 1865-66 (Toronto: Mitchell, 1865).

NMI

Canada. Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources. Mineral Development Sector. National Mineral Inventory.

Ont Gaz

Ontario Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1884-5 (Toronto: R.L. Polk, 1885).

RC

Canada. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. Research Division (History). Industry and Transportation Section, Rideau Collection, notes.

RDHSS

Rideau District High School Students, History of the Township of South Crosby [1967].

Site Study

Canada. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. Engineering and Architecture Branch, Rideau Canal: Preliminary Site Study Series. Prelim. vol., vols. 1-13. Ottawa, 1973-1976.

Skelton

Isabel Skelton, *A Man Austere: William Bell, Parson and Pioneer* (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1947).

Sneyd

Robert Brown Sneyd, "The Role of the Rideau Waterway, 1826-1856." Master's thesis, Univ. of Toronto, 1965.

SP

Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. Legislative Council, Sessional Papers, 1860-1866 (Ottawa, Quebec, 1861-1867).

SP, Min Ag

"Annual Report of the Immigration Agent to the Minister of Agriculture," in the "Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Canada," in Sessional Papers (no. 6), Vol. 24, No. 2 (1865).

UC, AJHA

Upper Canada. House of Assembly, Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1824-1840 (Toronto, 1825-1841).

## Introduction

When this topic was first assigned the stated aim was to prepare an historical resources inventory and to define the economic limits of the Rideau corridor, to identify the major industries and commercial enterprises of the Rideau corridor during the 19th century and to assess the extent, location(s) and relative importance of each industry. The inquiry was to be of a statistical nature, with research focussing on such material as census figures, directories, gazetteers and official returns.

Over the course of the seven months allotted to the project the original aims have been redefined, primarily in relation to the scope of the information collected. The material available proved to be overwhelming in quantity but inadequate as a response to the economic questions posed. Consequently, it was decided to restrict the study to the geographical boundaries of the Rideau corridor as defined by the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent Severn (hereafter referred to as CORTS) committee and to impose limits on the number of sources consulted. An attempt was made to select sources which would cover as many industries as possible over as broad a time spectrum as possible. The term "industry" was interpreted very generally and information about trades and crafts was included in the inventory.

The rewards of this approach must of necessity be inconsistent; while it is possible to draw conclusions with reasonable assurance about the extent to which each industry penetrated the corridor, it is not possible in most cases to determine the periods during which an industry was

economically viable. Nor is it possible, for the strictly objective material collected, to assess the relative importance of each industry. Given time to research more fully the statistics available, or to consult such material as manuscripts and local histories, this would be a feasible objective. In fact, a small amount of subjective research was done, which assisted in the interpretation of the statistics collected.

This inventory is not complete in any way. It is intended only as a base for and guide to further research in the field of 19th century Rideau corridor industry.

#### The CORTS Corridor

The Rideau corridor as defined by the CORTS committee crosses the counties of Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville and Lanark, and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (see figure 1). Sections of the following townships are included within the corridor boundaries: Kingston, Pittsburgh, Storrington, Loughborough, Bedford, North and South Crosby, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Bastard, North and South Burgess, North and South Elmsley, Kitley, Wolford, Montague, Marlborough, Oxford (on Rideau), North and South Gower, Osgoode, Gloucester and Nepean.

The use of counties as administrative areas came into effect in 1849. Prior to this date the present province of Ontario was divided for administrative purposes into districts, the boundaries and names of which were altered on several occasions between 1788 and 1849.

District names which appear in this report are Midland, which included Frontenac County, and Johnstown, which included Leeds, Grenville, Carleton and Lanark Counties until 1824 when Bathurst District was created. Bathurst took in Lanark and Carleton Counties. In 1838 Carleton



County passed into the newly erected Dalhousie District.

#### Orientation of Research

The first six weeks of research were spent examining the material available in the Rideau Canal collection of the Industry and Transportation Section, Research Division, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. This included manuscript reports, Ontario government printed reports, theses, site studies, notes made by other historians on related topics and material collected from local sources. This search yielded much valuable information but would have been more useful if it had been carried out at a later stage after a certain degree of familiarity with the field had been attained. The second source consulted, the Map Division of the Public Archives of Canada, would have made a better beginning. The maps and plans of the corridor area, in whole or in part, covered the whole of the 19th century and yielded a surprising amount of specific information about locations of industries at precise times. County atlases were another profitable source consulted in the Map Division. The third area of research was government documents. The Appendices to the Journals of the House of Assembly (known as the Sessional Papers after 1860) were investigated for the years that are available, that is from 1824 to 1866, and the accounts for the years 1801-2, 1802-3 and 1823. The provincial assessment rolls for the years 1824 to 1849 and the census for the years 1842, 1848, 1850 and 1852 are found among these appendices. The census of 1861 is printed as two separate volumes. These printed versions of the census and assessment rolls give only aggregate statistics grouped by district, county or township. Manuscript forms of the census of 1852 and 1861 are available, and some of the manuscript assessment rolls

exist in scattered locations; although these do provide a nominal breakdown of information, they were not consulted because the accuracy and completeness of the surviving records depend very much on the individual who gathered the information, and because a search of this material is incredibly time-consuming. Time was also a factor which militated against a more complete use of the manuscript census of 1871. The 1871 census is a much more thorough, useful and complex document than the earlier censuses, and will be well worth the four to six weeks' work it will take to collect the industrial statistics. For the purposes of the inventory a sample consisting of Pittsburgh and Storrington Townships and Kingston City was made. The annual reports of the Bureau of Industries, as found printed in the Sessional Papers of the Province of Ontario, were investigated from the Bureau's inception in 1882 until 1899. The Bureau of Mines annual reports, which began in 1891, were consulted for the years 1891, 1894, and 1899. The National Mineral Inventory, a card file kept by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, contains specific information about the location of many mines within the Rideau corridor area, the kind of mineral taken out, dates when the mine was known to be in operation and the individuals owning or operating the mine. This information is not complete, particularly with respect to dates of operation, but it has provided an immense amount of material in a very short period of time for this project. Directories and gazetteers proved to be a potentially rewarding but too time-consuming source to be pursued. McAlpine's Ottawa and Kingston City Directory, including towns in Central Canada, for 1875 was consulted as a sample because it includes some of the smaller towns within the corridor but the information it provided basically overlapped that found in another directory-like and very

useful source, Bradstreet's Reports of the Dominion of Canada, March 1, 1873. Finally, Felicity Hale Leung was consulted about flour and grist mills. Her files were combed and much material which she had collected and assembled from directories and gazetteers was added to the Rideau corridor industry inventory.

A warning about the use of the statistics presented here is in order. First of all, they are weighted in favour of the 1860s and 70s for two reasons: before the 1860s they are not as readily available, and after the 1870s they are so prolific that the time allowed for the research expired before the investigation could be completed. Secondly, the quality of the information depends very much on the purpose for which it was collected and the motivation of the collector. Figures gathered for tax purposes or for the census can generally be assumed to represent the minimum involvement of an individual in an operation whereas those quoted in advertisements were usually peak or inflated figures. Thirdly, individuals whose names appeared in county atlases or city directory advertisements were patrons. Those who could not afford to support these enterprises financially, or who chose not to, were not listed.

#### Organization of Material

To simplify matters the industries examined have been grouped into eight major categories: wood-processing industries, food industries, clothing-related industries, manufacturing industries, construction industry, extractive industries, utilities, and miscellaneous trades and crafts. Within each category a distinction has been made between primary industries, trades or crafts, which are defined as those in which an initial conversion of raw material to a useable

product is made, and secondary industries, trades or crafts, being those in which the primary product is further refined to make a marketable commodity. Each major category is introduced by a brief overview of the subject matter. This is followed by the inventory of statistical information related to the category. The statistics are organized topically by industry, trade or craft. Primary industries precede secondary industries. The industrial topics are grouped somewhat tenuously, according to quantity of information and sequence of development. Within each individual topic the information is arranged alphabetically, by location. The names by which places are known in 1977 are used throughout. Information relating to a specific location is presented chronologically. Each item in the inventory is documented by means of an abbreviated reference to which the glossary at the beginning of the report serves as a guide. Endnotes to the text are supplied only when the information is supplementary to that provided in the inventory.

Ottawa and Kingston present special problems. Both have grown as a result of factors other than the presence of the Rideau Canal, although Ottawa owes its beginnings to the building of the canal. Kingston was an important military and political centre long before the canal was built and the effects of the canal on its economy would require a separate study to determine. Ottawa, as a town, would have developed without the Rideau Canal because of the important mill sites along the Ottawa River, at the Chaudière and Rideau Falls. However, the extensive McKay industrial complex at Green Island did owe a great deal to the building of the canal because McKay came to Ottawa initially as one of the principal canal contractors. The official Rideau corridor boundaries barely skirt the canal property in Kingston and Ottawa and for this reason, plus the fact that the

statistics for these two cities tend to overwhelm those for the smaller centres within the corridor, the information relevant to Kingston and Ottawa (including New Edinburgh) has been kept distinct from that of the Rideau corridor within the text.

## The Industries

### Wood-Processing Industries

The primary industries related to wood-processing were saw milling and pot and pearlash manufacture. Very little information about lumbering per se was discovered in the sources consulted.

Saw milling was the earliest industry to develop in the Rideau corridor, as indeed in all of Upper Canada. The existence of vast timber reserves in the area provided an incentive for the more adventurous Loyalist settlers to move away from the newly cleared areas along the St. Lawrence and establish themselves at good power sources along the Rideau River. Initially the government reserved to itself all mill sites and the right to erect mills, and the first saw and grist mills in the corridor were put up at Kingston Mills by the government in 1783-84.<sup>1</sup> The government-built mills soon proved inadequate to the settlers' needs and in 1786 revisions to the Land Board Rules and Regulations made it possible for individuals to petition the government for permission to build mills. These petitions received close scrutiny. No new mills were erected in the Rideau corridor until after 1791 when the restrictions on mill building were lifted. At this time Governor Simcoe actively encouraged the settlers to build mills, and by 1800 there were saw and grist mills at Merrickville. There was also a grist mill at Burritts Rapids and, despite lack of evidence to date, it is probable that there was a saw mill as well. In the very early mills the sawing and grinding process was sometimes

carried on under the same roof, a single run of grindstones being installed to operate from the same source that powered the gang of saws.

By the time work on the Rideau Canal began there is evidence of the existence of saw mills at Kingston Mills, Merrickville, Brewers Mills, Washburn, Davis Lock, Morton, Kemptville, Olmsteads (near Jasper), Westport, Perth, Smiths Falls, Kars, Chaffeys Lock, Long Island, Old Slys and Jones Falls. A mill frame existed at Andrewsville. Before 1832 Weatherhead's saw mill at Port Elmsley was in operation and a squatter saw mill had been built on clergy reserves land at Bedford Mills. Some of these mills were purchased by the government at the time the canal was built, namely those at Brewers Mills, Washburn, Davis Lock, Morton, Smiths Falls, Chaffeys Locks, Long Island, Jones Falls, Andrewsville, and possibly that at Old Slys, because they either stood in the path of proposed construction or were destined to be flooded out as a result of dam construction. Others, such as Olmsteads mill, were damaged in some respect, usually by flooding, and were the subject of subsequent claims by the owners for damages.

In 1835 the Blue Book for Upper Canada noted that there were 843 sawmills in Upper Canada. The Rideau watershed may have contained a fair proportion of these. Fifty sawmills have been identified as having been built within the Rideau corridor after the completion of the canal, seventeen of which were located in the townships away from the settled area. Another thirteen sawmills were operated in Kingston, Ottawa and New Edinburgh. Many of these mills were built as temporary structures to last as long as there was a supply of trees in the area. Others were operated as part of a milling complex which included lath and shingle mills, planing mills, sash, door and blind factories and cheese box factories. The early sawmills were built of wood and

subject to fire, resulting in mills being built and rebuilt on the same location, a factor not taken into account by the statistics.

The development of sawmills bore a direct relation to the demand for timber. In the Rideau area, the lumbering out of the north-eastern United States in the 1830s combined with the access to the corridor forest reserves provided by the canal boosted the economy; once these timber resources were exhausted, the lumber trade in the area declined.

The second primary wood-processing related industry, the manufacture of potash and pearlash, was initially connected with settlement and clearing the land. Potash manufacture was used as a means for disposing of cut timber on land being cleared for agriculture and also as a means for raising small amounts of cash at a time when agriculture operated at a subsistence level. The first references to pot and pearlash factories were found in the census of 1842. Altogether eight specific asheries have been identified in the Rideau corridor, plus four more in Kingston. These were operating between 1845 and 1875 at locations ranging from Kingston to North Gower Village. None were recorded in Ottawa. A table entitled "Exports of the Dominion 1868-1883" in the annual report of the Bureau of Industries for 1883 shows that exports of potash between 1868 and 1883 declined from 22,168 barrels to 7,801 barrels, while the price remained more or less constant at just over thirty dollars per barrel.<sup>2</sup> During this period great potash deposits were discovered in Germany and the nature of the world industry changed.

Shingle and lath mills have been placed among the secondary wood-processing industries because they represent a further processing of the sawn log. Like planing mills and sash, door and blind factories they were usually part of a sawmill complex which, if it were large enough, as was



Thomas McKay's industrial complex on Green Island, might also include a stave factory and blacksmith shop. Shingle factories were mentioned in the census of 1848 but the earliest mill identified in the Rideau corridor was the Merrick shingle mill at Merrickville to which an 1852 reference has been found. Fourteen shingle and lath mills have been located in the corridor, the dates of the references ranging from 1852 to 1880. One shingle mill has been identified in Ottawa (Easton's Shingle Mill at the Canal Basin) and one in New Edinburgh. Planing mills have been located at Perth (1864), Smiths Falls (1875), Westport (ca. 1900-14), New Edinburgh (1864), Ottawa (2) (1864-79) and Kingston (1870s). These were all probably part of a larger establishment.

Sash, door and blind factories seem to have been connected with planing mills, and possibly also with larger complexes. These have been identified at Westport, Perth, Kemptville, Smiths Falls, Ottawa, Kingston and New Edinburgh. The dates of the information range from 1860 to 1880.

Cabinet makers appeared in all of the major centres of the Rideau corridor. It is interesting to note that at times the workshop is called a "cabinet shop" and at other times a "furniture factory". Cabinet Ware Factories are enumerated in the census of 1861 and the earliest reference obtained both to cabinet shops and furniture factories is 1861. The information collected ranged to 1880. In 1873 there were two cabinet makers in Merrickville, two in Newboro, three in Perth, one in Kemptville and North Gower Village, eight in Kingston and nine in Ottawa. Ottawa also boasted two upholsterers and a spring bed manufacturer, while Kingston had one upholsterer. Furniture factories may bear some functional relation to the other secondary wood-processing industries if T.W. Carrier and Company's

combination of enterprises at the Canal Basin (furniture factory, planing mills) can be taken as an example.

Carriage shops are included with the secondary wood-processing industries because the bulk of the material used is refined wood. However, it must be remembered that the wheelwright, blacksmith and carriage trimmer also had important roles to play in building carriages. In the larger centres such as Kingston and Ottawa, carriage shops formed part of a livery stable establishment in which carriages were assembled, horses were boarded and harnesses and saddles were made. Cluff's Victoria Livery Boarding and Sale Stables (Ottawa, 1879) provides one good example. Carriage and wagon factories are included in the 1861 census, and the earliest specific corridor reference found was to five carriage makers in Morton in 1857. The last reference was to Westport in 1893. There were 41 carriage shops and 45 carriage makers identified in the corridor, located at most of the more important villages. Six factories and 12 carriage makers were found in Ottawa, one carriage shop at Cummings Island, and six factories and five makers in Kingston.

The remaining secondary wood-processing industry identified was the bung mill at Manotick. The only references found were in Robert Legget's Rideau Waterway and the Long Island Site Study. Apparently this was one of only two such mills in Canada and produced bungs for the export market, mainly for Scotland. It was in operation by 1879, was destroyed when the sawmill burnt down, was rebuilt, and then finally demolished in 1926.

## WOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Primary Industries*Saw Mills*

## Aggregate Statistics

- 1825-1849 total number of saw mills by district or by township appear in assessment rolls (1834-1849 statistics are broken down by township) (UC, AJHA).
- 1835 843 saw mills in Upper Canada (UC, AJHA, Blue Book).
- 1842, 1848 total number of saw mills in the districts of Upper Canada appear in census (UC, AJHA, Census).
- 1861 total number of saw mills by county appear in Census (census, 1861).

Andrewsville

- 1830 "10 acres purchased from Mr. Roach for £50 on which preparation for a mill and frame erected" (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1830 [6 sections]).
- 1850s saw mill built by John Hall as part of mill complex - James Rathwell operated the saw mill - the mill dam broke in 1875 and the mills were allowed to deteriorate (Andrewsville).
- ca. 1860 saw mill built by the Andrews - later sold to a Mr. Blodget - operated it for a few years then sold it to Harry Watts - ca. 1890 Watts sold mill to a Mr. Barry who eventually sold his holdings to a company which manufactured harness hames - this marked the end of lumbering activities in Andrewsville [ca. 1899] (Andrewsville).

Barriefield

- 1867/8 1 steam saw mill (PAC, V40-400 - Fortifications Survey - Kingston - 1869. Kingston to Kingston Mills [1867-8]).
- 1875 2 saw mills (McAlpine).

Bastard Township

- 1861 1 saw mill in Rideau Corridor (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1864 8 saw mills (SP, Min Ag, p. 126).

Battersea

- 1860 saw mill (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 saw mill, Thorn and Anglin (Census, 1871).
- 1873 2 saw mills (Bradstreet).  
2 shingle factories.
- 1878 2 saw mills (Frontenac Atlas, p. 92).

Bedford Mills

- pre-1829 Barnet and Legg built a "squatter mill" on the Clergy Reserves at Buttermilk Falls [Bedford Mills] (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1831 10 Aug. - Benjamin Tett granted lease of mill lot - Barnet and Legg continued to operate the saw mill until 1832 (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1832 Nov. - "the millwright will be up to see you in January and give his opinion of the mill, whether to build a new one or repair the old mill to suit the demands of neighbouring farmers" [prob. repaired] (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1833 Buttermilk Falls among locations listed by Captain Bolton as having mills in operation (George, p. 106).
- 1846-7 original saw mill replaced by a larger mill (R.C.: refers to Westport and Rideau Valley Mirror, Aug. 4, 1976).
- 1905 saw mill shown on map (PAC, R/410 - Rideau Canal - 1905 [4 sections]).

1920 saw mill ceased operation - later demolished (R.C.: refers to Westport and Rideau Valley Mirror, Aug. 4, 1976).

### Brewers Mills

n.d. John Brewer built a large saw mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 463, File 4250-9).

1827 the government purchased the Brewers Mills and privileges (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 463, File 4250-9).  
"mill built across the stream - will be necessary to remove it" (R.C.: refers to PAC, MG24, H12, p. 121).

1828 proprietor claims damages of £4,000 for loss of mills (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG8, Vol. 45, p. 213).

1850 lease of mill site to William Anglin on Jan. 3 (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III?, Vol. 59).

1855 Anglin first applied for mill privileges in 1855 - nothing done because of pending change from British Ordnance to Public Works (would require lowering the bottom bulkhead) (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG8, Vol. 62, pp. 64-70).

[1860] "old saw mill in ruins" marked on map (PAC, VI/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Upper Brewers Station).

1863 William Anglin - 48 upright saws, 3 circular saws (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 283, pp. 68-9).

1868 saw mill refuse carted away and burned (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III?, Vol. 184, Aug. 1868, Slater to Braun).

1871 Robert Anglin, saw mill (Census, 1871).

1875 1 Feb. - Wm. Anglin "has just installed costly machinery for manufacturing 'spool blocks' in addition to costly saw mill machinery already in mill" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III?, Vol. 480, Wm. Anglin to the Minister of Public Works).

1878 saw mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 335, File 7661).

1879 Jan. - history of Anglin saw mill - 1851 Anglin and Norman Fox erected a large gang saw mill - manufactured pine lumber for several years until pine stands adjacent to the water running

- into the canal were exhausted - for the last 10 years Anglin has turned over mill operation to his nephew, Robt. Anglin, who pays the rent - because of timber exhaustion the mill is run only during part of the winter season, sawing some custom logs - mill in "dilapidated state" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 483, Anglin to the Minister of Public Works).
- 1895 11 Feb. - lease of water rights and mill privileges to Robert Anglin (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 513, File 4610-8, p. 52).
- 1916 saw mill marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).
- 1927 "small saw mill, at present not operated" (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, file 8440, p. 82, Oct. 25, 1927).

#### Burritts Rapids

- 1852 saw and shingle mills (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).
- 1861 saw mill (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1863 saw mill (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton-Walling [4 sections]).
- 1864 saw mill, T.F. Depensier (SP, Min Ag, p. 118).
- 1871 2 saw mills - Guest, Kidd (McKenzie, p. 170).
- 1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).  
1 lumber mill  
1 shingle factory

#### Chaffeys Locks

- pre-1826 saw mill (Legget, p. 39).
- 1827 "sawmill" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Chaffeys).
- 1830 Chaffey paid £2,000 for 200 acres plus mills which earned £300/yr. - purchased by government (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1830 [6 sections]).
- a. 1830 saw mill taken down during canal construction (R.C.: refers to Price Report).

Davis Lock

- ca. 1800 saw mill built by Walter Davis (Legget, p. 119).
- 1827 Davis's "mills" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Davis).
- 1828 government expense estimates for purchase of Davis' saw mill - £700 (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG8, Vol. 45, p. 213).
- 1833 Davis Mill among 12 included on Captain Bolton's list of mills in operation (George, p. 106).
- 1861 Davis Station without mill power (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 59, folio 75 - G.H. Perry Report).

Eastons Corners

- 1852 steam saw mill (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).

Inverary

- 1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).

Jones Falls

- ca. 1826 Charles Jones built a mill just as canal construction started - stopped by canal construction [did government purchase? - opportunist?] (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 15).

Kars

- ca. 1824 Adam Eastman built the first mill in North Gower Township - "a steam saw mill near the mouth of Stevens Creek...later wrecked in a boiler explosion" (Carleton Atlas, p. xxxix).
- 1857 "mill" - between Wellington and Nelson St., on Rideau River (PAC, F/440 - Karo - 1857).
- 1863 saw mill (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1879 mills (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Kemptville

- ca. 1813 Lyman Clothier built dam and saw mill (McKenzie, p. 44).

- 1861 saw mill, John Perkins (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 steam saw mill, Ambrose Clothier  
 saw mill, James Smith (South Gower Township).
- 1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).
- 1875 3 saw mills (McAlpine).
- pre-1905 photo of Acton and Jones' lumber mill, later (1905) the McMaster Mill property (R.C.: refers to Advance, 28 February 1975).

### Kingston

- 1860 1 saw mill (Census, 1861).
- 1871 steam saw mill [Wm. Anglin and Sam. Harkness] (Census, 1871).
- 1873 2 saw mills (Bradstreet).
- 1875 saw and planing mill (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).

### Kingston Mills

- 1783/4 first saw mill in Rideau Corridor built by government for the Loyalist settlers (MacKay, "Mill Development," pp. 45-9).
- 1799 lease held by Mr. Joseph Allen - "one mill at Kingston for grinding corn and sawing plank, built by government and found in the possession of Mr. Cartwright who surrendered it to the Crown" (Site Study, p. 61).
- 1800 lease foreclosed, mill site abandoned (MacKay, "Mill Development," p. 92).
- 1807 David Brass given permission to rebuild grist and saw mills; Brass given materials from old mills (MacKay, "Kingston Mills," p. 10).
- ca. 1826 Thos. Burrowes map shows a mill (PAC, H1/410 - Rideau Canal - n.d. - [4 sections]).
- 1827 John By map shows two buildings on site marked "Kingston Mills" (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Kingston Mills).
- 1828 John By map shows "Kingston Mills" (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau



- Canal - 1828 - (2 sections) - John By - Cataraqui River).
- 1829 Chewett map locates a mill and mill reserve (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1829 - Chewett).
- 1835 "The old saw mill is still in partial operation" (R.C.: refers to article in the Cobourg Star of Dec. 30, 1835, reprinted from the British Whig).
- 1838 "sawmill" marked on map (PAC, V1/440 - Kingston Mills - 1838 - Thomas Burrows).
- 1848 1 Nov. - rent received from Angus Cameron for water privilege - mill site (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 171).
- 1851 27 Nov. - Cameron - rent received - permission granted to load and pile lumber on Ordnance Reserve below the locks (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 171).
- 1855 15 Mar. - letter from Ordnance Office to Angus Cameron complains about "saw dust from your mill" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 173).
- 1859 1 Feb. - "water privilege...leased to Mr. A. Cameron...rent is paid...by Messrs. Wood Bond and Company of the U.S. who are but tenants - they have a saw mill and several frame buildings erected for the accommodation of the workmen" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 173).
- 1860 saw mill marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Kingston Mills).
- 1863 5 May - at sale of Kingston Mills property no one wanted to purchase saw mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 35).
- 19 Sept. - "the saw mill is being literally pulled to pieces and carried away while the whole property is largely deteriorated for want of care" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 35 - George Perry's Report).
- Long Island
- pre-1826 "'paltry' saw mill, property of Mr. Hurlburt" (Legget, p. 37).
- 1827 saw mill had to be removed - in full operation spring 1827 - proprietor paid £433/6/8 damages for mill and dam (R.C.: refers to Price Report).

Loughborough Township

1860 3 saw mills in Rideau Corridor (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

Manotick

[1870] "saw mill" marked on map (PAC, H1/440 - Manotick - n.d. [1870]).

1879 saw mill and novelty works (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Merrickville

1793 Roger Stevens, 1st settler, built a saw mill - Stevens died in the fall of 1793 - saw mill taken over by William Merrick - converted for use as grist mill [before 1800] but proved inadequate (McKenzie, p. 40).

1796 petition of inhabitants to the government to allow William Merrick, a millwright from Massachusetts, to build a mill - "daily suffering from the want...of a mill's being erected on the River Rideau" (F. Leung, pers. com.).

1816 "Merricks Mills" marked on Jebb map (PAC, V2/410 - Rideau - 1816 - J. Jebb [2 sections]).

1827 "saw mill" marked on John By map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Merrickville).

ca. 1826-32 much of the lumber used in the construction of the lock gates [at Merrickville only?] was provided by the Merrick Mills (Abbott, p. 13).

[1860] 1 saw mill marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Merrickville).

1861 saw mill, Ransom Stone (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1863 A. & T.H. Merrick - 1 saw mill with 1 upright saw and 3 circular saws (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 283, p. 68-9).

1864 A. & F. Mirick, saw mill (SP, Min Ag, p. 118).

1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).

- 1875 saw mill (McAlpine).  
 1914 2 saw mills marked on map (PAC, F/410 - Rideau - n.d. to 1923 - Proposed wing Dam at Merrickville - Aug. 21, 1914).

#### Milburn

- 1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).

#### Montague Township

- 1863 saw mill in Rideau Corridor (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).  
 1880 Concession 2, Lot 29 - saw mill (Lanark Cty Atlas).

#### Morton

- pre-1806 Lemuel Haskins' saw mill built (McKenzie, p. 51).  
 1816 "Haskins Mill" marked on Jebb map (PAC, V2/410 - Rideau - 1816 - J. Jebb [2 sections]).  
 1824 "Haskins Mills" marked on map (PAC, V2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1824).  
 1827 the government purchased Haskins' dam and mill privileges (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 463, File 4250-9).  
 ca. 1850 town of Morton founded (McKenzie, p. 178).  
 1857 "George Morton...has completed a very expensive sawmill" (RDHSS, "History of Morton", p. 1: refers to notes on the original plan of the village, dated Aug. 18, 1857).  
 1861 saw mill, George Morton (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).

#### Nepean Township

- 1855 "saw mill" marked on map - Concession 1, Lots 20 & 21, property of Nelson G. Robinson [near Black Rapids] (PAC, H3/430 - Nepean - 1855).  
 1864 saw mill, N. Sparks (SP, Min Ag, p. 118).

New Edinburgh

- 1828 James Ferguson built frame for saw mill on Green Island, at Rideau Falls - enterprise stopped when Colonel By refused to authorize it (Bond, p. 28).
- 1831 J.-B. St. Louis set up a saw mill, possibly in the structure built by Ferguson - later absorbed and greatly expanded by Thomas McKay (Bond, p. 30).
- 1846 1 saw mill (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- ca. 1850 "Thomas MacKay had a large sawmill at the Rideau Falls" (Bond, p. 35).
- 1854 2 large saw mills (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1866 2 saw mills marked on map - 1 marked "property of late John Mackinnon", the other "Muleys saw mill" (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C. Keefer).
- 1875 saw mill (McAlpine).

Newboro

- 1846 Tett in process of building a new saw mill with a gang of 20 saws (Sneyd, p. 199).
- 1852 [saw?] mill in course of erection (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).
- 1873 1 saw and shingle mill (Bradstreet).

North Burgess Township

- 1863 3 saw mills in Rideau Corridor (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

Old Slys

- pre-1826 small saw mill and dam (Legget, p. 37).
- 1851 "saw mill" marked on map (PAC, H3/440 - Old Slys - 1851).
- 1857 15 July - privilege granted to Joshua Bates to build a bridge over the lock at Old Slys for his mill [grist and carding mills] (R. Passfield, pers. com.).

Olmstead Mills

- 1816 "Olmsteads" marked on map - last settlement north along Rideau River before Billings House (PAC, V2/410 - Rideau - 1816 - J. Jebb [2 sections]). [possibly present-day Lot 41 in North Gower Twsp., Concession IV].
- 1824 map - "names along Rideau River from Ottawa -...Long Island, Garlick's, McCatchall[?], Olmstead's, Col. Burritt's...(PAC, V2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1824).
- ca. 1826+ claim for damages (destruction) to Olmstead Mills (R.C.: refers to PAC, W044, Vols. 15 & 16, 1826 -?).
- 1839 government paid heirs of Gideon Olmstead £1,200 for mill property and dam - claims original mill erected 1806 (R.C.: refers to Packet No. 9, Rideau Canal Office, Smiths Falls).

Osgoode Township

- 1864 saw mill, J. McDermott (SP, Min Ag, p. 118).

Ottawa

- 1846 2 saw mills (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1850+ M.K. Dickinson was in partnership with J.M. Currier to manufacture sawn lumber (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 1).
- 1861 12 saw mills (Census, 1861).
- 1864 9 saw mills listed (SP, Min Ag, p. 118).  
 J. Aumond - steam saw mill  
 Levi Young & Co.  
 A.H. Baldwin  
 J.K. Booth  
 Harris & Bronson  
 R. Mason  
 Perley and Pattee  
 Taylor and Wilkinson  
 J.M. Currier and Co.
- 1873 8 saw mills (Bradstreet).
- 1879 8 saw mills in Ottawa area

Bronson & Weston (1st mill 1853, now have 2 saw mills)  
 Baldwin's Mills (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxvii).  
 Booth's Mills  
 Perley & Pattee  
 Young's  
 New Edinburgh  
 Rochester's  
 Skead's (Nepean)

#### Oxford Mills

1837 Petition from Clothier for mill rights (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG8, Vol. 59, p. 181).  
 1840s Asa Clothier established first mills (McKenzie, p. 45).  
 [1852] Waugh's Mill, Oxford Twsp., Concession 5 Lot 17 [Oxford Mills?] marked on map (PAC, H2/420 - Leeds - [1852] (Sherwood)).  
 1861 saw mill, Richard Waugh (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).

#### Perth

1820 3 saw mills (George, p. 70).  
 [1824] "saw mill" marked on south corner of Haggarts Island, also "grist mill" (PAC, F/440 - Perth - [1824]).  
 1846 1 saw mill (F. Leung, pers. com.).  
 1863 1 saw mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).  
 1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).  
 1875 saw mill (McAlpine).  
 1880 steam saw mill (F. & W. Allan) (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).  
 1927 saw mill above Canal Basin (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, file 8440, p. 82, Oct. 25, 1927).

#### Pittsburgh Township

1860 2 saw mills in Rideau Corridor (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

Port Elmsley

- 1831 Weatherhead's mill marked on map [saw mill - constructed ca. 1830] (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - Victor and Denison).
- 1863 1 saw mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1866 [Port Elmsley = Locks 1 & 2]  
Weatherheads - 1 saw mill - Lock 3 (PAC, H1/450 - River Tay - 1866 [2 sections]).  
Pike Falls - 1 saw mill - Lock 4
- 1880 2 saw mills (Frost and Wood) (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

Portland

- 1972 saw mill still in operation (Legget, p. 90).  
versus "The Rothwell-Perrin Co. manufactures wood products, but it has no saw mill and the wood supply is all shipped in" (McKenzie, p. 173).

Seeleys Bay

- 1864 steam saw mill (SP, Min Ag, p. 125).
- 1916 "saw mill" marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).

Shipman's Mill

- 1840 marked on map - on north shore of Big Rideau Lake, North Burgess Twp., halfway between The Narrows and Olivers Ferry (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1840 - Thos. Burrowes).  
no settlement at all on this site now.

Smiths Falls

- 1823 Major Thomas Smyth (U.E.L.) built a dam and saw mill - no settlers - mill equipment removed 1824 [Legget, 147].
- 1827 Abel Ward reconstructed old saw mill - operative by summer 1827 - demolished for canal construction - settlement of £1,500 was the largest granted to any of the mill owners, which implies that it must have been a substantial mill (Legget, p. 147).  
"saw mill" marked on By map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827-

- John By - Smiths Falls).
- 1832 "Mills upon a large scale have been built by the first contractor for the works, behind the waste-weir of the stone dam" (George, p. 106).
- 1846 2 saw mills (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1860 1 saw mill marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station).
- 1863 1 saw mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1875 several saw mills (McAlpine).

#### Storrington Township

- 1833 Captain Bolton listed mills in operation at  
Buck Lake  
Opinicon Lake  
Loughborough Lake  
Dog Lake  
Cranberry Lake  
Augusta Lake (George, p. 106).
- 1860 3 saw mills in Rideau Corridor - Harris Mill, Concession 11, Lot 25 (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 6 saw mills  
George Perry (Collins Lake)  
John Jackson  
Wm. Miller  
Christopher Harris  
Wm. Young  
Wm. Guthrie (Census, 1871).

#### Washburn

- n.d. saw mill built by John Brewer (Legget, p. 39).
- 1827 "mill" 43' x 61' marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Cataraqui River).  
government purchased Brewers Mills and privileges (R.C.: refers



to PAC, RG12, Vol. 463, File 4250-9).

- 1834 after completion of canal works mill allowed to deteriorate  
(site study: refers to article in British Whig).
- 1860 "site of old mills" marked on map (PAC, VI/410 - Rideau Canal -  
1860 - Lower Brewers Station).

### Westport

- ca. 1817 early saw mill built by Reuben Sherwood and Sheldon Stoddard  
(McKenzie, p. 171).
- 1827 Wm., Peter and David Manhard built a saw mill on "The Island"  
across the bay from Westport (McKenzie, p. 171) - later had 2  
saw mills [second saw mill part of mill complex at "Upper  
Mills", above Westport - is this the same as Sherwood's mill?].
- 1833 Westport included in Captain Bolton's list of locations in  
which mills are in operation (George, p. 106).
- 1840 Robert Rorison bought the Manhard mills (McKenzie, p. 172).  
Burrowes map shows both "Rorison's Mills" and "Rorison's Mills  
late Manhard's" (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1840 - Burrowes).
- ca. 1860 Wm. H. Fredenburgh purchased Rorison's Mills.
- 1861 3 saw mills, Hon. George Crawford (2), W.H. Fredenburgh (PAC,  
H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling  
[sic]).
- 1881 Fredenburgh sold grist mill complex at "Upper Mills" to D.G.  
Ripley [what happened to saw mill at this location? McKenzie,  
p. 171, says that Sherwood saw mill was in operation until 1878  
- is this the same mill?] (McKenzie, p. 172). - 1903 grist mill  
complex passed to Jabez M. Stoness, then to his son, Charles.
- n.d. Wm. H. Fredenburgh's son, W.C. Fredenburgh, continued to run  
the saw mill on "The Island" - he also had a furniture factory  
which was in operation in 1909 (McKenzie, p. 172).
- 1893 "saw and roller mills of Messrs. Fredenburgh annually turn out  
large quantities of lumber and flour" (R.C.: "Village of  
Westport, 1893").

*Pot and Pearlash Factories*

Pot and Pearlash Manufactories: 1842 (Census, 1842).

Johnstown District - 145  
 Bathurst District - 536  
 Dalhousie District - 17  
 Midland District - 75

Asheries: 1848 (Census, 1848).

Johnstown District - 140  
 Bathurst District - 42 + 409  
 Dalhousie District - 26  
 Midland District - 172

Pot and Pearlash Factories: 1861 (Census, 1861).

Carleton County - 1  
 Frontenac County - 1  
 Grenville County - 6  
 Lanark County - 1  
 Leeds County - 0

Eastons Corners

1873 Ashery - Simon Pearsons, C (Bradstreet).

Elgin

ca. 1845 Elgin - "Samuel Pennock operated a potash industry" (RDHSS: "History of Elgin").  
 1852 Pot and pearlashery (Atlas Leeds and Grenville).  
 1861 1 ashery (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 [ca. 1870] Henry Laishley "had several teams hauling ashes to his ashery" (RDHSS: "History of Elgin").

1873 Henry Laishley (Bradstreet).  
Z. Saxon, E.

Kemptville

1875 1 ashery (McAlpine).

Kingston

1848 no asheries (Census, 1848).  
1861 3 pot and pearlash factories (Census, 1861).  
1871 4 potash factories  
James Smith  
Thos. McCutcheon  
John Rourke  
Samuel Phippon (Census, 1871).  
1873 1 ashery - S.S. Phippen, D, (Bradstreet).

Kingston Mills

1871 1. potash factory - Ed. Byrne (Census, 1871).

Nepean Township

ca. 1830 Mr. Robinson "effectively cleared his property and went into the manufacture of potash - the only article at the time which commanded ready sale at cash prices" (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxiv).

Newboro

1861 1 ashery (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

North Gower Village

1863 1 ashery (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

Ottawa

1861 no asheries (Census, 1861).

1848 no asheries (Census, 1848).

Portland

1852 potash manufactory (Atlas of Leeds and Grenville).

Seeleys Bay

n.d. ashery was first industry - on site of Hartley's Mill  
(McKenzie, p. 174), [first settler arrived 1825].

South Crosby Township

ca. 1812 Abraham Coon - concession 3, Lot 10 - "While clearing the land one summer, he burnt the timber to ashes, made two barrels of potash...drew it to Brockville...sold it for six dollars and paid his taxes for the year" (RDHSS: "United Empire Loyalists", p. 2).

1869 3 potash factories (RDHSS: "History of the Township of South Crosby").

Westport

n.d. 500 barrels of potash were shipped out in one season (McKenzie, p. 174).

Secondary Industries*Shingle and Lath Mills*

Shingle Factories, 1848 (Census, 1848).

Johnstown District - 1

Midland District - 1

Andrewsville

- 1850s John Hall's mill complex - Ed Payeau made shingles - dam gave way 1875 and mills allowed to deteriorate (Andrewsville).
- 1860s shingle mill built by Rufus Andrews - sold to Benjamin and Thomas Cook 1869 (Andrewsville).
- 1880 among patrons is Ben. Cook of firm of Cook and Thos. Miller, proprietors of shingle factory (Lanark Cty Atlas).

Battersea

- 1873 2 shingle factories (Bradstreet).
- 1878 1 lath and shingle mill (Frontenac Cty Atlas, p. 92).

Bedford Mills

- [1816-1824] shingle mill marked on map - date given not possible as first saw mill built ca. 1829 (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1816-1824] - Gorge-Mud Lake and Devil Lake).

Burritts Rapids

- 1852 shingle mill (Atlas Leeds & Grenville, p. 82).
- 1863 1 shingle mill (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1871 2 shingle mills - Conn and Guest (McKenzie, p. 170).
- 1873 1 shingle factory (Bradstreet).
- 1879 steam shingle mill (Carleton Co. Atlas, p. xli).

Grenville County

- 1861 3 shingle mills (Census, 1861).

Jasper

- 1873 1 shingle factory (Bradstreet).

Kingston

- 1861 0 shingle mills (Census, 1861).

Lanark County

1861 shingle mills - 5 (Census, 1861).

Leeds County

1861 2 shingle mills (Census, 1861).

Merrickville

1852 shingle mill (Atlas Leeds & Grenville, p. 82) [built after 1844 because it is not among buildings existing at Wm. Merrick, Sr's death].

1860 shingle mill, William Merrick, Jr. (McKenzie, p. 169).

1873 1 shingle factory (Bradstreet) - W.H. Easton.

1875 shingle mills (McAlpine).

Milburn

1871 Abram Hopkins, lumber, shingle and lath mill (Census, 1871).

Montague Township

1863 1 shingle mill in Rideau Corridor (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1880 shingle mill - Concession 1, Lot 6 (Lanark Cty Atlas).

New Edinburgh

n.d. McKay's investments included stove, shingling and planing machinery (Sneyd, p. 172).

1866 lath mill, property of the late John Mackinnon - at Rideau Falls, Ottawa side (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C. Keefer).

Newboro

1873 1 shingle and saw mill (Bradstreet).

North Elmsley Township

1880 patrons include Thomas Allan, manufacturer of shingles, lath, sawn lumber and all kinds of building material (Lanark Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

- n.d. Easton's Shingle Mill shown on map - encroaches on Ordnance property [N-E side of Nicholas at Canal] (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - n.d.).
- 1861 0 shingle mills (Census, 1861).

Smiths Falls

- 1863 1 shingle mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

Storrington Township

- 1871 John Chapman, shingle mill (Census, 1871).
- 1878 patrons include 1 manufacturer of lumber and shingles (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

*Planing Mills*Kingston

- 1871 David Gray, planing mill (Census, 1871).
- 1875 planing mill (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).
- 1878 planing shed (Frontenac Cty Atlas, pp. 56-7).

New Edinburgh

- n.d. Thomas McKay's investments included planing machinery (Sneyd, p. 172).
- 1864 J.M. Curries & Co [Currier?], planing mills and sash factories (SP, Min Ag, p. 119).

Ottawa

- 1864 H.N. Harvey, planing mill and sash factory  
E. Leivers, Planing mill and sash factory (SP, Min Ag, p. 119).
- 1873 1 planing mill (Bradstreet).
- 1879 "T.W. Currier and Co. have immense planing mills and furniture

factories at the Canal Basin" [same as Easton's Shingle Mill?]  
(Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).

Perth

1864 A. Kipper, planing mill and sash factory (SP, Min Ag, p. 119).

Smiths Falls

1875 Richard Locke, Steam planing mill (McAlpine).

Westport

ca. 1900-1914 large planing mill and furniture mill at site where H.H. Roberts' residence now stands (R.C.: Lucille Bresee interview with Dr. F.M. Goodfellow).  
an electro-planing mill was located in the building now used as apartments by the Dept. of Lands and Forests employees - industry only operated a couple of years before going into recession (R.C.: Lucille Bresee interview with Dr. F.M. Goodfellow).

*Sash, Door and Blind Factories*

Kemptville

1873 1 blind manufacturer (Bradstreet).

Kingston

1861 2 sash, door and blind factories (Census, 1861).  
1 sash & blind factory (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).  
1871 Winslow Irving, sash and door factory (Census, 1871).

Lanark County

1861 1 sash, door and blind factory (Census, 1861).



New Edinburgh

- 1864 J.M. Curries [Currier?] & Son, planing mill and sash factory (SP, Min Ag, p. 119).
- 1866 sash factory at Rideau Falls, on Ottawa side of Green Island - marked "property of late John Mackinnon" (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C. Keefer).

Ottawa

- 1861 4 sash, door and blind factories (Census, 1861).
- 1864 2 planing and sash factories  
H.N. Harvey  
E. Leivers (SP, Min Ag, p. 119).
- 1873 1 door and sash manufacturer (Bradstreet).

Perth

- 1863 1 sash factory (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1864 A. Kipper, planing mill and sash factory (SP, Min Ag, p. 119).
- 1880 a steam sash, door and blind factory (Atlas of Leeds and Grenville Co., p. 18).

Smiths Falls

- 1875 Richard Locke, sash and door manufacturer (McAlpine).

Westport

- 1861 among patrons, A. Clark, manufacturer of sash, blinds, etc. (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

*Cabinet Shops and Furniture Factories*

Cabinet Ware Factories, 1861 (Census, 1861).

Lanark County - 1

Leeds County - 4

Burritts Rapids

- 1861 1 cabinet shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1879 1 cabinet shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

Elgin

- n.d. cabinet shop (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 4).
- 1861 1 cabinet shop - J.F. Earl (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Kemptville

- 1861 3 cabinet shops (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 1 cabinet maker (Bradstreet).

Kingston

- 1861 2 cabinet ware factories (Census, 1861); 1 chair manufacturer (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 3 cabinet makers (Census, 1871); Adam Main, furniture-maker.
- 1873 8 cabinet makers (Bradstreet); 1 upholsterer.
- 1878 patrons - 1 cabinet maker (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Merrickville

- ca. 1855 furniture factory in yard of cabinet-makers home - house still standing 1974 (R.C.: refers to Ottawa Journal, Feb. 18, 1974, p. 21).
- 1861 2 cabinet shops (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 2 cabinet makers (Bradstreet).

Manotick

- 1879 1 cabinet shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Newboro

- 1861 James Hazelton, furniture factory and undertaker  
1 cabinet shop, P. Muckyan (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville -  
1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 2 cabinet makers (Bradstreet).

North Gower Village

- 1863 3 cabinet makers (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4  
sections]).
- 1873 1 cabinet maker (Bradstreet).
- 1879 1 cabinet shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).

Ottawa

- 1861 4 cabinet ware factories (Census, 1861).
- 1863 4 cabinet makers (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4  
sections]).
- 1873 9 cabinet makers (Bradstreet).  
1 spring bed manufacturer.  
2 upholsterers.
- 1879 T.W. Currier and Co. - furniture factories at the Canal Basin  
(Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).

Perth

- 1863 4 cabinet shops (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 3 cabinet makers (Bradstreet).
- 1875 1 furniture factory (McAlpine).
- 1880 2 furniture factories (one steam) (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

Smiths Falls

- 1863 2 cabinet shops (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

Westport

- 1861 A. Clarke, cabinet shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville -  
1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

ca. 1909 W.C. Fredenburgh - furniture factory [where H.H. Roberts' house now stands] (McKenzie, pp. 171/2: refers to article in The Westport Mirror).

### *Carriage Shops*

Carriage and Wagon Factories, 1861 (Census, 1861).

Carleton County - 4

Frontenac County - 2

Grenville County - 0

Lanark County - 3

Leeds County - 3

### Battersea

1871 Cornelius Vanluvin, wagon and hub factory, carriage and blacksmith shop - not in operation for the last 2 years (Census, 1871).

David Walker, wagon and sleigh factory (Census, 1871).

1873 2 carriage makers (Bradstreet).

### Burritys Rapids

1861 1 carriage shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1863 1 wagon shop (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).  
1 wheelwright.

1879 3 wagon shops (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

### Cummings Island

1879 Robert Cummings - manufacturer of carriages (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. li).

Eastons Corners

- 1861 M.R. Everts, carriage shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).

Elgin

- n.d. carriage shop (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 8).
- 1861 1 carriage shop  
1 wagon shop (J. Halliday) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 2 carriage makers (Bradstreet).

Forfar

- 1873 1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).

Gloucester Township

- 1879 2 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Inverary

- 1860 1 wagon works (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 Thomas Kniffen, wagon and sleigh factory (Census, 1871).
- 1873 1 wheelwright (Bradstreet).

Jasper

- 1873 1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).

Kars

- 1873 1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).

Kemptville

- 1861 4 carriage shops, including those of J. Spotswood and Z. Ashbruck (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 4 carriage makers (Bradstreet).  
1 wheelwright.

#### Kingston

1861 3 carriage and wagon factories (Census 1861; PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).  
1864 carriage factories "too numerous to mention" (SP, Min Ag, p. 127).  
1871 6 carriage works (Census, 1871).  
1873 5 carriage makers (Bradstreet).  
1878 illustration - J.W. Brown and Co., Omnibus, Street Car and Carriage Builders, Princess and Barry St. (Frontenac Cty Atlas, p. 30).  
patrons - 2 carriage makers (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

#### Manotick

1879 4 wagon shops (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

#### Merrickville

1860 Obadiah Read, carriage making shop (McKenzie, p. 169).  
1861 patrons - John Curry, carriage shop [Atlas Leeds and Grenville - p. 13 - first carriage shop. ca. 1850] (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
1873 1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).  
1 carriage trimming maker.

#### Morton

1857 town founded ca. 1850 - had 5 carriage makers by 1857 (McKenzie, p. 178).  
1861 2 wagon shops (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Nepean Township

1879 2 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Newboro

1861 1 carriage shop (J.A. Shaver) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).

North Gower Township

1879 4 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

North Gower Village

1863 1 carriage shop (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 3 carriage makers (Bradstreet).

1879 1 wagon shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).

Osgoode Township

1879 3 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

1861 6 carriage and wagon factories (Census, 1861).

1863 5 carriage shops (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1864 2 carriage factories (Humphries and Stockdale) (SP, Min Ag, p. 117).

1873 12 carriage makers (Bradstreet).

1879 Cluff's Victoria Livery Boarding and Sale Stables - carriage building (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 1v).

2 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Oxford Mills

1861 1 carriage shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 2 carriage makers (Bradstreet).

Perth

1863 3 carriage shops (PAC, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1873 3 carriage makers (Bradstreet).

1880 Hick's carriage works; 3 other carriage shops (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

Pittsburgh Township

1878 patrons - 1 wagon maker (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Portland

1861 1 wagon shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1 carriage shop.

Seeleys Bay

1864 1 carriage factory (SP, Min Ag, p. 125).

Smiths Falls

1863 5 carriage shops (PAC, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1875 Robert Lewis, carriage maker and blacksmith (McAlpine).

Storrington Township

1871 Robert Gay, wheel wright shop - in corridor (Census, 1871).  
John Shannon and Richard MacMillan, wagon, sleigh and roler [sic]  
factory - in corridor (Census).

1878 patrons - 1 wagon maker (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Westport

n.d. illustration - Conley and Truelove's Factory (boat builders and carriage makers) (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 76).

1861 among patrons is Thomas Ryan, carriage manufacturer (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).



1893 Joseph Shillington (R.C.: Village of Westport (1893).  
James Dier.

*Bung Mill*

Manotick - Bung Mill

1879 bung mill in operation - one of only two in Canada (Legget, p. 164).  
originally the bungs were manufactured in the saw mill but when the saw mill was burnt only the bung mill was rebuilt - demolished 1926 (Site Study, p. 20).

### Food Industries

Among the food-related industries ten have been classified as primary production industries. They are: agriculture, grist and flour milling, brewing and distilling, dairying, cider-production, maple sugar making, honey making, plant cultivation, oil and threshing mills and spice milling. No information about agriculture is included, although some statistics have been collected, because the information is in the form of aggregate statistics for counties or townships only. These figures will be of value when they are used to compare the growth or decline of agriculture, a distinct and significant corridor industry. The numbers of sheep and cows, and the grain harvest will be important aspects of studies on the development of the textile industry, dairying and grain milling.

The building of grist mills, like that of saw mills, was originally restricted by government regulation. The first and only government-sponsored grist mill in the corridor was erected at Kingston Mills in 1784. Settlement was initially impeded by the lack of mills but after the restrictions on mill construction were lifted in 1791 settlement extended into the Rideau corridor area. By 1826 there were grist mills at Merrickville, Burritts Rapids, Brewers Mills, Morton, Kemptville, Chaffeys Locks, Smiths Falls and Perth. At Andrewsville and Jones Falls mill frames (either saw or grist) existed which, along with the mills at Brewers Mills, Morton, Chaffeys and Smiths Falls, were acquired by the government during the construction of the canal. There appear to have been at least 30 grist and flour mills constructed within the Rideau corridor between 1832 and ca. 1900, of which there are surviving remains of at least eight. The information about these mills is in some cases exceedingly confusing and further research is required to solve the problems presented. There were also

grist and flour mills at Ottawa, New Edinburgh and Kingston but it is difficult to determine whether there was more than one mill at each of these locations.

The establishment of breweries and distilleries followed close on the heels of the establishment of saw and grist mills, and marked a further step in the process of settlement and industrial diversification. There were at least five distilleries and three breweries in existence prior to 1832. Legget claims that the first distillery along the Rideau was at Stonehouse Island, but he gives no date or supporting evidence and no references verifying this claim have been found. According to the diaries of William Bell, there were five taverns and three distilleries in Perth in 1820-21. Other breweries or distilleries existed at Merrickville, Upper Brewers, and Chaffeys. In Upper Canada licenses were issued to distillers at least as early as 1801 but there were no adequate controls and the system was badly abused. The charge for the license was based on the capacity of the distiller's tanks and this information was relayed to the district inspector by the individual applying for the license. The inspector was not empowered to travel within the district to check the accuracy of the applications. Needless to say, the official production of the individual distiller was usually much less than his actual production, and many men in the backwoods did not even apply for a license.<sup>3</sup> In 1828, when the Bastard Temperance Society was organized, it was claimed that over 15,000 gallons of whiskey were manufactured annually in the township, whereas in 1826 only ten distiller's licenses were issued in the whole of the Johnstown District (in which Bastard was one of 18 surveyed townships), for a total capacity not exceeding 500 gallons.

The breweries and distilleries at Chaffeys, Brewers Mills and Merrickville were destroyed by flooding when the

canal was built but there may have been others which continued to operate or were soon built. The assessment rolls of the 1840s identify at least one distillery each in Gloucester, Elmsley, Montague, Kingston and Loughborough Townships. More specific information is lacking but it is known that there was a brewery and a distillery in Kemptville in the 1870s, breweries and distilleries in Perth from 1863 to 1880 and several breweries and distilleries in Ottawa and Kingston from the 1840s through the 1870s.

Cheese and butter have been made in Canada since the time of the first settlers but it was not until late in the 19th century that a regular dairy industry developed. Initially cheese and butter were produced on the farm to satisfy local needs or, in the case of cheese, to avoid the problem of milk spoilage en route to market. Prior to the American Civil War, Ontario farmers were not producing enough cheese to satisfy Ontario markets and large quantities were being imported from the United States. During the Civil War the supply of cheese diminished and the price increased.

The cancellation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 ensured a continuing shortage of cheese and provided the necessary stimulus to the development of an Ontario dairy industry. The first cheese factory opened in Ingersoll in 1864, followed in 1865 by factories in Athens and Forfar, the latter being the first in the Rideau corridor. By 1870 factories had been built at Morton, Elgin and Burritts Rapids. Many of the cheese factories were established in milk producing districts in areas away from the towns, and it is difficult to determine how many were built within the Rideau corridor boundaries. About 25 have been tentatively identified between the years 1865 and 1929. Beginning in 1882 lists of the factories were printed in the annual report of the Bureau of Industries to the Commissioner of

Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, giving the name of the factory and the post office address of the owner or secretary, but not the actual location of the factory. In Leeds and Grenville Counties, the principal dairying areas, there were 33 factories with post office addresses within the corridor in 1887; in 1929 there were 37. After 1896 this list was printed as a separate pamphlet, copies of which have not yet been traced. The list was probably compiled under the aegis of the Dairymens' Association, eastern and western sections, which controlled the quality and marketing of cheese from at least 1880. The association sent inspectors to cheese factories on a regular basis. The inspectors not only supervised the cheese-making process but also offered helpful advice and even spent a day or two at a specific factory if there were serious problems. The result of this quality control was the production of a uniform, high standard cheddar which quickly gained respect on world markets.

The same was not true of Ontario butter. Creameries developed much more slowly. In 1882 there were only 16 in all of the province and by 1890 the number had only doubled. Complaints were made about the poor quality of the butter and it could not be sold abroad. In 1882 only the Brockville area had a system of creamery inspection but this had little effect since most butter was still made in small lots by the individual dairy farmer and traded to the local shopkeeper who repacked it and sent it off to larger markets. Generally, creameries tended to develop in areas close to cities because of the perishable nature of the product, and away from areas in which cheese-making was established. The first creamery in the Rideau corridor opened at Elgin in 1892. A second was built at Seeleys Bay in 1894. In 1896 there were 12 creameries in the townships bordering on the Rideau, seven of which were in Leeds County. At the same time there were

31 cheese factories in the Leeds County corridor townships and 131 cheese factories among all the corridor townships. According to Ruth McKenzie, cheese production peaked in 1903 after which, with improved transportation and refrigeration, milk was diverted to fluid milk, creamery butter, ice cream, processed cheese and milk powder.<sup>4</sup> In 1967 there were only five cheese factories remaining in Leeds County and one in Grenville.

Cider production was enumerated in both the 1852 and the 1861 census. Production was low and it is assumed that most of the cider was made for home consumption. The same is true of maple sugar. An official report concerning Canada at the Universal Exhibition of 1855 claimed that over 10,000,000 pounds of maple sugar were produced in Canada in 1851, while only 5,996 pounds were exported in 1853.<sup>5</sup> The figure of 5,996 pounds falls far below the township average as reported in the census of 1861. The only other information collected, that from Ruth McKenzie's Leeds and Grenville, indicates a possible peak of production in these two counties in 1881 and a distinct decline between 1881 and 1921.<sup>6</sup> In the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries to the Commissioners of Agriculture for the year 1882 it was asserted that the production of maple sugar was reduced because of the disappearance of the maple forests, the fall in price of cane sugar and the increasing ability of the farmers to pay for luxuries such as imported sugar.<sup>7</sup>

Honey is another food product which, like cider and maple sugar, was probably made for the local market only. The scarcity of statistical evidence of its presence in the Rideau corridor suggests that where honey production developed it was used only to supplement income and not as a main cash crop. However, the fact that the number of beehives was enumerated in the 1842 census, and that the

Bureau of Industries included apiaries among its interests indicates that a honey-making industry did exist in Ontario, and justifies further investigation into its scope in the Rideau corridor.

Fragmentary evidence suggests that the cultivation of plants for seed or for sale developed in the Rideau corridor in the 19th century. Nursery farming is often overlooked as an industry although today it is one of the principal sources of income in Osgoode Township. Statistics about gardeners were not collected systematically but a few have been noted, - one in Kingston in 1860, two florists in Gloucester Township in 1879, and two florists respectively in Ottawa and Kingston in 1884. Quite early in the century Abraham Coon, a United Empire Loyalist, planted the first orchard in South Crosby Township on Concession 3, Lot 10, while a compatriot, Jonathan Henderson, operated a nursery on Concession 4, Lot 11, growing fruit trees from seed for orchards. In Wolford Township, Concession B, Lot 4, about 1868, the Parker Brothers produced seed which they retailed in small packages. They were possibly among the first in Ontario to do so.

The census of 1842 records oil mills and threshing mills in the districts of Ontario. The purpose of these mills has not yet been determined.

One of the more interesting industries recorded at Kingston was a spice mill owned by Antoine Karch and operated at least through the 1870s. Karch imported whole spices, ground and packaged them, and probably sold them wholesale on the Ontario market.

Soap and candle making is included as a secondary food industry because of its reliance on rendered animal fats, although the manufacture of soap was equally dependent on wood ash. Initially soap and candles were made in the home and this probably continued as part of the home routine in

the Rideau corridor for most of the 19th century. No soap and candle factories developed within the corridor, although by 1861 there were two in Ottawa and five in Kingston. Evidence of soap and candle manufacture continues in Ottawa until 1873 and in Kingston until 1871, after which soap manufacture alone is recorded until 1890.

Statistics about bakeries and confectioneries were not collected systematically but there is a record of some 35 bakers and/or confectioneries in the 1860s and 70s, 29 of which were in Kingston or Ottawa. The other six were located in the more prosperous towns of the period, Merrickville, Kemptville, Perth (three) and Burritts Rapids.

The manufacture of carbonated beverages seems to have been confined to the cities of Ottawa and Kingston as there is no indication of its presence in the corridor. Similarly, sausage makers and butchers have been located only in Ottawa, Kingston and New Edinburgh.



## FOOD INDUSTRIES

Primary Industries*Grist and Flour Mills*

## The Difference Between Grist and Flour Mills

In Ontario, the term grist mill has been used to mean flour mill, but generally, grist mills were small enterprises that ground the farmer's grain for a toll of one twelfth the grain (cleaned) brought to the mill. The farmer returned home with flour and feed for his family and livestock. This custom service earned grist mills the name "custom" mills. Grist mills usually expanded to do flouring. An extra run of stones was added to mill grain bought, traded, or even as toll, into flour for commerce. Having to be "merchantable", the flour was made with the best machinery to compete profitably and pass inspection. The flouring portion of the mill was also called the merchant mill. Most mills in Ontario were combined custom and merchant mills until the rise of large urban centers cut off the farmer, or the owner found it profitable to build a merchant mill only (Priamo: Study of Early Grist Mills of S. Ont. [Thesis 1975]).

## Flour and Grist Mills: Aggregate Statistics

- 1825-1849 total number of grist mills by district or by township appear in assessment rolls (1834-1849 statistics are broken down by township) (UC, AJHA).
- 1835 551 grist mills in Upper Canada (UC, AJHA, Blue Book).
- 1842, 1848 total number of grist, oatmeal and barley mills in the districts of Upper Canada appear in census (UC, AJHA, Census).
- 1861 total number of grist and oatmeal mills by county appear in census (Census, 1861).

Andrewsville

- 1830 "10 acres purchased from Roach for 50 Pounds on which was preparation for a mill and frame erected" (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1830 [6 sections]).
- 1851 no mill or mill dam on map (Site Study).
- 1850s grist mill built by John Hall along a creek just north of the "Quarry Rd" in Montague Twsp. - dam broke ca. 1875 - "mills gradually disintegrated until hardly any part of them remains today" (Andrewsville).
- 1861 grist mill built by Mr. Bullis, a wheelwright from Vermont, aided by Russell Proper and Simpson Fleming, for Rufus Andrews (Andrewsville).
- 1869 grist and shingle mills sold to Benjamin and Thomas Cook (Andrewsville).
- 1880 grist mill (Lanark Atlas, p. 19).
- early 1880s Cook mills taken over by C. Tait (Andrewsville).
- ca. 1895 photo (Site Study).
- 1917 mill dismantled - millstones eventually went to Upper Canada Village (Andrewsville).

Battersea

- 1860 1 grist mill (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1866 grist mill - Henry Vanluven (Mitchell).
- 1871 grist mill - Henry Vanluvin (Census, 1871).
- 1873 mill - Henry Vanluvin, BB (Bradstreet).
- 1878 flour mill (Frontenac Cty Atlas).
- 1884 flour mill - Henry Van Leuven (Ont. Gaz.)
- 1904 flour mill - George S. Wakeford (Indust. Blue Bk.).
- 1915 grist mill - F.W. Ball (Bates).
- 1921 grist mill - F.W. Balls (D.B.S.).

Bedford Mills

- 1850 first grist mill constructed - 2-1/2 storey - stone - by William Chaffey, master builder, and Mr. Stanton, millwright -

- owned by Benjamin Tett - first flour miller was Mr. Raff (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1850s, 60s mills leased to Chaffey Brothers (L. Friend, pers. com.).
- 1876 Benjamin Tett turned business over to sons John and Benjamin - Robert Barker, foreman - flour mill remodelled twice, grain elevator installed between 1876 and 1907 - refers to 1907 photo showing grain elevator and grist mill (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1884 flour mill - J.P. Tett and Brother (Ont. Gaz.).
- 1905 grist mill on plan of Bedford Mills (PAC, R/410 - Rideau Canal - 1905 [4 sections]).
- 1915 flour mill - J.P. Lett and Bros. [sic] (Bates).

#### Brewers Mills

- ca. 1802 industrial complex founded by John Brewer - included grist mill, which was possibly part of saw mill building (Site Study).
- 1827 "mill...built across the stream...will be necessary to remove it" (R.C.: refers to PAC, MG24, H12, p. 121).  
the government purchased the Brewers Mill and privileges (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 463, File 4250-9).  
mills closed and allowed to fall into ruin (Site Study).
- ca. 1830 mill building marked on map (Site Study).
- ca. 1850 "old saw mill in ruins" marked on map (Site Study).
- 1846 mill site advertised (Site Study).
- 1850 Jan. 3 - William Anglin leased mill site (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Vol. 59, File 75).
- 1851 saw mill constructed (William Anglin and Norman Fox) (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Vol. 483, No. 79025, Anglin to Min. Public Works, Jan. 1879).
- [1860] "Mills" (word only) marked on map - also "saw mill in ruins" (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860]; Upper Brewers Station).
- 1863 Mill - William Anglin - 1 run of stone, various saws - probably saw mill with grinding machinery included (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 283, p. 68-9).
- 1868 April 4 - Anglin lease granted for 20 years - included "one run

- of ordinary mill stones" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 513, File 4610-8, p. 25).
- ca. 1870 William Anglin turned mill over to nephew, Robert Anglin (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Vol. 483, File 79025, Anglin to Min. Public Works, Jan. 1879).
- 1879 Feb. 11 - mill described as being "in dilapidated state" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Vol. 483, No. 79025, Wise to Brown).
- 1888 Sept. 28 - mill still cited as grist mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, CF annual report, p. 132).
- 1895 Feb. 11 - lease for additional land and power granted to Robert Anglin (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 513, File 4610-8, p. 52).
- ca. 1915 map - no mill indicated (Site Study).
- 1925 photo shows edge of old saw mill (Site Study).
- 1939 nothing remaining - Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co. constructed powerhouse on site of old Anglin Mill (Site Study).

#### Burritts Rapids

- 1791-1793 first grist mill constructed (Mackay, "Mill Development," pp. 199, 205).
- 1827 map in Site Study - mill dam but no mill market (Site Study).
- 1851 map in Site Study - mill and mill dam (Site Study).
- 1852 a flour mill (Atlas of Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).
- 1856 a grist mill (Sneyd, p. 178).
- 1861 a grist mill shown on plan (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1863 a grist mill shown on map (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1866 millwrights - Patrick Connelly, Alexander Kerr [ran fulling mill - McKenzie, p. 170] (Mitchell).
- 1871 a grist mill, operated by Dell and Percival (McKenzie, p. 170).
- 1873 B. and T. Cook, grist mill, C (Bradstreet).  
Dell Brothers, grist mill, CC.
- 1879 one grist mill (Carleton Cty Atlas).

- 1884 flour mill - Henry and T. Dell (Ont. Gaz.).
- 1915 grist mill - T.A. Kidd and Son (Bates).
- 1921 grist mill - T.A. Kidd and Sons (DBS).
- 1936 photo of 3 storey stone mill on location of 1851 mill (Site Study).
- 1955 "mill...now dilapidated" (Legget as quoted in Site Study).
- 1976 nothing survives except part of old mill dam (Site Study).

### Chaffeys Locks

- ca. 1815-1827 Samuel Chaffey built first grist mill (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 15).
- 1827 grist mill marked on map, north bank of river (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Chaffeys).
- 1830 "200 acres purchased from Mr. Chaffey for 2000£ - the mills erected on this land and now destroyed produced 300[£/yr]" (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1830 [6 sections]).
- 1860 proposed mill site indicated on map - no mills (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Chaffeys Station).
- 1872 date on cornerstone of present grist mill building - steel bars in building foundation dated 1870 (Site Study).
- 1870s, 1880s mill site leased by various Chaffeys - grist mill on property (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 513, File 4610-8).
- 1873 1 July - lease to John Chaffey of mill privilege and water power - John Chaffey died 1878 - rent in arrears (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 335, File 8119, Wise to Braun, April 16, 1879).
- 1875 Jan.? - sketch of existing grist mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 332, File 47386, John Chaffey to ? [Canal Authority]).
- 1879 16 April - "The estate [of Mr. John Chaffey] now rents the grist mill for 250 per annum" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 335, File 8119, Wise to Braun).
- 1883 May - "There is now a mill (grist) at the locks" (R.C.: refers to Chaffeys Locks 4052-243, letter from Wise).
- 1884 flour mill - Thomas Cook (Ont. Gaz.).

- 1886 Robert Legget claims that the Dominion Government purchased the mill rights (Legget, p. 123).
- 1905 mill property and water power rights leased to John Woodruff (Site Study).
- ca. 1911 John Dargavel took over lease from Woodruff - water power reduced from 40 to 15 horse power (Site Study).
- 1925 mill in use as storehouse (R.C.: refers to interview with Mrs. Laishley, Nov. 27, 1974).
- 1927 Oct. 25 - "Small grist mill at present not operated" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, File 8440, p. 82).
- 1941 mill lease taken over by Prof. Arthur Phelps from Dargavel estate (Site Study).

#### Eastons Corners

- 1852 steam saw and flouring mill (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).
- 1861 S.S. Easton's Steam Grist Mill (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

#### Edmonds Lock

- ca. 1800 Caleb Edmonds operated a grist mill - built after William Merrick had his mills in operation (McKenzie, p. 43).
- 1824 James Edmonds' name marked on a map (PAC, V2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1824).

#### Elgin

- 1921 grist mill - J.R. Dargavel (DBS).

#### Inverary

- 1866 grist mill - Henry Vanluven (Mitchell).

#### Kars

- 1857 a mill shown on map (PAC, F/440 - Kars - 1857).
- 1863 a saw and grist mill [same building?] (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1879 plan shows a mill (Carleton Cty Atlas).

- 1884 flour mill - Stephen Martin (Ont. Gaz.).  
 1921 grist mill - M.J. Brown (DBS).

### Kemptville

- post-1813 first grist mill constructed by Lyman Clothier (McKenzie, p.  
 ca. 1820 44; Mackay, "Mill Development," p. 199).  
 1852 flour mill(s) (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).  
 1861 3 grist mills - Lewis Grant, John Harding, John Perkins (PAC,  
 H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling  
 [sic]).  
 1866 4 grist and flour mills - Thos. Cook, John Harding, Norvil  
 Morrison, R. Waugh (Mitchell).  
 1873 2 flour and grist mills - Lewis Grant, CCC (Bradstreet).  
 - John Harding, BC  
 1875 3 grist mills (McAlpine).  
 1884 flour mills - T.W. Barnes (Ont. Gaz.).  
 - John Harding (Ont. Gaz.).  
 - N.G. Kennedy (Ont. Gaz.).  
 - John Kennedy (Cawker).  
 - R. Parkinson (Cawker).  
 1904 Kemptville Milling Company [owned and operated by Bowen family]  
 (Indust. Blue Bk.).  
 1915 grist mill - Kemptville Milling Company (Bates).  
 1929 ground grain - J.A. Eager (Dept. Int., p. 80).

### Kingston

- 1846 1 steam grist mill (F. Leung, pers. com.).  
 1848 0 grist mills (Census, 1848).  
 1861 1 grist mill (Census, 1861).  
 1865 "flour mill" shown on map (PAC, V1/440 - 1865 - Kingston -  
 John C. Innes [2 sections]).  
 1904 Kingston Milling Company (Indust. Blue Bk.).  
 Frontenac Cereal Co. Ltd.  
 1921 flour mill - Kingston Milling Co. Ltd. (DBS).

Kingston Mills

- 1784 construction of grist mill completed (Mackay, "Mill Development," pp. 45-9).
- 1794 an order to "receive from Mr. Allan, tenant of the King's Mill at Kingston a sufficient quantity of flour equivalent to his yearly rent amounting to 60 pounds" (Site Study).
- 1797 mill badly out of repair (Mackay, "Mill Development," p. 82).
- 1799 lease held by Mr. Joseph Allen - "one mill at Kingston for grinding corn and sawing plank, built by government and found in the possession of Mr. Cartwright who surrendered it to the crown" (Site Study).
- 1800 lease foreclosed, mill site abandoned (Mackay, "Mill Development," p. 92).
- 1805 grist mill destroyed by fire (Mackay, "Mill Development," p. 93).
- 1807 gov't approval to rebuild grist mill given to Mr. Scott (Mackay, "Mill Development," p. 94).
- ca. 1826 Thos. Burrowes map shows a mill (PAC, H1/410 - Rideau Canal - n.d. [4 sections]).
- 1827 John By map shows two buildings on site marked "Kingston Mills" (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Kingston Mills).
- 1828 John By map shows "Kingston Mills" (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1828 - [2 sections] - John By - Cataraqui River).
- 1829 Chewett map locates a mill and mill reserve (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1829 - Chewett).
- 1827 disappeared? - Royal Engineers' drawing shows one mill building [saw?] plus a timber slide; contemporary Thomas Burrowes sketch shows only saw mill (Site Study).
- 1859 1 Feb. - no grist mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 173).
- 1863 May - lease for water power purchased by Mr. Edward Smith of Smiths Falls, who intended to operate a grist mill (Site Study).
- 1867/8 flour mill indicated on Fortification Survey plan (PAC, V40-400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869).



- 1873 Edward Smith, mills (grist or saw?) (Bradstreet).
- 1878 15 November - Smith's lease cancelled by Order in Council (Site Study).
- 1879 11 January - lease for water privileges to John Rourk (Rourk Bros. of Kingston) (Site Study).  
building 3-1/2 stories high, 32 x 42 feet, 3 run of stone.
- 1884 flour mill - T.H. Hughes (Ont. Gaz.).
- 1888 Rourk lease cancelled (Site Study).
- 1889 lease granted to Clark Hamilton (Site Study).
- 1904 Hamilton assigned his interest to Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company, which sublet mill to the Kingston Milling Company who operated the grist mill (Site Study).
- 1913 Kingston Milling Company surrendered rights - mill building falling down - torn down ca. 1913 - replaced by powerhouse (R.C.: refers to Interview - Earl Doyle - Jan. 1975).

#### Lake Opinicon

- 1884 flour mill - Thos. Cook (Ont. Gaz.).  
G.L. Dickinson (Cawker).

#### Lombardy

- 1884 flour mill - David O'Grady (Cawker).

#### Long Island Locks

- 1927 small grist mill on waste water channel (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, File 8440, p. 82 - Oct. 25).

#### Loughborough [Twsp.?)

- 1884 flour mill - Woodruff and Booth (Cawker).

#### Manotick

- 1860 Dickinson's grist mill (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

- 1866 flour and grist mill - M.K. Dickinson, Long Island Locks (Mitchell).
- [1870] grist mill shown on map (PAC, H1/440 - Manotick - n.d. [1870]).
- 1879 flour and grist mill, 60 ft. x 40 ft., stone, 3-storey (Carleton Cty Atlas).
- 1883 Jan. 4 - 21-year lease to London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co. Ltd. (formerly M.K. Dickinson) for surplus water for grist mill (R.C.: refers to Dept. Railway and Canals Annual Report - Long Island Land Leases).
- 1884 flour mill - M.K. & M.R. Dickinson (Ont. Gaz.).
- ca. 1920 grist mill no longer produced flour (with exception of the brief period 1934-36) - used primarily for livestock feed (Site Study).
- 1921 grist mill - George L. Dickinson (DBS).
- 1929 grist mill purchased by A.M. Spratt (Site Study).
- 1946 grist mill purchased by Harry Watson (Site Study).
- 1972 grist mill passed to Rideau Valley Conservation Authority - preserved (Site Study).

### Merrickville

- 1793 Roger Stevens, 1st settler, built a sawmill - died in the fall while preparing a grist mill - saw mill later converted for use as a grist mill [before 1800] but proved inadequate (McKenzie, p. 40).
- 1796 petition of inhabitants to the government to allow William Merrick, a millwright from Massachusetts, who had settled at Merrickville ca. 1794 to build a mill - "daily suffering from the want...of a mill's being erected on the River Rideau" (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1803 "the pioneer of the township [Montague], William Merrick, undertook to "raise" the frame of a grist mill on the Rideau, at North Merrickville [mainland]" (Lanark Atlas, p. 18).
- 1827 John By's map shows grist mill located to west of saw mill between saw mill and road-plan in Site Study [dated ca. 1830]

- shows grist mill to east of saw mill, carding mill to west between saw mill and road (PAC, V1/410 - RC - 1827 - John By - Merrickville).
- 1837 inhabitants dissatisfied with the monopoly held by the flour mill - subsequently a second flour mill built (Sneyd, p. 178).
- 1844 2 grist mills (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 13).
- 1845 30 October - "there are two grist mills and a carding one at work, belonging to Mr. William Merrick" (R.C.: refers to PAC, W044, Vol. 25).
- ca. 1848 plan shows original mainland grist mill, located east of the saw mill which is beside the road, and a second grist mill on the north shore of the island, east of the road (Site Study).
- 1851 lumberman John Egan's depots in the interior of Lanark County "were being supplied with flour from mills as far distant as Merrickville in that year [1851]" (MacDonald, p. 31).
- [1860] map indicates 2 grist mills (PAC, V1/410 - R.C. - [1860] - Merrickville).
- 1861 Hiram Easton listed as mill owner (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1863 November - Hiram Easton - 1 grist mill with 3 runs stones [island mill]; A. and T.H. Merrick - 1 grist mill with 4 runs stones [mainland mill] (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 283, pp. 68-9).
- 1864 A. and F. Merrick - 2 flour mills (S.P., Min Ag).
- 1866 flour and grist mills - H. Easton, A. and T.H. Mirick, W.R. Mirick (Mitchell) [Site Study claims oatmeal mill constructed in 1860s or 1870s] - James Atcheson, millwright (Mitchell).
- 1873 Hiram Easton and Son, flour and grist mill, BBCC (Bradstreet - letters signify reasonable credit rating).
- 1875 grist mills (McAlpine).
- 1880 grist mills (Lanark Atlas, p. 18).
- 1884 flour mills - B. and T. Cook, Hiram Easton, R.M. Easton, Charles H. Tate (Ont. Gaz.).
- ca. 1895-1915 oatmeal mill destroyed by fire (Site Study).

- 1914 mainland and island grist mills shown on plan - no oatmeal mill (PAC, F/410 - Rideau - n.d. to 1923; ...Merrickville...Aug. 21, 1914).
- 1915 Alexander Mills (Bates).

### Morton

- ca. 1803-1813 first grist mill constructed [by Lemuel Haskins, who built first saw mill?] (Mackay, "Mill Development," p. 205).
- 1816 Haskins Mill marked on map (PAC, V2/410 - Rideau - 1816 - J. Jebb [2 sections]).
- 1824 Haskins Mill marked on map (PAC, V2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1824).
- 1827 government purchased Haskins' dam and mill privileges (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 463, File 4250-9).
- ca. 1850 town of Morton founded (McKenzie, p. 178).
- 1857 plan dated Aug. 18, 1857 shows one grist mill (RDHSS, "History of Morton").
- 1861 plan shows one grist mill - George Morton (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 grist mill - George Morton, BC (Bradstreet).
- 1878 "The Flour Mill contains three run of stones" (F. Leung, pers. com.: Letter from ? at Jones Falls to Mr. Wise, Supt. of Rideau Canal, 1 Aug. 1878 - history of water and mills at White Fish Dam, as Morton originally called - "The original owner was Ira Haskins who sold the right of water for navigation purposes to Mr. Adams. Adams was appointed by the Government to arbitrate on drowned lands and mill privileges. Haskins sold the mill to Charles Reid. Reid sold to Mr. Peter Scovil, Scovil sold to Morton the present owner." - describes saw mill and flour mill - "the machinery in general is pretty well used up").
- 1884 flour mill - Luther Coon (Ont. Gaz.).  
"Luther Coon established a roller mill in the area of the dam dividing the watersheds about 1880. The capacity of the mill was about forty barrels a day" (Community Spotlight, p. 166).
- 1904 flour mill - Jehoida Coon (Indust. Blue Bk.).

1929 ground grain - James W. Stanton (Dept. Int., p. 81).

New Edinburgh

- 1833 Thomas McKay's grist mill in operation from August 26 (Sneyd, p. 172).
- 1846 1 grist mill (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1854 1 grist mill with 6 runs of stones...property of Hon. Thomas McKay [Report upon the Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and General Condition of the County of Carleton, 1854, p. 463 - on p. 474 of same report, referring to the same mill - "[McKay's Mill] being among the best in the Province, contains 7 runs of stones"] (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1864 grist mill with 7 run of stone - Mrs. I. McKay (SP, Min Ag, p. 118).
- 1866 flour mill marked on map (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C. Keefer).
- 1875 grist mill (McAlpine).
- 1879 McClymont and Company's grist and flouring mills [?? - McClymont and Co. owned a grist mill built by Thomas McKay on the Ottawa side of the Rideau River - did they also take over McKay's mill in New Edinburgh? - McKay died in 1855 and his wife in 1879] (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxi).
- 1884 flour mill - Thos. McKay and Co. [but Thos. McKay dead for 29 years] (Ont. Gaz.).

Newboro

- 1852 "extensive saw and grist mill in course of erection" (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).
- 1861 G.H. Perry's report does not mention any existing or potential mill sites (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, II, Vol. 59, File 75, No. 67977).
- 1863 19 Oct. - "it would be highly improper on any account or in any condition to grant any mill privileges in connection with this level" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, III, Vol. 239, pp. 694/5 -

Slater to Trudeau).

1866           grist mill - John Chaffey (Mitchell).

North Gower

1921           grist mill - Wm. Hicks (DBS).

Old Slys

1851           grist mill marked on map (PAC, H3/440 - Old Slys - 1851).

1855           grist mill marked on map (PAC, H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1855).

1878           Oct. 7 - grist and woollen mill paying £120/yr. rent (R.C.:  
refers to PAC, RG11, III, Vol. 335, File 76661).

Ottawa

1827           sometime between 1818 and 1827 Captain LeBreton built a grist  
mill at Chaudière Flats (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxiv).

1843           0 grist mills (Can. AJLA: Assessment Rolls).

1845           1 grist mill with 1 run of stones (Can. AJLA: Assessment  
Rolls).

2 grist mills with additional runs of stones.

1846           2 grist mills (F. Leung, pers. com.).

1848           2 grist mills (Can., AJLA: Census, 1848).

1849           4 grist mills with 1 run of stones (Can., AJLA: Assessment  
Rolls).

8 grist mills with additional runs of stones.

1861           2 grist mills (Census, 1861).

1864           3 flour mills - Thos. McKay [d. 1855 - wife d. 1879]  
                  - Taylor and Wilkinson  
                  - Wm. Morrison

(SP, Min Ag, p. 118).

1873           3 flour mills - Henry McCormick and Son, BBB (Bradstreet).  
                  - Thos. McKay, AAABBB

- Young, Bronson and Co., AAA.

1879           "2 very extensive and complete flouring mills at the Chaudière,  
belonging to Bronson and Co., and Thos. McKay and Co."

(Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).

1 oatmeal mill - Thos. McKay and Co. (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).

1884 1 flour mill - at Hintonburgh - T. and J. Martin (Cawker).

3 flour mills - Ottawa - Jos. Johnstone (Cawker).

- Wm. McClymont and Co. (Cawker).

- Henry McCormick and Son (Cawker).

1884 3 flour mills - T. and J. Martin, Dominion Mills (Ont. Gaz.).

- Wm. Powers

- Thompson Bros.

1904 2 flour mills - Martin and Warnock (Indust. Blue Bk.).

Dowd Milling Co. (Indust. Blue Bk.).

1915 flour mill - at Cummings Bridge - Wm. R. Cummings (Bates).

1921 grist mills - at Cummings Bridge - W.R. Cummings (DBS).

- 255 Montreal Road - Wm. Cyr.

#### Oxford Mills

1837 Petition from Clothier for mill rights (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG8, Vol. 59, p. 181).

1840s Asa Clothier, eldest son of Lyman Clothier (founder of Kemptville) established the first mills (McKenzie, p. 45).

[1852] Waugh's Mill, Oxford Twsp., Concession 5, Lot 17 [Oxford Mills?] marked on map (PAC, H2/420 - Leeds - [1852] (Sherwood)).

1861 a grist mill - Richard Waugh (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1866 grist mill - W. Waugh (Mitchell).

1873 L.C. Beach, grist mill, DD (Bradstreet) - Waugh not listed.

1884 Donald McIntyre - flour mill (Ont. Gaz.).

Weir Bros. - flour mill (Cawker).

1921 grist mill - Henry Crowder (DBS).

1929 ground grain - Bishop Bros. (Dept. Int., p. 82).

#### Perth

n.d. first grist mill constructed, by Dr. Thoms, on Cockburn Island

- [Haggart's Island] (upstream end) (Site Study).
- 1820 29 Dec. - 2 grist mills (with another under construction)  
(George, p. 70).
- [1824] grist mill on Haggarts' Island (south corner) shown on map  
(PAC, F/440 - Perth - [1824]).
- 1846 1 grist mill (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1863 1 oat mill, 1 flouring mill on plan (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and  
Renfrew - 1863).  
4 grist mills (1 of which is combined with saw mill) listed in  
Business Directory (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 John Haggart, mills [grist?], DE (Bradstreet).
- 1875 grist mills (McAlpine).
- 1884 flour mills - McLaren and McNie (Cawker).  
- John Ritchie (Cawker).
- 1904 Perth Roller Mills - flour mills (Indust. Blue Bk.).  
John Haggart - flour mills [same mill?] (Indust. Blue Bk.).
- 1915 flour mills - Perth Roller Mills (Bates).
- 1921 flour mills - Perth Roller Mills (W.J. Patterson) (DBS).  
- Burgess Mfg. Co. Ltd. (DBS).  
grist mill - Chas. E. McLean (DBS).
- 1927 25 Oct. - grist mill(s) above Canal Basin (PAC, RG43, B2(a),  
Vol. 307, File 8440, p. 82).

#### Port Elmsley

- 1863 grist mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1880 grist mill (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).
- 1884 flour mill - B.S. Snyder (Ont. Gaz.).

#### Seeleys Bay

- 1916 grist mill marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).

#### Smiths Falls

- ca. 1826 Abel Ward erected 1st mill - supplied with both grist and saw  
mill machinery (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 19).



- 1827 saw mill marked on map - torn down during canal construction?  
(PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Smiths Falls).
- 1832 "Mills upon a large scale have been built by the first  
contractor for the works, behind the waste-weir of the stone  
dam" (George, p. 106).
- 1846 2 grist mills (1 with 4 run of stones) (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1850 2 flour mills, 1 oatmeal mill (Sneyd, p. 179).
- 1852 flour mills (Atlas Leeds and Grenville, p. 82).
- [1860] 3 grist mills (2 on w.? side of waste weir; 1 one? side) (PAC,  
V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station).
- 1863 Wards Mills [A.R. Ward?], Oat Mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and  
Renfrew - 1863).
- 1866 flour and grist mills - Ezra A. Bates, Able R. Ward (Mitchell).
- 1875 several grist mills (McAlpine).
- 1880 J.B. Ward, custom and flouring mill (Lanark Cty Atlas).
- 1884 flour mills - Samuel Lockhart (Ont. Gaz.).  
- W. A. Wood (Ont. Gaz.).  
- T.R. Ward (Cawker).
- 1915 Wood Milling Co. (Bates).
- 1921 2 grist mills (DBS).  
Mrs. A. Hubbell; United Farmers' Co-op Co. Ltd [old Wood  
Milling Co.].
- 1922/3 United Farmers' Co-op Co. Ltd. building sold to the Water Works  
Commission - part still standing.

### South Elmsley [Twsp]

- 1884 flour mill - D. O. O'Grady (Cawker).

### Washburn

- 1860 mill site marked on map - also site of Old [pre-Canal, Brewers  
saw mills?] mills (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Lower  
Brewers Station).
- 1861 1 site - 100 H.P. - occupied - J.C. Foster, flour mill - rent  
\$105. per annum (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Series II, Vol. 59,  
File 75).

- 1862 21 March - lease granted to James C. Foster of Smiths Falls for the working of a grist mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 513, File 4610-8).
- 1866 grist mill - James Foster (Mitchell).
- 1871 grist mill - Thomas Foster (Census, 1871).
- 1875 9 Feb. - W. Forster grist mill (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Ser. III, Vol. 332, File 48080, Wise to Braun).
- 1878 John Hughes in charge of operation of grist mill (Site Study).
- 1884 20 March - Mary Jane Foster, widow of James C. Foster, granted renewal of lease for lot and water privileges (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases - File 4610-85-13).
- flour mill - J.C. Foster estate (Ont. Gaz.).
- 1896 14 March - lease transferred to Wm. F. and R. McBroom (brothers), for water power sufficient to drive "Four Runs of Ordinary Mill Stones...for the working of a Grist Mill or of such other mill machinery as may be approved..." (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases, File 4610-85-13).
- 1910 22 Aug. - lease renewed and changed to W.F. McBroom only (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases, Vol. 1, File 4610-85-13).
- photo shows 2 mill buildings - main mill building on which powerhouse now built and auxillary structure used for finer grinding and storage (Site Study).
- 1915 flour mill - W.F. McBroom (Bates).
- 1916 grist mill marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).
- 1920 lease renewed 30 July (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases, Vol. 1, File 4610-85-13).
- 1927 grist mill (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, File 8440 - Oct. 25).
- 1930 lease renewed (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases, Vol. 1, File 4610-85-13).
- 1941 27 Aug. - "The mill itself contains a grist grinder, an oat crusher and a feed mixer which are belt driven from the mill shafting. The grinder is operated almost continuously each day while the crusher and mixer are operated about a day per week" (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases, File 4610-85-13, Whittier to

Jost, re: renewal of lease).

- 1942 main mill building sold to Gananoque Electric Company - foundations used to build powerhouse (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases, File 4610-85-13).
- 1943 20 Nov. - lease signed with Joshua Wellington Kiell - to install grinder in auxilliary mill building still owned by Wm. McBroom (R.C.: refers to Washburn Leases, File 4606-85-295).
- 1964 photo - grist mill still standing - operated until recently (Site Study).

### Westport

- 1827 Manhard Bros. arrived in Westport - built a saw mill and later a grist mill - grist mill at "Upper Mills" area, at entrance to Sand Lake (McKenzie, p. 171).
- 1840 Robert Rorison bought Manhard Mills (McKenzie, p. 171). map shows "Rorison's Mills, late Manhard's (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1840 - Thos. Burrowes).
- ca. 1860 Wm. H. Fredenburgh purchased Rorison property at a sheriff's sale (McKenzie, pp. 171/2).
- 1861 grist mill marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1866 grist mill - W.H. Fredenburgh (Mitchell).
- 1881 Fredenburgh sold grist and flour mills [sic] to D.G. Ripley (McKenzie, pp. 171/2).
- 1884 flour mill - W.H. Fredenburgh (Ont. Gaz.).  
- D.G. Ripley (Cawker).  
[probably the same mill, one company not yet having noted the transfer].
- 1893 Fredenburgh roller mills (R.C.: mentioned in a pamphlet supplied by Mrs. H.H. Roberts).
- 1903 Ripley sold flour mill to Jabez M. Stoness (McKenzie, pp. 171/2).
- 1915 R.W. Springgay [miller or mill manager?] - flour mill (Bates).
- 1921 grist mill - C.A. Stoness (DBS).

- 1967 "The grist mill now operates only in a very limited way, but Mr. Stoness and his wife still live in the house beside the old mill" (McKenzie, pp. 171/2).

*Breweries and Distilleries*

Bastard Township

- 1828 Bastard Temperance Society organized - claimed that more than 15,000 gallons of whiskey were manufactured annually in the township (McKenzie, p. 90).

Bathurst District

- 1824 3 distiller's licenses issued (UC, AJHA).  
 1825 8 distiller's licenses issued (UC, AJHA).  
 1826 21 distiller's licenses issued (UC, AJHA).  
 1842 7 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).  
 2 breweries.  
 1848 2 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).  
 2 breweries.

Brewers Mills

- 1827 John Brewer's brewery purchased along with mill complex by the government at the time the canal was built (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 463, File 4250-9).

Carleton County

- 1855 distillers - Jos. Smith (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)).  
 1856 distillers - Jos. Smith (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)).  
 - Robt. Lyon.  
 1861 0 distilleries (Census, 1861).  
 1 brewery.

Chaffeys [Mills] Lock

- 1827 "distillery" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Chaffeys).
- ca. 1830 distillery - powered by water - destroyed along with mill complex during canal construction (Legget, p. 39).

Dalhousie District

- 1842 1 distilleries (Can. AJLA: Census, 1842).  
5 breweries
- 1848 2 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).  
1 breweries.

Elmsley Township

- 1841 1 distillery (Can. AJLA: Assessment Rolls).

Frontenac County

- 1855 distillers in Frontenac, Lennox and Addington (Can. AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)).  
W. Mace  
J. Morton  
J. Johnston  
E & W Jackson  
D. McPherson  
C. Clement  
Howard and Clement
- 1856 distillers in Frontenac, Lennox and Addington (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)).  
W. Mace  
J. Morton  
J. Johnston  
D. McPherson  
C. Clement
- 1860 1 distillery (Census, 1861)  
1 brewery.

Gloucester Township

1840 1 distillery (UC, AJHA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1841 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1842 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1843 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1849 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).

Grenville County

1855, 1856 distillers in Leeds and Grenville - combined - see Leeds Co.  
 1861 3 distilleries (Census, 1861).  
 2 breweries.

Johnstown District

1801/2 2 distiller's licenses issued (Fraser).  
 1824 5 distiller's licenses issued (S. Chaffey among 5) (UC, AJHA).  
 1825 6 distiller's licenses issued (inclu. S. Chaffey) (UC, AJHA).  
 1826 10 distiller's licenses issued (inclu. S. Chaffey) (UC, AJHA).  
 1842 2 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).  
 6 breweries.  
 1848 4 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).  
 2 breweries.

Kemptville

n.d. Beckett's brewery (McKenzie, p. 184).  
 early 1850s distillery (McKenzie, p. 184).  
 1873 1 brewer - Thomas Beckett (Bradstreet).  
 1875 1 brewery & distillery (McAlpine).

Kingston

1848 0 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).  
 2 breweries.  
 1850 City Brewery (PAC, V1/440 - Kingston - 1850 [Gibbs]).  
 Kingston Brewery and Distillery.  
 1861 2 distilleries (Census, 1861).  
 6 breweries.

- patrons include 5 brewers (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 Kingston Brewery marked on plan.  
 Frontenac Brewery marked on plan.  
 City Brewery marked on plan.
- 1864 Morton or Kingston Brewery and Distillery (SP, Min Ag).  
 several smaller breweries.
- 1865 distillery (PAC, V1/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C. Innes [2 sections]).  
 Creighton's Frontenac Brewery.  
 Hayward & Downings Brewery.  
 Kingston Brewery.  
 City Brewery.
- 1867/8 Kingston Brewery (PAC, V40-400 - Fortification Survey - Kingston - 1869 - Kingston to Kingston Mills [1867-8]).  
 Distillery and Brewery.  
 Frontenac Brewery.  
 Grand Trunk Brewery.  
 Brewery.
- 1871 breweries - A. Livingston & Co. (Census, 1871).  
 Downing, Wells & Jewel.  
 Jacob Bajus.
- 1873 1 brewer (Bradstreet).
- [1874] Distillery (PAC, SV1/440 - [1874] - Kingston - Rowan & Moore [2 sections]).  
 Frontenac Brewery.  
 Hayward & Downings Brewery.  
 Kingston Brewery.  
 City Brewery.
- 1875 Bird's Eye View directory lists "breweries" (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875).
- 1878 Frontenac Brewery (Frontenac Cty Atlas).  
 Brewery.

Kingston Township

- 1841            3 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1843            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1846            2 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1847            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1848            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).

Lanark County

- 1855            distillers in Lanark and Renfrew (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48  
                   (1857)).  
                   R.A. Gemmill.  
 1856            distillers in Lanark and Renfrew (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48  
                   (1857)).  
                   R.A. Gemmill.  
                   T. Bourke.  
 1861            2 distilleries (Census, 1861).  
                   1 brewery.

Leeds County

- 1855            distillers in Leeds and Grenville (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48  
                   (1857)).  
                   D. Conway  
                   C.A. Payne  
                   J.W. Dillon  
                   R. Rickey  
 1856            distillers in Leeds and Grenville (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48  
                   (1857)).  
                   C.A. Payne  
                   J.W. Dillon  
                   R. Rickey  
                   J. Crichton  
 1861            0 distilleries (Census, 1861).  
                   1 brewery.



Loughborough Township

1841            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1845            1 distillery (Can., AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1846            1 distillery (Can., AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1847            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1848            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).

Merrickville

ca. 1826-1832 a Mr. Lukes was paid £600 for flooding of part of his  
 distillery when the canal was built (Legget, p. 156).  
 ca. 1828        Peter Cornish constructed brewery - Cornish jailed for debt  
 1828-1831 - brewery building drowned by canal dam 1831 (R.C.:  
 refers to PAC, RG8-C, Vol. 56).

Midland District

1801/2          11 distiller's licenses issued (Fraser).  
 1802/3          14 distiller's licenses issued (Fraser).  
 1824            10 distiller's licenses issued (UC, AJHA).  
 1825            16 distiller's licenses issued (UC, AJHA).  
 1826            16 distiller's licenses issued (UC, AJHA).  
 1842            6 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).  
                   8 breweries.  
 1848            3 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).  
                   6 breweries.

Montague Township

1841            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1845            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).

Nepean Township

1849            1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).  
 1879            1 brewer among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

- 1844 "Mr. Burke's Brewery" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1844 - wooden Lock and Bywash). - north/east of Canal Basin, north of Rideau St.
- 1845 1 distillery (Can. AJLA: Assessment Rolls).
- 1848 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).  
3 breweries.
- 1861 0 distilleries (Census, 1861).  
3 breweries.
- 1863 2 breweries, including John & James Rochester's Victoria Brewery (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 3 brewers (Bradstreet).
- 1879 James Rochester, brewer and maltster (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).

Oxford Township

- 1847 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).
- 1848 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).
- 1849 1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).

Perth

- 1820 29 Dec. - a brewery and a distillery (George, p. 70).
- 1820-21 "five taverns and three distilleries" (Skelton, p. 235).
- 1863 Spalding's Brewery (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).  
2 distilleries.
- 1873 1 distiller (Bradstreet).  
1 brewer
- 1880 2 distilleries (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).  
1 brewery.

Stonehouse Island

- n.d. 1st. distillery of Rideau county (Legget, p. 136).

*Dairy Industry*Bastard Township

1861 154,700 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
6956 lbs. cheese.

Bathurst District

1848 Butter - 303,730 lbs.  
Cheese - 9,573 lbs. (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Battersea

1878 cheese factory (Frontenac Cty Atlas, p. 92).  
cheese box factory in lower saw mill (R.C.: notes).  
1900 new site for cheese factory purchased after old factory burned  
- new factory carried on until 1948 when it needed remodelling  
and was replaced (R.C.: notes).

Bedford Township

1861 32,680 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
250 lbs. cheese.

Burritts Rapids

1868 William Kidd and Son built cheese factory (McKenzie, p. 198).  
1879 cheese factory (Carleton Cty Atlas).

California [dispersed rural community west of Jones Falls]

1885 Rockdale Cheese Factory - Chipman and Dargavel, proprietors (B  
Ind: Proceedings of the Annual Conventions of the Dairymens'  
Associations of Western and Eastern Ontario, p. 121).  
1901 Rockdale Cheese Factory - Lotum Burtch, treasurer - financial  
statement - co-operative factory under control of Dargavel  
(R.C.: notes).  
1903 Rockdale Cheese Factory - Lotum Burtch, treasurer (R.C.:

xeroxed excerpts from Lotum Burtch's diary 1903).

1929 Rockdale Cheese Factory - J.R. Dargavel estate (Dept. Int.).

Carleton County

1852 588,794 lbs. butter produced (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).  
15,894 lbs. cheese produced.

1883 5 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 92).

1884 7 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 58).

1885 11 cheese factories (B Ind, Table xiii).

1886 10 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 151).

1887 7 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 149-60)

1888 9 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 149-60).

1890 11 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 63-74).

1891 11 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 71-83).

1892 16 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 63-74).

1893 15 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 68-80).

1894 27 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 74-90).

1895 38 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 81-99).

1896 39 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 87-105).

Crosby

1929 Ontario Cheese Factory - L.C. Emmons (Dept. Int.).

Dalhousie District

- 1848 Butter - 97,847 lbs.  
Cheese - 9,836 lbs. (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Eastons Corners

- 1929 Crystal Cheese Factory in Leeds Co. - Eastons Corners is post office address - A.W. Morrison (Dept. Int.).  
Old Fairfield Cheese Factory - E.B. Dack - in Grenville Co. - Eastons Corners is post office address.

Elgin

- 1867 April - report of a cheese factory under construction, George Morton proprietor (McKenzie, p. 197: refers to Brockville Recorder).
- 1873 cheese factory, George Morton (Bradstreet).
- 1888 cheese factory, (RDHSS: "Brockville-Westport Railway," p. 1).
- 1892 Model Creamery established - Dargavel and Murphy, proprietors (B Ind., pp. 75-6).
- 1893 Model Creamery - Dargavel and Murphy (B Ind, pp. 75-6).
- 1894 Model Creamery - Dargavel and Murphy (B Ind, pp. 90-2).
- 1929 Dominion Cheese Factory - J.C. Baker (Dept. Int.).  
Elgin Model Cheese Factory - F. Leavine.  
Rush Model Cheese Factory - A. Roantree.  
Clear Lake Union Cheese Factory - James Best.  
Note: Elgin = P.O. Address for proprietor.

Forfar

- ca. 1865-66 cheese factory built, under the guidance of P.W. Strong of Jefferson, N.Y., who built a factory in Athens in 1865 (McKenzie, pp. 196/7).
- 1926 cheese factory chosen 2nd best in Ontario in competition (R.C.: notes).
- 1929 Forfar Cheese Factory - George W. Owens (Dept. Int.).

Frontenac County

- 1852            398,389 lbs. butter produced (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).  
41,613 lbs. cheese produced.
- 1882            20 cheese factories (B Ind, pp. 28-9).
- 1883            26 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 92).
- 1883            26 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 92).
- 1884            32 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 58).
- 1885            33 cheese factories (B Ind, Table XIII).
- 1886            37 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 151).
- 1887            25 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
149-60).
- 1888            27 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
149-60).
- 1890            29 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
63-74).
- 1891            30 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
71-83).
- 1892            29 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
63-74).
- 1893            32 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
68-80).
- 1894            36 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
74-90).
- 1895            35 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
81-99).
- 1896            2 creameries in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 105-08).  
39 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp.  
87-105).

Gloucester Township

- 1848            Gore, Lots 21 & 22 - 3 dairies, connected with farms belonging  
to Frs. Sabourin Sr., Pierre Rochon, James Morgan, marked on  
map (PAC, H11/430 - Gloucester - 1848 [2 maps]).
- 1861            9241 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).

6443 lbs. cheese.

Grenville County

- 1852 515,624 lbs. butter produced (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).  
65,184 lbs. cheese produced.
- 1882-1892 see Leeds returns.
- 1893 10 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 68-80).
- 1894 14 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 74-90).
- 1895 2 creameries in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 99-101).  
16 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 81-99).
- 1896 3 creameries in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 105-108).  
14 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 87-105).

Johnstown District

- 1848 Butter - 403,434 lbs.  
Cheese - 42,609 lbs. (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Kars

- ca. 1861-65 a leading exporter of cheese to the U.S. and Great Britain -  
dairy products are still the town's chief industry (R.C.:  
Ottawa Citizen, 7 Sept. 1974, p. 25).

Kemptville

- 1885 cheese factory - A. Murphy, proprietor (B Ind: Proceedings of  
the Annual Conventions of the Dairymen's Associations of  
Western and Eastern Ontario, p. 121).
- 1922 Kemptville Creamery organized - William Gardiner, manager -  
1927-1957, Lorne Reddick, manager (R.C.: notes).
- 1929 6 cheese factories with Kemptville post office address (Dept.  
Int).

Kingston Mills

1878 James Byrne, cheese factory (Frontenac Cty Atlas) - not in 1871 Census.

Kingston Township

1861 112,444 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
5,165 lbs. cheese.

Kitley Township

1861 145,124 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
6,775 lbs. cheese.

Lanark County

1852 654,927 lbs. butter produced (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).  
39,444 lbs. cheese produced.

1883 12 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 92).

1884 18 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 58).

1885 21 cheese factories (B Ind, Table XIII).

1886 22 cheese factories (B Ind, p. 151).

1887 4 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 149-60).

1888 4 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 149-60).

1890 4 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 63-74).

1891 4 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 71-83).

1892 4 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 63-74).

1893 4 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 68-80).

1894 6 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 74-90).

1895 7 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind,



pp. 81-99).

1896 8 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 87-105).

Leeds County

1852 753,706 lbs. butter produced (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).  
90,720 lbs. cheese produced.

1882 49 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, pp. 28-9).

1883 4 creameries in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 29).  
73 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 92).

1884 91 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 58).

1885 92 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, Table XIII).

1886 2 creameries in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 154).  
113 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 151).

1887 1 creamery (Edwardsburgh Township) (B Ind, p. 137).  
33 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville Counties in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 149-60).

1888 35 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (Leeds and Grenville Counties) (B Ind, pp. 149-60).

1890 34 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville Counties in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 63-74).

1891 34 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville Counties in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 71-83).

1892 1 creamery (at Elgin) (B Ind, pp. 75-6).  
33 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville Counties in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 63-74).

1893 1 creamery (Elgin).  
22 cheese factories in Leeds Co. in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 68-82).

1894 2 creameries (Elgin, Seeleys Bay) in Rideau Corridor (B Ind, pp. 90-2).  
29 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 74-90).

1895 4 creameries in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind, pp. 99-101).

31 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind., pp. 81-99).

1896 7 creameries in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind., pp. 105-108).

31 cheese factories in Rideau Corridor townships (B Ind., pp. 87-105).

#### Lombardy

1929 Otter Creek Cheese Factory - J.F. Singleton - Lombardy is post office address (Dept. Int.).

#### Loughborough Township

1861 75,035 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
1,950 lbs. cheese.

#### Marlborough Township

1861 63,780 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
520 lbs. cheese.

#### Merrickville

1861 400 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
1929 2 cheese factories, 1 of which combined with a creamery (Dept. Int.).

#### Midland District

1848 Butter - 195,318 lbs. (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).  
Cheese - 35,449 lbs.

#### Montague Township

1861 149,225 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
2,080 lbs. cheese.

#### Morton

ca. 1867 George Morton built the town's first cheese factory - he brought

a cheesemaker from Switzerland to manufacture the cheese  
(RDHSS: "History of Morton," p. 1).

- 1873 cheese box factory, James A. Mannel, DD (Bradstreet).  
1916 Home Cheese Factory - built by B.W. Henderson - later sold to  
George Roantree (RDHSS: "History of Morton," p. 1).  
1929 Home Cheese Factory - George Roantree (Dept. Int.).

Nepean Township

- 1861 105,274 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
1,551 lbs. cheese.  
1879 1 dairyman among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

North Burgess Township

- 1861 12,410 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
550 lbs. cheese.  
1880 Concession 10, Lot 8 - cheese factory - proprietor Isaac  
Ferrier (Lanark Cty Atlas).

North Crosby Township

- 1851 15,224 lbs. butter (R.C.: notes).  
520 lbs. cheese.  
1861 71,301 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
250 lbs. cheese.

North Elmsley Township

- 1861 66,804 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
1,005 lbs. cheese.  
1880 Concession 9, Lot 18 - Spring Valley Creamery (Lanark Cty  
Atlas).

North Gower Township

- 1861 70,879 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
1,196 lbs. cheese.  
1879 1 cheese manufacturer among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

North Gower Village

1879 cheese factory (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Osgoode Township

1861 104,582 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
7,490 lbs. cheese.

Oxford Mills

1885 cheese factory - M. Gair, proprietor (B Ind: Proceedings of the Annual Conventions of the Dairymens' Associations of Western and Eastern Ontario, p. 121).  
1929 1 cheese factory with Oxford Mills post office address (Dept. Ind.).

Oxford Township

1861 105,574 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
2,271 lbs. cheese.

Perth

1861 30 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
1893 world's largest cheese made, for Chicago World's Fair - 12 cheese factories in Perth area assisted (McKenzie, pp. 198/9).

Pittsburgh Township

1861 110,947 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
1,500 lbs. cheese.

Portland

1885 cheese factory, Thos. Ripley, proprietor (B. Ind: Proceedings of the Annual Conventions of the Dairymens' Associations of Western and Eastern Ontario, p. 121).  
1929 Portland post office address for: - Reliable Cheese Factory - S.K. Goodell  
Clear Spring Cheese Factory - Clear Spring Dairy Co. Ltd. -  
Portland Cheese Factory - J.H. Polk (Dept. Int.).

Rideau Ferry

1929 Rideau Star Cheese Factory - Raney Tallman (Dept. Int.).

Seeleys Bay

1894 Gilt Edge Creamery - John P. Bower, president (B Ind., pp. 90-2).

1929 5 cheese factories with Seeleys Bay post office addresses:  
 Gillrapids Cheese Factory - Manford Ralph  
 Clover Hill - E. Roantree  
 Springville - Percy George  
 Gilt Edge - Joseph McAlohan  
 Ideal - T.J. Pritchard (Dept. Int.).

Smiths Falls

[1860] dairy connected with lock establishment (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station).

late 1880s J.H. Singleton operated 4 cheese factories with his brother - in 1890 he purchased full control and expanded the business to 20 factories - his 3 sons followed him in the business (R.C.: notes).

1929 Glen Elm cheese factory - R.T. Beckett (Dept. Int.).

South Burgess Township

1861 13,770 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
 200 lbs. cheese.

South Crosby Township

1861 47,452 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
 5,370 lbs. cheese.

South Elmsley Township

1861 62,490 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
 2,060 lbs. cheese.

South Gower Township

1861            48,037 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
                  1,815 lbs. cheese.

Storrington Township

1861            58,057 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
                  895 lbs. cheese.

1871            cheese factories - Lyman Lyon (Census, 1871).  
                  Christopher Languith, going into operation this season.  
                  Wellington Woolfe  
                  William Duff (Mud Lake)

1878            patrons include 1 cheese manufacturer (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Westport

1929            6 cheese factories with Westport post office address.  
                  Newboro Model - J.N. Truelove  
                  Blairs - S.L. McCann  
                  Mountain View - S.L. McCann  
                  Westport - S.L. McCann  
                  Ardmore - T.A. Samuels  
                  Cedar Bridge - J.W. Brynes (Sec.) (Dept. Int.).

Wolford Township

1861            100,625 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).  
                  3,709 lbs. cheese.

*Cider Production*Cider, 1852

1852            Carleton County - 108 gallons  
                  Frontenac County - 3,374 gallons  
                  Grenville County - 9,569 gallons

Lanark County - - gallons  
 Leeds County - 9,587 gallons.  
 (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).

Cider, 1861

1861

Carleton County  
 Gloucester Twsp. - gallons  
 North Gower Twsp. - gallons  
 Marlborough Twsp. - gallons  
 Nepean Twsp. 16 gallons  
 Osgoode Twsp. 4 gallons

Frontenac County  
 Bedford Twsp. - gallons  
 Kingston Twsp. 73 gallons  
 Loughborough Twsp. 411 gallons  
 Pittsburgh Twsp. 80 gallons  
 Storrington Twsp. 2,414 gallons

Grenville County  
 South Gower Twsp. - gallons  
 Oxford Twsp. 3 gallons  
 Wolford Twsp. 20 gallons

Lanark County  
 North Burgess Township - gallons  
 North Elmsley Township 20 gallons  
 Montague Township -  
 gallons

Leeds County  
 Bastard Township 3076 gallons  
 South Burgess Township - gallons  
 North Crosby Township 453 gallons  
 South Crosby Township 670 gallons  
 South Elmsley Township - gallons  
 Kitley Township - gallons.

*Maple Sugar Production*Bastard Township

1861            43,004 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Bathurst District

1842            130,165 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).

1848            158,693 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Bedford Township

1861            19,966 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Carleton County

1852            20,727 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).

Dalhousie District

1842            28,330 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).

1848            32,646 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Frontenac County

1852            49,336 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).

Gloucester Township

1861            1,675 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Grenville County

1852            40,859 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).

1881            see Leeds Co.

1921            18,000 gals. maple syrup (McKenzie, p. 193).

maple sugar - see Leeds Co.

1961            2,800 gals. maple syrup (McKenzie, p. 193).



Johnstown District

1842            213,928 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).  
 1848            195,655 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Kingston Township

1861            14,239 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Kitley Township

1861            31,433 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Lanark County

1852            76,736 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).

Leeds County

1852            96,444 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1852).  
 1881            700,000 lbs. maple sugar produced in Leeds and Grenville  
                   (McKenzie, p. 193).  
 1921            74,000 gals. maple syrup produced in Leeds - highest production  
                   in Ontario (McKenzie, p. 193).  
                   18,000 lbs. maple sugar produced in Leeds and Grenville  
                   (McKenzie, p. 193).  
 1961            30,000 gals. maple syrup (McKenzie, p. 193).

Loughborough Township

1861            18,530 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Marlborough Township

1861            7,579 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Merrickville

1861            440 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Midland District

1842            184,443 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).

1848            196,969 lbs. maple sugar (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Montague Township

1861            30,472 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

North Burgess Township

1861            7,250 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

North Crosby Township

1861            8,701 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

North Elmsley Township

1861            5,030 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

North Gower Township

1861            4,952 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Osgoode Township

1861            10,338 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Oxford Township

1861            11,857 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Pittsburgh Township

1861            2,029 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

South Burgess Township

1861            2,345 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

South Crosby Township

1861            22,916 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

South Elmsley Township

1861            11,877 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

South Gower Township

1861            3,277 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Storrington Township

1861            13,780 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

Wolford Township

1861            18,553 lbs. maple sugar (Census, 1861).

*Honey Production*Apiaries

1842            Number of Beehives:  
                   Johnstown District    325  
                   Bathurst District     23  
                   Dalhousie District    566  
                   Midland District     1973  
                   (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).

Apiaries

	1887            Bees and Honey:				
	No.	Lbs.		Total	
	Apiaries	Comb	Honey	Lbs.	Value
	Making	Honey	Extracted	Wax	Honey
	Returns				and Wax
Frontenac County	5	1150	3510	64	536.00
Leeds and Grenville	21	3805	11125	186	1727.75
Counties					
Carleton County	6	255	2825	112	372.40
Lanark County	12	3173	9556	236	1572.56
Provincial Totals	651	112277	499093	6686	67237.12

*Plant Cultivation*Gloucester Township

1879            2 florists among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Kingston

1860            1 gardener (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington -  
1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1884/5         Richard Pigeon, florist (Ont. Gaz.).

Ottawa

florists - George Lang  
                  - Charles Scrim (Ont. Gaz.).

South Crosby Township

n.d.            Abraham Coon planted the 1st orchard in South Crosby Twsp.  
post-1812      [apple? - seeds from cider mill in Connecticut] - Concession 3,  
                  Lot 10 (RDHSS: "United Empire Loyalists," p. 2).  
n.d.            Jonathan Henderson - Concession 4, Lot 11 - operated a nursery  
                  - sprouted fruit trees for orchards (RDHSS: "United Empire  
                  Loyalists," p. 2).

Wolford Township

ca. 1868        Concession B, Lot 4 - "extensive seed growing activities during  
                  the occupancy of the Parkers [Asa and Henry] and George  
                  Newman...It is believed that these people were about the first  
                  to introduce the practice of selling seeds in small packages"  
                  (Andrewsville).

*Oil Mills, Threshing Mills*

Census of 1842 (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842)

1842            Oil Mills - Johnstown District - 2  
                  - Midland District - 17

Threshing Mills - Johnstown District - 42  
                   - Bathurst District - 10  
                   - Dalhousie District - 8  
                   - Midland District - 12  
 Paper Mills - Midland District - 1

### *Spice Mills*

#### Kingston - Spice Mill

1871            Antoine Karch, spice mill (Census, 1871).  
 1875            J.A. Karch Coffee and Spice Mills (PAC, HC/440 - Kingston -  
                   1875 [Birds Eye View]).  
 1878            "spice mill" on plan (Frontenac Cty Atlas, pp. 56-7).

#### Secondary Industries

##### *Soap and Candle Manufacture*

#### Grenville County

1861            1 soap and candle factory (Census, 1861).

#### Kingston

1860            3 tallow chandlers and/or soap manufacturers (PAC, H1/420 -  
                   Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] -  
                   H.F. Walling).  
                   5 soap and candle factories (Census, 1861).  
 [1867/8]        soap factory (PAC, V40-400-Fortification Surveys - Kingston  
                   - 1869 - Kingston to Kingston Mills [1867-8]).  
 1871            5 soap and candle factories (Census, 1871).  
                   - Robt. Hendrys  
                   - Benjamin Meadow

- Betsy Phippen
- James Shaw
- Benjamin Robertson
- 1873 4 soap makers (Bradstreet).
- 1875 Robertson Bros. Soap Works and Wharf (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).
- 1878 patrons include 1 soap manufacturer (Frontenac Cty Atlas).
- [1890] soap factory (PAC, F/440 - Kingston - [1890]).

#### Ottawa

- 1861 2 soap and candle factories (Census, 1861).
- 1863 patrons include 1 soap and candle manufacturer (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 1 soap and candle maker (Bradstreet).

#### *Bakeries, Confectioneries*

#### Burritts Rapids

- 1879 1 bakery (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

#### Kemptville

- 1861 1 bakery (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 1 confectioner (Bradstreet).

#### Kingston

- 1860 4 bakers (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 14 bakeries and/or confectioneries (Census, 1871).
- 1873 12 bakeries and/or confectioneries (Bradstreet).

#### Merrickville

- 1861 1 bakery - R. Somerville (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville -

1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 baker - R. Somerville, DE (Bradstreet).

Ottawa

1863 5 bakers (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 15 bakers and confectioners (Bradstreet).

Perth

1863 3 bakers and confectioners (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1873 3 bakers and confectioners (Bradstreet).

*Carbonated Beverage Factories*

Kingston

1871 William Pipe, soda water manufacturer (Census, 1871).

Ottawa

1873 1 ginger beer manufacturer (Bradstreet).

1 soda water manufacturer.

*Meat Processing*

Kingston

1860 1 sausage manufacturer (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1871 Guiseppe Pisati, pork curing (Census, 1871).

New Edinburgh

1879 2 butcher shops (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxi).

Ottawa

1873

2 sausage makers (Bradstreet).



### Clothing-Related Industries

The clothing-related primary industries include carding, fulling, woollen and cloth mills and tanneries. In this case the secondary industries relate closely to the primary industries and will be examined in their natural sequence.

The production of textiles began as a cottage industry, then underwent a semi-detached process before full-fledged woollen factories were introduced. The first woollen mill in Upper Canada seems to have been established by James Rosamond at Carleton Place in 1845. Later he moved his operations to Almonte. The first woollen mill in the Rideau corridor may have been the Merrick Mill at Merrickville, established sometime after the death of William Merrick in 1844 and before 1863, the first evidence found in this investigation.<sup>8</sup> Prior to the incorporation of all cloth-making processes in one building the industry was carried out in several stages. The carding, or combing of the wool, and the fulling, or cleaning and shrinking of the cloth, both very time-consuming operations, were the first to be mechanized; the rest was done at home. Woollen mills continued to provide these two services for local customers during most of the 19th century.

The earliest textile operation recorded in the Rideau corridor was the Chaffey carding and fulling mill, part of the larger Chaffey mill complex which was purchased by the government and destroyed by flooding during the construction of the Rideau Canal. The next reference is to the Merrick carding mill at Merrickville, which was in existence at the time of William Merrick's death. Altogether 13 carding and five fulling mills were identified in the Rideau corridor, ranging in date from 1826 to 1880. In all cases the fulling mills were at the same location as a carding mill.

For the purposes of this inventory cloth mills have been grouped together with woollen mills. At this stage of

research it is difficult to determine what the user of the term "cloth factory" meant in terms of type of material produced, or even what the user of the term "woollen mill" implied in terms of degree of mechanization. Woollen mills were first enumerated in the census of 1848. They first appear in the Rideau corridor in 1850 and a total of eight woollen and cloth mills (or factories) were identified, with dates ranging from 1850 to 1954. There were woollen factories in Kingston, Ottawa and New Edinburgh by 1860.

The making of clothing and hats was conducted as a very small-scale, often one-person industry during the 19th century in Ontario. The relevant statistics for the Rideau corridor collected for the 1860s and 70s do not indicate a single group-operated establishment, although the larger villages and towns had two or more tailors - in 1873 Kemptville had four and Perth had five. In 1873 16 tailors were identified at eight locations in the corridor, and 13 milliners at seven locations. In Kingston and Ottawa there is evidence of some factory organization although the scale has not been determined. The census of 1871 for Kingston includes 10 dressmakers, some of whom were part of dress-making establishments, and 17 tailors. In Ottawa, in 1873, there were 13 tailors and one hoop skirt manufacturer. The only reference to a hat factory occurs in Ottawa both in 1847 and again in 1860. In 1873 Bradstreet listed seven hatters and furriers and one milliner in Ottawa, and three furriers and seven milliners in Kingston.

The tanning of leather to make boots, shoes, saddles, harnesses and trunks is an old profession, one which must certainly have been introduced into the Rideau corridor with the Loyalist settlers. However the earliest reference to a tannery was found in the census of 1842, and the first tanneries specifically located in the Rideau corridor were those at Westport (1850), Smiths Falls (2 by 1850) and Old

Slys (1851). Altogether 27 tanneries have been identified, mainly in the 1860s and 70s. Ottawa had one tannery in 1844 and at least three by the 1870s. By 1848 Kingston boasted two tanneries. In 1829 the Ordnance Department purchased a lot in Kingston on which a tannery and bark mill were situated. This is the only reference to a bark mill discovered but every tannery must have had at least a very simple version because the tannin which was produced by grinding specific tree barks was an essential ingredient in toughening and preserving the hides.

The manufacture of boots, shoes, saddles, harnesses, trunks and other leather goods appears to have been carried out extensively, but on a small scale, in the Rideau corridor. Forty-seven boot and shoemakers or shoe shops have been identified, located in twenty of the small towns and villages in the corridor. An additional 69 were found in Ottawa, Kingston and New Edinburgh. Most of the statistics derive from the 1860s and 70s. References to the Ottawa Boot and Shoe Company (1879) and Selby Lee (1879) in Ottawa and George Offord and Company Wholesale Boot and Shoe Factory (1875) in Kingston are evidence of an industrial development which appears to be lacking in the corridor. Similarly the saddle and harness making trade was carried out largely by individuals, 25 of whom have been enumerated in 12 of the corridor towns and five of the townships during the 1860s and 70s. Only in Ottawa and Kingston, where 17 saddlers and harness makers were found, were any references to livery stables or industrial establishments collected.

## CLOTHING-RELATED INDUSTRIES

## Primary

Carding, Fulling, Woollen and Cloth Mills/Factories Tanneries

## Secondary

Tailors, Dressmakers, Glovemakers

Millinery

Boot and Shoe Factories

Harness, Saddle and Trunk Makers.

Primary Industries*Carding, Fulling, Woollen and Cloth Mills/Factories*

## Textile Industries - Aggregate Statistics

- 1842 carding mills, fulling mills, yards of fulled cloth, yards of linen or other thin cloth, yards of flannel or other woollen cloth (not fulled), number of sheep and lbs. wool procured - by district - (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).
- 1848 fulling mills (produce in lbs. wool), woollen mills (produce in yards), lbs. flax, lbs. wool, yards fulled cloth, yards linen, yards flannel, number of sheep - by district (Can., AJLA: Census, 1848).
- 1852 lbs. flax or hemp, lbs. wool, yards fulled cloth, yards linen, yards flannel, number of sheep - by country (Can., AJLA: Census, 1852).
- 1861 carding and fulling mills, woollen factories - by county - lbs. wool, yards fulled cloth, yards flannel, lbs. flax and hemp, yards linen, number of sheep - by township (Census, 1861).

Andrewsville

- post-1860 carding mill situated just west of the grist mill - operated by a Mr. Fraser but was rather short lived owing chiefly to a reduction in the sheep population (Andrewsville).
- 1880 carding mill (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 19).  
patrons include H.A. Fraser, wool carder and clothe dresser.

Bastard Township

- 1864 1 carding mill (B. Ind., p. 126).

Battersea

- 1860 1 carding mill (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 Wm. Hewton, woollen factory (Census, 1871).
- 1873 1 woollen factory (Bradstreet).

Burritts Rapids

- 1856 carding mill (Sneyd, p. 178).
- 1863 1 cloth mill (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1871 1 carding and fulling mill (Kerr) (McKenzie, p. 170).
- 1873 1 carding mill (Bradstreet).
- 1879 1 woollen factory (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).
- 1927 a small woollen mill on the waste water channel (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, File 8440, p. 82, Oct. 25, 1927).

Chaffeys Lock

- pre-1826 carding and fulling mill (Legget, pp. 122/3).
- 1827 "carding machine" marked on By map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Chaffeys).
- ca. 1830 Chaffeys fulling mill taken down during canal construction (RC: refers to Price Report).
- 1875 Feb. 8/9 - letter to John Chaffey explaining that his application to build a carding mill has been rejected (RC:

refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 606).

### Kemptville

- 1861 carding mill, John Perkins (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 1 carding mill (Bradstreet).
- 1875 3 carding and fulling mills (McAlpine).

### Kingston

- 1861 2 woollen factories (Census, 1861).
- 1873 1 dyer (Bradstreet).

### Manotick

- [1870] "carding mill" marked on map (PAC, H1/440 - Manotick - n.d. [1870]).
- 1873 1 carding mill (Bradstreet).
- 1879 carding and cloth factory (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

### Merrickville

- 1844 when William Merrick died he had a carding mill in operation - sons William and Stephen later added an annex to the grist mill for a woollen mill [1848 according to Legget, p. 155] (McKenzie, p. 169).
- 1845 30 Oct. - "two grist mills and a carding one at work belonging to Mr. Wm. Merrick" (RC: refers to PAC, W044, Vol. 25).
- 1863 2 woollen mills - Hiram Easton, A & T.H. Merrick (RC; refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 283, p. 6-9).
- 1864 A. & F.H. Merrick, woollen factory - not in operation (SP, Min. Ag., p. 119).
- 1873 1 woollen factory (Bradstreet).
- 1874 Henry Merrick leased woollen mill to Thos. Henry Watchorn (McKenzie, p. 169).
- 1875 a woollen factory (McAlpine).
- 1914 "Watchorn's Woollen Mill" marked on map (PAC, F/410 - Rideau - n.d. to 1923 - Proposed wing Dam at Merrickville,

Aug. 21, 1914).

- 1954 Woollen mill closed - by 1967 building used by the Merrickville Electro-Plating Company (RC: notes).

### Nepean Township

- 1855 "fulling mill" marked on map, on property of Nelson G. Robinson, Concession 1, Lots 20 & 21 [near Black Rapids] (PAC, H3/430 - Nepean - 1855).
- 1864 N.G. Robinson, carding and fulling mills (SP, Min. Ag., p. 119).
- 1879 patrons include 1 carding and fulling mill owner (Carleton Cty Atlas).

### New Edinburgh

- n.d. McKay's investments included a carding and a fulling mill (Sneyd, p. 172).
- 1864 H.O. Burritt, woollen factory (SP, Min. Ag., p. 119).
- 1866 cloth factory at junction of Ottawa and Rideau Rivers [Ottawa on New Edinburgh side?] (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C.Keefer).
- 1873 1 cloth manufacturer (Bradstreet).
- 1875 a cloth factory (McAlpine).
- 1879 lengthy description of New Edinburgh Woollen Mills, owned by Blackburn and Co. (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxi).

### Old Slys

- 1851 "carding mill" marked on map (PAC, H3/440 - Old Slys - 1851).
- 1855 "carding mill" marked on map (PAC, H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1855 - Old Slys Station).
- 1858 May 28 - "Joshua Bates...owner of a grist mill and carding and clothing works at this station" (RC: refers to PAC, RG11, Series II, Vol. 59, File 75). "carding mill" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station).
- 1873 reference to Joshua Bates' mill (RC: refers to PAC, RG43,

B4(a), Vol. 207 - 9 June).

Ottawa

- 1861 1 woollen factory (Census, 1861).
- 1863 patrons include a textile manufacturer and a woollen manufacturer (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 1 carding and fulling mill (Bradstreet).  
1 dyer.

Perth

- 1863 1 weaver, 1 carding mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 1 woollen factory (Bradstreet).
- 1875 manufactory of woollens (McAlpine).
- 1880 T.A. Code, yarns, etc., \$10,000/yr. value produced (McDonald, p. 53: refers to Almonte Gazette, Dec. 24, 1880).
- 1951 textiles, clothing (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951 - Civil Defence: Manufacturing Industries).
- [1969] Tayside Yarns & Brewster Fabrics Ltd. (PAC, F/440 - Perth - [1969]).  
Code Felt Ltd. - Plant No. 2.  
Code Felt Ltd. - Office & Plant No. 1.

Port Elmsley

- 1863 1 woollen factory (Craig and Campbell) - also "Robert Walker, Woolen Mfy" (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1866 "woollen mill" marked on map at Lock 4: Pike Falls (PAC, H1/450 - River Tay - 1866 - [2 sections]).
- 1880 woollen mill, J.S. Fairgrieve (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

Smiths Falls

- 1850 woollen factory (Sneyd, p. 179).  
carding mill.
- 1863 1 carding mill (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).



- 1875 a "manufactory of woollens" (McAlpine).  
 1951 textile and cloth manufacture (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951 - Civil Defence: Manufacturing Industries).

Storrington Township

- 1871 Wm. Carson, Hand Loom Weaving Establishment (Census, 1871).

Washburn

- 1871 Thos. Foster, carding, spinning and fulling factory (Census, 1871).  
 1875 W. Forster [sic] - carding mill (RC: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 332, File 48080, Wise to Braun, 9 Feb. 1875).

Westport

- n.d. Joel Clark operated a carding and woollen mill for a number of years (McKenzie, pp. 171/2).  
 1850 fulling mill and carding mill (Sneyd, p. 187).  
 1861 carding mill, Hon. George Crawford (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 patrons include Allison Clark, clothier.  
 1875 woollen mill (McAlpine).  
 1893 woollen mill and factory, Joel Clark - manufacture for domestic and foreign markets (RC: "Village of Westport, 1893").

*Tanneries*

Tanneries, 1842 & 1848 (Can., AJLA: Census, 1842, 1848).

	1842	1848
Johnstown District	18	28
Bathurst District	13	13
Dalhousie District	8	6
Midland District	13	18

## Tanneries, 1861 (Census, 1861).

Carleton County	8
Frontenac County	3
Grenville County	16
Lanark County	15
Leeds County	11

Bastard Township

1861 A. Chapman, tannery - inside Rideau Corridor (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Battersea

1860 1 tannery (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1871 Battersea Tannery, H.R.C. Hamilton, proprietor (Census, 1871).

Burritts Rapids

1861 2 tanneries (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
patrons include Richard Guest, tanner.

1879 tannery (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

Eastons Corners

n.d. Joseph Easton built one of first tanneries in Leeds and Grenville Counties [at Eastons Corners?] (McKenzie, p. 43).

1861 1 tannery (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 tanner (Bradstreet).

Elgin

1861 1 tannery, B. Tooms (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 tanner (Bradstreet).

Gloucester Township

1879 patrons include 3 tanners and curriers (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Kars

1873 1 tanner (Bradstreet).

1879 tannery (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Kemptville

1861 3 tanneries - Goreham and Braden, S. Barnes, W.H. Shaver (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 2 tanners (Bradstreet).

1 leather dealer.

1875 1 tannery (McAlpine).

Kingston

1829 tannery property, including bark mill, purchased by the Ordnance Dept. - on canal banks (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1829).

1848 2 tanneries (Can., AJLA: Census, 1848).

1850 tanneries (PAC, V1/440 - Kingston - 185 [Gibbs]).

1860 patrons include 3 tanners and curriers (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1 tannery (Census, 1861).

1864 Portsmouth Tannery (SP, Min. Ag., p. 127).

[1867/8] 2 tanneries - (PAC, V40-400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869 - Kingston to Kingston Mills [1867-8]).

1873 3 tanners (Bradstreet).

1875 Ford and Son, Tannery (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).

1878 patrons include 2 tanneries and leather merchants (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Manotick

1879 1 tannery (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).

Merrickville

1861 2 tanneries; Campbell and Merrick, H.D. Smith (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 tanner (Bradstreet).

Milburn

1860 Milburn Tannery, Storrington Twsp., - H. Hamilton, proprietor - illustration (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1871 Milburn Tannery, H.R.C. Hamilton, proprietor (Census, 1871).

1873 1 tanner (Bradstreet).

Morton

1861 1 tannery, E. Webster (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Newboro

1861 1 tannery, J. Bloggett [Leggett?] - patrons include J.B. Leggett, tanner and currier (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

North Gower Township

1879 patrons include 1 tanner (Carleton Cty Atlas).

North Gower Village

1863 2 tanneries (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 1 tanner (Bradstreet).

1879 tannery (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).

Old Slys

1851 tannery marked on map (PAC, H3/440 - Old Slys - 1851).

Ottawa

- 1844 Mr. McGraves Tannery - north-west of the Canal Basin, south of Rideau Street (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1844 - Wooden Lock and Bywash).
- 1861 1 tannery (Census, 1861).
- 1863 patrons include 2 tanners (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 5 tanners (Bradstreet).
- 1875 May and Foster, tanners, curriers and leather dealers, Rochesterville (McAlpine).
- 1879 patrons include 1 tannery (Carleton Cty Atlas).  
Billings Bridge - tannery.

Perth

- 1863 3 tanneries, - Holliday's, Templeton's, Killpatrick's (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 3 tanners (Bradstreet).  
1 currier.
- 1875 manufacture of leather (McAlpine).
- 1880 2 tanneries; patrons include Geo. Templeton, tanner and currier) (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

Portland

- 1861 1 tannery (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Smiths Falls

- 1850 2 tanneries (Sneyd, p. 179).
- [1860] 2 tanneries on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station).
- 1863 1 tannery, Templeton's (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1875 manufacture of leather (McAlpine).

Westport

- 1850 1 tannery (Sneyd, p. 187).
- 1861 1 tannery (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1862 Westport Tannery - built 1862 - 1864 - made boots, trunks, pants, suit clothes - last notation concerning sale of hides is 1902 (RC: "Wesport Tannery" - notes by Mrs. H.H. Roberts).

Secondary Industries*Tailors, Dressmakers, Glovemakers*Burritts Rapids

- 1861 John Mills, tailor (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 John Mills, tailor (Bradstreet).

Elgin

- 1861 taylors shop [?] (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- post-1868 Mr. Raymer, tailor shop (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 8).

Inverary

- 1860 1 tailor (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1873 1 tailor (Bradstreet).

Kars

- 1873 1 tailor (Bradstreet).

Kemptville

- 1861 tailors - J. Magee (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862

[4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

J. Christie

W.R. Anderson

Wm. Mooney

1873 4 tailors (Bradstreet).

#### Kingston

1860 2 tailors (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1862

[4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1871 17 tailors (Census, 1871).

10 dressmakers.

John McKay, glovemaker.

1873 14 tailors (Bradstreet).

#### Manotick

1879 1 tailor (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

#### Merrickville

1861 John Armstrong, tailor (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville -

1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

John H. Kelly, tailor.

1873 2 tailors (Bradstreet).

#### New Edinburgh

1873 1 tailor (Bradstreet).

1879 1 tailor's shop (Carleton Cty. Atlas, p. xxxi).

#### Newboro

1861 W.B. McManus, tailor (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862

[4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 Thomas Camm, tailor (Bradstreet).

#### North Gower

1873 1 tailor (Bradstreet).

Ottawa

- 1863 7 tailors among patrons (PAC, VI/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 1 hoop skirt manufacturer (Bradstreet).  
13 tailors.
- 1879 1 tailor among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Perth

- 1863 1 tailor (PAC, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 5 tailors (Bradstreet).

*Millinery*Burritts Rapids

- 1873 Mrs. James Shannon, milliner (Bradstreet).
- 1879 1 millinery shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

Elgin

- post-1868 Mr. Kilborn, millinery shop (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 8).
- 1873 U. Pennock, millinery (Bradstreet).

Kemptville

- 1873 5 milliners (Bradstreet).

Kingston

- 1871 3 hatters and furriers (Census, 1871).  
7 milliners.
- 1873 3 furriers (Bradstreet).  
7 milliners.

Merrickville

- 1873 2 milliners (Bradstreet).



Newboro

1873 1 milliner (Bradstreet).

Ottawa

1847 Chauncey Ward Bangs entered into hat and fur trade which he followed for about 3 years (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xlix).

1861 1 hat factory (Census, 1861).

1863 patrons include 2 hatters and furriers (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 7 hatters and furriers (Bradstreet).  
1 milliner.

Oxford Mills

1873 2 milliners (Bradstreet).

Perth

1873 1 milliner (Bradstreet).

South Crosby Township

n.d. Concession 3, Lot 15 - Joseph Merriman - furrier and tanner by trade - U.E.L. from Connecticut (RDHSS: "United Empire Loyalists," p. 2).

*Boot and Shoe Manufacture*Bastard Township

1861 John Moss, shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Brewers Mills

1873 Alex Milne, boot and shoemaker, DD (Bradstreet).

Burritts Rapids

- 1861 Hugh Conn Boots and Shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1863 1 shoe shop (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 James Mills, shoemaker, CD (Bradstreet).
- 1879 2 shoe shops (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

Eastons Corners

- 1861 1 shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Elgin

- 1861 V. Tooms, shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- post-1868 Mr. Murphy later kept a shoe shop in a building used in 1868 as a store by J.R. Dargavel (RDHSS: "History of Elgin").
- 1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Inverary

- 1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

Jasper

- 1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

Kars

- 1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

Kemptville

- 1873 2 shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Kingston

- 1860 1 bootmaker (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

- 1871 16 boot & shoe makers (Census, 1871).  
 1873 27 boot and shoe makers (Bradstreet).  
 1875 George Offord and Co. Wholesale Boot and Shoe Factory (PAC,  
 H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).

Kingston Mills

- 1873 2 boot and shoe makers (Bradstreet).

Manotick

- 1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).  
 1879 shoe shop (Carleton Cty. Atlas, p. xxxix).

Merrickville

- 1861 2 shoe shops (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4  
 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 5 shoemakers listed as patrons.  
 1873 4 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Morton

- 1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

New Edinburgh

- 1879 shoe shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxi).

Newboro

- 1861 Wm. Leggett, shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville -  
 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

North Gower Township

- 1863 1 shoe shop inside corridor area (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton  
 - Walling [4 sections]).

North Gower Village

- 1873 5 boot and shoe makers (Bradstreet).

Osgoode Township

1863 1 shoe shop within corridor area (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

Ottawa

1863 8 shoemakers as patrons (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 41 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).  
1 moccasin maker.

1879 Ottawa Boot and Shoe Company (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).  
Selby Lee - moccasin trade.

Oxford Mills

1861 T. Maley Shoes

T. Anderson Shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Perth

1863 3 shoemakers (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1873 7 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

1880 G.B. Farmer, boot and shoe manufacturer (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

1951 shoe manufacture (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951, Civil Defence; Manufacturing Industries).

[1969] Brown Shoe Company of Canada Limited (PAC, F/440 - Perth [1969]).

Portland

1861 1 shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [six]).

Smiths Falls

1863 4 shoemakers (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1951 shoe manufacture (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951, Civil Defence: Manufacturing Industries).

South Elmsley Township

1861 1 shoe shop in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Storrington Township

1878 1 boot and shoemaker patron (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Westport

1861 George Douglas, boots and shoes.  
J. O'Brien, boots and shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

*Harness, Saddle and Trunkmakers*

Burritts Rapids

1863 1 harness manufacturer (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).  
1873 1 saddler and harness maker (Bradstreet).

Eastons Corners

1861 M. Lang, saddler (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
1873 1 saddler and harness maker (Bradstreet).

Elgin

1861 1 saddle and harness shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
1873 1 saddler and harness maker (Bradstreet).

Gloucester Township

1879            1 harness maker among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Inverary

1871            Marshall Purdy, harness shop (Census, 1871).

1873            1 saddler and harness maker (Bradstreet).

1878            1 harness shop (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Kemptville

pre-1829        harness shop (McKenzie, p. 44).

1861            R.H. Beddingfield, harness and trunk manufacturer (PAC, H1/420  
- Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling  
[sic]).

1873            2 saddle and harness makers (Bradstreet).

Kingston

1860            4 saddle, harness and whip manufacturers (PAC, H1/420 -  
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F.  
Walling).

1871            5 harness shops (Census, 1871).

1 saddler.

1873            1 livery (Bradstreet).

6 saddle & harness makers.

1878            1 saddle and harness shop among patrons (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Kingston Mills

1873            1 saddle and harness maker (Bradstreet).

Leeds County

1861            1 harness factory (Census, 1861).

Manotick

1873            1 saddle and harness maker (Bradstreet).

1879            1 harness shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Merrickville

- 1861 S. Booth, saddler (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 2 saddle and harness makers (Bradstreet).

Montague Township

- ca. 1890 Concession A, Lot 2 - post 1890, sawmill converted to use in the manufacture of harness hames, under the management of Truman Harrison - mill sold in 1899 and converted to electric power plant (Andrewsville).

Newboro

- 1861 J.W. Preston, saddle and harness shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
J.J. Giles, saddler and harness maker.  
William Pielow, saddler and harness maker.
- 1873 2 saddle and harness makers (Bradstreet).

North Gower Township

- 1879 1 harness maker among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

North Gower Village

- 1873 3 saddle and harness makers (Bradstreet).

Osgoode Township

- 1879 1 harness maker among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

- 1863 2 saddle and harness makers (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 11 saddle and harness makers (Bradstreet).
- 1879 2 livery stables among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).  
harness makers - Borbridge Bros.  
- Thos. Shore and Co.
- 3 saddle, harness and trunk makers among patrons.

Victoria Livery and Boarding Stables, Thomas Cluff, proprietor  
- Illustration [p. 51].

Perth

1863 3 saddlers, one of whom is Dougherty (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).  
1873 4 saddle and harness makers (Bradstreet).

Pittsburgh Township

1871 Jerard Maloy, harness shop (Census, 1871).

Smiths Falls

1863 1 harness shop, 1 saddler (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

*Boot and Shoe Manufacture*

Bastard Township

1861 John Moss, shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Brewers Mills

1873 Alex Milne, boot and shoemaker, DD (Bradstreet).

Burritts Rapids

1861 Hugh Conn Boots and Shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
1863 1 shoe shop (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).  
1873 James Mills, shoemaker, CD (Bradstreet).  
1879 2 shoe shops (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).



Eastons Corners

1861 1 shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Elgin

1861 V. Tooms, shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

post-1868 Mr. Murphy later kept a shoe shop in a building used in 1868 as a store by J.R. Dargavel (RDHSS: "History of Elgin").

1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Inverary

1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

Jasper

1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

Kars

1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

Kemptville

1873 2 shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Kingston

1860 1 bootmaker (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1871 16 boot & shoe makers (Census, 1871).

1873 27 boot and shoe makers (Bradstreet).

1875 George Offord and Co. Wholesale Boot and Shoe Factory (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).

Kingston Mills

1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Manotick

- 1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).  
 1879 shoe shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Merrickville

- 1861 2 shoe shops (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 5 shoemakers listed as patrons.  
 1873 4 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Morton

- 1873 1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).

New Edinburgh

- 1879 shoe shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxi).

Newboro

- 1861 Wm. Leggett, shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

North Gower

- 1863 1 shoe shop inside corridor area (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

North Gower Village

- 1873 5 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Osgoode Township

- 1863 1 shoe shop within corridor area (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

Ottawa

- 1863 8 shoemakers as patrons (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

- 1873 41 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).  
1 moccasin maker.
- 1879 Ottawa Boot and Shoe Company (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).  
Selby Lee - moccasin trade.

Oxford Mills

- 1861 T. Maley Shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
T. Anderson Shoes.
- 1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Perth

- 1863 3 shoemakers (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 7 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).
- 1880 G.B. Farmer, boot and shoe manufacturer (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).
- 1951 shoe manufacture (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951, Civil Defence; Manufacturing Industries).
- [1969] Brown Shoe Company of Canada Limited (PAC, F/440 - Perth - [1969]).

Portland

- 1861 1 shoe shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Smiths Falls

- 1863 4 shoemakers (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1951 shoe manufacture (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951, Civil Defence; Manufacturing Industries).

South Elmsley Township

- 1861 1 shoe shop in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Storrington Township

1878            1 boot and shoemaker patron (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Westport

1861            George Douglas, boots and shoes (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and  
Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
J. O'Brien, boots and shoes.

### Manufacturing Industries

The manufacturing industries are all considered as secondary industries. The first and perhaps most difficult to define is the blacksmith's operation. At its simplest level the blacksmith was a farmer who could shoe his own horses and those of his neighbour and perform very basic iron forging operations. Every developing settlement could support a blacksmith and all of them had at least one. The earliest recorded blacksmith in the Rideau corridor was Samuel Dow, who died in Wolford Township (at or near Merrickville) in 1805. Approximately 100 blacksmiths have been identified in the corridor, with an additional 25 in Kingston and Ottawa. In Bradstreet's 1873 directory the only Rideau villages without blacksmiths were Long Island Locks and Milburn. As the blacksmith's trade prospered he could develop a foundry, or he could work at a foundry established by industrialists such as the Merrick family. It is at this stage that blacksmithing becomes complex, for although it is not an industry in itself, it is a vital part of a larger operation that is definitely an industry. Blacksmiths were also involved in carriage making.

The establishment of a foundry in a community may suggest a certain degree of commercial prosperity. Foundries were part of a growing industrial complex, in some cases under the control of a single family as was the Merrick operation at Merrickville, and in others, independent units supporting the more sophisticated technological requirements of the developing community. Foundries were first enumerated in the 1848 census (although none were located in the Rideau corridor); by 1861 there were five foundries in each of Leeds and Lanark counties, six in Grenville and one in Frontenac. At least seven of these 17 were in the Rideau corridor. The machine shop set up by Ebenezer Frost on Gould Island at Smiths Falls in 1839

is the earliest specific reference to a foundry and machine shop development discovered. This shop became the Frost and Wood Manufacturing Company in 1846, from which time it operated continuously until 1955. There was a foundry in Westport by 1850 and another in Merrickville by 1859.

During the 1860s there were two foundries and an axe shop in Smiths Falls, a foundry in Westport, a foundry and an axe factory in Merrickville, a foundry in Kemptville, and two in Perth. At the same time Ottawa boasted a foundry and two agricultural implement factories, while Kingston had three foundries and four agricultural implement factories. By the 1880s Ottawa had nine founders and machinists while Kingston had at least five and New Edinburgh two.

Tool-making operations were blacksmith's work and were often connected with foundries; in the Rideau corridor they seemed to be confined largely to the manufacture of axes. There were axe factories at Merrickville in 1860, Smiths Falls in 1863 and an axe maker in Perth in 1873. A tool shop appears on an 1851 map of Old Slys. The only reference to specific tools other than axes manufactured in the corridor was found in Bradstreet, which listed a rake manufacturer at Kars in 1873. It is not known whether this "rake" refers to the hand tool or to the horse-drawn hay rake. The census of 1861 lists one axe and edge tool factory in Kingston and three in Ottawa.

All of the information found relating to coopers dates to the 1860s and 70s. The census of 1861 identifies only two cooperages in Leeds County and one stave factory in Grenville. This investigation revealed 16 coopers at 11 separate locations between the years 1860 and 1873. The disparity between the two sets of figures can perhaps be explained by the smallness of the cooper's operation or again, perhaps it indicates the degree of accuracy of the census. There is not sufficient evidence to indicate a

sudden growth in the industry, although this is possible. In 1860 there was one cooper in Kingston and there were two coopers in Ottawa. By 1873 these figures had increased to two and three coopers. New Edinburgh had one cooper in 1873, and in 1866 there was a stave factory attached to Muley's saw mill at the Rideau Falls.

Tin and coppersmiths made utensils for the home, mainly containers of various sorts, from sheet metal. In the case of tinsmiths the metal was sheet iron coated with tin to prevent rusting; coppersmiths used copper sheeting. The information in the inventory relating to tin and coppersmiths again applies mainly to the 1860s and 70s. Twelve tinsmiths or tin shops have been located at eight of the villages in the corridor, most of the same villages which also had foundries and coopers. In Ottawa there were two tinware factories in 1861; in 1873 there were 14 tinsmiths. The only coppersmiths identified worked in Kingston. Four tinsmiths and coppersmiths and one whitesmith were listed in Kingston in 1860; by 1873 there were four tinsmiths and one coppersmith on record.

Very few references to other 19th century manufacturing industries were found. There was a fanning mill manufacturer in Kemptville in 1861 and 1882, while the census of 1861 reported only two fanning mill factories in Frontenac County, one in Leeds County and one in Ottawa. There were paint shops in Kemptville and Smiths Falls in the 1860s and 70s and a painter in Perth in 1873. Kingston and Ottawa each had two painters in the 1860s; in 1873, according to Bradstreet, there were five painters and one colour maker in Kingston and nine painters and two paint and oil manufacturers in Ottawa. References have been found to a plaster mill in Morton in 1857 and 1861. Bradstreet lists sewing machine dealers at Burritts Rapids and Perth and three in Ottawa in 1873 but it is not known whether these

were manufacturers or dealers only. The census of 1861 did enumerate two sewing machine factories in Kingston. There were brush and broom factories in Kingston and Ottawa in the 1870s. In fact, according to the statistics given in the 1871 census, the Kingston operation, B. Bailey and Company, was fairly large. Kingston also had two rope factories in the 1870s plus a piano factory and an organ and melodeon factory.



## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Secondary Industries*Blacksmiths*Andrewsville

- n.d. William Quinn, blacksmith - eventually moved to Merrickville where he set up shop and worked until his death (Andrewsville).
- 1850s blacksmith shop included as part of John Hall's mill complex - the blacksmith was Robert Anderson - the mill complex deteriorated after the mill dam gave away in 1875 (Andrewsville).

Barriefield

- 1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Bastard Township

- 1861 1 blacksmith in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Battersea

- 1871 1 blacksmith (Census, 1871).
- 1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Billings Bridge

- 1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).
- 1879 1 blacksmith (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 49).

Brewers Mills

- 1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Burritts Rapids

- 1861 1 blacksmith (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 3 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).
- 1879 3 blacksmiths (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

Chaffeys Lock

- 1860 blacksmith connected with lock establishment (PAC, VI/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Chaffeys Station).

Crosby

- 1825 first blacksmith, John Bennett, set up shop - he was followed shortly by Luke Kerr, the second blacksmith (RDHSS: "History of Crosby," p. 1).

Cummings Island

- 1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Eastons Corners

- 1873 2 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

Elgin

- n.d. "Harvey Mitchell, another United Empire Loyalist, opened a blacksmith shop" (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 3).
- n.d. Samuel Seed, blacksmith (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 4).
- n.d. Milt Jones, S.J. Kelly and Phil Dunn ran a blacksmith shop - later taken over by Mr. Johnson - then Jared Pennock used the building as a paint shop (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 6).
- n.d. blacksmith at Cheaney's Corners, near Elgin (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 8).
- 1861 1 blacksmith (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 3 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

Forfar

1873 3 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

Gloucester

1873 2 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

Gloucester Township

1848 Gore of Gloucester, Lot 21 - "blacksmith" marked on map (PAC, H11/430 - Gloucester - 1848 [2 maps]).

1863 2 blacksmiths (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

Inverary

1860 2 blacksmiths (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1871 2 blacksmiths (Census, 1871).

1873 2 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

1916 2 "blacksmiths" marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).

Jasper

1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Jones Falls

[1860] blacksmith is part of lock establishment (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Jones Falls Station).

Joyceville

1916 "blacksmith" marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).

Kars

1863 2 blacksmiths (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 3 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

Kemptville

- 1829 first blacksmith in operation (McKenzie, p. 44).  
 1861 5 blacksmiths (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
 1873 4 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

Kingston

- 1860 4 blacksmiths (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).  
 1867/8 Point Frederick - 1 blacksmith (PAC, V40/400 - Fortifications Surveys - Kingston - 1869 [1867-8]).  
 1871 5 blacksmiths (Census, 1871).  
 1873 9 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).  
 1878 1 blacksmith (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Kingston Mills

- [ca. 1826] "blacksmith" marked on map [connected with canal construction?] (PAC, H1/410 - Rideau Canal - n.d. (4 sections) - ca. 1826 - Burrowes).  
 1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Loughborough Township

- 1878 1 blacksmith (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Manotick

- [1870] 1 "blacksmith" marked on map (PAC, H1/440 - Manotick - n.d. [1870]).  
 1873 4 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).  
 1879 5 blacksmiths (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Merrickville

- 1827 "blacksmith" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Merrickville).  
 1861 2 blacksmiths (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 blacksmith [but 3 foundries listed] (Bradstreet).

Morton

1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Mount Chesney

1916 "blacksmith" marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).

Nepean Township

1863 3 blacksmiths (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

New Edinburgh

1866 1 blacksmith (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C. Keefer).

1873 1 blacksmith (Bradstreet).

Newboro

1831 2 "blacksmiths" marked on map, 1 of which is designated "engineers blacksmith" (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - Newboro - P. Cole).

1861 1 blacksmith (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 3 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

North Burgess Township

1863 3 blacksmiths in corridor area (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1880 Maurice McNamee, blacksmith and farmer (Lanark Cty Atlas).

North Elmsley Township

1880 1 blacksmith - Concession 6, Lot 21 [R.H. Aimer, blacksmith, is a patron] (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 19).

North Gower Township

1879 4 blacksmiths among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

North Gower Village

- 1863 5 blacksmiths (PAC, VI/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 4 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).
- 1879 2 blacksmiths (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).

Old Slys

- 1851 "blacksmith" marked on map (PAC, H3/440 - Old Slys - 1851).

Ottawa

- n.d. Lyman Perkins built the first blacksmith shop south of the Ottawa River - located where the Russell House now stands (Carleton Cty Atlas, 1879, p. xxxiv).
- 1863 5 blacksmiths (PAC, VI/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 16 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).
- 1879 1 blacksmith listed among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Oxford Mills

- 1861 3 blacksmiths (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1873 3 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).

Oxford Township

- 1861 1 blacksmith in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Perth

- 1863 5 blacksmiths (PAC, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 3 blacksmiths (Bradstreet).
- 1880 7 blacksmiths (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

Perth Road

- 1878 2 blacksmiths (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Pittsburgh Township

- 1860 1 blacksmith within corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennex and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 1 blacksmith within corridor area (Census, 1871).

Portland

- 1861 1 blacksmith (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Smiths Falls

- late 1820s Rufus Collins built first blacksmith shop (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 19).
- 1863 2 blacksmiths (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1875 Robert Lewis, blacksmith (McAlpine).
- 1910 blacksmith shop on Market St. passed from E.J. Moore to Bert Smith (RC: clipping from The Record News - no date).

South Crosby Township

- 1861 2 blacksmiths in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

South Elmsley Township

- 1861 1 blacksmith in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Storrington Township

- 1860 4 blacksmiths in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1871 3 blacksmiths in corridor area (Census, 1871).
- 1878 4 blacksmiths in corridor area (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Sunbury

- 1916 "blacksmith" marked on map (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916).

Westport

- 1861 3 blacksmiths (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- ca. 1873 Joseph Shillington, blacksmith (RC: article on Shillington's shop supplied by Mrs. H.H. Roberts.
- 1893 "Joseph Shillington or James Dier will shoe your horse" (RDHSS: "Village of Westport").
- ca. 1900-1914 3 blacksmiths (RC: Lucille Bresee article on Westport).

Wolford Township

- 1805 Samuel Dow, the township's first blacksmith, died (McKenzie, p. 43).
- 1861 1 blacksmith in corridor area (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

*Foundries and Machine Shops*Bastard Township

- 1864 1 foundry (SP, Min. Ag., p. 126).

Bathurst District

- 1848 6 foundries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Dalhousie District

- 1848 1 foundry (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Frontenac County

- 1861 1 foundry (Census, 1861).

Grenville County

- 1861 6 foundries (Census, 1861).



Johnstown District

1848 11 foundries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).

Kemptville

1861 1 foundry (S. Tanney) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862  
[4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

patrons include Levious Lamping, iron founder.

1866 Ambrose Clothier, J.A. Kennedy, John Sloane - iron founders and  
machinists (Mitchell).

1873 2 founders (Bradstreet).

1 stove dealer.

1875 2 iron foundries (McAlpine).

1884/5 founders and machinists (Ont. Gaz.).

Thos. Johnston

L. Lamping and Co.

Kingston

1843 Kingston Foundry - Davidson, Bruce and Doran - founded (F.  
Leung, pers. com.).

1848 4 foundries (Can, AJLA: Census 1848).

1850 "New Foundry" (by 1865 becomes "Locomotive Works").

"Old Foundry" (by 1865 appears as "Davidson and Doran's  
Foundry") (PAC, V1/440 - Kingston - 1850 [Gibbs]).

1859 foundry fire (RC: refers to PAC, RG43 B4(a), Vol. 173 - Mar. 31).

1860/1 4 agricultural implement factories (Census, 1861).

3 foundries

patrons - 1 brass founder

1 manufacturer of bar iron and carriage axles

3 foundries

1 locomotive works

1 railroad turntable manufacturer

1 iron works

Chown and Co Eagle Foundry

Victoria Iron Works

Ontario Foundry

Kingston Foundry

(PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860

- [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1864 Canada Engine and Machine Works  
Kingston Foundry and Machine Works  
1 or 2 other small foundries  
Kingston Rolling and Axle Factory  
Kingston Marine Railway and Shipyard  
Portsmouth Shipyard  
(SP, Min Ag, p. 127).
- 1865 "Victoria Iron Works" marked on map (PAC, V1/440 - 1865 -  
Kingston - John C. Innes [2 sections]).  
Eagle Foundry  
Davidson and Doran Foundry  
Locomotive Works
- 1867/8 Kingston Foundry (PAC, V40-400-Fortification Surveys - Kingston  
- 1869 [1867/8]).  
Ontario Foundry.
- 1869 materials obtained from Kingston Foundry for repairs to locks  
at Kingston Mills (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 178).
- 1871 John Borkinshire, pump factory (Census, 1871).  
6 foundries and machine shops.  
2 tin, copper and iron manufacturers.
- 1873 2 founders (Bradstreet).  
1 pump maker  
8 hardware manufacturers  
1 plumber  
1 gas fitter
- 1874 Eagle Stove Foundry (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- [1874] Victoria Iron Works  
Locomotive Works  
Davidson & Doran Foundry  
Marked on map (PAC, SV1/440 - [1874] - Kingston - Rowan and  
Moore [2 sections]).
- 1875 marked on Birds Eye View (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875).  
Chown and Cunningham, Victoria Foundry.  
D. McEwen and Son, Machine and Boiler Works  
Jas. Chown, Foundry and Agricultural Works  
Canadian Locomotive Engine and Machine Works

Pump Factory.

- 1878 Victoria Iron Works  
Frontenac Smelting Works  
Foundry  
Locomotive Works  
patrons include 1 plumber and steam fitter, 1 foundry (stoves and plows), Frontenac Iron Works, 1 hardward and carriage trimming works (Frontenac Cty Atlas).
- [1890] "Locomotive Works"  
"Kingston Foundry"  
marked on map (PAC, F/440 - Kingston - [1890]).
- 1905 Kingston Foundry - supplied flanges for lock repairs at Kingston Mills (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 182, Anglin to Phillips, March 28, 1905).

#### Lanark County

- 1861 5 foundries (Census, 1861).

#### Leeds County

- 1861 3 agricultural implement factories (Census, 1861).  
5 foundries.

#### Merrickville

- n.d. Lillie and Hogg made stoves (McKenzie, p. 180).
- 1859 Magee and Pearson Foundry established by W. Henry Magee and Wm. Pearson and H.D. Smith - made stoves (McKenzie, p. 180).
- [1860] "axe factory" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860]).
- 1860 Wm. P. Welton - axe factory (McKenzie, p. 169).
- 1861 2 foundries - Magee and Pearson, H.D. Smith [compare with McKenzie, p. 180 - above] (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1866 McGee and Pearson, iron founders and machinists (Mitchell).
- 1869 McGee and Pearson construct wharf in front of foundry (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 276 - Nov.).

- 1873 1 founder (Bradstreet).  
3 agricultural implement makers.
- 1875 3 iron foundries (McAlpine).
- 1880 patrons include P. Kyle, proprietor Malleable Iron Works  
(Lanark Cty Atlas).
- 1884/5 founders and machinists (Ont. Gaz.).  
Patrick Kyle  
H. Merrick
- 1906 H. Merrick's foundry [no longer in operation?] (RC: refers to  
PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 218, Phillips to Jones, Sept. 12, 1906)  
[operated ca. 1881].
- 1915 Dec. 28 - lease to Percival Plow and Stove Co. Ltd. for water  
rights (RC: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 513, File 4610-8, pp.  
79-80).
- 1929 Percival Plow and Stove Co., Ltd. (Dept. Int.).
- 1967 Grenville Castings Ltd. (McKenzie, p. 180).  
Alloy Foundry Co., on site of old Magee-Pearson stove foundry.

Midland District

- 1848 6 foundries (Can., AJLA: Census, 1848).

New Edinburgh

- 1875 Paterson and Law, machinists - Caledonia Foundry (McAlpine).
- 1879 Paterson and Law's foundry (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxi).
- 1884/5 Founders and machinists (Ont. Gaz.).  
Bannerman and Powers  
Paterson and Law.

Newboro

- 1873 1 founder (Bradstreet).

Ottawa

- 1840 Perkins Foundry established by Lyman Perkins (F. Leung, pers.  
com.).
- 1848 T.M. Blasdell's Foundry (Wellington St.) established (F. Leung,

- pers. com.).
- 2 foundries (Can., AJLA: Census, 1848).
- 1860/1 2 agricultural implement factories (Census, 1861).
- 1 brass founder
- 1 foundry
- Victoria Foundry, owned by Blasdell [N.S.], Merrill and Currier (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- 1863 Lacour and Kerr, founders and blacksmiths (F. Leung, pers. com.).
- patrons include - 3 foundries, including the Victoria Foundry and Machine Shop
- 1 axe manufacturer
- 1 edge tool manufacturer
- 1 machinist
- 1 plumber
- 1 iron monger
- (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 1 brass founder (Bradstreet).
- 4 foundries
- 9 hardware manufacturers
- 1 machinist
- 3 plumbers
- 1879 Blaisdell and Co. (Carleton Cty Atlas).
- A. Fleck (Vulcan Iron Works)
- McFarlane Bros.
- Paterson and Law
- Perkins
- A.H. Baldwin, machine shops and shipyard
- 1884/5 founders and machinists (Ont. Gaz.).
- W.H. Baldwin & Co.
- N.S. Blasdell & Co.
- W.J. Campbell & Co.
- McFarlane Bros.
- Paterson & Law
- Perkins Bros.

E.L. Perkins  
 C.J. Ripley  
 Stewart & Fleck

Oxford Mills

1873 1 pump maker (Bradstreet).

Perth

1863 2 foundries, 1 of which is "Murry and Miller's" (PAC, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1866 Lillie and Graham, W.J. Morris and R. Miller, James Shaw - iron founders and machnists (Mitchell).

1873 1 founder (Bradstreet).

1 axe maker

2 hardware manufacturers

1875 manufacture of machinery

1880 Robt. Lillie's foundry and bolt factory (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).

1884/5 Robt. Lillie, founder & machinist (Ont. Gaz.).

Smiths Falls

1839 Frost and Wood Manufacturing Co. - origins in small machine shop set up by Ebenezer Frost on Gould Island - partnership with Alexander Wood 1846 - closed and demolished 1955 (Legget, p. 149).

1850 1 foundry (Sneyd, p. 179).

[1860] "Goulds Foundry" on map (PAC, VI/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station).

1863 Frost and Woods Foundry and Machine Shop (also illus.) (PAC, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

G.M. Gassett Bros. Foundry

1 axeshop.

1866 G.M. Cossitt and Bros., Frost and Wood - iron founders and machinists (Mitchell).

1875 Frost and Wood - manufacture of agricultural implements,

stoves, ploughs, axes, mill machinery (McAlpine).

Robert Lewis, blacksmith.

1884/5 founders & machinists (Ont. Gaz.).

J.H. Gould

Frost & Jones.

[192-] plan shows: - former bolt factory (PAC, H2/440 - Smiths Falls - [192-]).

Frost and Wood Works

Gould Foundry, later button factory

North Malleable Foundry.

### Westport

1850 1 foundry (Sneyd, p. 187).

1861 1 foundry (G. Robertson) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1866 Thomas McCaw - iron founder and machinist (Mitchell).

1875 an iron foundry (McAlpine).

1884/5 Abial Taggart, founder and machinist (Ont. Gaz.).

### *Tool-Making*

#### Kars

1873 1 rake manufacturer (Bradstreet).

#### Kingston

1861 1 axe and edge tool factory (Census, 1861).

#### Leeds County

1861 1 rake factory (Census, 1861).

#### Merrickville

[1860] axe factory (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Merrickville).

1860 William P. Welton's axe factory (McKenzie, p. 169).

Old Slys

1851 tool shop (PAC, H3/440 - Old Slys - 1851).

Ottawa

1861 3 axe and edge tool factories (Census, 1861).

1863 1 patternmaker among patrons (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1 axe manufacturer among patrons

1 edge tool manufacturer among patrons.

Perth

1873 1 axe maker (Bradstreet).

Smiths Falls

1863 axe shop (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

1875 manufacturer of axes [Frost and Woods?] (McAlpine).

*Cooperages*

Cooperages, 1861 (Census, 1861)

Leeds County - 2

Grenville County - 1 stave factory.

Burritts Rapids

1873 1 cooper (Bradstreet).

Elgin

1873 2 coopers (Bradstreet).

Kemptville

1861 1 cooper (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).



1873 3 coopers (Bradstreet).

#### Kingston

1860 1 cooper (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860  
[4 sections] - H.F. Walling).  
1871 Oliver Mowat, cooper (Census, 1871).  
1873 2 coopers (Bradstreet).

#### Manotick

[1870] "cooper" marked on map (PAC, H1/440 - Manotick - n.d. [1870]).  
1873 1 cooper (Bradstreet).  
1879 cooper attached to mill complex (Carleton Cty Atlas, p.  
xxxix).

#### Merrickville

[1860] 1 "cooper" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] -  
Merrickville).

#### New Edinburgh

n.d. McKay's complex included stave-making machinery (Sneyd, p.  
172).  
1866 stave factory (Muley's sawmill and stave factory) at Rideau  
Falls (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C. Keefer).  
1873 1 cooper (Bradstreet).

#### Newboro

1861 1 cooper (William Paul) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville -  
1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).  
1873 1 cooper (Bradstreet).

#### North Gower Village

1863 1 cooper (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4  
sections]).  
1873 1 cooper (Bradstreet).

Ottawa

- 1861 2 cooperages (Census, 1861).  
 1873 3 coopers (Bradstreet).

Oxford Mills

- 1861 1 cooper (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections]  
 - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Perth

- 1873 2 coopers (Bradstreet).

Portland

- 1861 2 coopers (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4  
 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Westport

- 1861 1 cooper (George Kerr) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville -  
 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

*Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing*Burritts Rapids

- 1879 1 tin and stove store (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xli).

Elgin

- n.d. George Stone - tin shop (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 4).  
 W.H. Pearson - tin shop (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 6).  
 1910 "The building which C.F. Kerr erected on the south side of the  
 Main St. in 1910 was used as a dwelling place, tin shop and  
 hardware store until 1916..." (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p.  
 8).

Kemptville

- 1861 2 tinsmiths - J. Sanders is one (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and

Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 2 tin shops (Bradstreet).

### Kingston

1860 4 tinsmiths and coppersmiths (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F.Walling).

1 whitesmith

1871 James Ayre Skinner, Whitesmith (Census, 1871).

John Shiels, tinsmith

Richard Horsey, tinplate worker

Edward Chown & Co., tin and coppersmith

John McKelvey & Co., tin and coppersmith

1873 4 tinsmiths (Bradstreet).

1 coppersmith.

1878 patrons include 3 tinsmiths (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

### Leeds County

1861 2 tinware factories (Census, 1861).

### Manotick

1879 tin shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

### Merrickville

1861 1 tinsmith, James Miskelly (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 tinsmith (Bradstreet).

### Newboro

1873 1 tinsmith (Bradstreet).

### North Gower Village

1879 1 tin shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).

### Ottawa

1861 2 tinware factories (Census, 1861).

1863 patrons include 1 tinsmith (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

1873 14 tinsmiths (Bradstreet).

#### Perth

1873 4 tinsmiths (Bradstreet).

1880 patrons include Peter Hope, tinsmith (Lanark Cty Atlas).

#### Smiths Falls

1863 1 tinsmith (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

#### *Fanning Mills*

Fanning Mill Factories - 1861 (Census, 1861).

Frontenac County - 2

Leeds County - 1

Ottawa - 1

#### Kemptville - Fanning Mill

1861 Edson Rossiter, fanning mill manufacturer (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1882 Joseph McTaggart, manufacturer of fanning mills (F. Leung, pers. com.).

#### *Brush and Broom Factories*

Broom Factories, 1861 (Census, 1861).

Leeds County - 1

#### Kingston

1871 brush factory, B. Bailey and Co. (Census, 1871).

broom factory, B. Bailey and Co.

- 1873 B. Bailey and Co., broom factory, C (Bradstreet).  
 1878 1 brush manufacturer among patrons (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

- 1873 W. & R. Reardon, brush and broom manufacturers, DDD  
 (Bradstreet).

*Paint Industry*

Kemptville

- 1861 1 paint shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4  
 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Kingston

- 1860 2 painters (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington -  
 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).  
 1871 Wm. Robertson, Jr. - general paint shop (Census, 1871).  
 Thos. Lasage and Son, paints.  
 1873 5 painters (Bradstreet).  
 1 color maker.  
 1878 2 painters among patrons (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Osgoode Township

- 1879 1 painter among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

- 1863 2 painters among patrons (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton -  
 Walling [4 sections]).  
 1873 9 painters (Bradstreet).  
 2 paint, oil manufacturers.

Perth

1873 1 painter (Bradstreet).

Smiths Falls

1863 2 paint shops (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

*Rope Manufacture*Kingston

1861 1 rope factory (Census, 1861).

1871 2 rope factories - Alex Beattie (Census, 1871).

Edward Law

1875 Edward Law Rope Manufacturer (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875  
[Birds Eye View]).

1878 patrons include 2 rope manufacturers (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

*Chemical Works*Perth

1951 chemicals manufactured (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951 - Civil  
Defence: Manufacturing Industries).

Smiths Falls

1904 Acid - Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co. Ltd. - manufacture  
for domestic and export markets (Indust. Blue Bk., p. 227).

[192-] former chemical works marked on map (PAC, H2/440 - Smiths Falls  
- [192-]).

*Paper Mills*Midland District

1842                    1 paper mill (Can., AJLA: Census, 1842).

*Plaster Mills*Morton - Plaster Mill

1857                    description on original plan of village, dated Aug. 18, 1857 -  
                           "The proprietor [of water rights], George Morton, has been to a  
                           very great expense in fitting up a grist and plaster mill..."  
                           (RDHSS: "History of Morton," p. 1).

1861                    plaster mill (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4  
                           sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

*Musical Instrument Factories*Kingston

1860                    1 piano forte manufacturer (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and  
                           Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1865                    piano manufactory (PAC, V1/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C.  
                           Innes [2 sections]).

1871                    Jos. Reyner & Co., melodeon and organ makers (Census, 1871).  
                           John Rowlands, Felix Hofster (Weber & Co.), piano forte  
                           manufactory  
                           Chas. Rappe, piano forte manufacturer.

1873                    1 piano manufacturer (Bradstreet).

[1874]                   1 piano manufactory (PAC, SV1/440 - [1874] - Kingston - Rowan &  
                           Moore - [2 sections]).

1875                    Weber & Co. Piano Manufactory (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875

[Birds Eye View]).

Chas. Mee and Co. Organ and Melodeon Factory.

1878 patrons include 3 piano manufacturers (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

*Sewing Machine Manufacture*

Burritys Rapids

1873 1 sewing machine [manufacturer or retailer?] (Bradstreet).

Kingston

1861 2 sewing machine factories (Census, 1861).

Ottawa

1873 3 sewing machine [manufacturers or retailers?] (Bradstreet).

Perth

1873 1 sewing machine [manufacturer or retailer?] (Bradstreet).



### Construction Industry

The construction industry category encompasses information concerning the supply of building materials, namely brick, stone and wood, and the skills involved in erecting buildings. The processes required to produce the necessary materials have been considered as primary industries and the building trades themselves as secondary industries. Reference to stone quarrying and saw milling, with the related shingle and lath milling and sash, door and blind factories, are made elsewhere. Brick-making will be discussed here.

Brick-making was a simple operation and any carpenter could supply the necessary brick moulds. In the Rideau corridor area most of the brick produced was red, although there was some white or yellow brick made, the colour depending on the chemical content of the soil used. According to Ruth McKenzie, brick yards were set up in every settlement where suitable clay was found.<sup>9</sup> The census of 1861 records only two brick yards in Carleton County and one in each of Frontenac, Grenville and Leeds. Many of the references to specific brickyards are undated but there were apparently two brickyards in Merrickville in the 1850s. There were brickyards in the 1870s at Andrewsville, Elgin and circa 1880 at Morton. Others were to be found at Kemptville and Seeleys Bay. Ottawa and Kingston also had brick yards.

Building required the skills of a number of specialized trades. A very simple project could be carried out by a master carpenter alone, perhaps with the assistance of a joiner or mason to whom he might sub-contract pieces of work, but more complex projects were co-ordinated by a contractor or builder. He assumed responsibility for the work and in turn employed carpenters, masons, joiners, bricklayers, plasterers - whoever was necessary to complete

the job. He rarely worked from detailed plans in ordinary house construction, although by the late 19th century plans would have been prepared for the more elaborate houses and there were plans and specifications for public buildings as well. These latter would have been carried out under the supervision of an architect rather than a builder. The use of the professional designation "architect" is relatively recent; it appears only once in the course of this investigation, in Kingston in 1873. There were many builders and contractors in Kingston and Ottawa - 18 in Kingston in 1860 and 8 in Ottawa; 9 in Kingston in 1873 and 30 in Ottawa. In the corridor only two builders or contractors were discovered, one in Billings Bridge in 1873 and one in Perth in the same year. There is a record of carpenters and/or joiners at seven corridor towns and five townships in the 1860s and 70s but undoubtedly every town had at least one carpenter. Those listed as patrons in the directories were only the more affluent who could afford to pay for the advertising.

## CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Primary Industry*Brick-Making*

Brick-Yards, 1861 (Census, 1861).

Carleton County -	2
Frontenac County -	1
Grenville County -	1
Lanark County -	0
Leeds County -	1

Andrewsville

1873 Lot 6, Concession A, Montague Township - "One and one-quarter acres, at the west end of the part lying next to the river were purchased in 1873 by William Nicholson for a brickyard which he operated for several years." (Andrewsville).

Elgin

n.d. brick yard (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 7).  
1873 A. Merriman, brickmaker, DE (Bradstreet).

Gloucester Township

1879 1 brick manufacturer among patrons [inside corridor area?] (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Kemptville

n.d. "At Clothier's mill in Kemptville, bricks were made in a yard on the banks of the South Rideau River. At one time R.W. Kelly, editor of The Kemptville Progressionist, had a 'pressed brick manufactory'." (McKenzie, p. 182).

1861 1 brickyard - among patrons listed is "Erastus Fenton, brick manufacturer and general contractor" (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

### Kingston

1860/1 0 brickyards (Census, 1861).  
 1 brickmaker (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).  
 [1867/8] 2 brickfields (PAC, V40/400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869; Kingston to Kingston Mills [1867-8]).  
 1878 1 brickyard (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

### Merrickville

ca. 1850 2 brickyards on the village outskirts (RC: Ottawa Journal, Feb. 18, 1974, p. 21 "Rip van Winkle town").

### Morton

n.d. "[Mr. Morton] operated a brick yard...it was there the brick were manufactured used in several of the dwelling houses erected in the village." (RDHSS: "History of Morton").  
 ca. 1880 "F.B. Tabor opened a brickyard, engaged in the manufacture of brick, and became a contractor as well. During his stay in Morton Mr. Tabor built some 55 dwelling houses and 5 churches in the surrounding district, besides numerous bridges." (RDHSS: "History of Morton").

### Ottawa

1861 1 brickyard (Census, 1861).  
 1873 1 brickmaker (Bradstreet).  
 1879 1 brickmaker among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

### Seeleys Bay

n.d. "Thomas Moore started a brickyard that was later taken over by Charles Beers. As the demand for brick increased Moore established a second brickyard which he sold to Albert Neal.

Mr. Neal made tile as well as brick." (McKenzie, p. 182).

### Secondary Industries

#### *Building Trades*

##### Building Trades

- architects
- bricklayers
- builders
- carpenters
- contractors
- joiners
- masons
- moulders
- plasterers
- turners

### Billings Bridge

1873                1 builder (Bradstreet).

### Burritts Rapids

1873                2 carpenters (1 of which is also a joiner) (Bradstreet).

### Gloucester Township

1879                patrons - 1 carpenter (Carleton Cty Atlas).  
    1 contractor

### Kemptville

1861                D. Hemenway, joiner  
    John Rath, joiner (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4  
    sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 carpenter (Bradstreet).

Kingston

1860 18 builders and contractors

2 carpenters

4 joiners

5 masons

1 building society (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

[1867/8] carpenter shop at Point Frederick (PAC, V40-400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869 [1867/8]).

1871 5 carpenter shops (Census, 1871).

1 building and stone cutting operation

1873 1 architect

8 builders

1 carpenter

1 contractor (Bradstreet).

1878 2 builders and contractors - patrons (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

1 carpenter - patron.

Loughborough Township

1878 2 carpenters (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Manotick

1879 carpenter shop attached to mill complex (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).

Merrickville

1861 John Brislin, joiner (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

New Edinburgh

1866 carpenter shop on John St., north west side of Sussex St. (PAC, F/440 - Ottawa - 1866 - T.C. Keefer).

1873 1 builder (Bradstreet).

Newboro

- 1831 1 carpenter attached to lock establishment (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - Newboro - P. Cole).
- 1861 Edward Wright, carpenter (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

North Elmsley Township

- 1880 patrons - Arthur Best, builder (Lanark Cty Atlas).

North Gower Township

- 1879 patrons - 1 plasterer, brick and stone mason (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Osgoode Township

- 1879 patrons - 1 bricklayer, plasterer and mason  
2 carpenters and builders (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

- 1863 8 builders  
1 joiner  
3 carpenters  
2 moulders (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1873 10 builders  
20 contractors  
2 turners (Bradstreet).
- 1879 patrons - 1 contractor (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Perth

- 1863 4 carpenters (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1873 1 contractor (Bradstreet).
- 1880 patrons - Duncan Kippen, contractor and builder (Lanark Cty Atlas).

Pittsburgh Township

1878            3 carpenters - patrons  
                 1 joiner - patrons  
                 1 mason - patrons (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Storrington Township

1878            4 carpenters - patrons  
                 1 joiner - patrons (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Westport

1861            Thomas and Samuel Kearns, joiners (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and  
                 Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).



### Extractive Industries

The extractive industries include both mining and quarrying, which are considered here as primary industries. The major source of information about mining proved to be the National Mineral Inventory, as both the annual report of the Bureau of Industries (1882-1890) and the annual report of the Inspector of Mines (1891, 1894, 1899) contain very little about mining in the Rideau corridor.

During the first half of the 19th century there were only a few mines in eastern Ontario. A report in the Blue Book of Upper Canada for 1835 noted that iron was the only metal which had been discovered to that date. The first mine identified in the corridor was the Chaffey iron mine, located on an island in Newboro Lake, and mined from the early 1850s until 1871. Four additional iron mines have been identified in the corridor: the Matthews Mine in North Crosby Township, mined from 1860 to 1874 and acquired along with the Chaffey Mine in 1957 by New Mylamaque Explorations Limited; two mines in Storrington Township, one of which was shipping out iron in 1899, and the Opinicon Lake Mine in Bedford Township, in operation in 1900. The geographical boundaries of the Rideau corridor cut through the mining district which extended from Smiths Falls to Kingston, and west of the Rideau to Lennox and Addington Counties. There were several important iron mines in Bedford Township and others in the vicinity of Perth which have been excluded from this study because they fall outside the corridor.

The statistics collected for the inventory do not provide enough information to determine which minerals brought the greatest total economic return to the corridor. Phosphate and mica mines were the most common by far, 34 of the former and 59 of the latter having been identified, but the market price for these minerals was not high enough to guarantee any great wealth, particularly since the mineral

deposits were generally unreliable, seeming to show great promise but often proving to be shallow. If the farmer or mining company remained content with a small-scale operation he met with moderate success. Attempts to mine on a large scale often brought disastrous results.<sup>10</sup>

The first phosphate mine recorded in the corridor was opened in North Burgess Township in 1855 by R. Matheson of Perth. Twenty-four of the thirty-four phosphate mines identified were located in North Burgess. Phosphate, which when broken down with sulphuric acid made a fertilizer, was easy to mine, and for a few years, easy to market. Individual farmers worked the rocky outcrops on their property to supplement their incomes. In 1874 mining stopped after an increase in trans-Atlantic freight rates effectively closed off British markets. During the 1880s American markets for high quality phosphate were opened up and phosphate mining companies took over much of the mining operation. Ontario exports of phosphate rose from 3,701 tons in 1878 to 14,478 tons in 1883. This trade was short-lived; after rich phosphate deposits were discovered in Florida in 1890 the Ontario industry dwindled.

As the phosphate trade declined mica mining became profitable. Mica is resistant to heat, electric currents, acid and alkali. Initially the larger crystals were used for stove panels, windows in men-of-war ships and safety glasses. During the 1890s they were adopted for use as insulation for boilers. The smaller crystals were used in the electrical industry, to make mica board and, in crushed form, as a lubricant and in the manufacture of paints.<sup>11</sup> Mica was found in the same area as phosphate, and several of the old phosphate mines were re-opened as mica mines. Thirty-five of the 59 mica mines identified in the corridor were located in North Burgess Township. The remainder were scattered among North and South Elmsley, North and South

Crosby, South Burgess, Bedford, Loughborough and Storrington Townships, across the old "phosphate lands". Originally the mines were operated by local companies from places such as Westport and Perth but in the late 1890s and early 20th century the mica properties seem to have been taken over by larger operators such as the Dominion Improvement and Development Company, Kent Brothers and Stoness, Webster and Company, and the General Electric Company. The largest number of references to mica mines occurs between 1900 and 1914, with a resurgence in the number of references between 1935 and 1950.

Two graphite mines have been located in the Rideau corridor, one which opened in 1870 at Rideau Ferry, stopped operating in the 1880s and reopened in the 1890s and a second in Concession 6, Lot 21 of North Elmsley Township. The most important graphite mine, the Black Donald, was located in Renfrew County, outside the corridor, and operated from the 1890s until 1938, briefly re-opening during the Second World War. Graphite was used in pencils, as stove polish and for lubricating machinery.

There were seven lead mines operating in Bedford Township in 1860, all of them outside the corridor. The Frontenac Lead Mine (1900), also outside the corridor, was located very close to Perth Road in Loughborough Township. The lead from most of these mines was smelted at the Frontenac Lead Mining and Smelting Company's smelter at Kingston.

The Rideau corridor is blessed with an enormous supply of easily accessible stone which accounts in part for the poor quality of its agriculture and the stability and simple dignity of its architecture. The Blue Book for Upper Canada in 1835 reported marble quarries in every part of Johnstown District. In the Frontenac County Atlas (1878) Meacham boasted of "limestone, grindstones, flagging and scythe

stones, whetstones, lithographic stones, marble, water lime, brick clay, shell marl, peat, pure silica, talcons, other ochres and soapstone."<sup>12</sup> At Kingston and Ottawa stone was used for tombstones and in large quantities for building. There are references to marble works at Perth and Merrickville in the 1870s. Throughout the corridor there are 18 references to stone quarries, many in connection either with building or repairing the canal, and four references to lime kilns. The Fortifications Survey, taken in 1867/8, identified 32 quarries and 43 lime kilns in the area between Kingston and Kingston Mills, a few of these no longer in use at the time the survey was taken. The quarries at Elgin were used extensively for canal repairs until 1909 when they were exhausted and a new quarry was opened at Westport. This in turn was used up and in 1916 a quarry at Brooke's Bay on Opinicon Lake was opened. This last quarry was used as a concrete yard after 1921 and concrete blocks were transported by way of the Rideau canal to market.

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Primary Industry*Miscellaneous Mines*North Burgess Township

n.d. Concession 6, Lot 23 - Columbian - J.P. Quinn Occurrence (NMI).

North Crosby Township

1891 Concession 5, Lot 14 - Merkley molybdenum mine - "two pits were sunk on the east side of a road on the farm of Samuel Merkley. This occurrence is considered to be of no economic value". (NMI).

*Iron Mines*Bedford Township

1860 7 iron mines, all outside Rideau Corridor (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1879 "the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford...are all important deposits" (Miles, p. iv).

1900 Concession 14, Lots 1 & 2  
 Concession 15, Lots 1, 2 & 3  
 Concession 16, Lots 1, 2, 3 & 4 (Opinicon Lake Iron Mine (NMI)).

North Crosby Township

- 1860 Concession 6, Lot 1 - Matthews Mine [iron] - mined from 1860 until 1874 (NMI).
- 1861 3 iron mines, 2 inside Rideau Corridor (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1957 New Mylamaque Explorations Limited acquired Matthews Mine plus the Chaffey mine [South Crosby - on an island in Newboro Lake] - name of company changed to New Mylamaque Mining and Smelting Limited in 1960, and to Mymar Mining and Reduction Limited in 1969 (NMI).

Perth

- 1875 iron mine[s?] in vicinity of Perth (McAlpine).

Storrington Township

- n.d. Concession 9, Lot 14 - no name (NMI).
- 1899 Concession 10, Lot 20 - Dog Lake iron mine - 600 tons iron shipped in 1899 (NMI).

South Crosby Township

- prior to 1851 Concession 6, Lot 26 (island in Newboro Lake) - Chaffey Mine [iron] - site visited by Sir W.E. Logan (NMI).
- 1858/9 Chaffey Mine - 6000 tons ore shipped to Pittsburgh [via rail or canal?] (NMI).
- 1861 1 iron mine, in Rideau Corridor (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
- 1870-71 Chaffey Mine - 11,000 tons ore shipped to Cleveland (NMI).
- 1871 Chaffey Mine - last date of production (NMI).

*Phosphate Mines*Bastard Township

- 1906 Concession 3, Lot 14 - no name - phosphate mine - first worked

in 1906 by J. Stoness of Perth Road - in 1908 H. Adams worked the mine (NMI).

Bedford Township

- n.d. Concession 12, Lot 3 - no name - phosphate mine (NMI).  
 1870 Concession 17, Lot 1 - Opinicon Lake Mine - opened in 1870 by Alexander Cowan - mining resumed in 1892 for a year (NMI).

Loughborough Township

- 1886 Concession 11, Lot 20 - no name - phosphate mining begun by James Foxton of Perth Road in 1886 - continued until 1892 (NMI).

North Burgess Township

- n.d. Con. 9, Lot 4 - no name - property worked by Messrs. Watts, Adams and Noble [for mica?] - mine originally worked for phosphate, later for mica (NMI).  
 n.d. Con. 6, Lot 12 - Old Adams or Klondyke Mine - exploited both for mica and phosphate - originally opened for phosphate - worked after 1901 for mica by General Electric Co. - in 1906 mine worked by Watts and McConnell (NMI).  
 n.d. Con. 6, Lots 20, 21 - Star Hill Mine - owned by Messrs. Wilson and Greene of Montreal and worked by P.C. McParland of Westport, Messrs. Clemow and Powell of Ottawa, and Messrs. Thompson, Donnelly and Gemmell [latter 2 groups worked for mica] (NMI).  
 n.d. Con. 6, Lot 1 - McMartin Mine - worked extensively in the early phosphate days (NMI).  
 n.d. Con. 5, Lot 13, west half - Baby Mine - originally a phosphate producer - lease obtained in 1893 by Lake Girard Mica System - in 1903 T.J. Smith secured an option and worked the property until it was taken over by the Kingston Feldspar Mining Co. (NMI).  
 n.d. Con. 5, Lot 10 - Mahon Occurrence - old phosphate producer - worked later for mica (NMI).

- 1855 Con. 8, Lot 2 - no name - this phosphate mine is reputed to have been the first worked in Canada, having been opened in 1855 - worked in 1870 by R. Matheson of Perth - property acquired by Kent Bros. in 1907 (NMI).
- 1867 Con. 5, Lots 3 & 4 - no name - worked as early as 1867 for phosphate by the Rideau Mining Co. - later worked for mica (NMI).
- pre-1870 Con. 5, Lot 16 - Donnelly Mine - opened prior to 1870 as a phosphate producer - later produced mica - early producer was R. Leekie and Co. - operated in 1901 by Gemmell and Thompson of Perth - subsequently by McConnell, Gemmell and Ewen, and in 1905 by Thompson and Noonan (NMI).
- ca. 1870 Con. 8, Lots 4, 5 & 6 - McLaren Mine - mining for phosphate began ca. 1870 by Watts Bros. of Perth - between 1878 and 1883 these lots were worked by P.C. Adams of Montreal - in 1888 the Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Co. acquired the property (NMI).
- ca. 1870 Con. 7, Lot 11, east half - Otter Mine - worked ca. 1891 by Messrs. Cross and Foster and later by Mr. McLaurin of Perth [for mica?] - initial work, for phosphate, carried out ca. 1870 (NMI).
- 1870 Con. 8, Lot 3 - no name - phosphate mined in 1870 by Messrs. Ritchie and Jackson of Belfast - mine worked in 1908 by the Kent Bros. of Kingston for mica (NMI).
- 1870 Con. 7, Lots 11 & 12, west half - Byrne's Mine - opened for phosphate by A. Cowan in 1870 - operated until ca. 1874 - later mined for mica by P. Byrne and in 1901 by the General Electric Co. (NMI).
- ca. 1871 Con. 6, Lot 13, east half - Martha Mine - opened ca. 1871 for phosphate and later worked for mica - in 1891 the Lake Girard Mica System took over the property and carried on extensive work for 2 years - in 1893 the mine was purchased by the Mica Manufacturing Co. of London and worked until 1902 - in 1905 the mine was worked by Messrs. Sewell and Smith (NMI).



- 1871 Concession 3, Lot 16 - no name - mined 1871 by M. Philips (NMI).
- 1871 Con. 8, Lot 1 - Otty Lake Mine - worked for phosphate in 1871 by Edward Schultze, in 1873 by Messrs. Morris and Griffin and in 1908 to 1910 by R. McConnell [this last for mica?] (NMI).
- 1871 Con. 6, Lot 13, west half - Munslow Mine - first worked for phosphate by Edward Schultze in 1871 - worked for mica from 1891 to 1907 by T.J. Smith of Micaville (NMI).
- 1871 Con. 6, Lot 10 - Ole Anthony Mine - operated in 1871 [phosphate?], 1873-4 and 1906 [mica?] (NMI).
- 1871 Con. 5, Lots 18 & 19 - no name - phosphate produced in 1871 by Matheson and Bell (NMI).
- 1871 Con. 4, Lot 11 - no name - worked for phosphate in 1871 by S. Clark of Sherbrooke (NMI).
- 1883 Con. 7, Lot 9 - no name - 2 narrow pits were opened in 1883 on well-defined parallel leads of phosphate and mica - mine first worked for phosphate - later worked for mica by Edward Smith of Perth from 1904 to 1906 (NMI).
- late 1890s Con. 6, Lot 11 - Hanlon Mine - opened in late 1890s and worked until 1901 by Webster and Co. - operated for mica from 1901-1909 by the General Electric Co. (NMI).
- 1903 Con. 5, Lot 13, east half - Silver Queen Mine - produced mica and phosphate from 1903 to 1912 under the direction of R. McConnell and later C. Ellsner (NMI).
- 1906 Con. 9, Lot 6 - no name - a large number of pits for phosphate were opened on this lot - worked in 1906 by Messrs. Adams and Noble of Perth and in 1910 by J.H. Mendels (NMI) [later dates, mica?].

#### North Elmsley Township

- pre-1870 Concession 8, Lot 25 - no name - work on the property for phosphate was done prior to 1870 (NMI).

South Burgess Township

1870s            Concession 4, Lot 1 - Cantin Mine - worked for phosphate in early 1870s, and later for mica by Webster and Co. and the General Electric Co. (NMI).

South Crosby Township

1870s            Concession 7, Lots 14 & 15 - Sand Lake Mine - opened for phosphate in the 1870s and later worked for mica - worked in 1900 by the Brockville Mining Co. and later by Messrs. Mendels and Smith of Perth (NMI).

Storrington Township

n.d.             Con. 13, Lot 2 - no name - phosphate mine worked by William Mace (NMI).

1885            Con. 14, Lots 4 & 5 - Bawden Mine - Messrs. Bawden and Machar mined phosphate in 1885 - property worked for mica in 1900 (NMI).

1888            Concession 15, Lot 21 - Opinicon or Rock Lake Mine - James Bell of Arnprior mined phosphate in 1888 and 1889 - Kingston Phosphate Co. mined the property in 1891 and 1892 (NMI).

*Mica Mines*Bastard Township

1924            Concession 3, Lot 14 - Rogers Mine [mica] - Wm. A. Rodgers and J.E. Sullivan mined the property in 1924 (NMI).

Bedford Township

post-1870s      Concession 13, Lot 4 - Stoness Mine - "first worked in 1870s by J.M. Stoness for phosphate, & later by Kent Brothers and

1899 Stoness for mica - operated intermittently until 1905" (NMI).  
 Concession 13, Lot 6 - J. Smythe mica mine - "opened by J. Smythe in 1899 and operated intermittently for several years" (NMI).

Loughborough Township

n.d. Concession 12, Lot 23 - no name - mica mine (NMI).  
 1900 Concession 11, Lot 20 - Raymond Mine [mica] - worked by W.H. Raymond and Guthrie of Perth Road in 1900 - worked by Kent Brothers and Stoness in 1903 (NMI).  
 1917 Concession 11, Lot 22 - Buck Lake Mine [mica] - Buck Lake Mining Co. under the direction of Henry McCadden of Perth Road (NMI).

North Burgess Township

n.d. Concession 4, Lot 26 - no name - mica mine (NMI).  
 n.d. Concession 3, Lot 16 - no name - mica mine (NMI).  
 1887 Con. 6, Lot 13, east half - Martha Mine - produced large quantities of phosphate in early days - operated ca. 1887 by an English syndicate and in 1891, 1892 by the Lake Girard Mica System - 1893 mine purchased by the Mica Manufacturing Co. of London who worked on and off until 1902 - leased by Sewell and Smith in 1905 - operated in 1906, 1927, 1941, 1942 (NMI).  
 late 1890s Con. 6, Lot 11 - Hanlon Mine - one of principal mica producers of district - opened late 1890s by Webster and Co. of Ottawa - sold out to Gen'l Electric Co. in 1901 - this company operated until 1909 (NMI).  
 1891 Con. 6, Lot 13, west half - Munslow Mine - open pit forms part of open pit of Martha Mine - originally opened for phosphate - first exploited for mica in 1891 by T.J. Smith of Micaville - worked until about 1907 - worked again 1940 (NMI).  
 1892 Con. 8, Lot 7 - no name - property belonged to W.H. Adams of Micaville and operated under lease by Webster and Co. in 1892 - work has been done intermittently since (NMI).

- 1893 Concession 5, Lot 3 - no name - an old phosphate property - worked for mica in 1893 by Levett and Davis - the Dominion Improvement and Development Co. acquired the mine in 1905 and produced in 1909 and 1916 - Edward Smith operated the mine in 1917 - in 1939 and 1940 there was some mica production by W.G. Connors and L.J. Smith (NMI).
- 1893 Con. 5, Lot 13, west half - Baby Mine - property leased in 1893 by Lake Girard Mica System - in 1903 T.J. Smith of Micaville optioned the property - later transferred it to Kingston Feldspar Mining Company who worked it from 1906 to 1912 (NMI).
- 1898 Con. 2, Lots 9 & 10 - Smith Mine (2 sites) - first mica mining began 1898 by J. Rogers - 1904 Dominion Development and Improvement Co. acquired the property and began working it 1909 - Amber Ridge Mica Co. worked the mine in 1942 (NMI).
- 1898 Con. 5, Lot 11 - Blackhall Mine - mica mine - first worked by John Blackhall of Perth in 1898 - further work done in 1899 by J. Stevenson of Toronto (NMI).
- 1900/01 Con. 5, Lot 21 - Island Wonder, or McNally Mine - mica - in 1900-1901 the McNally Bros. reopened this mine which had produced [phosphate?] years before (NMI).
- 1901 Concession 5, Lot 4 - no name - old phosphate mine worked for mica in 1901 by Watts and Noble of Perth - worked in 1942 and 1943 by Biram Mines Ltd. and Perth Mica Ltd. - workings are about 60 feet from the shore of Big Rideau Lake (NMI).
- 1901 Con. 5, Lot 16 - Donnelly Mine - opened in 1870s for phosphate - closed for many years - leased 1901 by Gemmell and Thompson of Perth who worked mine for mica - later worked by McConnell, Gemmell and Ewen - 1905 worked by Thompson and Noonan (NMI).
- 1901 Con. 6, Lot 12 - Old Adams or Klondyke Mine - originally worked for phosphate - idle for many years until leased by the General Electric Co. in 1901 - in 1906 the mine was acquired by Watts and McConnell - worked by Watts and Noble in 1907, and later by Rinaldo McConnell (NMI).
- 1901 Con. 7, Lot 12 - Byrnes Mine - originally a phosphate mine - worked ca. 1900 by P. Byrne of Micaville for mica - in 1901 the

General Electric Co. bought the property and did some prospecting in 1904 (NMI).

- 1902 Con. 5, Lot 12 - no name - mica mine - property belonged to Wilson and Greene of Montreal and was worked by Mr. Smith under lease in 1902 (NMI).
- 1903 Con. 5, Lot 13, (east half) - Silver Queen Mine - first mica mining took place in 1903 by R. McConnell of Ottawa - 1905 mine acquired by Dominion Development and Improvement Co. and mining continued until 1909 (NMI).
- 1904 Con. 7, Lot 9 - no name - old phosphate property - first worked for mica from 1904 to 1906 by Edward Smith (NMI).
- 1905 Con. 9, Lot 7, east half - no name - mica mine worked in 1905 by W.H. Adams of Micaville (NMI).
- 1906 Con. 6, Lot 10 - Old Anthony Mine - old phosphate mine worked in 1871 and 1873-4 - leased in 1906 by Tully and Wilson of Perth for mica (NMI).
- 1906 Con. 8, Lots 4, 5 & 6 - McLaren Mine (2 sites) - lots 5 & 6 were originally worked for phosphate in the 1880s - mica produced in 1906-1909, 1911-1914 and 1916-1917 (NMI).
- 1906 Con. 9, Lot 6, east half - no name - old phosphate property - worked for mica in 1906 by Adams and Noble of Perth and in 1910 by J. Mendels of Perth (NMI).
- ca. 1907 Con. 9, Lot 14 - no name - mica mine owned by J. Russell of Micaville and worked by P. Murphy ca. 1907 (NMI).
- 1907 Concession 5, Lot 24 - Byrnes Mine [mica] - Webb and Rombough of Cardinal mined the property in 1907 (NMI).
- 1907 Concession 5, Lots 7 & 8 - Nobles Bay Mine (2 sites) - worked for mica in 1907 by J. Rogers - later worked by E. Watts and Noble, and Webster and Co. (NMI).
- 1907 Con. 8, Lot 2 - Otty Lake Mine - an old Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Co. mine - property acquired in 1907 by Kent Bros. and operated for mica until 1910 (NMI).
- 1908 Concession 5, Lot 26 - Haughan Mine [mica] - Webb and Rombough worked the property in 1908 (NMI).

- 1908 Con. 5, Lot 10 - Mahon Mine - an old phosphate producer - produced mica in 1908 under direction of J. Mahon of Rideau Ferry and continued intermittently until 1912 (NMI).
- 1908 Con. 8, Lot 1 - no name - originally worked for phosphate by the Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Co. - 1908, R. McConnell of Ottawa acquired the mine and worked it for mica in 1909 and 1910 (NMI).
- 1908 Con. 8, Lot 3 - Cordick Mine - an old Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Co. mine - property worked for mica in 1908 by Kent Bros. of Kingston - worked in 1917 by Rinaldo McConnell (NMI).
- 1910 Con. 6, Lots 20 & 21 - Star Hill Mine - owned by Wilson and Greene and worked by P.C. McParland of Westport, Clemow and Powell of Ottawa and the owners - in May 1910, Thompson, Donnelly and Gemmell commenced operations under lease (NMI).
- 1912 Con. 6, Lots 18 & 19 - no name - mica - a few surface pits have been opened on mica-bearing outcrops - lots owned in 1912 by M. Killeen of Stanleyville and A.J. Mathieson of Toronto (NMI).
- 1912 Con. 7, Lot 11 - Otter Mine - owned 1912 by Mr. McLaurin of Perth - H.V. Bennett and F. Powers of Stanleyville operated mine in 1937, 1950 and 1952 (NMI).
- 1912 Con. 9, Lot 4 - Atchison Mine - belonged to Allan Atchison of Perth and was worked by Watts, Adams and Noble in 1912 (NMI).
- 1947 Con. 7, Lot 20 - no name - mica - J.G. Donnelly of Stanleyville worked the mine in 1947 (NMI).

#### North Crosby Township

- 1904 Concession 2, Lot 16 - (Prospect Mine) [mica] - J. Egan of Westport began work in 1904 - in 1908, H. Adams of Westport worked the property (NMI).
- 1905 Concession 5, Lot 9 - (Foley Mine) [mica] - owned by J. Foley of Westport - opened in 1905 by McBelton and Taggart (NMI).
- 1907 Concession 3 & 4, Lot 8 - Prospect Mines [mica] - owned by C. Drysdale of Westport - work done in 1907 on concession 4 (NMI).

North Elmsley Township

- 1901 Con. 9, Lot 25 - Wildman or Gibson Mine - early work carried out by Gibson and Hayes in 1901 and by L. Gemmell of Perth - worked in 1920 (NMI).
- 1902 n.p. - Gibbs Creek Mine - 1902 worked for mica by L. Gemmell of Perth (NMI).

South Burgess Township

- n.d. Con. 1, Lot 7 - no name - owned by Webster and Co. and last worked by Gemmell and McLaren (NMI).
- 1880s Con. 1, Lot 5 - Heffron Mine - mica mine - first worked in 1880s by W. Plummer of Boston - later worked by Webster and Co. - and by G.W. McNaughton in 1905, 1906 (NMI).
- 1893 Con. 4, Lot 1 - Cantin Mine - old phosphate mine - first worked for mica by Webster and Co. in 1893 - later owned by General Electric Co. (NMI).
- 1900 Con. 4, Lot 4 - no name - worked for mica in 1900 by Noble and Watts of Perth (NMI).
- ca. 1902 Con. 3, Lot 3 - Webster Mine - belonged to Webster and Co. and some surface work carried out ca. 1902 - reopened by A.G. Martin in 1924 - worked in 1926 (NMI).
- 1928 Con. 2, Lot 4 - no name - operated for mica in 1928 by Damon Smith (NMI).

South Crosby Township

- 1900 Concession 7, Lot 14 - Sand Lake Mine [mica] - originally a phosphate producer - acquired in 1900 by Brockville Mining Co. who worked in 1900 and 1905 to 1907 - mine subsequently worked in 1912 (NMI).

South Elmsley Township

- 1925 Con. 3, Lot 30 - H.J. Bennett Mine - mica - operated by Herbert J. Bennett in 1925 (NMI).

Storrington Township

- n.d. Concession 12, Lot 8 - Boal Mine [mica] (NMI).  
 n.d. Concession 14, Lot 8 - no name [mica] (NMI).  
 n.d. Concession 14, Lot 9 - Rowan Mine [mica] (NMI).  
 1901/2 Concession 15, Lot 1 - no name - mica mine - property belonged to the Kent Brothers and Stoness who worked it in 1901 and 1902 (NMI).  
 1903 Concession 14, Lot 5 - Bawden Mine [mica] (NMI).

*Graphite Mines*North Elmsley Township

- 1880 Concession 6, Lot 21 - Plumbago Mine - Duncan Campbell - "the deposit is practically unlimited, the yield of pure graphite being about 6 per cent" (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 17).

Rideau Ferry

- 1870 "a plumbago factory started in 1870 but has since ceased operation...The mill has a 10 stamp battery and 5 HP engine, and employed nearly 50 hands, manufacturing from 3 to 4 tons of material daily. The International Mining Co. own the property" (Lanark Cty Atlas, 1880, p. 17).

*Lead Mines*Kingston

- 1884 Frontenac Lead Mining and Smelting Co. in operation (B. Ind., 1884: Part V: Mines and Mining, p. lxxxii).  
 1885 "lead smelting works in operation for a short time only" (B. Ind., 1885: Part IV: Minerals and Mining, p. cxlvi).



Loughborough Township

1900 Frontenac Lead Mine (near Perth Road) marked on map (PAC, V7.626/420 - Frontenac - 1900) - probably just outside Rideau Corridor.

*Quarries*Andrewsville

1830 "3 acres purchased from Mr. Louks for £100...on this land is a quarry which furnished stones for several locks" (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1830 (6 sections) - Lands Purchased: By).

1831 "quarry" marked on map, on the west bank of the canal, between the two dams, above the locks [Clows Quarry?] (PAC, H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 (28 maps) - By's Survey).

Black Rapids

1827 summer - "[Phillips] has opened a fine quarry and cut a small quantity of stone for the locks" (RC: refers to PAC, MG24, H12, p. 129).

1860 "quarry" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Black Rapids).

1876 "quarry" marked on map - Gloucester Township - in Gore (RC: refers to PAC, RG11, Series?, Vol. 481, File 63798).

Brooks Bay

1921 on Lake Opinicon - concrete yard established - near "a bed of fine gravel" - "A wharf and other conveniences for the manufacture and shipping of the concrete blocks have also been constructed" (RC: refers to Annual Report, Dept. Railways and Canals, 1921-2).

Chaffeys Lock

- n.d. re: Fettercairn - "The Pergola and dry stone walls are of local sandstone as is the flagging. The stone slabs for the steps were drawn over the ice in winter, from a quarry seven miles away (Chaffeys Lock Village Book "History of Fettercairn," p. 3).
- 1830 "no suitable quarries could be found for six miles" (RC: notes).  
"the material used for building entirely sandstone, obtained partly close to the works, and partly at a large quarry a few miles distant which supplied most of the contractors for this [Elgin?] part of the canal" (RC: notes).
- 1860 "lime kiln" marked on map - connected with the lock establishment (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Chaffeys Station).

Davis Lock

- 1827 "Col. By engaged Mr. Davis to procure men to open a quarry here" (RC: refers to PAC, MG24, H12, p. 116).

Elgin

- 1827-8 winter - "50 stone cutters were engaged in the quarries north of Elgin on the farm now owned by Lewis Soper" (RDHSS: "Jones Falls," p. 1).
- 1898/99 "Our masons are now taking out of the quarry at Elgin several more pieces of large dimension stone, which will be set in place here [Kingston Mills?] next winter." (RC: refers to Annual Report of the Dept. of Railways and Canals).
- 1900 "masons now in quarry preparing stone - Elgin and Long Island sand [stone?] (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 282, Inspection Book 1898-1900).
- 1900 South Crosby Township, Concession 1, Lots 13 & 15 - sandstone quarries - 1 concession north-east of Elgin - outside Rideau Corridor boundary (PAC, V7.626/420 - Frontenac - 1900).
- 1900/01 deterioration of Newboro lock resulted in rebuilding of certain sections with stone from Elgin quarry (RC: notes).

- 1902/03 rebuilding of upper wing walls of Chaffeys lock with stone from quarry at Elgin (RC: notes).
- 1909 Elgin quarry exhausted (RC: refers to Annual Report of the Dept. of Railways and Canals, 1910/11, 275).

#### Gloucester Township

- 1848 quarry marked on map, in Gore of Gloucester, Lots 21 & 22 (PAC, H11/430 - Gloucester - 1848 [2 maps]).
- 1849 quarry specifically located on plan of Lots 21 & 22 in the Gore - ownership not clear from map (PAC, H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1849).
- 1863 stone quarry marked on map (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
- 1868 quarry marked on map in Gore, overlapping Lots 21 & 22, property 51 & 52 [these properties are not inside Rideau Corridor boundaries] (PAC, F/430 - Gloucester - 1868).

#### Hogs Back

- ca. 1827 Fenelon, first contractor, built a narrow gauge tramway from the quarry to the dam site (Bush, p. 47).
- 1831 2 quarries marked on By map - one to east of Hog's Back, connected to the falls by an "Old Rail Road;" the second is on the north shore of the Rideau, in the vicinity of present-day Carleton University (PAC, H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 (28 maps) - By's Survey).
- 1860 lime kiln and quarry marked on map - downstream from lock station on the west bank of the river (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Hogs Back Station).
- 1940 16 May - reference to Brulé family quarry, established 1905 - no longer in use (RC: refers to Canal Files - 4618-85-11).
- 1947 5 July - reference to Dibblee Construction Co. Ltd. quarry operating south of Walkley Road (RC: refers to Canal Files 4618-85-11).

Johnstown District

1835 "Marble quarries...in every part of the District" (UC, AJHA, Blue Book).

Kingston

1796 plan of Kingston shows section G as reserved for quarry - there is also a "Quarry St" (Ellis).

1801 "quarry" marked on map - bounded by Clarence, Brock, King and Wellington Sts. (PAC, H2/440 - Kingston - 1801).

1821 "Most of the Houses are built of limestone; inexhaustible quarries, of which lie in the immediate vicinity of the town" (Howison, p. 43).

1860 1 marble worker  
1 monumental sculptor (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1871 William Routley - 100 toises building stone (Census, 1871).  
Rachab[?] Tandy - marble factory.  
[?] Welsh - marble factory.

1873 2 granite monument makers (Bradstreet).  
1 quarryman.

1878 patrons include 1 lime stonecutter (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

1879 "Valuable quarries [of argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements] are found at...Kingston" (Miles, p. iv).  
"good grey limestones suitable for building are found at...Kingston" (Miles, p. iv).

Kingston Mills

1838 2 "limestone quarries" and 1 "sand pit" marked on map (PAC, V1/440 - Kingston Mills - 1838 - Thomas Burrowes).

[1839] 2 quarries marked on map, on east side of the canal near Kingston Mills (PAC, R/410 - Rideau Canal [1839] - Kingston to Brewers Mills).

- 1863 "an abundance of gypsum is to be found within one and a half miles of the basin" (RC: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 35, File 66137, Sept. 19).
- [1867-8] between Kingston and Kingston Mills Fortification Survey map shows:28 quarries
- 5 old quarries
  - 1 gravel pit
  - 6 sand pits
  - 12 old limekilns
  - 31 lime kilns (PAC, V40-400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869 - Kingston to Kingston Mills [1867-8]).
- 1871 1 May - "Charles McGirnish - employed cutting stone at Back of Gate under the Railroad Bridge" (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 178).
- 1872 28 July - "These labourers was [sic] employed billing stone, sand at the quarry and sand pit" (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 178).
- "B. Moran - drawing stone and sand from quarries to Kingston."
- 1873 27 March - memo from Langevin to the Privy Council asking for authorization to buy gravel quarry from John Brannigan, Concession 4, Lot 35, Kingston Township [just north of Kingston Mills, on west side of drowned lands] (RC: refers to PAC, RG11, Series III, Vol. 719).
- 1892 23 Dec. - Mr. Harrison claims that the sand he is drawing to and selling in Kingston is from out of his own sandpit adjoining the government area (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 182, Anglin to Wise).
- 1894 11 April - "The stones will require to be cut to a bill either here or at Kingston" (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 182, Wise to Anglin).
- 1895 31 Dec. - Phillips to get out 100 yards of gravel from the Government Pit (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 182, Anglin to Phillips).
- 1896 7 Oct. - contract for gravel awarded to F.J. Keenan (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 182, Phillips to Anglin).

- 1897 3 & 14 June - Keenan quarrying and delivering 250 cubic yards of stone (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 182, Phillips to Anglin).
- 1901 29 June - Mr. J. Redmond to take a few loads of gravel from the government gravel pit under Anglin's charge (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 182, Phillips to Anglin).
- 1909 14 Nov. - "Mr. Keenan wants to get out part of the stone for the east bank from his own quarry. It is better stone for our purpose than out of the government quarry near Mr. Doyle's." (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 175, Phillips to Anglin?).
- 15 Nov. - "Keenan can get some of the stone for the embankment from his brother's quarry" (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 175, Phillips to Anglin?).
- 1910 2 Aug. - reference to the government quarry (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 175 - Rideau Canal-Tenders for stone).

#### Merrickville

- n.d. "limekiln" shown on map (PAC, H2/410 - Rideau Canal - [N.D.] - Merrickville Station).
- pre-1826 "limestone quarry opened at Merricks Mills by James Clowes" (Legget, p. 37).
- [1860] "lime kiln" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Merrickville).
- 1879 Merrickville Marble and Granite Works, W.M. Church, proprietor (Miles, p. 83).

#### Midland District

- 1835 "Stone is found in the Midland District well adapted for Lithographic purposes" (UC, AJHA, Blue Book).

#### Nepean Township

- 1879 "Valuable quarries [of argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements] are found at Nepean"

"sandstone was procured for the new Houses of Parliament in Ottawa...from similar quarries at Nepean [similar to those at Lyn] (Miles, p. iv).

white sandstone quarry marked on plan - outside Rideau Corridor (Carleton Cty Atlas).

#### North Burgess Township

- 1863 1 limekiln marked on map in the Rideau Corridor (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
- 1880 2 lime kilns - overlap North Burgess, Concession 9, Lot A and North Elmsley, Concession 9, Lot 30 (Lanark Cty Atlas).  
among patrons, John Arthur, farmer and dealer in lime (Lanark Cty Atlas).

#### North Crosby Township

- 1900 Concession 7, Lots 7 & 8 - sandstone quarries (PAC, V7.626/420 - Frontenac - 1900).

#### North Elmsley Township

- 1884 "A quarry of freestone has recently been opened up...that possesses excellent qualities as building stone. ...  
A church built of this stone in Perth is one of the most attractive architectural features of that neat town. ...Potsdam sandstone...the belt starts from Bathurst, extends over North Elmsley, touches South Elmsley and Bastard, and crosses the Rideau Canal at Portland, the total length...about 10 miles."  
(B. Ind., 1884: Part V: Mines and Mining, p. lxxx).

#### Ottawa

- 1861 marble factory (Census, 1861).
- 1860-1879 Ottawa Marble and Granite Works - established 1860 - still in existence 1879 - proprietor W.M. Somerville (Miles, p. 80).
- 1863 patrons include 1 marble worker and 1 manufacturer of water cement (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).

- 1873 1 marble works (Bradstreet).  
1 marble cutter
- 1879 patrons include 2 marble works (Carleton Cty Atlas).  
"T.M. Somerville and Co. are among the most extensive dealers in marbles and all classes of building material. They have large marble quarries at Arnprior" (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxviii).

Perth

- 1873 1 marble works (Bradstreet).
- 1879 "at Perth...moulders' sand exists in large quantities" (Miles, p. iv).

Pittsburgh Township

- 1879 "At Pittsburgh large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried" (Miles, p. iv).

Smiths Falls

- 1827 "stone quarries" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Smiths Falls).

Washburn

- ca. 1826 map shows 2 quarries - "Mr. MacLiver" and "Mr. Clows" - "just opened" - latter marked "good quality sandstone" (PAC, H1/410 - Rideau Canal - N.D. [4 sections] - Burrowes - ca. 1826 - Brewers Lower Mill to Kingston Mills).

Westport

- 1909 Elgin quarry exhausted - moved to Westport quarry to cut stone for lock repairs - "The stone is of most excellent quality, and the quarry itself is much more conveniently situated with regard to shipping facilities and consequently the stone costs us far less than when we procured at Elgin" (RC: refers to Annual Report, Dept. Railways and Canals, 1910/11, 275).



- 1915 "heavy dimension stone for lock repairs quarried...in Westport quarry - freighted from Westport wharf...by our own tugs and scows, and...by steamboats chartered for the purpose" (RC: refers to Annual Report, Dept. Railways and Canals, 1915/16).
- 1916 quarry last used - stone transported to Jones Falls on steamboat "Agnus" - afterwards concrete from Brooke's Bay used (RC: notes).

Utilities

A certain amount of material relating to the presence of water works, gas works, hydro-electric power plants and telephone companies was discovered and this information has been grouped under the general heading "Utilities." The water works and gas works were both located in Kingston, the references ranging in date from 1850 to 1878. The references to hydro-electric power relate mainly to the Gananoque Light and Power Company which was established in Gananoque in 1885 and is still operating today as one of the few remaining independent electric power companies in Ontario. Branch power plants were opened at Kingston Mills in 1913, at Brewers Mills in 1939, Washburn in 1948 and Jones Falls in 1948. The operations of other private power companies such as those located at Smiths Falls, Merrickville, Kemptville and Perth during the early years of the 20th century appear to have been superceded by Ontario Hydro. Two early 20th century rural telephone exchanges, the Elgin-Chaffeys Locks Telephone Company and the Leeds and Frontenac Rural Telephone Company, were also mentioned in the material investigated.

## UTILITIES

*Gas Works*Kingston

- 1850 gas works (PAC, V1/440 - Kingston - 1850 [Gibbs]).
- 1860 gas co. (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1865 gas works (PAC, V1/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C. Innes [2 sections]).
- 1867/8 gas works (PAC, V40-400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869 [1867-8]).
- 1871 Gas Light Co., John Kerr, Manager (Census, 1871).
- [1874] gas works (PAC, SV1/440 - [1874] - Kingston - Rowan & Moore [2 sections]).
- 1875 gas works (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).
- 1878 gas works = patron (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

*Water Works*Kingston

- 1850 water works (PAC, V1/440 - Kingston - 1850 [Gibbs]).
- 1860 water works (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).
- 1865 water works (PAC, V1/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C. Innes [2 sections]).
- [1867-8] water works (PAC, V40-400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869 - Kingston to Kingston Mills [1867-8]).
- 1871 water works, James Wilson, manager (Census, 1871).
- [1874] water works (PAC, SV1/440 - [1874] - Kingston - Rowan & Moore [2 sections]).

1875 water works (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).

*Hydro-Electric Power*

Andrewsville

- 1899 Alonzo Bowen of Kemptville purchased the harness hame factory (originally a sawmill) and converted it to an electric power plant - originated with need for more power by the Kemptville Milling Co. (owned by the Bowen family) - supplied power to Kemptville and the farms en route until 1921 or 1922 when Ontario Hydro came in - the plant was passed to other hands and operated until 1930 when it was destroyed by high spring floods (Andrewsville).
- 1908-1917 power plant (references to) (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 128, File 6354).
- 1927 small electric powerhouse on waste water channel (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, 25 Oct.).

Brewers Mills

- 1939 Gananoque Light and Power Co. Ltd. completed construction of a new hydro-electric generating station (RC: refers to Annual Report, Dept. Railways and Canals) - original generators still operating [built on foundations of old Anglin Mill - Site Study].

Jones Falls

- 1948 Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co. opened a hydro-electric generating plant (Legget, p. 110).

Kingston Mills

- 1897-1902 Kingston Power Co. (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 179).
- 1913 Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co. opened a power plant at Kingston Mills (Legget, p. 110).

1927 Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co. Power House (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, Oct. 25).

### Merrickville

1895 electricity, generated by the fall of the river water (Legget, p. 155).

1914 "electric power house" shown on map (PAC, F/410 - Rideau - N.D. to 1923 - proposed Wing Dam at Merrickville - Aug. 21, 1914).

1915 28 Dec. - assignment of water privilege from Watchorn, Kyle, Mills, Mills, Percival Plow and Stove to "The Rideau Power Co. (Ltd.)" (RC: refers to PAC, RG12, Vol. 513, file 4610-8, pp. 81-82).

1927 25 Oct. - Rideau Power Co. Electric Power House (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307).

### Old Slys

1927 Smiths Falls Hydro Electric Power House, at present not operated (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, Oct. 25).

### Perth

1927 Hydro Electric Power Plant (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307, Oct. 25).

[1969] Ontario Hydro (Rural) area office (PAC, F/440 - Perth - [1969]) - Perth PUC office.

### Smiths Falls

1873 Smiths Falls Electric Power Co. - references from 1873 to 1910 (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 376, File 12263).

[192-] "former power house" and "Hydro-electric sub-station" marked on map (PAC, H2/440 - Smiths Falls - [192-]).

1927 25 Oct. - at Smiths Falls Combined Locks - Smiths Falls Water Works Power House (PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 307).  
at Smiths Falls Detached Lock - Smiths Falls Hydro Electric Power House - not operated.

Washburn

- 1942 21 July - Wm. F. McBroom surrendered lease on Lower Brewers Mills Lock Station land and water rights to Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co. (RC: refers to Rideau Canal File 4610-85-13).
- 1948 power house built [on foundations of old mill] (Legget, p. 110).
- 1970 power house shut down (RC: refers to File 4610-85-13, Camu to Minister, 25 Aug. 1971).

*Telephone Companies*

- 1908-1928 Elgin-Chaffeys Locks Telephone Co. (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 137, File 7208).
- to 1910 Leeds and Frontenac Rural Telephone Co. - (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B2(a), Vol. 313, File 8741).

Miscellaneous Trades and Crafts

This last category incorporates remnants of information about the presence of trades which indicate the complexity of the society in the corridor. These include carving and gilding, the manufacture of cigars, hairdressing, photography, printing, engraving and book binding, watchmaking and gemsetting, all of which may be considered as luxury trades. Most of the references are to Kingston and Ottawa, although in 1873 there was a photographer in Kemptville, another in Perth, a printer in Merrickville and in Newboro and two in Perth. In 1909 there was a photographer resident in Elgin, and as early as 1861 there is a reference to Hall and Wright, printers and publishers, in Merrickville.

## MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND CRAFTS

*Carvers, Gilders*Kingston

1860 1 carver and gilder (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

Ottawa

1873 2 gilders (Bradstreet).

*Cigar Factories*Grenville County

1861 1 tobacco, snuff and cigar manufacturer (Census, 1861).

Kingston

1871 cigar manufacturer - Simon Oberndorffer (Census, 1871).  
tobacco manufacturer - Samuel P. White.

*Hairdressers*Kingston

1860 3 hairdressers and perfumers (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).



*Photographers*Elgin

1909 J.C. Pennock, photographer (RDHSS: "History of Elgin," p. 8).

Kemptville

1873 1 photographer (Bradstreet).

Kingston

1871 1 photographer (Census, 1871).

1873 2 photographers (Bradstreet).

Ottawa

1863 2 photographic artists (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling  
[4 sections]).

1873 4 photographers (Bradstreet).

1879 3 photographers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

Perth

1873 1 photographer (Bradstreet).

*Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding*Kemptville

1970 Advance Printing Office (PAC, F/440 - Kemptville - 1970).  
Moore Business Forms.

Kingston

1860 2 book and job printers (PAC, H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and  
Addington - 1860 [4 sections] - H.F. Walling).

1871 Edward Barker, newspaper and printing co. (Census, 1871).  
Humphrey and Isaac Baillie, printers

William Lightfoot, printer  
 James Neish, Daily News and Chronicle  
 Thomas McCaulay, bookbinder.

1873 4 printers (Bradstreet).

Merrickville

1861 patrons include Hall and Wright, printers and publishers (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1873 1 printer (Bradstreet).

Newboro

1873 1 printer (Bradstreet).

Ottawa

1873 1 engraver (Bradstreet).

5 printers

1 bookbinder

1 blank paper manufacturer.

1879 Pritchard and Mingard General Engravers - illustrated advertisement (Miles, p. 71).

Woodburn's Steam Printing Establishment - illustration (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 51).

James Hope and Co., General Book Binders, etc. - illustration (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 51).

Perth

1873 2 printers (Bradstreet).

*Watchmakers, Jewellers*

Kingston

1861 1 gold and silver smith (Census, 1861).

3 watch and clock manufacturers.

1871 4 gold and silver smiths (Census, 1871).

2 watchmakers

1873 1 jeweller (Bradstreet).

1878 patrons include 1 watchmaker (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Ottawa

1863 1 watchmaker among patrons (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton -  
Walling [4 sections]).

1873 4 watchmakers and jewellers (Bradstreet).

1879 patrons include 1 watchmaker (Carleton Cty Atlas).

## Conclusion

When the statistics for this report were collected no distinction was made between industry, trade or craft, the intention being to include the broadest possible range of industry-related activities. If the term "industry" is defined very simply as the production of goods for market by two or more people in a location specifically set aside for this purpose, then certain operations such as mills, tanneries, foundries and cheese factories slip easily into this category, while others, namely those performed by a single individual engaged in a specific trade or craft, do not. However, the evidence does not permit such a simple distinction between functions relating to industry and those relating to trades or crafts. First, much of the information gathered was recorded in the source as "x" number of individuals practising a particular trade or craft, with no indication of whether or not they worked as part of a group in an organized workplace or for themselves. For example, it is known that flour and grist mills, breweries and distilleries in the corridor used barrels to package their products and that there was no lack of raw materials in the area for making barrels. Nonetheless, no references to cooperages specifically within the corridor were found. Were the 16 cooperages counted attached to the above establishments, or to cooperages not listed in the sources consulted or were the barrels obtained elsewhere? This question points to the second problem, which is a lack of knowledge of how these operations were organized at

various periods during the 19th century. More research is required before any conclusions can be drawn about the nature and scope of industry in the Rideau corridor. This investigation has resulted, rather, in the identification of the operations which were carried out in the Rideau corridor and the locations at which, at some point during the 19th century, these were focussed.

No attempt was made to define the economic limits of the Rideau corridor. In order to approach this question it would be necessary to examine the economic relationship between the Rideau Canal and the surrounding settlements to determine the canal's hinterland, and to compare the shipping and railway freight statistics to find out the extent to which the canal was used for transportation of goods that originated or terminated within the corridor. This problem is sufficiently broad in scope to merit a separate study.

## Endnotes

The Industries

- 1 Daniel Sutherland Campbell Mackay, "The Influence of Government Policy and Technological Change on Mill Development in the St. Lawrence Counties of Upper Canada 1783-1846," Master's thesis (Carleton, 1974) is the source for the following summary of early legislation relating to mills.
- 2 Ontario. Bureau of Industries, Annual Report 1883 (Toronto, 1884), p. 96.
- 3 Upper Canada. House of Assembly, "Third Report of the General Board Appointed to Investigate the Inspector General's Office," in Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1839-40 (Toronto, 1840), p. 50.
- 4 Ruth McKenzie, Leeds and Grenville: Their First Two Hundred Years (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1967), p. 200.
- 5 Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly, "Canada at the Universal Exhibition of 1855," in Appendix to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, 1856 (Toronto, 1856), Appendix 46.
- 6 Ruth McKenzie, op. cit., p. 193.
- 7 Ontario. Bureau of Industries, Annual Report 1882 (Toronto, 1883), p. 27.
- 8 Leggett claims that the Merrick woollen mill was opened in 1848 but he gives no supporting evidence. Robert Leggett, Rideau Waterway (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), p. 155.

- 9 Ruth McKenzie, op. cit., p. 181.
- 10 The following section on mining relies heavily on Marilyn G. Miller, "Small Scale Mining in the South Shield Region of Eastern Ontario." Manuscript on file, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto, 1976.
- 11 Marilyn G. Miller, op. cit., pp. 71-73.
- 12 J.H. Meacham and Company, Illustrated Historical Atlas of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Counties, Ontario (Toronto: J.H. Meacham and Company, 1878), p. 9.

## Bibliography

Abbott, J.K.

Notes for an Address by J.K. Abbott before the Merrickville Historical Society on Tuesday, 26 April 1966

Andrewsville and some Adjacent Properties.

N.p. [1967].

Bates, E.S., comp.

Directory of the Milling Industry in Canada. Industrial and Educational Press, Montreal, 1915.

Bond, Courtenay C.J.

"Alexander James Christie, Bytown Pioneer: His Life and Times, 1787-1843." Ontario History, Vol. 56, No. 1 (March 1964), pp. 16-36. Toronto.

Bradstreet's Reports of the Dominion of Canada: March 1, 1873. Bradstreet Press, New York, 1873.

Brown, Gregory N.

"The Conservation of Historic and Architecturally Significant Buildings Within Historic Districts," Hons. B.E.S. thesis, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, 1974.



Bush, Edward F.

The Builders of the Rideau Canal, 1826-32. Manuscript Report Series No. 185. Parks Canada, Ottawa, 1976.

Canada. Board of Registration and Statistics.

Census of Canada. 1861. Origins and Religions. Queen's Printer, Quebec, 1862.

Canada. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Mineral Development Sector.

National Mineral Inventory

Canada. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. Engineering and Architecture Branch.

Rideau Canal: Preliminary Site Study Series. Prelim. vol., vols. 1-13. Ottawa, 1973-1976.

Canada. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. Research Division (History). Industry and Transportation Section.

Rideau Collection, notes

Canada. Department of the Interior. National Development Bureau.

Leeds and Grenville Counties, Ontario, with Special Reference to its Resources and Industries. Ottawa, 1931.

Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Flour and Grist Milling Industry in Canada, 1921. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1923.

Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly.

Appendix to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the

Province of Canada, 1841-1859. Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, 1842-1860.

Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. Legislative Council.

Sessional Papers, 1860-1866. Ottawa, Quebec, 1861-1867.

Canada. Public Archives.

C 9997-10,002; 10,004; 10,005; 10,012-10,018, Census of Canada, 1871 [MS]

RG43, B2(a), Department of Railways and Canals Records, Vol. 307, File 8440, p. 82 plus 2 enclosures

Canada. Public Archives. National Map Collection.

N.D.

F/410 - Rideau Canal - N.D. Gananoque Canal: Plan of Charleston Lake Outlet

N.D. to 1923

F/410 - Rideau Canal - N.D. to 1923. Rideau Canal: Plan Shewing the Location of the Proposed Wing Dam at Merrickville from the Northerly End of the new concrete dam, for a disance of 300 ft. westwards along the north bank of the river. A.T. Phillips, Supt. Engineer, Ottawa, Aug. 21st. 1914.

N.D.

F/430 - Loughborough - [n.d.]. Phosphate Mines and Occurrences: Township of Loughborough, Ontario.

N.D.

F/430 - North Burgess - N.D. Phosphate Mines and Occurrences: Townships of Burgess North and South, Ontario.

N.D.

F/430 - Storrington - [n.d.]. Phosphate Mines and Occurrences: Township of Storrington, Ontario

N.D.

H1/440 - Manotick - N.D. [1870]. Plan of Long Island shewing positions of adjoining twsps. of Nepean, North Gore, Gloucester, Osgoode. With an enlarged plan of the village of Manotick enclosed within red tinted border. The Property of M.K. Dickinson

N.D.

H1/410 - Rideau Canal - N.D. (4 sections). [ca. 1826]. Plan of the Cataraqui Creek from Brewers Lower Mill to Kingston Mills. Scaled and Laid Down by Order and under the Command of Lt. Col. By Commanding Royal Engineer. Rideau Canal. John Burrows, Clerk of Works and Kings Surveyor

N.D.

H2/410 - Rideau Canal - [N.D.]. Plan of Mirrickvill Station, shewing land required to be retained shaded red

N.D.

H2/410 - Rideau Canal - N.D. [ca. 1829]. Diagram of Land Purchased for the Service of the Rideau Canal

N.D.

H3/410 - Rideau Canal - N.D. [no title - map shows area from Maria (Laurier) Street Bridge to Canal Basin, Ottawa]

N.D.

H3/410 - Rideau Canal - N.D. Clowes Station

N.D.

H11/410 - Rideau Canal - [N.D.]. Gananoque Canal - Marble Rock No. 8

1801

H2/440 - Kingston - 1801. Plan of Kingston, 1801  
[1816-1824]

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1816-1824]. Plan and Sections of the Gorge between Mud Lake (Rideau Canal) and Devil Lake  
[dates incorrect - probably 1905]

1816

V2/410 - Rideau - 1816. Plan of the Water Communication

from Kingston to the Grand River by J. Jebb, Lt. Royal  
Engineers, July 8th, 1816

[1824]

F/440 - Perth - [1824]. Perth

1824

V2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1824. Map of the proposed Canal for  
uniting Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa by way of the  
Rivers Cataracquay, Gananoque and Rideau surveyed in the  
years 1823 and 1824 by Mr. Samuel Clowes, Civil Engineer,  
and compiled from the minutes of actual survey by Mr. Reuben  
Sherwood, Land surveyor, under the direction of the  
Commissioners for [indecipherable] and Emigration

1827

(Book) 410 - Rideau Canal - 1827. Tracing of the line of  
the proposed Rideau Canal in Canada constructing by the  
Engineering Department: - shewing the points at which Locks  
and other Works are now in progress of construction -  
compiled from the latest information in the Office of the  
Inspector General of Fortifications to accompany Lt. Col.  
Ellicombe's letter to Col. Gosset, dated 5th October 1827.  
Drawn by J. Nightingale 5th October 1827

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Cataraqui River.  
Section No. 20: Sketch of the proposed Works at Brewers  
Lower Mills. John By, 25th Oct. 1827

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Davis. Lock and  
Dam at Davis's Mills: Sect. No. 16, John By, L.C.R.E.,  
C.R.C., 25th October 1827

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Kingston Mills.  
Sketch of the Dam and 3 Locks at Kingston Mills, Cataraqui  
Creek, Sect. No. 23, John By, 25th October 1827

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827. Locks and Dams at Chaffer's Mills. Section 15, John By, Lt. Colonel Roy. Eng.'s. Com'd., Rideau Canal, 25th October 1827

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Long Island and Black Rapids Plan, Elevations and Sections of the works for the Rideau Canal at the foot of Long Island as proposed by Lt. Col. By C.R.E.

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Maitlands Rapids. Plan of Proposed Lock at Maitland's Rapids, Sect. No. 6, John By, 25th October 1827

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Merrickville. Locks and Dam at Merrick's Mills, Sect. No. 5, John By, 25th October 1827

1827

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Smiths Falls. Locks and Dam at Smith's Falls, Rideau River, John By, 25th October 1827

1828

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1828 (2 sections) - John By - Cataraqui River. Plan of the Cataraqui Creek from Brewers Lower Mill to Kingston Mill, Scaled and Surveyed By Order of Lt. Col. By, C.R.E., Rideau Canal, Jan. 28, 1828 - John Burrows, King's Surveyor

1829

H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1829. Plan of the Line of the Rideau Canal, Lt. Col. By, Commanding Royal Engineer

1829

H3/440 - Kingston - 1829. Plan of the Property called the Tannery (lately purchased for the Government) with the Clergy Reserves and Ground adjacent, etc. R.E. Office, Kingston,

8 Aug. 1829, J.R. Wright, Lt. Col. Com. R.E., U.C.

1829

H3/440 - Kingston - 1829. Rough Copy from the Office Plan. Surveyor Gen'l's office, 3 May 1829. W. Chewett, Act'g Surv. Gen'l

1830

H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1830 (6 sections). Section of the Rideau Canal shewing the estimated expence of the whole work, the Am't Expended to the 1 July 1830, the Lands purchased, the Crown and Clergy Reserves Required, etc., Lt. Col. By, Com. R. Engineer

1831

H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831. Survey of Hogs Back, Rideau Canal, Lt. Col. By, Com. R. Engineer, 22 January 1831

1831

H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831. Survey of Nicholson's Rapids and Clows Quarry, Rideau Canal, Lt. Col. By, Com. R. Engineers, 22nd January 1831

1831

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - J.V. Victor. Plan of Part of the Rideau Canal and River from Olivers Ferry to the first Rapids and of the River Tay from Perth. Surveyed in February 1831 by Captain Victor and Lieut. Denison, R.E. Dated 23 March 1831

1831

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - Newboro. [title obscured], P. Cole, Capt. R. Engineers, R. Engineer Office, Newborough, 23rd March 1831

1831

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - Victor and Denison. ...from the head of Long Island to the Black Rapids and of the River Jacques from Richmond. Surveyed in February 1830 and 1831 by Capt. Victor and Lieut. Denison, R.E.

1833

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1833 - Bolton. Diagram of the Townships through which the Rideau Canal passes from the Narrows to Brewers Upper Mill shewing the Lakes which falls into the same (copy). D. Bolton, Captain, Senior Royal Engineer, Rideau Canal, 28th Oct. 1833 (copy dated Quebec, 8th Nov. 1833)

1833

V2/409 - Bathurst - 1833 - Francis Cumming (2 sections). Map of the Townships in the District of Bathurst in the Province of Upper Canada compiled from actual surveys and a personal knowledge of localities and dedictated with permission to His Ex. Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lt. Gov., etc. by Francis Henry Cumming, late 104th Reg., 1833

1838

V1/440 - Kingston Mills - 1838 - Thomas Burrowes. Plan of the Government Reserve at Kingston Mills. Thomas Burrowes, Clerk of Works, Rideau Canal, 17 Jan. 1838

[1839]

R/410 - Rideau Canal - [1839]. Kingston to Brewers Mills.

1840

H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1840. Sketch of the waters of the Rideau Lakes, the River Tay and their several feeders and collateral branches; - derived and reduced from Diagrams of the Townships. Thomas Burrows, Clerk of Works, Kingston District, 23 Oct. 1840

1844

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1844 - Wooden Lock and Bywash. Survey of the Wooden Lock and Bywash from the Basin, By Town, 21 Feb. 1844

1846

V1/410 - Rideau - 1846. Sketch of the Proposed Line of Road from the Rideau to the Boncher shewing the old Road and the alterations made by Malcolm McPherson, D.P.S., April 1846

1848

H11/430 - Gloucester - 1848 (2 maps). Rideau Canal. Plan shewing the boundaries as marked on the grounds of Lots 21 and 22, Gore of Gloucester and the part belonging to the Ordnance of Lot A, 2nd Con. and Lot 1, 4th Con. Township of Gloucester. R.E. Office Bytown, 12 Oct. 1848, Charles E. Ford

1849

H3/410 - Rideau Canal - 1849. Rideau Canal: Sketch to accompany report dated 7th Feby 1849 relative to Mr. O'Connor's claim and application for land in the Gore of Gloucester. Royal Engineer Office, Bytown. Nelson Walker, Survey Draftsman

1850

V1/440 - Kingston - 1850. Plan of the City and Liberties of Kingston, delineating severally the wards and lots, with the streets, wharves and principal buildings. Compiled by Thos. Eraser Gibbs, P.L.S., 1850

1851

H3/440 - Old Sly's - 1851. Rideau Canal: Plan shewing the extent of ground leased with mill site to Mr. Bates at Old Slys Lockstation. Taken from the plan of survey (with additions and alterations) of the Ordnance ground at Old Slys Lockstation. W.L. Morrison, Lieut. R.E., 31 March 1851

[1852]

H2/420 - Leeds - [1852]. Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, compiled by Wm. Sherwood

1855

H2/410 - Rideau Canal - 1855. Plan of the Dam at Old Sly's Lock Station on the Rideau Canal, Charles Walkern [Ltd.]

1855

1855

H3/430 - Nepean - 1855. Plan and Survey made for Nelson G.



Robinson Esq. shewing particularly the small Rocky Island lying in front of his property and near his Mills etc. on Lots 20 and 21 in 1st Concession Twsp. of Nepean which he is desirous to procure from the Govt. - Its area is five eighths of an acre. Anthony Swalwell, PLS, Bytown [Mar?] 23, 1855

1857

F/440 - Kars - 1857. Plan of Kars. Survey June 1857

[1860]

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Jones Falls Station. Jones' Falls Station [map to accompany report on Hydraulic lots]

[1860]

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Kingston Mills. Kingston Mills Station [map to accompany report on Hydraulic lots]

[1860]

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860]. Mirrickville Station [map to accompany Hydraulic lot report]

[1860]

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station. Smiths Falls Station [map to accompany report on Hydraulic lots]

[1860]

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860]. Upper Brewers Station [map to accompany report on Hydraulic lots]

1860

H1/420 - Frontenac, Lennox and Addington - 1860 (4 sections) - H.F. Walling. Map of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Canada West. From actual surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling, Pitnam and Walling Publishers, Kingston, C.W. 1860

1860

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Black Rapids. Black Rapids Station: Map No. 6 attached to Report on Hydraulic Lots by

Messrs. Merrill and Slater, No. 46,866, April 30, 1860

1860

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Chaffeys Station. Chaffeys Station: Map No. 3 attached to Report on Hydraulic Lots by Messrs. Merrill and Slater, No. 46,866, April 30, 1860

1860

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860: Hogs Back Station: Map No. 7 attached to Report on Hydraulic lots by Messrs. Merrill and Slater, No. 46,866, Apr. 30, 1860.

1860

V1/410 - Rideau Canal - 1860 - Lower Brewers Station. Lower Brewers Station: Map No. 5 attached to Report on Hydraulic lots by Mssrs. Merrill and Slater, No. 46,866, April 30,

1860

1862

H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 (4 sections) - H.E. Walling (sic). Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West, from actual surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling. Putnam and Walling, Publishers, Kingston C.W. 1861-2. Surveyed by O.W. Gray

1863

V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling (4 sections). Map of the County of Carleton Canada West from Surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling. Published by D.P. Putnam, Prescott C.W., 1863

1863

V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863. Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West. From actual surveys under the direction of H.F. Walling. Published by D.P. Putnam, Prescott C.W., 1863

1865

V1/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C. Innes (2 sections). Map of the City of Kingston, County of Frontenac, Canada West by John C. Innes, City Engineer, 1865

[1866]

F/440 - Ottawa - [1866]. Map showing the industries in the vicinity of Green Island, Rideau River, City of Ottawa, by T.C. Keefer  
1866

H1/450 - River Tay - 1866 (2 sections). Plan of Proposed Improvements in Connection with the River Tay Navigation to accompany preliminary report on the reconstruction of locks by Charles Legge, Civil Engineer, October 18, 1866  
1868

F/430 - Gloucester - 1868. Plan Shewing Subdivision of Ordnance Lands Being Part of Lots XXI and XXII Gore of Gloucester, surveyed under instructions from the Dept. of the Sectry of State by W.R. Thistle PLS, dated Ott. June 22, 1868

1869

V40-400 - Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869.  
Fortification Surveys of Canada: Plan of Kingston and its Environs, Ontario. Surveyed in 1867-8 under the direction of Lieut. H.S. Sitwell R.E. and under the superintendence of Col. Wm. F. Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B.

[1874]

SV1/440 - [1874] - Kingston - R.F. Rowan, C.E. and A.W. Moore, Top. (2 sections). Revised Map of the City of Kingston compiled from the latest surveys. R.F. Rowan, C.E. and A.W. Moore, Topographer

1875

H3/440 - Kingston - 1875. Kingston, Ontario, Canada 1875  
[Birds Eye View]

[1890]

F/440 - Kingston - [1890]. P.W.C. Kingston, Ontario  
1900

V7.636/420 - Frontenac - 1900. Map showing the Occurrences of Iron Ores and other Minerals in portions of the counties

of Frontenac, Lanark, Renfrew and Leeds, Ontario, 1900  
1901

V7.789/420 - Renfrew - 1901. Province of Ontario: Parts of Counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Carleton (Perth Sheet No. 119) [to accompany report by R.W. Ells] 1901

[1904-13]

H3/420 - Carleton [1904-13]. The Federal Plan Commission of Ottawa and Hull: Engineering Department Plan Showing Existing Routes of Railway Lines in the Vicinity of Ottawa and Hull

[1905]

H2/410 - Rideau Canal - [1905]. No. 1: Plan and Section Bedford Mills

1905

R/410 - Rideau Canal - 1905 (4 sections). Rideau Canal: Devil Lake Extension: Plan of Alternative Routes at Bedford Mills. Also at Big Mud Lake Outlet and Birch Lake Chute. H [?] MacLeod. Ottawa, 5th April 1905

1913

H2/449 - Ottawa - 1913. Map Showing the Water Powers, Minerals and Transportation Facilities within a radius of 60 miles of Ottawa, Canada

1916

H1/420 - Frontenac - 1916. South Part of Frontenac County, Eastern Ontario, to accompany report by M.B. Baker in Pt. III, Vol. 25, Rept. of Ont. Bureau of Mines 1916

[192-]

H2/440 - Smiths Falls - [192-]. Plan of the Town of Smiths Falls shewing the streets, railroads, highways and the industrial sites

1925-33

F/410 - Rideau Canal - 1925-33. Rideau Canal Plan Showing Part of Rideau Lake in the Township of Elmsley. Traced

Dec. 20/46 from Map by O.L.S. J.W. Fitzgerald 1925  
1951

V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951 - 73 - 11,194. Map of Ottawa Area  
Prepared for Civil Defence: Manufacturing Industries.  
Geographical Branch, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys  
1951

[1969]

F/440 - Perth - [1969]. Town of Perth Ontario  
1970

F/440 - Kemptville - 1970. Town of Kemptville General Plan:  
Gore and Storrie Ltd., Consulting Engineers, Toronto, June  
1970

1970

F/440 - Smiths Falls - 1970. Town of Smiths Falls. Town  
Plan. Dept. of Public Works, Engineering Office, Jan. 1970

Canada - Ontario - Rideau - Trent - Severn Study Committee  
The Rideau - Trent - Severn: Yesterday - Today - Tomorrow.  
Repr. of May 1971 ed. Queen's Printer, Toronto, February  
1972.

Canadian Industrial Blue Book: The Manufacturers' List  
Buyers' Guide of Canada: An index to articles manufactured  
in Canada, with a classified list of eminent firms who  
manufacture such articles....

Manufacturers' List, Montreal, [1904].

Cawker, E. Harrison, comp.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Mill Furnishers' Directory  
containing the names and post office addresses of the flour  
mill owners in the United States of America and the Dominion  
of Canada 1884. Riverside Printing, Milwaukee, 1884.

Cruikshank, Ernest Alexander

"The Adventures of Roger Stevens: A Forgotten Loyalist Pioneer in Upper Canada," Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol. 33 (1939), pp. 11-38. Toronto.

Dean, William G.

Economic Atlas of Ontario. W.G. Dean, editor. G.J. Matthews, cartographer. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1969.

Ellis, W.S.

"Some Events in the History of Kingston." Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol. 8 (1907), pp. 78-89. Toronto.

Fraser, Alexander

Eleventh Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1914. King's Printer, Toronto, 1915.

George, Victor Alan

"The Rideau Corridor: The Effect of a Canal System on a Frontier Region, 1832-1895." Master's thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, 1973.

Gilmour, James Muckle

"Structural and Spatial Change in Manufacturing Industry: South Ontario, 1850-1890." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Toronto, Toronto, 1970.

Howison, John

Sketches of Upper Canada . . . . Repr. of 1821 ed. Coles Canadiana Collection, 1970.

Illustrated Atlas of Lanark County 1880; Illustrated Atlas of Renfrew County 1881; Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew from actual surveys under the direction of H.F. Walling, 1863. Repr. ed. Ed. Ross Cumming. Richardson, Bond and Wright, Owen Sound, 1972.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Counties, Ontario, with introduction by William F.E. Morley, Curator of Special Collections, Douglas Library, Queen's University.  
Repr. of 1878 ed. Mika, Belleville, 1971.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West, from actual Surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling, Putnam and Walling Publishers, Kingston, C.W. 1861-2; Historical Sketch by Ruth McKenzie; Illustrations, descriptions, biographies, statistical data from Thadeus [sic] Leavitt's "History of Leeds and Grenville" and from the Canadian Illustrated News of the 1870s. Introduction by Wm. F.E. Morley.  
Mika, Belleville, 1973.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (Including City of Ottawa) Ont.  
H. Belden, Toronto, 1879.

Innis, Mary Quayle  
"The Industrial Development of Ontario 1783-1820." Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol. 32 (1937), pp. 104-113. Toronto.

Legget, Robert Furguson  
Rideau Waterway. Rev. ed. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1972.

Leung, Felicity Hale

Grist and Flour Mills in Ontario: From Millstones to  
Rollers, 1780s-1880s. Manuscript Report Series No.  
Parks Canada, Ottawa, 1977.

MacDonald, Graham

"Mississippi River Valley Historical Systems Plan Study."  
Unpubl. Study Conducted Under the Auspices of the Ministry  
of Culture and Recreation (Ontario) for the Ministry of  
Natural Resources, Eastern Regional Office, Kemptville, July  
1975.

MacKay, Daniel Sutherland Campbell

1977

"Kingston Mills, 1783-1830." Historic Kingston, Vol. 25,  
(March 1977), pp. 3-14. Kingston.

1974

"The Influence of Government Policy and Technological Change  
on Mill Development in the St. Lawrence Counties of Upper  
Canada 1783-1846." Master's thesis, Carleton University,  
Ottawa, 1974.

McAlpine's Ottawa and Kingston City Directory, including  
Towns in Central Canada ... 1875....

McAlpine, Everett, Montreal, 1875.

McKenzie, Ruth

Leeds and Grenville: Their First Two Hundred Years.

McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, 1967.

Mika, Nick and Helma, eds.

Community Spotlight: Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington,  
and Prince Edward Counties. Mika Publishing, Belleville,



1974.

Miller, Marilyn G.

"Small Scale Mining in the South Shield Region of Eastern Ontario." Unpubl. Study Completed Under the Auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Eastern Regional Office, Kemptville, 12 March 1976.

Mitchell and Co.'s Canada Classified Directory for 1865-66. Mitchell, Toronto, 1865.

Morgan, H.R.

"The First TAY Canal: An Abortive Upper Canadian Transportation Enterprise of a Century Ago." Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol. 29 (1933), pp. 103-116. Toronto.

Ontario, Bureau of Industries.

Annual Report, 1882-1899. Toronto, 1883-1900.

Ontario. Bureau of Mines.

Annual Report, 1891, 1894, 1899. Toronto, 1892, 1895, 1900.

Ontario. Department of Energy and Resources Management. Conservation Authorities Branch.

Cataraqui Region Conservation Report: Recreation. Toronto, 1967.

History of the Rideau Waterway. Toronto, 1970.

Rideau Valley Conservation Report. Toronto, 1968.

Ontario. Department of Highways.

Road Map of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the Counties of Lanark, Leeds and Grenville. Toronto, 1969.

Ontario Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1884-5.

R.L. Polk, Toronto, 1885.

Patterson, Neil A.

"The Building of the Rideau Canal." Historic Kingston, Vol. 19 (Feb. 1971), pp. 41-53. Kingston.

Priamo, Carol

"1783-1867: A Study of Early Grist Mills of Southern Ontario." Master's thesis, University of Toronto, Toronto, 1975.

Rideau District High School Students

History of the Township of South Crosby, [1967].

Skelton, Isabel

A Man Austere: William Bell, Parson and Pioneer. Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1947.

Sneyd, Robert Brown

"The Role of the Rideau Waterway, 1826-1856." Master's thesis, University of Toronto, Toronto, 1965.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory.

A. McKim, Montreal, 1892.

The New Topographical Atlas of the Province of Ontario, Canada: Compiled From the Latest Official and General Maps and Surveys, and Corrected to Date From the Most Reliable Public and Private Sources of Information, Comprising an Official Railway, Postal and Distance Map of the Whole Province, etc.

Miles, Toronto, 1879.

Tulloch, Judith

The Rideau Canal, 1832-1914. Manuscript Report Series No. 177. Parks Canada, Ottawa, 1975.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1824-1840. Toronto, 1825-1841.

Women's Institute

Chaffeys Lock Village Book, [1939?]

Wyatt, Paul R.

"A Systematic and Integrated Public Park Classification and its Application to the Rideau Waterway in Eastern Ontario." Master of Science thesis, University of Guelph, Guelph, 1967.

