

< 10.5" High exactly between the crops >

Industrial saga on the river

Dozens of mills produced all kinds products, adding value to the iron, graphite, and timber from nearby mines or forests. But the vagaries of floods, business failures and fire challenged every enterprise at every turn.

The industries featured here represent the second- or third-generation mills built along LaChute. They spread out beside the stream, cranking out goods to fill the needs of a country gearing up to fight an exhaustive Civil War, then rebuilding and expanding westward across the continent.

1861-c.1891

Mill equipment

Source

Product

Destination

Previous use

–Two sets of Andover carding machines

–“Hand jack” self-propelled spinning mules

–Crampton looms

–Fulling bins

Local flocks of merino sheep

Fine Cassimere: a very soft twill-woven woolen cloth

Used for household furnishings, ready-made children’s clothing and adult undergarments

Earlier woolen mill in operation nearly 40 years

1894. Rebuilt as E.B Richards & Sons Pulp Mill with a new dam, three grinders and two pulp machines

Courtesy of the American Textile History Museum

1864-1895

Mill equipment

Source

Product

Destination

Previous use

– Six hearth fires

– Two steam hammers working loupes into blooms on 1500-lb. and 3500-lb. anvils

– William E. Calkins, superintendent

Local deposits, later Long Pond

Six tons of bloom iron per day in 1879

Shipped by canal boat to Troy, NY, later to steel mills in Pittsburgh, PA

c.1790-1830. Likely the location of Levi and Samuel Cole forges

1873- 1968

Mill equipment

Source

Product

Destination

– Grinding stones (now lining Tower Avenue)

– Floatation vats

Lead Mountain and Rock Pond, west of Ticonderoga & mines at “Graphite” in Hague, NY

Pure graphite in several grades 500 tons of black lead per year by 1869 (see next room)

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, NJ

1871-1878

Mill equipment

Source

Product

Destination

Later re-use

– Circular saws for cutting logs

– Band saws, jig, saws,

– Wood lathes for sash work

Hard and soft woods from local forests

Trim for doors & windows

Cornice brackets

Building construction

1878. Lake Champlain Manufacturing Co.

1881. Pulp mill added

1898. Atkinson & Son wood pulp cheese boxes (similar to egg cartons)

1879

Mill equipment

Source

Product

Destination

Later re-use

– Three run of grinding stones

– Three bolts

– One smut machine for cleaning wheat

– “Buzz” saw and planer in sawmill all powered by 56 hp of water wheels

Grain from local farms

Flour, meal and feed

Flour and meal sold from store front

Live stock feed to local farmers

1961. Agway Feed Supply and Hardware still in operation in 2009

1878

Mill equipment

Source

Product

Destination

Later re-use

– Boilers

– Pulp grinders

– Paper machines

– Finishing equipment

– Embossing machines

– Cutters

Wood from local forests

Book paper, carbon paper, colored paper, Bible paper (according to changing market conditions)

Liebenroth Von Auw & Co. Blank Book Factory on Lake George Avenue, national publishing houses

1969. Integrated paper mill, moved to the shore of Lake Champlain

1887

Mill equipment

Source

Product

Destination

Previous use

Later re-use

– Forges and metal lathes

– Milling machines

– Drill presses

– Other machinery for shaping metal and assembling complex machinery

Iron ore from mines in Ticonderoga and Crown Point

Machinery for refining ores, grinding paper pulp

Steam engines and ventilating engines

Local graphite and pulp mills and mining operations as far away as Colorado, Utah and Mexico

1840-1865. John Porter Foundries

Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co. machine shop



NOTE: FLIP Art (btwn red crops)

Each corner trimmed to match exact top & left edge of each symbol

<----- 8" exactly between the crops ----->

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1861-c.1891

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1887

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19

Treadway Woolen Mill

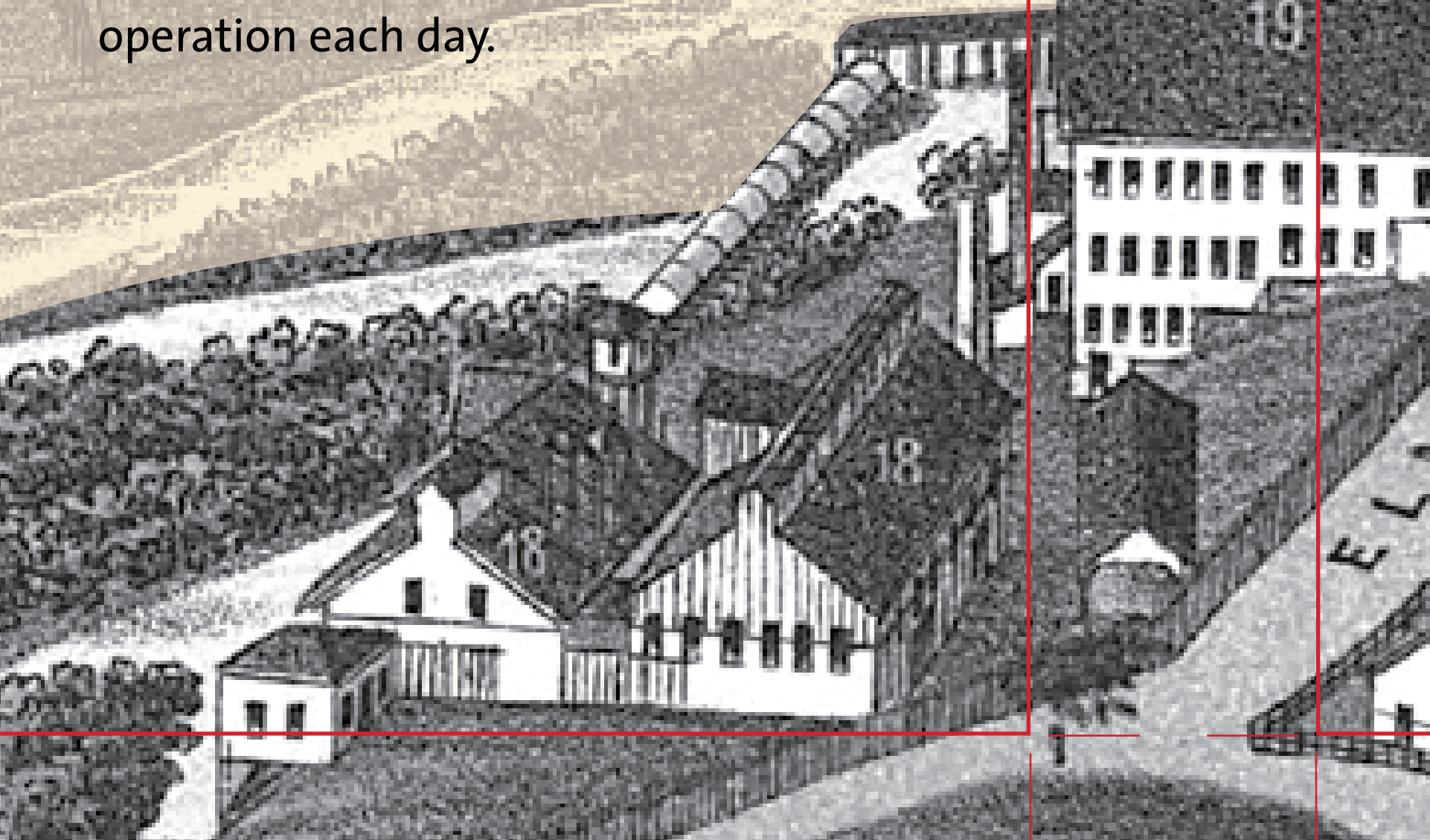
James W. Treadway began the business in the old woolen mill. At the end of the Civil War (1865), he tore it down and built a new mill equipped with modern machinery.



11

Horicon Iron

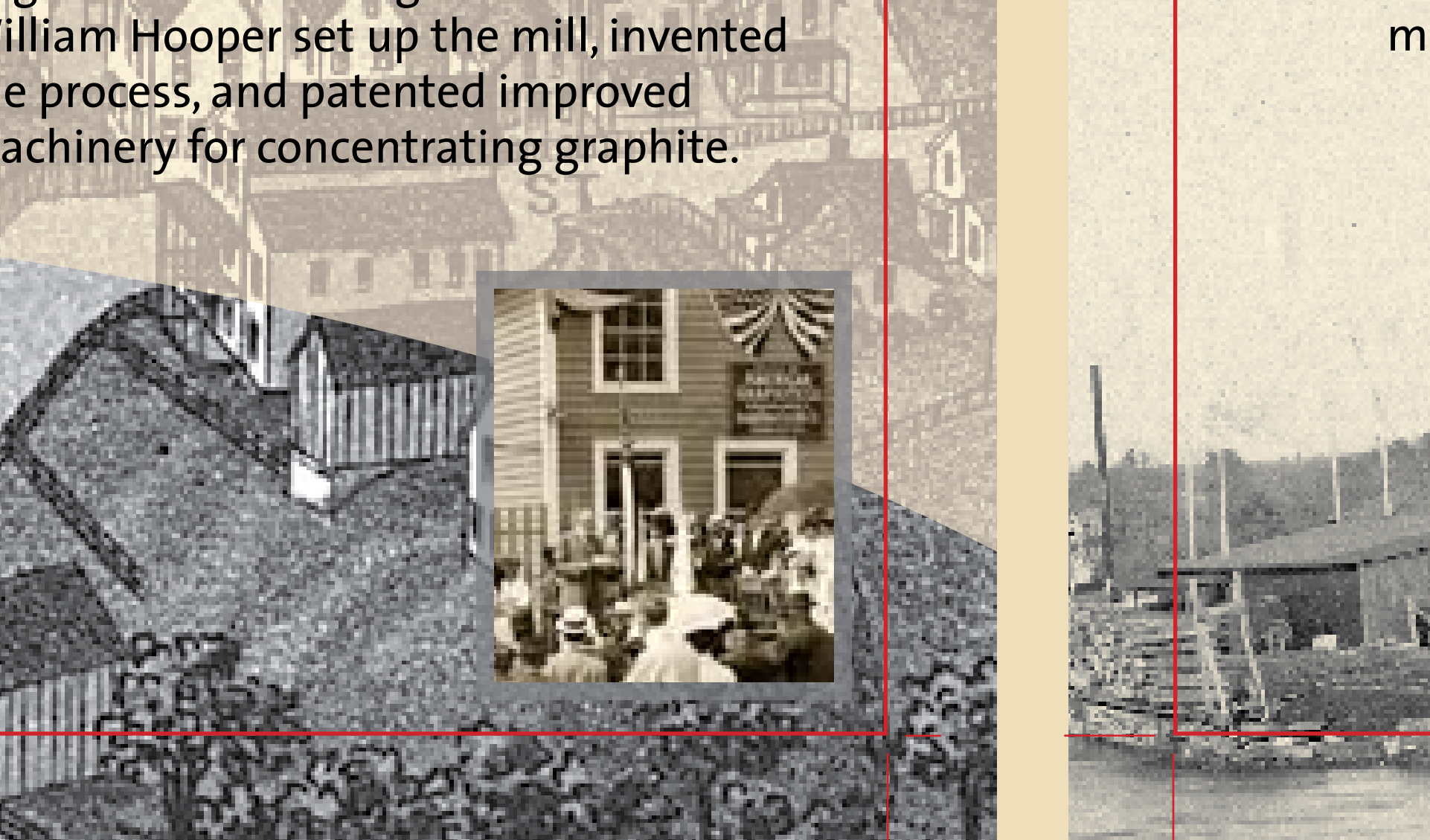
Built to supply war-time demands for ordnance and iron-clad vessels. Wood for charcoal came from the slopes of Black Mountain. Charcoal works at Mossey Point roasted the 1200 bushels needed to fuel the operation each day.



13

American Graphite Company

This mill produced commercial-grade flake graphite for the manufacture of crucibles, pencils and industrial lubricants using an innovative process that floated ground graphite through a series of tubs to get finer and finer grades of mineral. William Hooper set up the mill, invented the process, and patented improved machinery for concentrating graphite.



6

Delano & Ives Sawmill

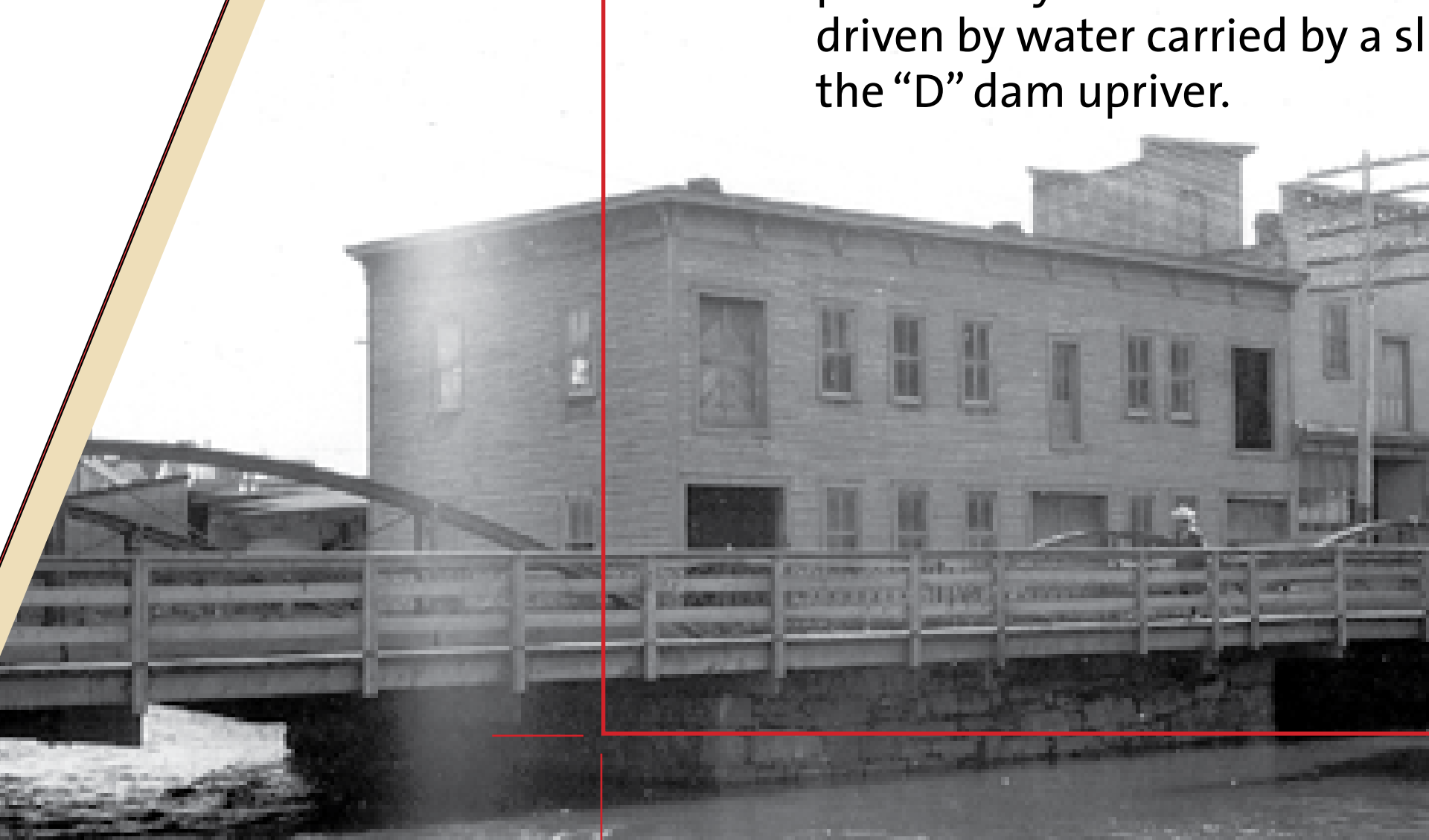
This saw and planing mill produced window and door trim from logs stored in a pond impounded by a substantial dam. An iron chain or "boom" prevented the logs from going over the dam and damaging the works of Treadway Woolen mill, just downstream.



5

Moore's Grist & Saw Mill

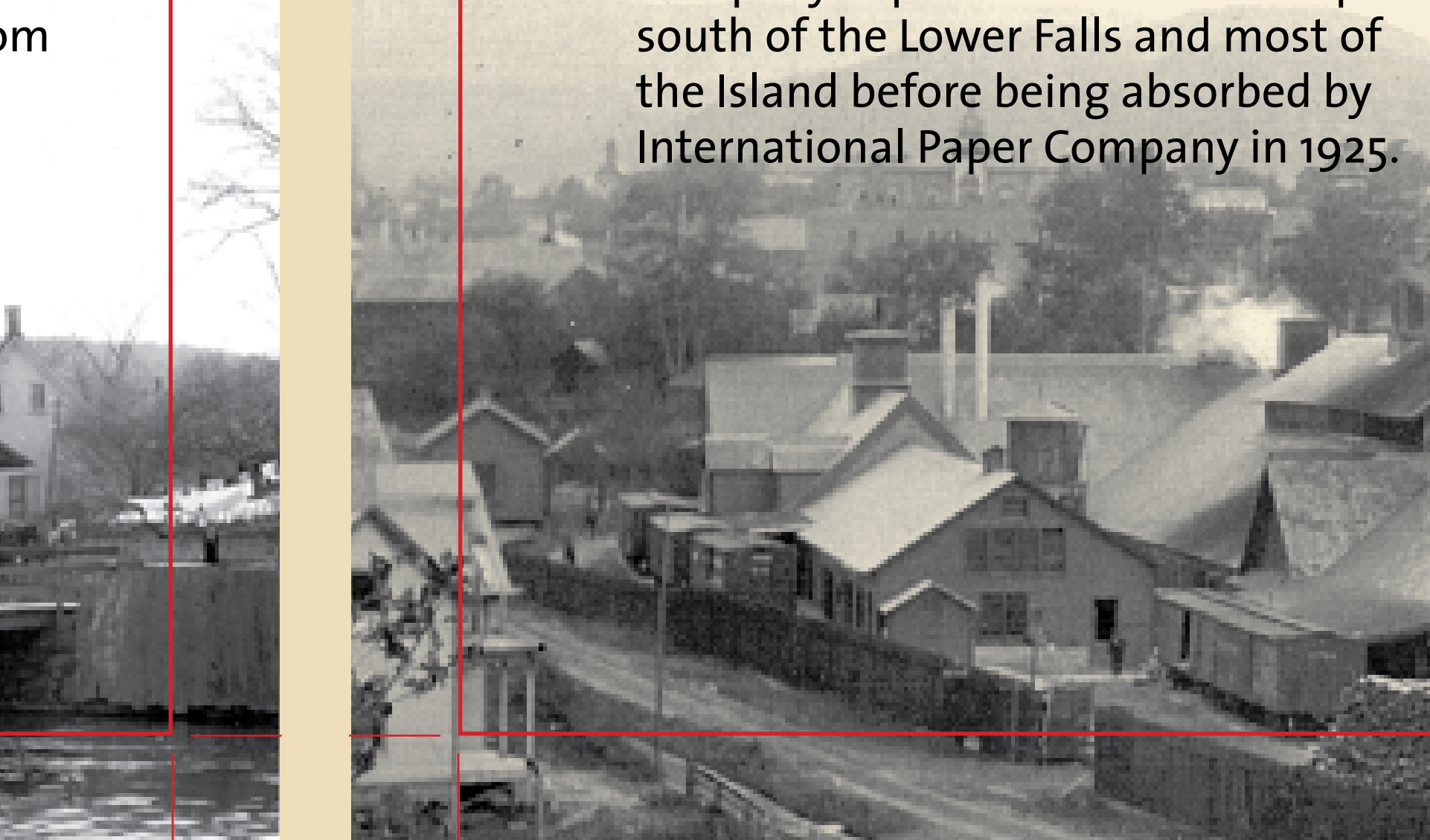
Midway between the upper and lower falls, S.B Moore built a grist mill capable of grinding three different products all at once. Fifteen years later, he added a sawmill on the east side of the building powered by the same breast wheel driven by water carried by a sluice from the "D" dam upriver.



17

Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Mill

The papermaking business in Ticonderoga began here with a mechanical pulp mill using the earliest technology for turning wood into paper. Reorganized just four years later, Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company expanded to fill all the space south of the Lower Falls and most of the Island before being absorbed by International Paper Company in 1925.



8

Ticonderoga Machine Works

William Hooper built Ticonderoga Machine Works to manufacture machinery of his own design. He had patented a "slimer and concentrator" for use in the American Graphite Company in 1879. The company expanded into a new mill in 1891.



Area C Railing Case - 8/24/09 - Flip Art - between crops only

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