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

by

MARSHA HAY SNYDER

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a preliminary report
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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

B Ind

Bond

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

Bush

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

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

DBS

Dept Int
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

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


Legget


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"


Mackay, "Mill Development"


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

NMI

Ont Gaz

RC

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

Skelton

Sneyd

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

SP, Min Ag

UC, AJHA
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 focusing 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. 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.2 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. Currier 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 harnesses - 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
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]).

Brewers Mills


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).


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).


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


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

1916
saw mill marked on map (PAC, Hl/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, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
1863 saw mill (PAC, VI/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, VI/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]).
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).
1833 Davis Mill among 12 included on Captain Bolton's list of mills in operation (George, p. 106).

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).
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).
1873 2 saw mills (Bradstreet).
1875 saw and planing mill (PAC, H3/440 - Kingston - 1875 [Birds Eye View]).

Kingston Mills
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).
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).


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


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).


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).


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).


1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).

**Nepean Township**


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).

1873  8 saw mills (Bradstreet).

1879  8 saw mills in Ottawa area
Bronson & Weston (1st mill 1853, now have 2 saw mills)
Booth's Mills
Perley & Pattee
Young's
New Edinburgh
Rochester's
Skead's (Nepean)

**Oxford Mills**
1840s Asa Clothier established first mills (McKenzie, p. 45).
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, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
1873 1 saw mill (Bradstreet).
1875 saw mill (McAlpine).

**Pittsburgh Township**
Port Elmsley
1831 Weatherhead's mill marked on map [saw mill - constructed ca. 1830] (PAC, VI/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - Victor and Denison).
1863 1 saw mill (PAC, VI/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
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, VI/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).


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
27

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, V1/410 - 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).


ca. 1860 Wm. H. Fredenburgh purchased Rorison's Mills.


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

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, VI/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, VI/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].
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, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
1880  shingle mill - Concession 1, Lot 6 (Lanark Cty Atlas).

New Edinburgh
n.d.  McKay's investments included stave, 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
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
1873 E. Leivers, Planing mill and sash factory (SP, Min Ag, p. 119).
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
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, VI/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
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
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, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville -
      1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
1873  2 cabinet makers (Bradstreet).

North Gower Village
1863  3 cabinet makers (PAC, Vl/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, Vl/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
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, Vl/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).

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

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).

Burritts 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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Industry Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastons Corners</strong></td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>M.R. Everts, carriage shop (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1 carriage shop</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 wagon shop (J. Halliday) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2 carriage makers (Bradstreet).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Forfar</strong></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gloucester Township</strong></td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Thomas Kniffen, wagon and sleigh factory (Census, 1871).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 wheelwright (Bradstreet).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jasper</strong></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kars</strong></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kemptville</strong></td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>4 carriage shops, including those of J. Spotswood and Z. Ashbruck (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1873
4 carriage makers (Bradstreet).
1 wheelwright.

Kingston
1861
1864
carriage factories "too numerous to mention" (SP, Min Ag, p. 127).
1871
6 carriage works (Census, 1871).
1873
5 carriage makers (Bradstreet).
1878
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
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]).
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nepean Township</strong></td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newboro</strong></td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1 carriage shop (J.A. Shaver) (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 carriage maker (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Gower Township</strong></td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>4 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Gower Village</strong></td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1 carriage shop (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>3 carriage makers (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1 wagon shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osgoode Township</strong></td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>3 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ottawa</strong></td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>6 carriage and wagon factories (Census, 1861).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>5 carriage shops (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>2 carriage factories (Humphries and Stockdale) (SP, Min Ag, p. 117).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>12 carriage makers (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Cluff's Victoria Livery Boarding and Sale Stables - carriage building (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. lv).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 carriage makers among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1873 2 carriage makers (Bradstreet).

**Perth**
1863 3 carriage shops (PAC, V1/420 - 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, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
1875 Robert Lewis, carriage maker and blacksmith (McAlpine).

**Storrington Township**
1871 Robert Gay, wheel wright shop - in corridor (Census, 1871).
1878 patrons - 1 wagon maker (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

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

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.
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 -

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).

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**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

1851

[1860]
"Mills" (word only) marked on map – also "saw mill in ruins" (PAC, VI/410 – Rideau Canal – [1860]; Upper Brewers Station).

1863

1868
April 4 – Anglin lease granted for 20 years – included "one run


1879 Feb. 11 - mill described as being "in dilapidated state" (R.C.: refers to PAC, RG11, Vol. 483, No. 79025, Wise to Brown).


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


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]).


1871 a grist mill, operated by Dell and Percival (McKenzie, p. 170).

1873 B. and T. Cook, grist mill, C (Bradstreet).

1879 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
1827 grist mill marked on map, north bank of river (PAC, VI/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, VI/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).
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 81119, 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).

c. 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).


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).


Edmonds Lock
ca. 1800 Caleb Edmunds 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).
1873 2 flour and grist mills - Lewis Grant, CCC (Bradstreet).
1875 3 grist mills (McAlpine).
1884 flour mills - T.W. Barnes (Ont. Gaz.).
1904 Kemptville Milling Company [owned and operated by Bowen family]
1915 grist mill - Kemptville Milling Company (Bates).
1921 flour mill - Kingston Milling Co. Ltd.

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, VI/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C. Innes [2 sections]).
1904 Kingston Milling Company (Indust. Blue Bk.).
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).


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).


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).

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

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

Long Island Locks

Loughborough [Twsp.?]
1884 flour mill - Woodruff and Booth (Cawker).

Manotick

[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).


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

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]

1861
Hiram Easton listed as mill owner (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

1863

1864
A. and F. Merrick - 2 flour mills (S.P., Min Ag).

1866

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).


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).
1875 grist mill (McAlpine).
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).
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

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, AAABB
 - 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."

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

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


1861

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 Haggart's 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, VI/420 - Lanark and
Renfrew - 1863).
4 grist mills (1 of which is combined with saw mill) listed in

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, VI/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
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).


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).


photo shows 2 mill buildings - main mill building on which powerhouse now built and auxiliary 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).


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
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  

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).


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, VI/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 (inclus. S. Chaffey) (UC, AJHA).
1826 10 distiller's licenses issued (inclus. S. Chaffey) (UC, AJHA).
1842 2 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).
6 breweries.
1848 4 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Census, 1848).
2 breweries.

Kemptville
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, VI/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.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Kingston Township</td>
<td>3 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Kingston Township</td>
<td>1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Kingston Township</td>
<td>2 distilleries (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Kingston Township</td>
<td>1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Kingston Township</td>
<td>1 distillery (Can, AJLA: Assessment Rolls).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Lanark County</td>
<td>distillers in Lanark and Renfrew (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)). R.A. Gemmill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Lanark County</td>
<td>distillers in Lanark and Renfrew (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)). R.A. Gemmill. T. Bourke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Lanark County</td>
<td>2 distilleries (Census, 1861). 1 brewery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Leeds County</td>
<td>distillers in Leeds and Grenville (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)). D. Conway C.A. Payne J.W. Dillon R. Rickey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Leeds County</td>
<td>distillers in Leeds and Grenville (Can, AJLA: Appendix 48 (1857)). C.A. Payne J.W. Dillon R. Rickey J. Crichton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Leeds County</td>
<td>0 distilleries (Census, 1861). 1 brewery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).

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).
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
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).
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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**

c.a. 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  

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,
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).
1884 73 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 92).
1885 91 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 58).
1886 92 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, Table XIII).
1887 2 creameries in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 154).
1888 113 cheese factories in Leeds and Grenville (B Ind, p. 151).
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
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).


1929  Home Cheese Factory - George Roantree (Dept. Int.).

**Nepean Township**

1861  105,274 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).

1879  1,551 lbs. cheese.

**North Burgess Township**

1861  12,410 lbs. butter (Census, 1861).

1880  Concession 10, Lot 8 - cheese factory - proprietor Isaac Ferrier (Lanark Cty Atlas).

**North Crosby Township**

1851  15,224 lbs. butter (R.C.: notes).

1861  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
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:
   Gillrapiods 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apiaries</th>
<th>Number of Beehives:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Johnstown District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>325</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bathurst District</td>
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<tr>
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<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dalhousie District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Midland District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Can, AJLA: Census, 1842).</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apiaries</th>
<th>Bees and Honey:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apiaries Making Comb Returns Honey Extracted Wax Honey and Wax Total Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontenac County</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds and Grenville</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton County</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanark County</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Totals</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plant Cultivation

**Gloucester Township**

1879  2 florists among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).

**Kingston**


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.


**Wolford Township**

c. 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**


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).
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, VI/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
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

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.\(^8\) 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

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).

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**


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).


1864 A. & F.H. Merrick, woollen factory - not in operation (SP, Min. Ag., p. 119).

1873 1 woollen factory (Bradstreet).


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).


Nepean Township


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).


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, VI/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).
1873 1 carding and fulling mill (Bradstreet).
1 dyer.

**Perth**

1863 1 weaver, 1 carding mill (PAC, VI/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, VI/449 - Ottawa - 1951 - Civil Defence: Manufacturing Industries).
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, VI/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, VI/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
1875 a "manufactory of woollens" (McAlpine).
1951 textile and cloth manufacture (PAC, VI/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).

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).
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1842</th>
<th>1848</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnstown District</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathurst District</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie District</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland District</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tanneries, 1861 (Census, 1861).

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

Bastard Township

Battersea
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
1873 2 tanners (Bradstreet).
1 leather dealer.
1875 1 tannery (McAlpine).

Kingston
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]).
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 -
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.
Legget, 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, VI/410 - Rideau Canal - 1844 - Wooden Lock and Bywash).
1861  1 tannery (Census, 1861).
1863  patrons include 2 tanners (PAC, VI/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, VI/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, VI/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Smiths Falls Station).
1863  1 tannery, Templeton's (PAC, VI/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: "Westport Tannery" - notes by Mrs. H.H. Roberts).

Secondary Industries

Tailors, Dressmakers, Glovemakers

Burritts Rapids
1873 John Mills, tailor (Bradstreet).

Elgin
1861 tailor 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
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, Hl/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, Hl/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, Hl/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, V1/420 - 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, V1/420 - 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

Boot and Shoe Manufacture

Bastard Township

Brewers Mills
1873 Alex Milne, boot and shoemaker, DD (Bradstreet).
Burritts Rapids
1861 Hugh Conn Boots and Shoes (PAC, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
1863 1 shoe shop (PAC, Vl/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, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Elgin
1861 V. Tooms, shoes (PAC, Hl/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
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, VI/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
1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

Perth
1863 3 shoemakers (PAC, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
1873 7 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).
1951 shoe manufacture (PAC, V1/449 - Ottawa - 1951, Civil Defence; Manufacturing Industries).

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).

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.

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).
1873 2 saddle and harness makers (Bradstreet).

Kingston
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

c. 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

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. xlii).
**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**
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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manotick</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>shoe shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxix).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrickville</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>2 shoe shops (PAC, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 shoemakers listed as patrons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>4 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1 shoemaker (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Edinburgh</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>shoe shop (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. xxxi).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newboro</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Wm. Leggett, shoe shop (PAC, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Gower</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1 shoe shop inside corridor area (PAC, Vl/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Gower Village</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>5 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osgoode Township</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1 shoe shop within corridor area (PAC, Vl/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>8 shoemakers as patrons (PAC, Vl/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**
   T. Anderson Shoes.
1873 2 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).

**Perth**
1873 7 boot and shoemakers (Bradstreet).
1951 shoe manufacture (PAC, Vl/449 - Ottawa - 1951, Civil Defence; Manufacturing Industries).

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

**Smiths Falls**
1951 shoe manufacture (PAC, Vl/449 - Ottawa - 1951, Civil Defence; Manufacturing Industries).

**South Elmsley Township**
1861 1 shoe shop in corridor area (PAC, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
Storrington Township
1878 1 boot and shoemaker patron (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

Westport
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, V1/410 - 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. 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).

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
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
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, Hl/420 - Frontenac - 1916).

Nepean Township
1863 3 blacksmiths (PAC, Vl/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, Vl/410 - Rideau Canal - 1831 - Newboro - P. Cole).
1861 1 blacksmith (PAC, Hl/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, Vl/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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Blacksmiths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>5 (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>4 (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2 (Carleton Cty Atlas, p. 35).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Old Slys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>&quot;blacksmith&quot; marked on map (PAC, H3/440 - Old Slys - 1851).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ottawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>5 (PAC, V1/420 - 1863 - Carleton - Walling [4 sections]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>16 (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1 blacksmith listed among patrons (Carleton Cty Atlas).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oxford Mills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Blacksmiths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>3 (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>3 (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oxford Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Blacksmiths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1 (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Blacksmiths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>3 (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>7 (Lanark Cty Atlas, p. 18).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perth Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Blacksmiths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2 (Frontenac Cty Atlas).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pittsburgh Township
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
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, VI/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
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).

"Victoria Iron Works" marked on map (PAC, V1/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C. Innes [2 sections]).

Eagle Foundry
Davidson and Doran Foundry
Locomotive Works

Kingston Foundry (PAC, V40-400-Fortification Surveys - Kingston - 1869 [1867/8]).

Ontario Foundry.

materials obtained from Kingston Foundry for repairs to locks at Kingston Mills (RC: refers to PAC, RG43, B4(a), Vol. 178).

John Borkinshire, pump factory (Census, 1871).

6 foundries and machine shops.

2 tin, copper and iron manufacturers.

2 founders (Bradstreet).

1 pump maker

8 hardware manufacturers

1 plumber

1 gas fitter

Eagle Stove Foundry (F. Leung, pers. com.).

Victoria Iron Works

Locomotive Works

Davidson & Doran Foundry

Marked on map (PAC, SV1/440 - [1874] - Kingston - Rowan and Moore [2 sections]).


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 hardware and carriage trimming works (Frontenac Cty Atlas).

[1890]
"Locomotive Works"
"Kingston Foundry"
marked on map (PAC, F/440 - Kingston - [1890]).


Lanark County
1861 5 foundries (Census, 1861).

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

Merrickville

[1860]
"axe factory" marked on map (PAC, V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860]).

1860 Wm. P. Welton - axe factory (McKenzie, p. 169).
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
      79-80).
1929  Percival Plow and Stove Co., Ltd. (Dept. Int.).
      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,
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, V1/420 - Lanark and Renfrew - 1863).
1866  Lillie and Graham, W.J. Morris and R. Miller, James Shaw - iron founders and machinists (Mitchell).
1873  1 founder (Bradstreet).
       1 axe maker
1875  2 hardware manufacturers
       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).
1863  Frost and Woods Foundry and Machine Shop (also illus.) (PAC, V1/420 - 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, VI/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, VI/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, VI/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 cooperator (PAC, H1/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections]
- H.E. Walling [sic]).
1873 3 coopers (Bradstreet).

Kingston
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

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
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, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections]
      - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Perth
1873  2 coopers (Bradstreet).

Portland
1861  2 coopers (PAC, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections]
      - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Westport
1861  1 cooper (George Kerr) (PAC, Hl/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
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
      8).

Kemptville
1861  2 tinsmiths - J. Sanders is one (PAC, Hl/420 - Leeds and
Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).
1873
2 tin shops (Bradstreet).

Kingston
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, Hl/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
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, VI/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, VI/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, Hl/420 - Leeds and Grenville - 1862 [4 sections] - H.E. Walling [sic]).

Musical Instrument Factories

Kingston
1865 piano manufactory (PAC, Vl/440 - 1865 - Kingston - John C. Innes [2 sections]).
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burritts Rapids</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sewing machine [manufacturer or retailer?] (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>sewing machine factories (Census, 1861).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>sewing machine [manufacturers or retailers?] (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sewing machine [manufacturer or retailer?] (Bradstreet).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. 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

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).
[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

[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.\textsuperscript{10}

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.\textsuperscript{11} 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." 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

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
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]).


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 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).

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).


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


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
Stoness for mica - operated intermittently until 1905" (NMI).

1899
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

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
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. 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


1905 Concession 5, Lot 9 - (Foley Mine) [mica] - owned by J. Foley of Westport - opened in 1905 by McBelton and Taggart (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).


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

Storrington Township

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. lxxxi).
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 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).


Gloucester Township

1848 quarry marked on map, in Gore of Gloucester, Lots 21 & 22 (PAC, H1/430 - 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

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 McGirnigh - 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."


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).

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?).


Merrickville

pre-1826 "limestone quarry opened at Merricks Mills by James Clowes" (Legget, p. 37).


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).


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 City 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 City 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, VI/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Smiths Falls).

Washburn
c.a. 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 - c.a. 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]).
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]).
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).


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


1913 Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co. opened a power plant at Kingston Mills (Legget, p. 110).

**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).


**Old Slys**


**Perth**


**Smiths Falls**


[192-] "former power house" and "Hydro-electric sub-station" marked on map (PAC, H2/440 - Smiths Falls - [192-]).


at Smiths Falls Detached Lock - Smiths Falls Hydro Electric Power House - not operated.
Washburn


1948  power house built [on foundations of old mill] (Legget, p. 110).


Telephone Companies


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

Ottawa
1873 2 gilders (Bradstreet).

Cigars 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
Photographers

Elgin

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
      Moore Business Forms.

Kingston
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, HL/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 coopers 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.


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.


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.

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.


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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

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 distance of 300 ft. westwards along the north bank of the river. A.T. Phillips, Supt. Engineer, Ottawa, Aug. 21st. 1914.
N.D.
N.D.
N.D.
F/430 - Storrington - [n.d.]. Phosphate Mines and Occurrences: Township of Storrington, Ontario
N.D.
N.D.
N.D.
H2/410 - Rideau Canal - [N.D.]. Plan of Mirrickvill Station, shewing land required to be retained shaded red
N.D.
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
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


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

1827
Vl/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
Vl/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
Vl/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Merrickville. Locks and Dam at Merrick's Mills, Sect. No. 5, John By, 25th October 1827

1827
Vl/410 - Rideau Canal - 1827 - John By - Smiths Falls. Locks and Dam at Smith's Falls, Rideau River, John By, 25th October 1827

1828

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,

1829


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


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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 dedicated with permission to His Ex. Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lt. Gov., etc. by Francis Henry Cumming, late 104th Reg., 1833

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  
1849  
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]  
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  
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 desireous to procure from the Govt. - Its area is five eights of an acre. Anthony Swalwell, PLS, Bytown [Mar?] 23, 1855
1857
[1860]
V1/410 - Rideau Canal - [1860] - Jones Falls Station. Jones' Falls Station [map to accompany report on Hydraulic lots]
[1860]
[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
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


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


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

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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

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1868

1869

[1874]

1875

[1890]
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