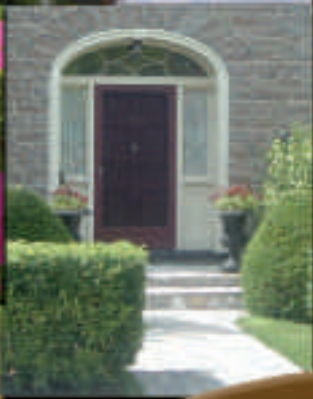
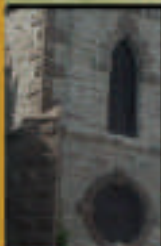


# *Self-Guided Walking Tours of Carleton Place*



*Tour 1  
Nature Trail 1*

# Tour 1



1. #176 Bridge Street
2. #175 Bridge Street
3. #205 Bridge Street
4. #224-230 Bridge Street
5. #15 High Street
6. #233 Bridge Street
7. # 1 Bell Street
8. #12 Bell Street
9. # 26-30 Bell Street
10. #37 Bell Street
11. St. James Park
12. # 45 Bell Street
13. # 224 Edmund Street
14. #53 William Street
15. #267 Edmund Street

Glossary of  
Building Terms &  
Diagrams  
see page 15  
Tour #2

## Tour 1



16. #225 Edmund Street
17. #75 Bell Street
18. #105 Bell Street
19. #119 Bell Street
20. Commons Park
21. #150 Rosamond Street
22. # 150 Mill Street
23. CPR Railway Bridge
24. Mill Street, Hackberry Park
25. #69-71 Mill Street
26. #146 Judson Street
27. # 156 Judson Street
28. # 45-49 Mill Street
29. #38 Mill Street
30. #159-167 Bridge Street



This Symbol indicates the buildings on this tour that are designated as Heritage Buildings, under the Ontario Heritage Act.

## Tour 1

The Town Hall and surrounding riverfront area is the site of the earliest commercial and residential development in the Town of Carleton Place, which was originally called Morphy's Falls. Bustling mills situated here were the backbone of the pioneer commerce. This tour highlights the river, three surviving mill buildings, and the beautiful Town Hall.

The settlers who first received land grants within the present area of the Town of Carleton Place were four members of the family of Edmond Morphy and three members of the William Moore family. The Moore family's grant stretched from present-day Highway 7 to Lake Avenue, and the central part of town was allotted to Edmond Morphy and his three elder sons, John, William and James in 1819. The village, known for approximately ten years as Morphy's Falls, soon began its growth with grist and sawmills harnessing the power of the Mississippi River. Town streets bear the names of these early settlers.

**START: # 170 Bridge Street, formerly The Moore House, circa 1850**

This log structure originally sat at the north end of Moore



Street opposite Lansdowne Avenue. Built as a home by a son of the pioneer Moore family, it also served the community for many years as a general store. The building was donated to the town in 2006 and moved to this location in the spring of 2007.

## *Tour 1*

### **1. #176 Bridge Street, formerly Patterson's Furniture and Undertaker, circa 1876**

Remnants of the painted sign are still visible on the river side of this building. It is said that the door on river was an access for First Nations Peoples who traded with local shopkeepers.

*CAREFULLY CROSS STREET TO THE TOWN HALL.*



### **2. #175 Bridge Street, Town Hall, 1897**

Situated on the Mississippi River, this magnificent structure is a fine example of Richardson Romanesque by architect George W. King. Costing \$26,000, it took two years to complete this replacement for the community's first Town Hall viewed at #15 on this tour. The elaborate exterior is complemented by an equally fine interior. Venture inside to view the grand staircase, second floor opera hall and wooden panels and stained glass windows in the Council Chamber. Open Monday to Friday.

*CROSS BRIDGE.*

## Tour 1

### THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Looking both up- and down-stream as you cross Central Bridge is the Mississippi River. The name is believed to have originated with the Ojibway language, meaning *great or long river*. The Mississippi River played a crucial role in the original settlement of Morphy's Falls, now Carleton Place. Harnessed to power mills, transport people, lumber and goods in the past, it remains a draw for fishing and recreation. Upstream, the river gives access to the 12-mile long Mississippi Lakes system.



### CENTRAL BRIDGE

Originally a wooden bridge constructed in 1829 Central Bridge has been upgraded several times.



*This photo taken from the Town Hall in the late 19th century illustrates 3 buildings that were once located on the opposite side of the bridge. They were characterized by their "boomtown" false front facades. This was a time of rapid growth and boomtown fronts give the impression of prosperity without building a full two stories. Findlay's Foundry is visible in the background.*



**3. #205 Bridge Street, formerly Dr. Johnson's House, 1902**

This elaborate Queen Anne Revival mansion was built in 1902 and designed after a property in Scotland. The tower, gable, arched windows and arcade seem to carry on a conversation with the Town Hall opposite. In the mid-1940s, it suffered a fire that destroyed the roof portion but was rebuilt in 1945 to reflect the original house. Original coach house is located at rear.



**4. #224-230 Bridge Street, formerly The Leland Hotel, circa 1850**

The two stone buildings here were originally two separate hotels, The Leland and Drader's Hotels. The third floor and a metal cornice were added in the nineteenth century. Note the false window on the third floor.

## Tour 1



### 5. #15 High Street, circa 1830s

Built for John Bell in the 1830s, this is an example of Georgian architecture. Note the front door fan and sidelights, and on the west side wall, the coffin door.



### 6. #233 Bridge Street, formerly *The Bell House*, circa 1830s

Constructed in the 1830s, this house is an excellent example of an early two-storey limestone structure; the unusual bell-cast mansard roof and dormers likely replaced the original gable roof following a fire. Known as the Bell House, it is associated with the prominent mercantile family of that name. Note the beautiful ginkgo tree at the right corner of the building.

## Tour 1

### 7. # 1 Bell Street, formerly *Bennett's Meat Market*, circa 1850



The hip roof and solid massing of this building place it in the Georgian tradition. The original storefront

with center door, high display windows and commercial cornice were removed in the 1950s.



### 8. #12 Bell Street, formerly *The Tannery*, circa 1860s

Built originally as a tannery by Bryce McNeely, this business used water transportation to receive raw materials. The log addition to the Beckwith limestone building was added circa 1980.

### 9. # 26-30 Bell Street, *Rosamond Mill Workers Row House*, circa 1850



Built by James

Rosamond for his textile workers, this frame three-door row house features 6 over 6 Georgian windows.



## Tour 1

### 10. #37 Bell Street, formerly Rosamond House, circa 1838

The limestone portion of this Georgian-style house was built in 1838 for James Rosamond—one of the first industrial developers in Carleton Place. In 1838, Rosamond built a mill along the river near James



Street, thought to be the first textile mill in Eastern Ontario to operate by water power. Following a dispute over water

rights, Rosamond left Carleton Place in 1857 to establish a woolen industry in nearby Almonte. This 2½ storey house was modernized with the wooden addition. The bay window replaced the original entrance and a main entry side porch was added in 1901.

### 11. St. James Park

Originally the site of the Rosamond Woolen Mill, then home to a sawmill owned by the Canada Lumber

Company, in 1911 the abandoned mill was demolished and replaced by the Carleton Place Hydro Electric Plant.

The property is now a public park featuring the International Peace Cairn, incorporating stones donated by countries from around the world.





**12. # 45  
Bell Street,  
formerly Hurd's  
Hall, circa 1850**

Built in the mid-19th Century and used as a music hall and the Masonic Lodge, this is now a private residence. The verandah was added more recently, and evidence of an outside staircase to the upper open hall has been discovered.

**13. # 224  
Edmund Street,  
Elliot Hall, 1923**

This parish hall of St. James Anglican Church was built in 1923 on land



originally used by the Canada Lumber Company as a lumberyard, and has served as a venue for many activities including religious, social and cultural community gatherings. It was named after the longest-serving Rector, Rev. Canon Archibald Elliot (1890-1925).



**14. #53 William  
Street, formerly  
St. James Church  
Rectory, circa  
1900**

This brick building, originally built at the turn of the last century, was used as the Rectory for St. James Church until the mid-1970s. Now it is a private residence and the large verandah has recently been lovingly restored.

# Tour 1



## 15. #267 Edmund Street, formerly the Town Hall, circa 1872

Built as the original Town Hall, the building was converted to a public school in 1880. Now the lower floor houses a local history museum, the Victoria School Museum, and the Canada Veterans' Hall of Valour. Hours open to public are posted on the door.



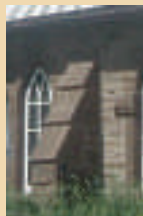
## 16. #225 Edmund Street, St. James Anglican Church, 1882

Replacing an earlier wooden classical building on this site, this vernacular gothic church with steep roof, buttresses, pointed windows, cruciform plan and offset tower is a classic of its type. A particularly fine interior retains many of its original features.



*The east window has original glazing and storms. Window frame is surrounded with ashlar sill and lower frame with rusticated stones in the arch and projected keystone and springers.*

*Buttress with rusticated stone and ashlar topstones. Sloped buttresses suggest the medieval roots of the neo-gothic style*





**17. #75 Bell Street, formerly Elliot House, circa 1865**

This brick house predates the church next door. The side entrance, bay window with elaborate cornice molding, projecting brick trim, simple verandah with bargeboard, steep roofline and gingerbread make this house a fine example of gothic revival architecture.



**18. #105 Bell Street, formerly Dr. Wilson House, circa 1845**

This is the finest 1½ storey Georgian vernacular house in Carleton Place. The Loyalist door and exterior details remain unaltered except for the window glazing. The house was built by Dr. William Wilson, a surgeon and coroner for 40 years. The impressive entry features an elliptical transom, elaborate lozenge pattern in sidelights and transom and paneled reveals to match the cross and bible door.

# Tour 1

## 19. #119 Bell Street, formerly

### *Murphy House, circa 1880*

Built in 1880 on crown land deeded to John Murphy in 1837, this house possesses an interesting two storey porch with an ogee balustrade on upper portion and turned columns on front with half columns attached to house.



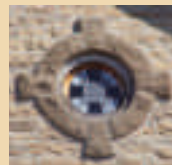
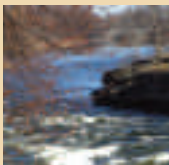
## 20. Commons Park, formerly *The Common*

This triangular-shaped lot has always been

accessible to townspeople. The former St. Andrews Church, located at the corner of William and St. Paul Streets, is now a duplex.

## 21. #150 Rosamond Street, formerly *Gillies Machine Works, 1875*

Built in 1875 for John Gillies, this building was originally four storeys, with the dormers being a more recent addition. Note the circular windows at the eaves and the adjacent stone building, once a blacksmith shop. Originally Gillies built steam engines, milling machines and woolen mill machinery. It was later purchased by Bates and Innes Mills, for a felting operation. The bridge connecting the mills is called Gillies Bridge.





**22. # 150 Mill Street,  
formerly McArthur Mill, Circa 1871**

This five-storey stone mill has a later brick addition. Note the waterwheel machinery on the west side, gears that ran the turbine fitted with replaceable wooden teeth. Originally this woolen mill manufactured fine worsteds and tweeds and was later purchased by Bates and Innes who made blankets and cloth. It has since been a blue jeans factory and now houses electronics related firms.

*TOUR JUNCTION ...*

*CONTINUE ON TO FINISH TOUR #1, BY PROCEEDING  
UNDER THE RAILWAY BRIDGE (10 MINUTES)*

*OR... SIDESTEP HERE TO THE NATURE TRAIL #1, PAGE 16,  
WHICH WILL LEAD TO TOUR #2 (SEE MAP ON OPPOSITE  
INSIDE FRONT COVER FOR TRAIL #1, WHICH WILL LINK ONTO  
TOUR #2) (APPROXIMATELY 1 HOUR)*

*TOUR #1 CONTINUED*



**23. CPR Railway Bridge, formerly  
B&O Railroad (Brockville and  
Ottawa), circa 1859**

Presently leased by CP Rail to the Ottawa Valley Railway Company the railway was once a major employer in town, as Carleton Place was a divisional point and housed a substantial roundhouse and station, viewed on Tour #2 (see *Railway Tours A and B*).

## Tour 1



### **24. Mill Street, Hackberry Park**

This park beside the Mississippi River was the result of an "Opportunities for Youth" project

completed by local youths. The stand of Hackberry trees is the largest in Eastern Ontario and is believed to have been grown here for medicinal purposes by First Nations People using seed from southwestern Ontario. Enjoy the lovely view upstream to the dam from here or downstream to view the CPR Railway Bridge.



### **25. #69-71 Mill Street, formerly MacDonald House, circa 1850 and 1880**

This stone home was built as two separate buildings. Set back and to the right stands the original house with a center door, a window on either side and gable chimneys; it was the home of Allan MacDonald, the first woolen mill owner. To the left stands the newer addition with arched windows and offset door.



### **26. #146 Judson Street, formerly the home of Captain A. Roy Brown R.F.C**

This two storey brick building was the childhood home of A. Roy Brown, the WW1 flying ace who reputedly shot down "The Red Baron".



*This plaque is located in  
Memorial Park See Tour 2 - # 27*

**27. # 156 Judson Street**

Stone portion was once the miller's house.



**28. # 45-49 Mill Street, formerly *The Boulton Brown Mill*, circa 1823**

A significant drop in the river at this point provided an ideal location for a grist mill built in 1823. The buildings from 33 to 41 Mill Street were all part of the mill complex. Dominated by the 5-storey roller process mill and elevator built in 1885 by Horace Brown, the mill was used until the 1960s when sections were destroyed by fire.



It now houses luxury condominiums. Across the street, locate the mill stone found during the restoration of the mill, carved of solid granite; note the spiral pattern of recessed lines.



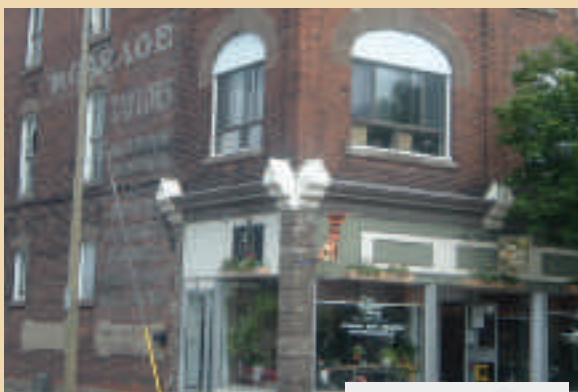
## Tour 1



**29. #38 Mill Street,  
*The Boulton Brown  
Family Home, circa  
1820***

This was the home to the mill owners for 150 years. The 5-bay, 2-storey limestone structure has a basement level which opened

directly onto a sunken garden. The second storey sun porch and kitchen wing were added in 1878. The most unusual feature of the house is the way in which it encroaches upon the street.



**30. #159-167 Bridge Street,  
*The Taylor Block, circa 1888***

The largest commercial range building in Carleton Place, this three-storey brick structure is dressed with Beckwith limestone sills and lintels and topped by a pressed metal cornice. The Taylor family operated a department store and garage from here and the painted signage on the Mill Street side wall is still visible.



*END OF TOUR #1*

# Nature Trail 1



1. The Creek
2. Gillies Island
3. Smiths Falls limestone
4. Sugar maple
5. Hackberry tree
6. Chip Island
7. Stand of bur oak
8. Water and land wildlife habitat
9. Mississippi River
10. Cedar stand
11. Arklan Island
12. Upstream and downstream



## Nature Trail 1

**START: # 170 Bridge Street, formerly The Moore House, circa 1824**

One of the oldest remaining buildings in Carleton Place, this log home was originally built by J.P. Moore on the land originally granted to his father, William Moore, one of the first settlers of the area. For many years this building housed a general store. This log structure originally sat at the north end of Moore Street opposite Lansdowne Avenue. The building was donated to the town in 2006 and moved to this location in the spring of 2007.

*NOTE - IF YOU WISH TO LEARN ABOUT THE BUILDINGS YOU ARE PASSING HERE, SEE TOUR 1 AND READ THESE IN REVERSE START AT # 30 AND CONTINUE BACK THROUGH TO #23 )*

Follow Mill Street east, past the Town Hall. Continue on Mill Street to the railway bridge subway, go under the subway and turn right onto Princess Street walk one block to Franklin Street, turn left onto the Mississippi Riverwalk Trail; you will find it just before the baseball diamonds.



**1.** The Creek, known only by this name, visible here as it flows from a culvert, is part of the centretown storm-water management system

and is a tributary of the Mississippi River, joining the river 30 metres to the east. This area is a favourite habitat of bank beavers who frequently attempt to build dams across the creek. Beaver damage leads to the growth of species such as the Manitoba maples here, which, while invasive, add stability to river banks. Hardware cloth wire cages protecting trees from beavers are visible along much of the trail.



## Nature Trail 1

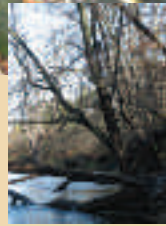
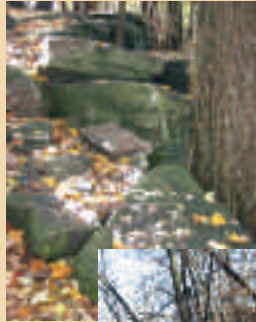


2. From this point, the rear of the historic Bates and

Innes Woolen Mill, located on the island variably known locally as Gillies Island or Bates and Innes Island, is visible. The island is home to over 400 hackberry trees, the largest concentration in Eastern Ontario. Looking upstream along the Mississippi River, stone weirs, erected to encourage pickerel spawning, can be seen.

3. Carleton Place has often been described as 'founded upon a rock'; the extensive Smiths Falls limestone plain, just inches below the surface, makes its presence here in this limestone outcropping.

Trees in this vicinity include hackberry, ironwood, cedar, rock elm and sugar maple. The fallen trees in the river create fish habitat.

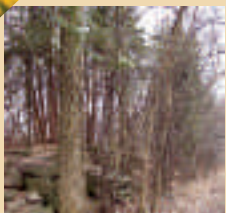


4. This old sugar maple is an example of a survivor; note the vigorous new growth from a damaged branch. The long hole on the trunk is a feeding cavity, a favourite for pileated woodpeckers, while the small round hole below is a nesting cavity, a possible home for a warbler family.



## Nature Trail 1

5. This is a fine specimen of hackberry tree, growing near a limestone outcropping in a stand of cedars. A member of the elm family, the hackberry prefers a dry, well-drained soil. Even though it is at the very edge of its range, the hackberry stand in Carleton Place survives because the river, being open all winter, creates a micro-



climate. It is believed that the trees were established here by First Nations People who used the berries for medicinal purposes and brought them from south-western Ontario.

6. Chip Island, also known as Sawdust Island, with its cattails and red osier dogwood supports a variety of wildlife, waterfowl, and fish; the origin



of its name is said by locals to come from the pieces of debris created by the upstream sawmills which operated in the 1840s to 1880s. Cattails are the

preferred habitat of red-winged blackbirds and provide nesting protection for ducks and geese. Following significant damage by beaver in this area, many red maples are rejuvenating. Red osier dogwood has naturalized along the shore. Trees and shrubs replanted by high school students stabilize the banks.

7. Located here is a stand of bur oak. Trees producing nuts and berries that support wildlife are known as mast trees. Oaks are one of the best mast trees with



their large crops of acorns, favoured by squirrels, bluejays, and other wildlife who often noisily compete for the treats in the fall.

## Nature Trail 1



**8.** This low-lying wet area received significant damage in both the ice storm of 1998 and a 2006 windstorm; fallen trees provide habitat for a variety of both water and land wildlife. Pike enter this area from the river to spawn in the spring.

**9.** This area is an example of nature and development coming together; following clear cutting of the area, invasive species such as prickly ash quickly



became established. In order to protect the river from run-off, buildings in this area are required to be set back 30 metres, an enhanced storm-water management system is put in place, and the stonedust trail provides an additional filtration medium. The Mississippi in this area is noted for its Class 1 bass habitat, and is favoured for fly-fishing.



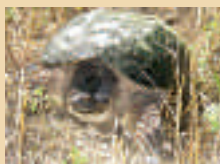
**10.** This cedar stand provides good cover for deer and other wildlife in winter. When harvested, 100% of a cedar tree can be used, as lumber, fence posts, oil, and for floral arrangements. Because cedar decomposes very slowly, it was the wood of choice by early settlers in this area for construction of log homes, barns, whole-log and split-rail fencing, many of which can still be seen in the countryside.

## Nature Trail 1

**11.** Viewed across the water is Arklan Island (note that the name is a reworking of the name of the County Carleton Place is situated in – Lanark). The stone walls in this area formed the flume and foundations for Carleton Place's first hydro electric power plant.



**12.** Upstream from the rapids at this point is excellent fish habitat, providing plenty of catch for the popular sport of fly fishing. The rapids are good pickerel spawning grounds, and downstream is home to bass and bullfrogs. Fallen trees in the water create fish habitat. The storm water management pond on the land side of the trail is a result of working with the developer of the homes in this area to establish an enhanced system which captures 80% of all particles in runoff; this reduces sediment to the river which will over time destroy fish spawning grounds. Often large snapping turtles are found inhabiting this area.



*THIS IS THE END OF THE NATURE TRAIL. FROM HERE YOU MAY RETURN BACK THROUGH THE TRAIL TO THE MOORE HOUSE OR YOU MAY CONTINUE TO JOIN THE MIDDLE OF TOUR # 2 WITH THE OPTION OF TAKING THE TRANS CANADA TRAIL.*

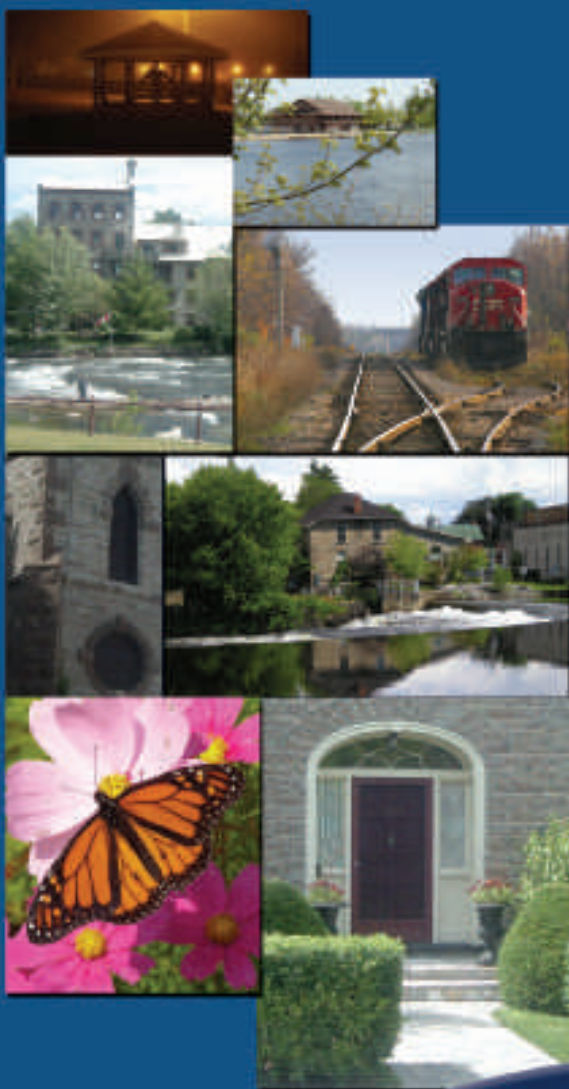
*TO CONTINUE TO TOUR #2:*

*FROM HERE FOLLOW THE TRAIL BESIDE THE STORMWATER POND TO STONEWATER BAY ROAD. FOLLOW STONEWATER BAY WEST TO MCNEELY AVENUE. TURN LEFT ONTO PATH ON MCNEELY AVENUE AND FOLLOW IT TWO BLOCKS TO COLEMAN AVENUE. HERE YOU WILL FIND AN INFORMATION CIRCLE AND THE JUNCTION FOR THE TRANS CANADA TRAIL.*

*TURN RIGHT HERE ONTO COLEMAN AVENUE TO JOIN TOUR #2*

*START AT RAILWAY TOUR B - RAILWAY STATION, AND THEN PROCEED TO A - WOOLGROWERS, THEN TO BRIDGE STREET HISTORICAL BUILDINGS TOUR EAST SIDE #12*

# Self-Guided Walking Tours of Carleton Place



*Tour 2  
Nature Trail 2*

## Tour 2



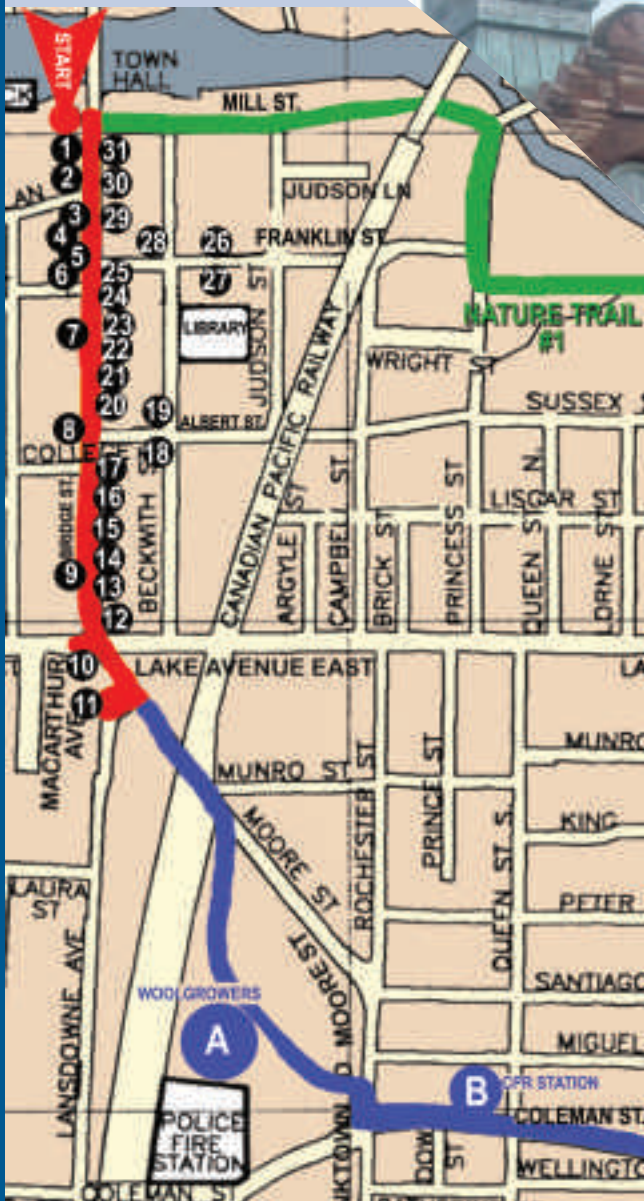
1. #154-160 Bridge Street
2. #150-152 Bridge Street
3. #142 Bridge Street
4. #136 Bridge Street
5. #130 Bridge Street
6. #124-128 Bridge Street
7. #106 Bridge Street
8. #66A Bridge Street
9. #20 Bridge Street
10. #10 Lake Avenue
11. #24 Lansdowne Avenue
12. #7 Bridge Street

### TOUR JUNCTION Railway Tour A & B

13. #27 Bridge Street
14. #31 Bridge Street
15. #39 Bridge Street
16. #43 Bridge Street
17. #53 Bridge Street
18. #20 Albert Street
19. #17 Albert Street
20. #72-77 Bridge Street
21. #81 Bridge Street
22. #93 Bridge Street
23. #107-109 Bridge Street
24. #111 Bridge Street

Glossary of  
Building Terms &  
Diagrams  
see page 15  
Tour #2

## Tour 2



- 25. #121 Bridge Street
- 26. #37 Franklin Street
- 27. Memorial Park
- 28. #17 Franklin Street
- 29. #139-147 Bridge Street
- 30. #149 Bridge Street
- 31. #155-157 Bridge Street



This Symbol indicates the buildings on this tour that are designated as Heritage Buildings, under the Ontario Heritage Act.

## Tour 2

### Bridge Street Historical Buildings Tour WEST SIDE

#### START : #170 Bridge Street, *The Moore House* circa 1850

One of the oldest remaining structures in Carleton Place, this log building was constructed



at the north boundary of the Moore lands originally granted to William Moore, the first settler in the area. The first Moore home, now demolished, was located at what is now the corner of Franktown Road and Highway 7. This second Moore family building housed a general store as well as living quarters, and was located on Moore Street opposite Lansdowne Avenue. It was donated to the town in 2006 and moved to this location in the spring of 2007. This site was once Oscar Okilman's store. *(pictured here)*



#### 1. #154-160 Bridge Street, circa 1883

This block of yellow painted brick stores has housed a variety of businesses as well as residences. Note the

stone quoins, sills and voussoirs. The differences between the upper cornices indicate that the building was built in two or three phases.

#### 2. #150-152 Bridge Street, circa 1870

This fine building of irregular courses of Beckwith limestone with prominent quoins, sills and voussoirs



was home to a dentist, stationer, bookshop and soft drink bottler, then served as a bakery almost continuously since 1882, as well as a barber or beauty shop since 1905. Note the sign painted on the south side of the building, the tin gable roof, balanced chimneys and small attic windows.



**3. #142  
Bridge Street,  
Queen's Hotel,  
circa 1870**

This three-storey brick hotel, the oldest hotel still in operation in Carleton Place, shows signs of a former second-storey roofed porch over the front entrance of carved wooden pillars. Segmental-headed windows with wide brick arches and stone sills help the building retain its late 19th century character.

**4. #136 Bridge Street,  
circa 1870**

This building was once the home of Dunfield Soft Drinks, which bottled cream soda and ginger ale.



A detailed brick and metal cornice on the upper façade with a heavy balustrade gives the impression of a larger building, as the roof actually slopes down half a storey towards the rear. Note the large advertisement painted on the side of the building.



**5. #130 Bridge Street, circa 1870,  
reconstructed circa 1920**

The upper storey half-round windows, unsympathetically filled with modern rectangular panes, are an eccentric detail on a rather plain façade.

## Tour 2



### 6. #124-128 Bridge Street, circa 1870

The single door in this brick building with stone accents led to residences above. Note the pressed tin finial at the lower cornice. All of the original shop front window and door details remain on this façade.

### 7. #106 Bridge Street, circa 1889

This red brick 3½-storey Queen Anne Revival house has a picturesque and complex façade; note the elaborate and detailed wood



on the balcony and bargeboard. It was built by Dr. R. Preston, Reeve (1884-1886) and Mayor (1890-1892) of Carleton Place, MPP (1895) and MP in 1920s. Look for the window on second level with an ogee arch topped by a plain pediment with dentils, and the brick near the front door signed Susie Willoughby, daughter of the manufacturer of Willoughby brick.



### 8. #66A Bridge Street, circa 1860

This is another fine example of a two-storey brick commercial building with an imposing façade, enhanced by stone quoins, sills and voussoirs. The original large storefront window has been filled. The front of the building is a half storey higher than the rear. Now a residence, this building once housed a clothing store, and for many years was the Colonial Coach Bus Stop and Restaurant.



**9. #20  
Bridge Street,  
circa 1850**

Reconstructed in  
1987 on the original

footings and according to the original design, the first wood frame building was erected in the 1850s with the storefront added in 1870. Of horizontal clapboard with vertical trim at the corners and windows, it contains a patterned half-round stained glass window in the second storey of its Boomtown façade which survived the 1986 fire that destroyed the building.

**10. #10 Lake Avenue**

Abner Nichols, Mayor of Carleton Place in 1899 and owner of the Nichol's Sons lumber company once located at the corner of Moore, Lake and Bridge Streets built this solid turn-of-



the-century house. The interior boasts double-tread stairs and triple-fold-back doors between the parlour and living room of mahoganized wood.

**11. #24 Lansdowne  
Avenue, Leach School,  
circa 1870**

Built of Beckwith limestone in the 1870s by marble works owner, Mr. Leach, as his residence, this building also served as a two-room school for many years. It was known as the Leach School.



## Tour 2

YOU HAVE REACHED THE TOUR JUNCTION

**1) SIDE TOUR: RAILWAY TOUR** includes the Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers (with railway memorabilia and original roundhouse) and the CPR Railway Station. The old rail line, now Coleman Street, is part of the Trans Canada Trail to Ottawa.



### **A. Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers, circa 1890**

Constructed of limestone, this large building served as a round house and shops for the Canadian Pacific Railway until 1939, employing as many as 200 workers. Following the moving of the operations to Smiths Falls, the building was purchased by the Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers in 1940, and the scrap iron from the tracks and turntable was sold for the war effort.



### **B. #132 Coleman Street, CPR Railway Station, circa 1922**

This limestone building, erected in 1922, was the third railway station to serve the community. Typical of seven stations built in the Ottawa Valley during this period with its deep-set windows and doors and wide over-hanging roof, it is the only one to survive demolition after passenger train service ended in the early 1990s. It now houses the municipally owned Train Station Daycare.

## *Tour 2*

*TOUR JUNCTION: FROM HERE YOU CAN CONTINUE EAST ON COLEMAN STREET TO THE TRANS CANADA TRAIL AND A LINK TO MISSISSIPPI RIVERWALK, (SEE NATURE TRAIL #1) APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES TO RIVERWALK TRAIL.*

*OR, RETURN TO THE INTERSECTION OF LAKE AVENUE AND BRIDGE STREET, TO CONTINUE WITH THE BRIDGE STREET EAST SIDE TOUR*

### **Bridge Street Historical Buildings Tour EAST SIDE**



#### **12. #7 Bridge Street, *The Mississippi Hotel*, circa 1872**

Built and operated by Napoleon Lavallee, this once magnificent hotel boasted a two-storey wrap-around gallery, imposing central staircase and a fourth floor with mansard roof which was destroyed by fire in 1959. Carleton Place Town Council held its meetings here while the new Town Hall was being built, and the hotel was a mecca for business travelers throughout the Ottawa Valley. Stompin' Tom Connors wrote his song: "Big Joe Mufferaw" while staying here in 1967. The Hotel fell into disrepair and was finally closed in the early 1990s. A new owner undertook major renovations, re-opening in 1995 as The Greystones Inn. Now known as The Carleton Heritage Inn, it houses a pub, a formal dining room and banquet rooms, and still operates as a hotel.

## Tour 2

### 13. #27 Bridge Street, circa 1870

The original dual entrances formerly led to butcher and grocery stores, but the entire building has housed the operations of Carleton Cleaners since 1959. The elaborate pressed tin cornice and large corner finials are significant features of this two-storey brick building.



### 14. #31 Bridge Street, circa 1870

Since its construction, this building has housed a hardware store, a tailoring business, a Chinese restaurant, a grocery store and the Mac Williams Drug Store. Now a restaurant, the fine interior is noteworthy for the tin ceilings that curve down the walls to eye level, and the original oak cabinetry, custom-built for the pharmacy that existed here for many years.



### 15. #39 Bridge Street, *St. Andrews Church*, circa 1887

Fanciful towers and turrets add interest to the imposing St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, built in the Scottish Baronial style in 1887. Contrasting decorative courses, and window and door details are constructed of dark Beckwith limestone.

### **16. #43 Bridge Street, Leslie Building, circa 1895**

Although the Leslie Family owned the lot since 1860, they did not build this brick commercial building with its exceptional tin façade until 1895. It has been



home to cabinetmakers, furniture and undertaking businesses throughout its history. The eight-column colonnade supports an intricate entablature and remains a showpiece of Ontario architecture.

### **17. #53 Bridge Street, Masonic Temple, circa 1911**

The Masonic temple has been home to St. John's Lodge since 1911, which celebrated



160 years of history in Carleton Place in 2003. The brick building is ornamented by marble keystones, pilasters, entablature and pediment. Before The Carleton Place Canadian newspaper opened its offices in the 1930s, the building contained a Nickel Theatre and a confectionery next door.



### **18. #20 Albert Street, circa 1922**

This Tudor revival building with its half-timbering and stucco was the site of the Bell Telephone

Exchange in Carleton Place for many years. Telephone service came to town in 1895, and following the arrival of dial service in November 1964, the building became the home of I.O.O.F., and now serves as a retail space.

## Tour 2

### **19. #17 Albert Street, formerly Zion Church, rebuilt in 1910 following a fire**

This restrained and simple gothic style limestone church, built by architect Archibald McArthur, was the former home of the Zion United Church. Two copper canisters containing coins and newspapers were found in 1988 dating back to 1869 and 1910. The gothic arch of the large window is mirrored by the windows and vents in the steeple tower.



### **20. #72-77 Bridge Street, circa 1860s**

As with many commercial buildings, these have housed numerous businesses, including the Herald Newspaper at #77. A plaque on the upper storey indicates the building as being home to the L.O.L. No. 48. The alleyway gives access to the rear of both buildings, and the wooden beam to the right of the alley, perhaps a gate at one time, shown in the circa 1930 photograph, is still visible.

### **21. #81 Bridge Street, Old Post Office, circa 1891**

The Building was designed by famed Ottawa Parliament Peace Tower architect, Thomas Fuller (1823- 1898), who designed 78 Post Offices for the Dominion of Canada from 1881-1896. This 2½ storey building, constructed of New Brunswick red sandstone details and Perth stone sitting atop a Beckwith limestone foundation, is a fine example of Fuller's work. Note how the third level massive dormer repeats the semicircular

## Tour 2

arches of the double entrances and continues in the downstairs windows. This building served as the Post Office and Customs Services for the community until the new post office was built in 1970. It now houses offices and private apartments. The stone stairs on the left are worn with the steps of thousands of visitors over the past century. Cast-iron balustrades lead to the semi-circular doors, which are ornamented by large clock voussoirs radiating outwards with round décor in stonework.



### ***The Clock Tower:***

Added to the building in 1913, the weight-driven clock, manufactured by John Smith and Sons of The Midland Clockworks, Derby, England was given into the care of James Dack , jeweller.

Howard Dack, his son, had the honour of starting the 150 lb. pendulum. The massive 800 lb Brass Bell was manufactured by John Taylor of Longborough. The four stained-glass faces measure 5'6" in diameter. Since the building was retired as a post office, the clock has slowly fallen into disrepair.

## Tour 2

### 22. #93 Bridge Street, *Royal Bank of Canada,* circa 1911

This building, originally the Union Bank of Canada, is constructed of concrete blocks fabricated to resemble stone. Columns with ionic capitals support an entablature with dentil work. Traces of two styles of former lettering remain above the columns.



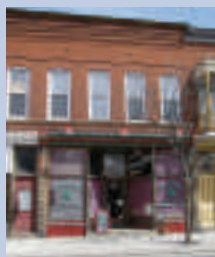
### 23. #107-109 Bridge Street, *Keyes Block,* circa 1880

This two-storey brick building features stone quoins at the lower storey and a covered balcony across the second storey. The upper storey windows have a Tudor style ogee arch and storefront windows on the ground floor retain original copper mullions. 109 Bridge Street has an unusual skylight in the store which allows light to pass from the upper storey if it is opened.

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### 24. #111 Bridge Street, rebuilt following fire circa 1897

This restored storefront sits between two doors giving access to rooms above. Two elaborate cast iron columns support the upper façade. The curved brickwork frieze above the windows and the corbelled brick cornice extend over 14 bays in the second storey of the entire block. The building, now a pub and recently an office supply store, accommodated a drug store from 1905 until 1969.





**25. #121 Bridge Street, circa 1880**

This recessed double-door entrance storefront with its marble base below the large windows and its tin ceiling above the entrance is typical of late 19th century commercial architecture.



**26. #37 Franklin Street, Zion Memorial Church, circa 1888**

Situated across from the Carleton Place Library and Memorial Park, this Romanesque stone church, originally the Methodist Church, built in 1888, was destroyed by fire except for the bell tower in 1954 and rebuilt shortly after. Lawn bowling was played from the turn of the century until the mid 1970s in the area to the east now occupied by the Church Manse.

**27. Memorial Park**

The tranquility of Memorial Park with its cenotaph and gardens paying tribute to Carleton Place's war



dead, belies its origins as the bustling market place for the community. The Public Library built in the 1970s took the place of the former Carleton Place Skating Rink, a wooden structure which housed a natural ice rink, until the Neelin Street Arena was constructed.

## Tour 2



### 28. #17 Franklin Street, circa 1880

Formerly a three-storey building with mansard roof, the Bank of Ottawa was located here from 1883 to

1903. Following a 1939 fire, the building was converted to a single storey, retaining rooms with 11-foot ceilings and ornate plasterwork. It has a hopper roof which slopes downwards in the center, containing a central drain which passes through the interior walls. This roof rests on the former second storey floor joists.

### 29. #139-147 Bridge Street, Bell Block, circa 1880 and 1904

Although all these storefronts were originally built in the same year and all are



of brick, note the differences in window treatments, facades and cornices owing to parts of the block being rebuilt following a fire. A carriage way was originally located at #147 and its limestone quoins are still visible.



### 30. #149 Bridge Street, circa 1882

An extremely wide and complex upper cornice constructed of wood, with intricate end pieces,

tops this two-storey brick building. The entrance is off-centre with a side door giving access to second floor residences. The building housed shoe stores, notably Allan Shoes, until the late 1960s.



**31. #155-157 Bridge Street, circa 1880**

The decorative cornices at the roofline of this building and the fine second storey windows with coloured brick detailing make this building one-of-a-kind in Carleton Place. The street level façade was altered during 1960s renovations when a carriage way on the north end was also filled in.



**32. #159-167 Bridge Street, *The Taylor Block*, circa 1888**

The largest commercial range building in Carleton Place, this three-storey brick structure is dressed with Beckwith limestone sills and lintels and topped by a pressed metal cornice. The Taylor family operated a department store and garage from here and the painted signage on the Mill Street side wall is still visible.



## Tour 2

Our Walking Tours could not have been possible without the collaborative efforts of the following groups and individuals:

- The Carleton Place Urban Forest/River Corridor Committee
- The Carleton Place Marketing and Promotions Committee
- The Carleton Place BIA
- The Carleton Place and Beckwith Historical Society
- The Town Of Carleton Place
- Motion Creative Printing
- The Carleton Place Municipal Heritage Committee
- Valley Heartland
- The Katimavik Students 2007

### The following contributed Modern and Historical Photographs:

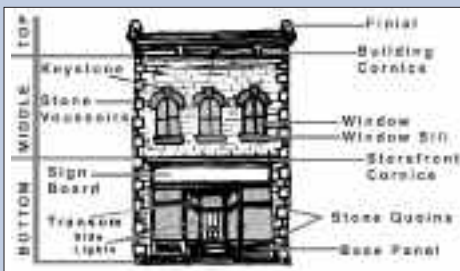
Victoria School Museum Collection; National Archives of Canada; Lux Photographic Services; Wendy LeBlanc; Manda Blakeley; Mary Jane Lancaster; Rick Kwissa; Ryan Hearn; Judy Pallister; Gloria Putnam.

### Design, Research, Copy & Content:

Mary Jane Lancaster - Motion Creative Printing – Design & Printing; Manda Blakeley, The Carleton Place Marketing and Promotions Coordinator; Wendy LeBlanc - Councillor; Larry Gray - Author; Cathie McOrmond - BIA, Chamber of Commerce Manager.

Special Thanks To Duncan Rodgers - Town Clerk, for his knowledge of the history of Carleton Place. His exceptional attention to detail was most appreciated.

Finally a BIG Thank You to the People of Carleton Place- Past and Present. Without those of you who carefully preserve family memorabilia and photographs, our history would be lost to us all. Conserve your old family photos and please allow our museum to retain copies of those photos. It's our history. It's OUR TOWN!



## Nature Trail 2



1. #150-152 Bridge Street
2. Emily Street Cairn
3. #56 Front Street,
4. Riverside Park
5. Hawthorne Mill
6. The Carleton Place Canoe Club
7. Centennial Park
8. The Carleton Place Water Works
9. Gabion baskets
10. Tree varieties
11. The town dock
12. Waterfowl
13. Flood plain
14. Town boat launch



This Symbol indicates the buildings on this tour that are designated as Heritage Buildings, under the Ontario Heritage Act.

## Nature Trail 2

### Nature Trail #2, Riverside Park Tour.

You may want to take a picnic lunch and spend the day at the beach.



#### **START: #170 Bridge Street, The Moore House circa 1850**

The Moore family, immigrants from County Armagh in Ireland, were granted the area now bounded by Highway 7 and Lake Avenue in 1818; this log home, one of the oldest structures in Carleton Place, was built by family members of the original settler, William Moore at the northern edge of the land grant near a spring-fed creek which now runs underground in this area. For many years, this building housed a general store. This log structure originally sat at the north end of Moore Street opposite Lansdowne Avenue. The Building was donated to the town in 2006 and moved to this location in the spring of 2007. A public dock allowing Mississippi Lake access to Bridge Street businesses, is located at the north west end of the parking lot behind the Moore House.



#### **1. #150-152 Bridge Street**

This fine building of irregular courses, of Beckwith limestone with prominent quoins, sills and voussoirs has been home to a bakery almost continuously since 1882, and a barber or beauty shop since 1905. Note the sign painted on the side of the building, as well as the tin gable roof, balanced chimneys and small attic windows.

*TURN RIGHT ONTO ALLAN STREET.*

*TURN LEFT ONTO VICTORIA STREET*

*TURN RIGHT ONTO EMILY STREET*

## Nature Trail 2



### 2. Emily Street, Morphy Family Historical Cairn

It was at this site that the Morphy Family had an acre of land that was reserved for the Family Burial Grounds. Edmond and several descendants rested here until the 1960s when their remains were reinterred in the United Cemeteries in Beckwith.

*TURN LEFT ONTO REAR STREET*

*TURN RIGHT ONTO FRONT STREET*



### 3. #56 Front Street, Joseph Yuill House, circa 1850s

This stone home is an excellent example of a nineteenth century residence showing the influences of Loyalist architecture with its symmetrical design of balanced windows, trims, and chimneys, and Gothic Revival roofline with central gable. The verandah-portico entrance, normally associated with more substantial estate homes, is a regency period feature found on few stone houses.

*TURN LEFT ONTO FRANK STREET*

*TURN RIGHT ONTO JOHN STREET, WALK 3 BLOCKS*

4. **Riverside Park**, purchased by the Town in 1904, is a multi-use area of 24 acres bordering the shores of the Mississippi River. Beautiful trees and lawn



areas with benches and picnic tables provide quiet spaces for relaxation. The sand beach with supervised swimming, fun splash pad, and playground equipment make for hours of entertainment. Sports-minded visitors can fish, swim, play baseball and soccer, ride bicycles, launch a boat, and take in a canoe club regatta.

## Nature Trail 2

5. To the east of the beach area in



Riverside Park is a large mill complex, known as the Hawthorne Mill, which produced woolen fabric and goods until the late 1950s. For the past half century, the building has housed high tech firms, including Leigh Instruments, Spar Aerospace, and DRS.

*Of Note: Steamboat rides from the town dock near the Hawthorne Mill were popular with Carleton Place citizens from 1880 to 1910, for both pleasure and transportation of goods. The paddlewheel boats, with names such as The Carleton, Lillian B., Belle, Enterprise, Mississippi, and The Ripple, plied the waters between Lake Park Lodge and Innisville on the Mississippi Lake and Carleton Place.*



6. **The Carleton Place Canoe Club**, established in 1893, was part of the American Canoe Association in its early years. In 1900, it became a founding member of the new Canadian Canoe Association, and is now the only surviving club from that group. The original boat house was the blacksmith shop of the Caldwell Lumber Company. Two members of past Canadian Olympic teams hail from this club.

7. Across the river from the Canoe Club is *Centennial Park* with its sand beach and large playing field; one of the joys of all swimmers, but particularly children, is to locate 'The Big Rock', an enormous boulder some 25 feet from shore. To the west of Centennial Park is *O-kee-lee Park*, a natural environment area named for the call of the red-winged blackbirds that frequent the park.

## Nature Trail 2

Paths allow visitors to get a close-up view of a variety of upland and wetland habitats. O-kee-



lee Park can be reached from the Town Hall by travelling north over the bridge on Bridge Street, turning left onto High Street, proceeding four blocks west and turning left onto Joseph Street.

**8. The Carleton Place Water Works,** built in 1914, still serves the needs of the town, purifying water taken from the Mississippi River and



pumping it to a large underground reservoir and the community's water tower. A small amount of chlorine piped to the mouth of the intake pipe in the river discourages the growth there of zebra mussels that have invaded the river in recent years.



**9.** Gabion baskets, which replaced old concrete walls, are used to stabilize parts of the shoreline. The baskets do not extend to the floor of the river, but are suspended over the water on top of a sloping shelf of crushed granite riprap. This provides homes for small fish, crustaceans, and if the spring waters are high enough, spawning grounds for walleye. Vegetation now growing alongside the baskets in the water acts as a natural buffer and home to frogs and turtles.



**10.** The trees in Riverside Park reveal a variety of species and stages of growth. Very old sugar maples and willows stand side-by-side with twenty-year old ash, oak, spruce, and tamarack, along with much younger trees enclosed in wire cages for protection from beaver damage. Long-

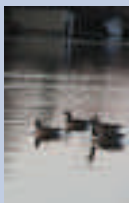
## Nature Trail 2

term planning for urban reforestation ensures a good tree canopy for future generations.

**11.** The town dock, and further to the west, the town boat launch offer facilities for boaters and sportsfishers alike. Favourite fishing spots for the young and the young-at-heart from off the dock or in a boat, the area is best known for its bass, perch, and pike.



**12.** From any point along the shore, but particularly at the western end of the park, birders are treated to close-up views of many waterfowl including great blue herons, common loons, common mergansers, goldeneye, bufflehead, Canada geese, and mallards. In autumn, the upper river is teeming with birds on their migratory trips to the south.



**13.** The heavily-treed, lower-lying area near the west end of Riverside Park is located in the flood plain and experiences frequent floods in spring.



In years gone by up until the 1950s, in this area of the river, ice cutters removed large blocks of ice that were then stored in sawdust in a nearby barn; the ice was distributed door-to-door and sold to the townsfolk for use in iceboxes before refrigerators became widely available.



**14.** From the town boat launch at the end of Lake Avenue West, boaters have access to the beautiful Mississippi Lakes system, some 12 miles long, and covering 5600 acres.