

would bring large sacks and bundles of wool, receiving either cash or goods in payment. The wool was washed, cleaned, and made into cards, bats and rolls and some was returned to the farmer, who had it made up into different kinds of material. Some as lining for quilts etc; some was spun into yarn from the rollers and knitted into socks, underwear and knitted goods. It was also woven into cloth, some was pulled into full cloth, and some made into blankets. Many people in this district are still in possession of the durable wool blankets that were manufactured in the Lyndhurst woollen mill.

It was an exciting experience to get into this busy factory, and watch it in operation, one of the many things I can vaguely remember doing when a very small child. The huge spools and the weaving machine with each person diligently doing their particular type of work, was fascinating to say the least, and also the dye house, store and sales room, all in connection with the mill.

The Mill was open from 1853 to 1914 and demolished in 1945.

#### THE OLD LYNDHURST BRIDGE

Perhaps the most important monument that Lyndhurst has to its credit is the three-arched stone bridge which should for all time commemorate the memory of the late John Roddick, it's architect, and Squire Edward Green, reeve of the municipal council of Leeds Township at the time of construction 1856-1857.

At the time of the bridge's construction, John Roddick, a Scottish immigrant, was an apprentice to William Saunders, mill-wright and mill owner. As far as is known, Mr. Roddick had received little or no academic training. With the aid of his square and compass, his sole equipment and with which he was both operatively and speculatively efficient and with a fair amount of God given genius he was able to plan a structure, apparently as lasting as the river that continues to flow under its arches.

Edward Green was also a rural magistrate as well as reeve. He was rarely known to try a case as he usually succeeded in pouring the oil of peace on the differences of the would-be litigants so that in the end both defendants and plaintiffs shook hands and went to their homes and remained at peace till the next time came when their grievances were settled as before.

The structure of the bridge is a masterpiece when considered from points of utility, longevity and picturesqueness. To view it at its best it must be seen from a boat on the river, up stream at the bend of the river. The finest result, like the ruins of Melrose Abbey, must be obtained by a bright moonlight. The graceful lines of the structure, the rings of the three Roman arches and the massive masonry stand out to perfection.

Two famous artists painted the structure and exhibited their work in the Canadian Art Gallery at Ottawa. One artist, Manley MacDonald, of Napanee painted the bridge from downstream. That painting is presently in the lobby of the club house of Upper Canada Village Golf Course. The other painting is stored in the Canadian Art Gallery at Ottawa.

## Season's Greetings

There is no better time of the year to remember our friends and clients, but Christmas. Not only to wish you all a blessed and safe season, but also to say "thank you" for allowing us to serve you and look after your insurance needs. Our sincerest wish is that 1981 will bring you all that you desire.

Peter Vogelzang  
Shirley Weaver

Lee Horner  
Alice Leavitt

VOGELZANG AND HORNER INSURANCE AGENCY LIMITED

Seeley's Bay  
387-3308

89 Queen Street  
Kingston, Ontario  
548-4917 549-3604



All the earlier bridges were built up stream from the stone bridge their bents resting on shoals from bank to bank. They were of wood construction. The first was built by Wallace Sunderlin in 1800 and the second by Nicholas Sliter, father of Hiel Sliter. Others were erected by successive municipal councils before 1856 but none of them lasted for any length of time.

Miles Fulford had the contract for the bridge which he began in 1856. The work was a failure as he did not follow the plans closely enough.

Seam Ranson took over the contract and the bridge was completed in 1857.

The sandstone was obtained from a cropping a mile away on the Long Point road. The sand for the mortar came from the bank near the old cemetery below Gordon Gamble's home at the east end of the village.

Each of the three arches has a span of 24 ft. and a rise of 12 ft. Two of the arches are oblique to suit the waterway to the flumes leading to the mills while the third arch is at right angles to the outer walls and being unobstructed for many years acted as a spillway for water not required for the flumes leading to the mills. This waterway was used by the raftsmen running saw logs and timber to the mills at Gananoque and other points on the St. Lawrence.

In the spring when the water was high and before the Rideau was open for navigations there was a tremendous swirl of water through this arch and down the dangerous rocky channel to the lower level 24 feet below.

cont. on page 5

### JIM STEDMAN

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK ALL THOSE  
WHO SUPPORTED ME IN MY RECENT  
ELECTION TO SOUTH CROSBY  
COUNCIL

THANK YOU

### SOUTH CROSBY FIRE DEPARTMENT NEW YEAR'S DANCE & BUFFET

MUSIC 9:00 P.M. - 1:00 A.M.

COUNTRY SWINGERS

PROCEEDS TO RESCUE EQUIPMENT

RESERVED TICKET \$18.00 COUPLE

WAYNE'S SERVICE CENTRE  
DUNCAN'S T.V.  
HALLADAY GROCERY  
VILLAGE SHOP  
SAND LAKE MARINE