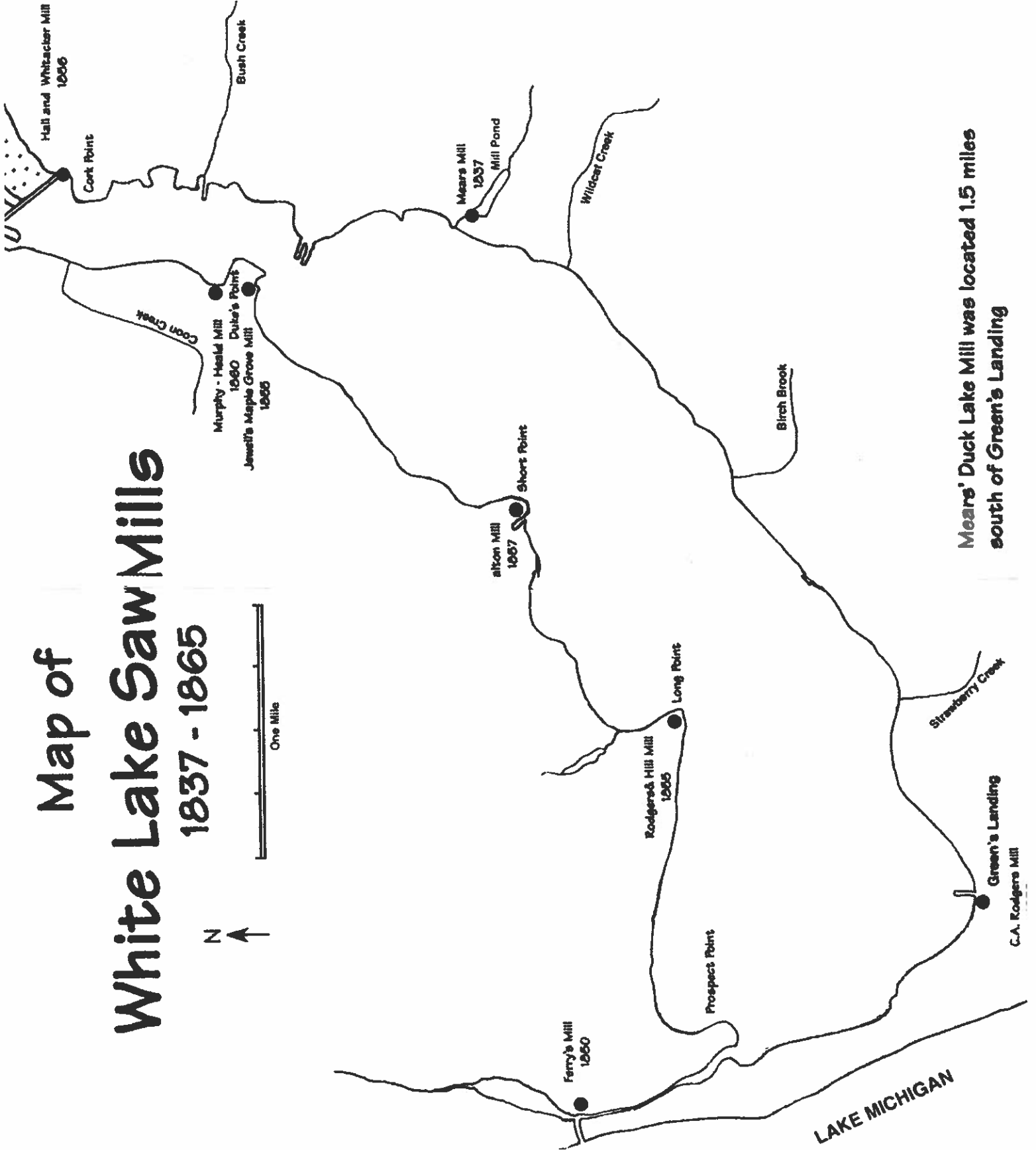


Map of White Lake Saw Mills 1837 - 1865



Mears' Duck Lake Mill was located 1.5 miles south of Green's Landing

Appendix: White Lake Area Lumber Mills and Loggers

Staples & Covell Mill (second mill @ Covell Park) [Hiram Staples and Lyman Covell]

Storrs and Farr

Sturtevant, Sprigg, & Mears (Duck Lake Mill) [J. D. Sturtevant, Wm. Sprigg, and Charles Mears]

Theodore Taylor

A. M. Thompson (bought Mears mill at millpond in [1866])

Thompson and Covell (same as Whittaker and Hall) [A. M. Thompson and Lyman T. Staples]

Phillip Van Keuren (partner with Alley & Co.)

A. T. Watson

Welch, Heald, & Co., (same as Jewell mill) [John Welch and Warren Heald]

L. M. and B. F. Weston

Weston Mill (Long Point) [Isaac and William Weston]

Weston and Hafer

Weston, Hinchman, and Covell (same as Whittaker and Hall Mill)

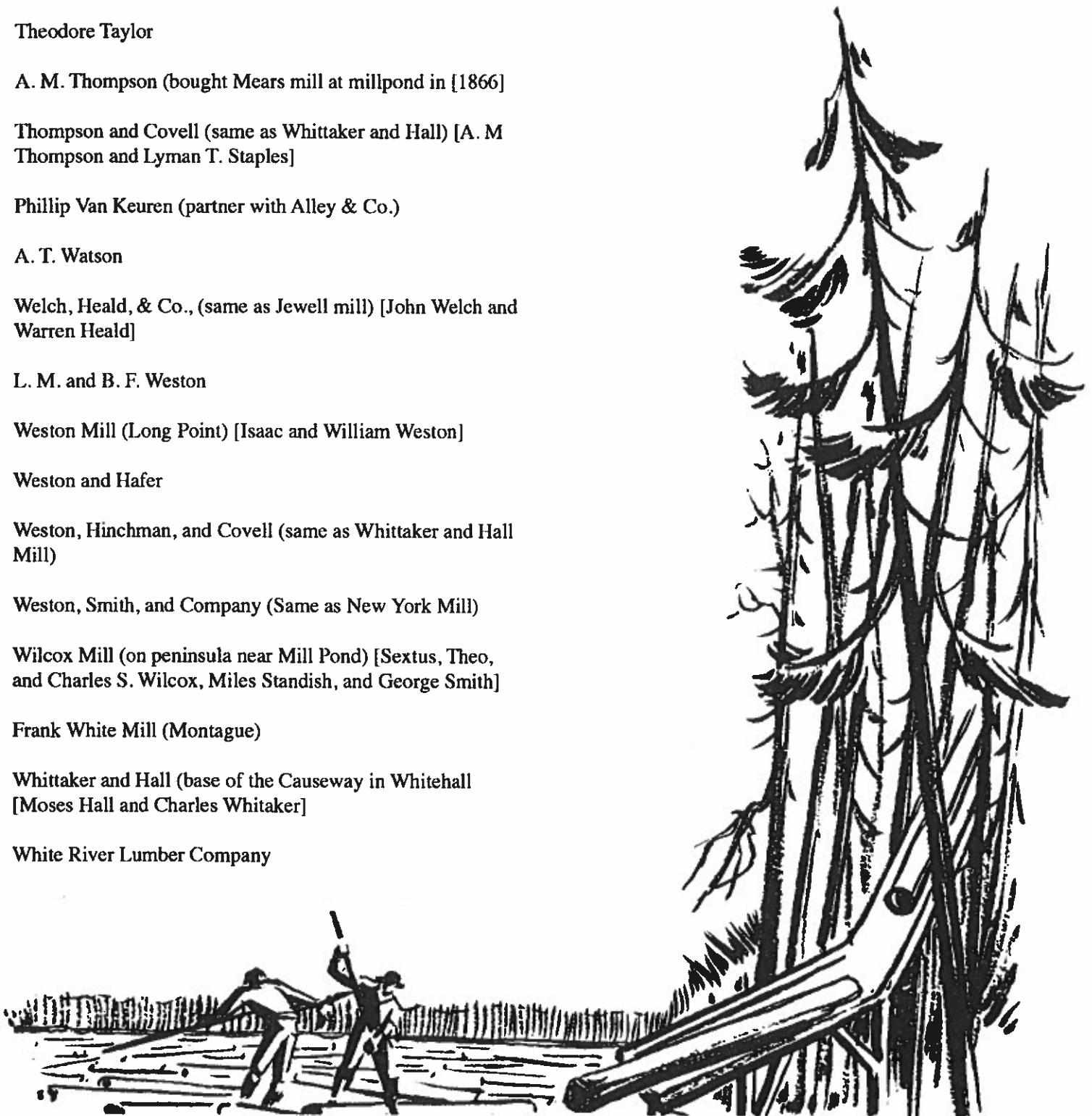
Weston, Smith, and Company (Same as New York Mill)

Wilcox Mill (on peninsula near Mill Pond) [Sextus, Theo, and Charles S. Wilcox, Miles Standish, and George Smith]

Frank White Mill (Montague)

Whittaker and Hall (base of the Causeway in Whitehall [Moses Hall and Charles Whitaker])

White River Lumber Company

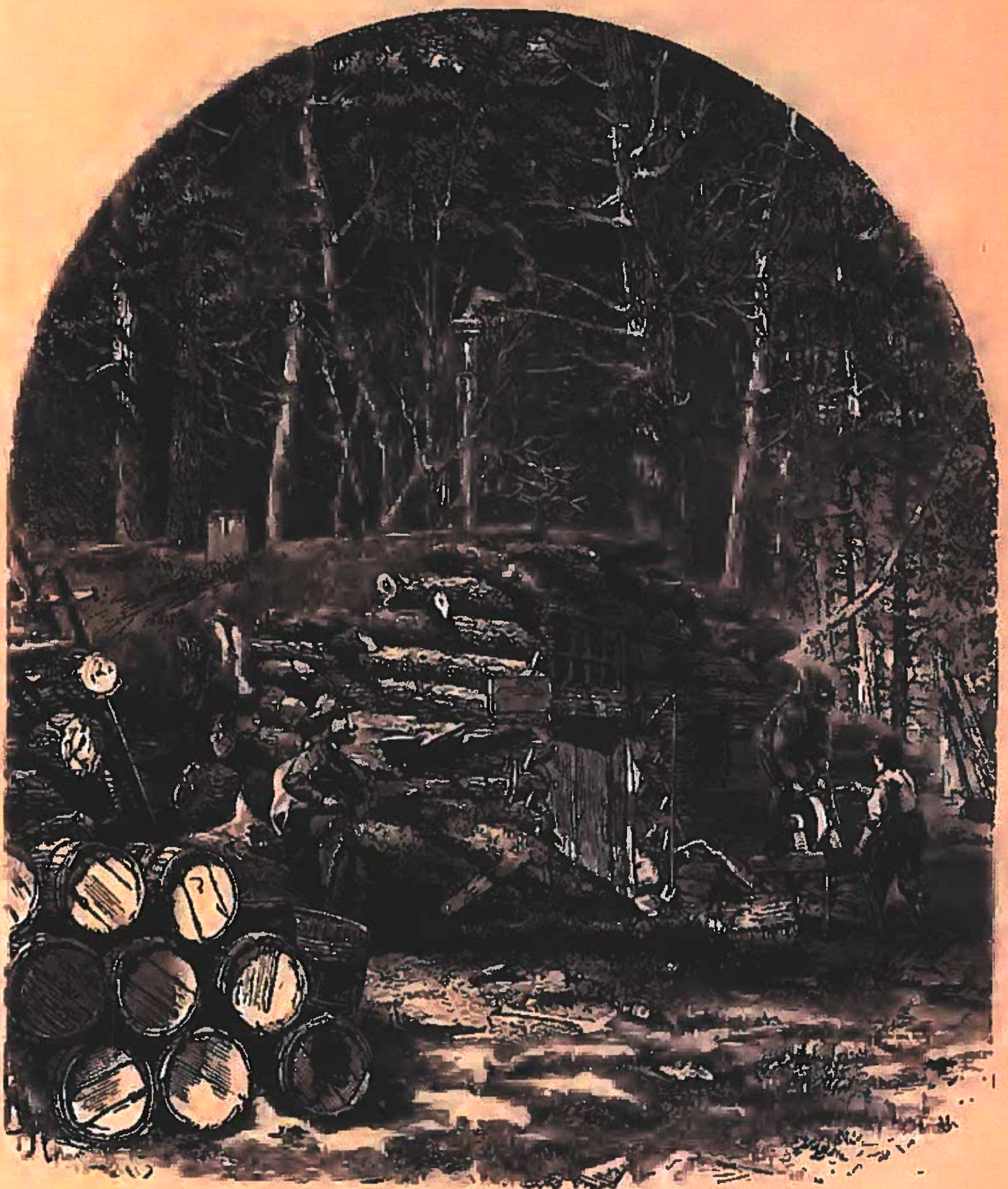




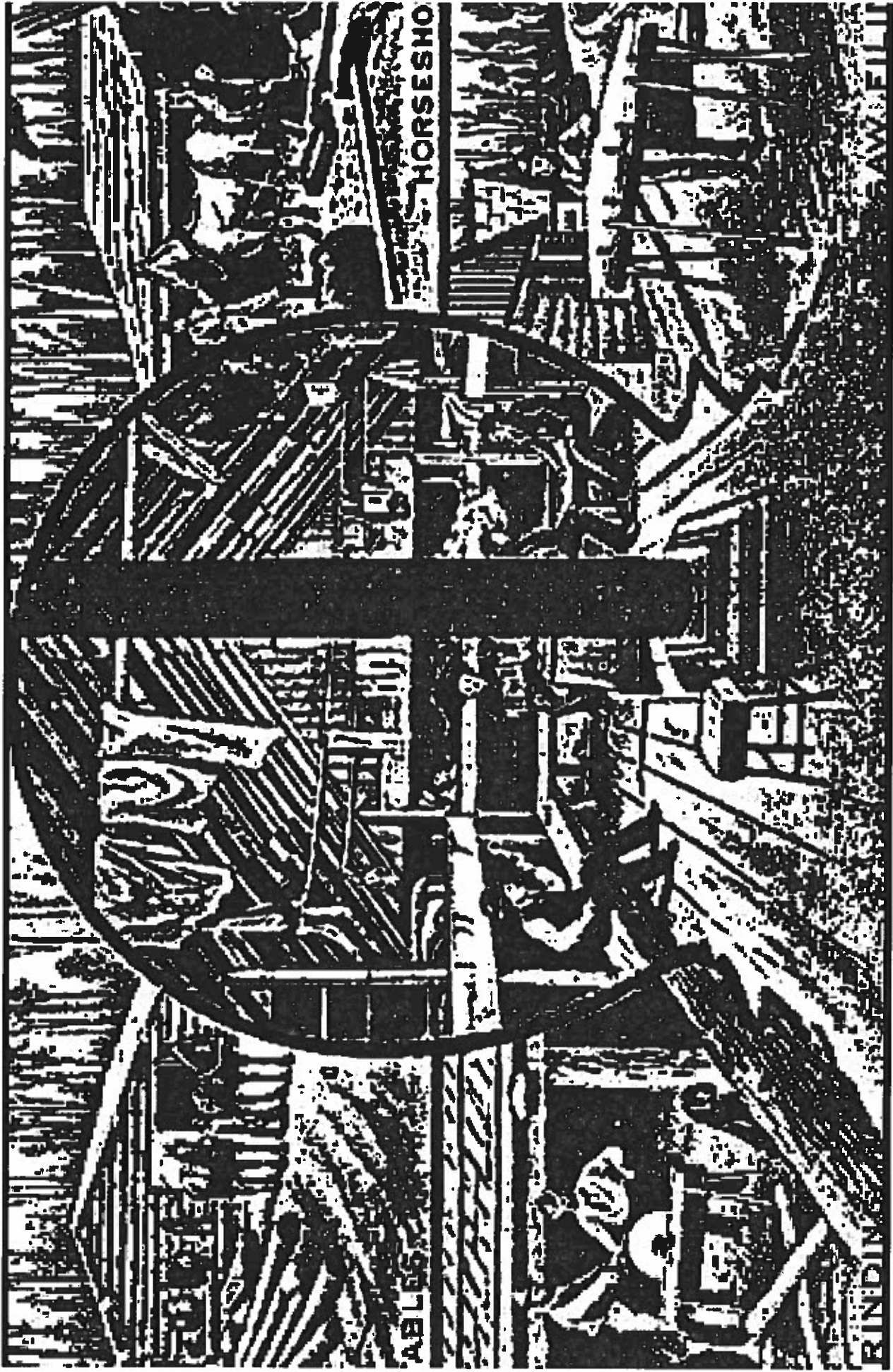
SAWING INTO LOGS.



LUMBERING IN MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK—DRAWING THE LOGS TO THE CREEK



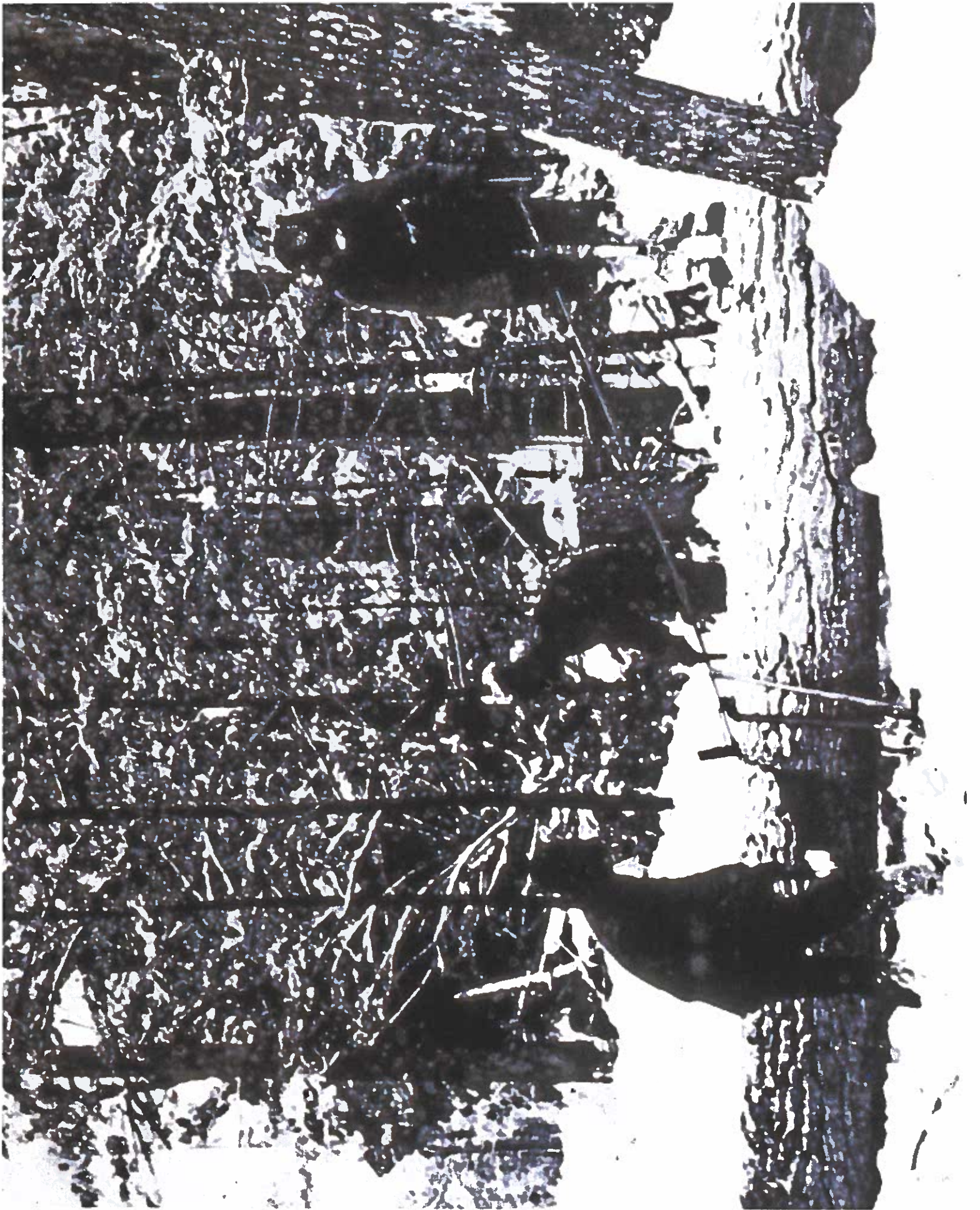
LOGGERS' CAMP.



Harpers Weekly Magaz

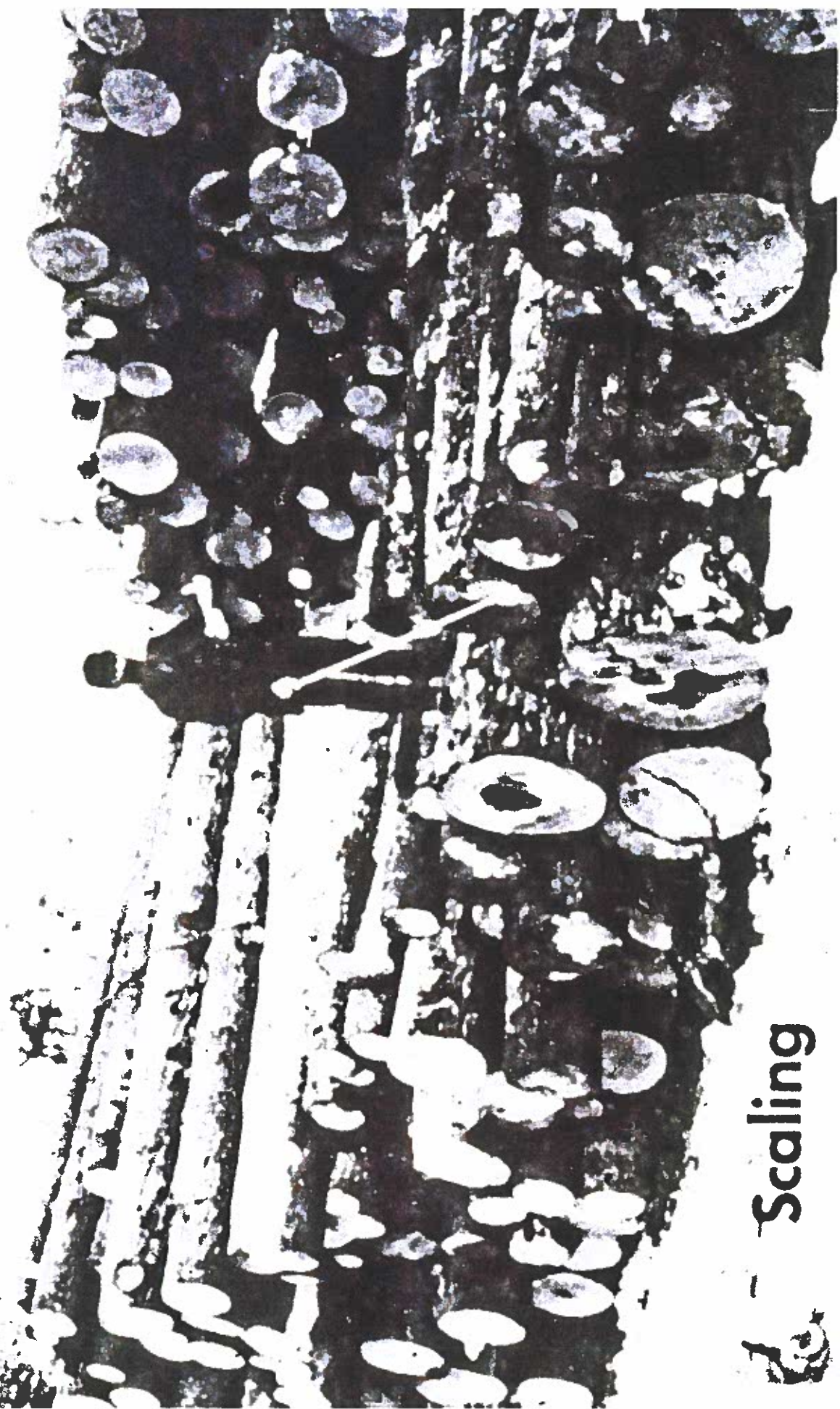
Interior and exterior views of a Maine style log camp.



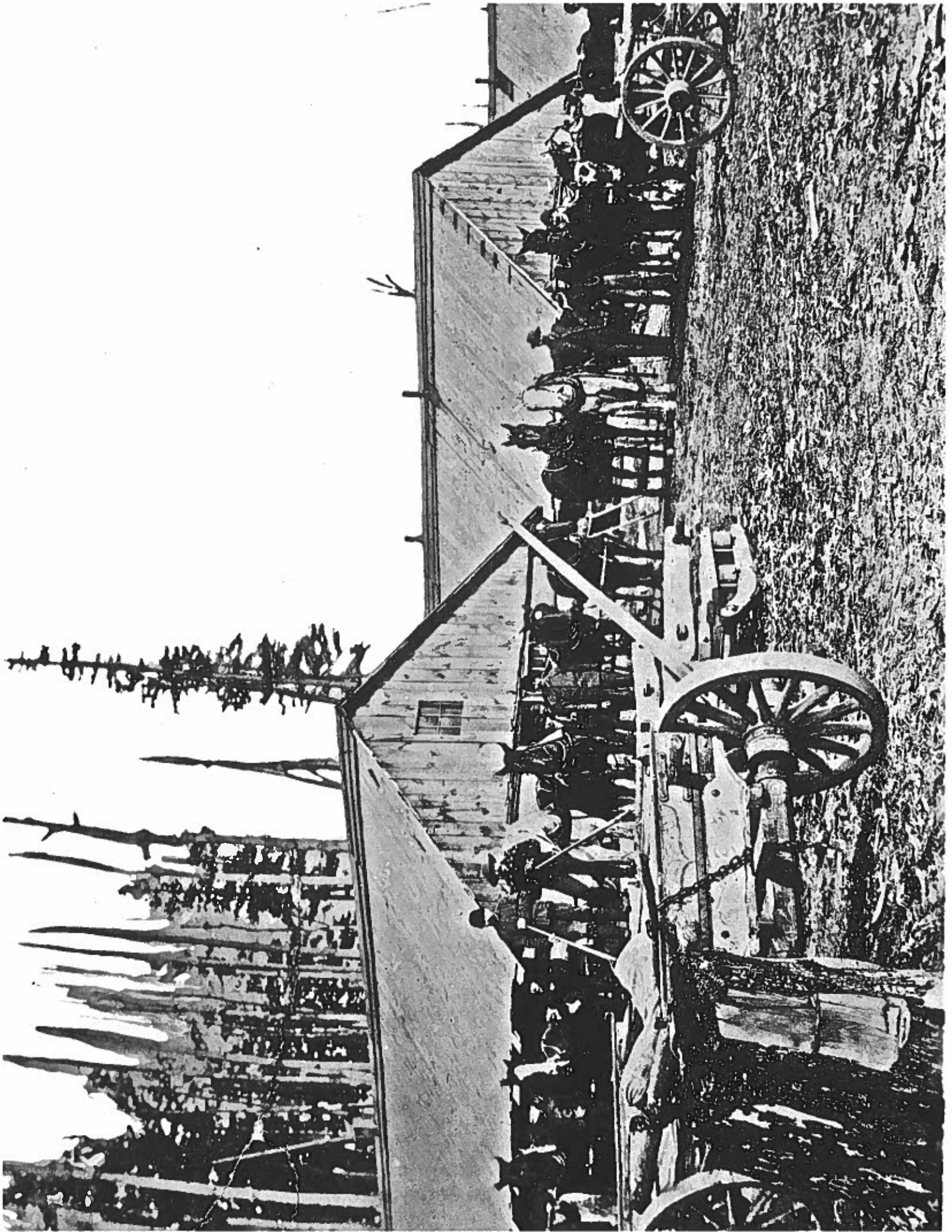




Almost a Sled Load



Scaling





Harper's Monthly Magazine

A good cook was essential to the success of a lumber camp and had the full respect of everyone in the camp.



Harper's Monthly Magaz

*In the evening, the men sometimes enjoyed themselves w
and dancing*

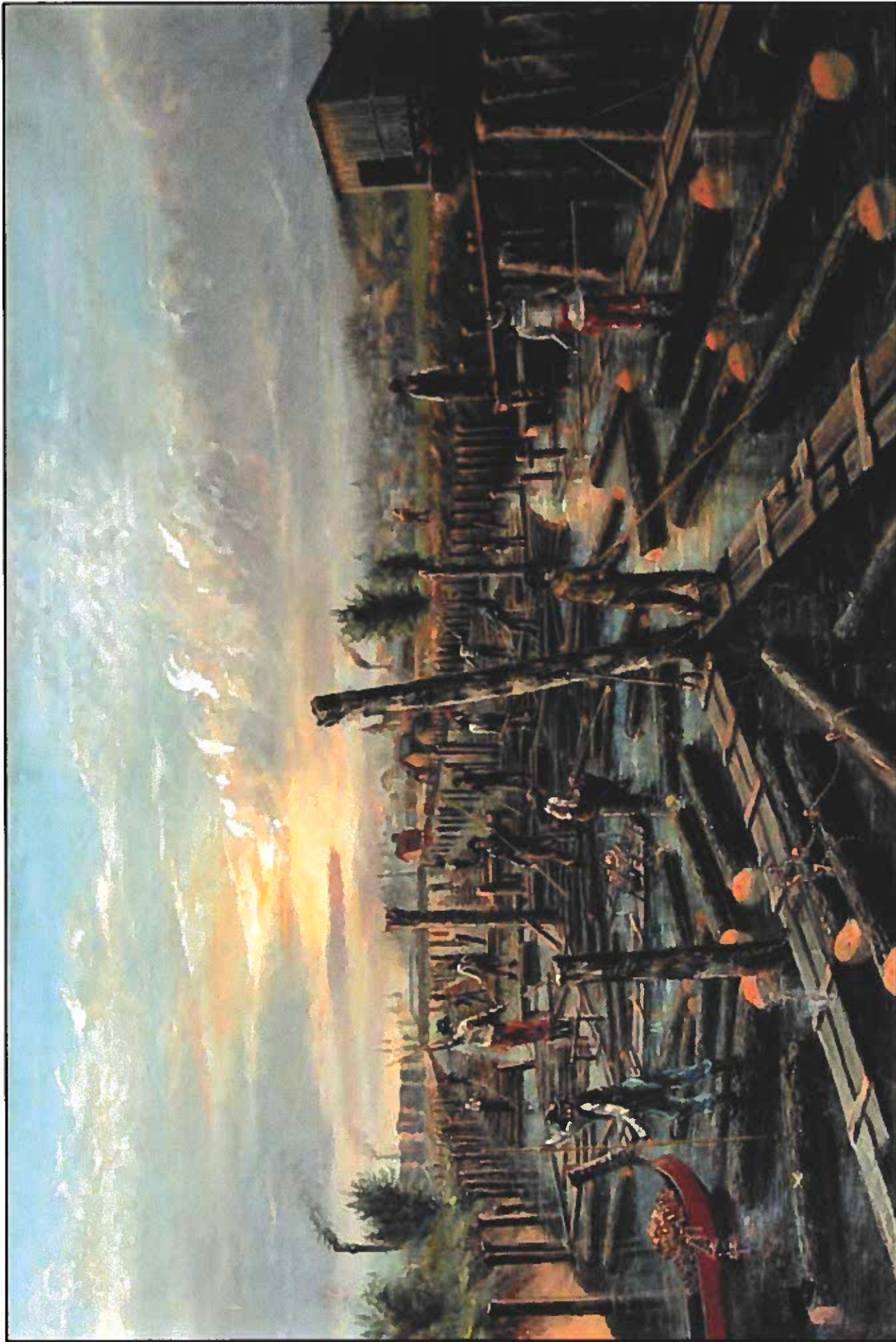


Breaking a Rollway (1910) After having been sawed, scaled, and marked, logs were stored at rollways along the riverbanks awaiting the spring thaw when they could be rolled into the river and driven downstream to the mills on White Lake. In this scene, at the High Rollway on the South Branch of White River, a river driver has identified a key log near the bottom of the jumbled mass of logs. He has attached a chain to the log, the other end of which will be connected to a team of oxen on the opposite bank. Note the log marks on the ends of the logs. The HC mark originate with Hinckman & Covell, but later belonged to Staples and Covell. Note also the side mark (H) on some of the logs. (PNC Bank, Whitehall)

Logging the White



Clearing up the Deadheads. (1909) Many logs, usually referred to as "dead heads," went astray as they were being driven down the river to the mills on White Lake. They were forced ashore, stranded in shallow water, entangled in the roots of trees, and lost in the swamps. As shown here men are using their peaveys to drag deadheads back to the main stream. Notice that the logs have both end marks and side marks for identification. (James and Lois Rose, Montague)



The White River Booming Grounds (n. d.) The White River Booming Grounds were located just above the rail-trail bridge connecting Montague with Whitehall. In this scene, the viewpoint is from the head of the booming grounds, facing roughly southwest. The Staples and Covell smokestack can be seen in the distance at the far left and the Ferry Memorial Church at far right. In this scene logs are being sorted according to their log marks and gathered together for later rafting to the appropriate mills. (PNC Bank, Whitehall)

Logging Lingo

The Great Lakes' lumber industry developed a picturesque and expressive vocabulary which has been largely forgotten except by the old-timers and those who chronicled their expressions. Following is a list of some of the terms used by the shanty boys and mill hands of long ago.

Amen corner: a place in the bunkhouse, usually near the stove or fireplace, where the old-timers told their stories. It was also where itinerant preachers spread the Good News.

Ax: the traditional chopping tool of the lumberjack. There were at least three types.

- a. the single-bitted or pole ax.
- b. the double-bitted ax, known locally as the "Michigan Ax."
- c. the Broad Ax.

Axel grease; Skid grease: butter.

Ball Hooter; Rollway man: a lumberjack whose job it was to roll logs down a hillside or Rollway.

Balsam Myrrh: Pitch from a balsam fir that was used for healing wounds. They would treat a cut hand by running hot pitch into the wound and lighting a match to it.

Banker: a lumber jack whose job it was to pile logs on the banking grounds.

Bank beaver; Beater; Sacker: a river man who brought up the rear of the log drive, locating logs that had been hung up on the bank and getting them back into the water.

Barber chair; Tombstone: A stump with part of the tree left standing upright like the back of a chair.

Bark eater: a lumberjack or a sawmill worker.

Bark hack; Side mark: Marks chopped into the side of the log as means of identifying its owner.

Barn boss: an employee whose job it was to care for the horses, oxen, and stables in a logging camp.

Bateau: a heavy-duty boat with a flat bottom that was used on a log drive.

Bean burner; Boiler; Belly robber: a bad cook.

Bean counter: a tallyman or accountant.

Bean house: the foreman's office in a logging camp.

Bean sheet: a workman's daily record sheet.

Bearing tree; Witness tree: a tree blazed and marked by government surveyors to indicate the location of township, section, and quarter-section corners

Beat Camps: Small camps located every 8-10 miles along the river to accommodate river drivers.

Beats: During a log drive, the river was divided into sections or beats, with a small crew of workers to handle that section of the river.

Beaver; woodpecker: a poor chopper.

Beetle: a heavy, hammer-like tool used to drive a wedge for splitting logs.

Bible pounder: a street corner preacher or reformer.

Big Bull, Big Push, Bell Ox, Big Wig, Hull of the Woods, Bully, Headrig, Main Stay, Top Man, or Woods Boss: the camp foreman.

Big Wheels; Katydid, Logging wheels, Sulkies, Timber wheels, High wheels, and in the South, Caralog Wheels: a set of logging wheels, 10 to 14 feet in diameter, manufactured by the Overpack company in Manistee.

Big Shot; the Brains: a manager from the front office, usually the president or one of the owners.

Biltmore: a calibrated rule stick used to estimate the height and diameter of standing trees.

Bindle: a blanket roll. A lumberjack would wrap his belongings in a blanket and carry it to camp on his back.

Birl: rolling a log with the feet.

Blue Noser: A lumberjack from Nova Scotia or Maine.

Board with Aunt Polly: A place for a lumberjack to recover from sickness or injury.

Bob; Dray; Lizard; Skidding sled: a two-runner sled for hauling logs out of the woods.

Bohunk: any foreigner from Austria-Hungary or south-eastern Europe.

Boom: an enclosure formed by logs chained end to end.

Boom man: an employee of a saw mill whose job is to sort and steer logs to the incline where they are hauled up into the mill.

Boom rat: a laborer who works on the boom.

Boomer; Floater; Drifter; Michigan jumper: a transient. A man who does not stay long on the job.

Booming Ground; Boom Works: an enclosure near the mouth of a river where logs were sorted according to their log marks.

Boot pack: Heavy rubber foot gear, big enough to wear over several pairs of socks. They are worn in the woods during the winter logging season.

Boss of the Rob Shop: a clerk in a company store.

Box up the Dough: To get something ready to cook, i. e. kneading the dough to make into bread.

Braces; Galluses: suspenders used to hold up a lumberjack's stag pants.

Brag load: an exceptionally large load of logs, usually done for photographic purposes.

Brakie: a brakeman on a logging railroad

Brass hats: owners or directors of the company.

Breech Loader: Bunks in a bunkhouse set parallel to the walls so that jacks had to crawl into hem from the side.

Briar: a crosscut saw.

Bubble cuffer: a participant in a birling or log rolling competition.

Buck beaver: boss of a crew whose task it is to cut down trees and brush in preparation for building a new road through the woods.

Bucker; Buck sawyer: a lumberjack who felled trees into logs

Bull cook: a chore boy who did menial tasks around camp, i. e. swept the floors, cut wood for the stoves, and fed the livestock.

Bull puncher: driver of a yoke of oxen.

Campboose: The central open fire bed or fireplace, located directly under the smoke hole in the roof of a bunkhouse. In the early camps the cooks used it for cooking. It also provided heat for the bunkhouse.

Camp inspector: short term "worker" who traveled from camp to camp looking for work, but who refused any job offered after receiving a full meal.

Cant: portion of a log remaining after the side slabs have been sawed off.

Cant hook; Mooley; Swing dog: implement consisting of a stout handle, about five feet in length, with a heavy hook attached near one end, used for rolling or maneuvering logs in the woods.⁷

Canuck: a Canadian.

Card man: a union member.

Chin-whiskers; Peckerwood Operator: a derogatory term for a small-scale logger.

Chickadee: a camp laborer whose job it is to clean horse manure from the ice road.

Come-along: a log chain used to skid logs out of the woods.

Company man; Fink; Rat fink: a lumberjack who appeared to be overly anxious to please the boss:

Corks: sharp spikes or caulks screwed into the soles of a river man's boots to provide surer footing on logs.

Count the Ties; Hit the Pike; Hiker: to get fired or quit the job.

Crib: a raft.

Cross-cut saws: They varied according to the relationship of cutting teeth to clearing (raker) teeth:

- 1, Tuttle tooth: two cutting teeth; one clearing
2. Lancet tooth: three cutting teeth; one clearing
3. Sterling tooth: four cutting teeth; one clearing
4. Great American: three cutting teeth, gap, three cutting teeth

Cross haul: a method of loading logs in the woods. A chain is thrown over a sledge and attached to a horse which pulls the log up an incline and unto the sledge.

Cruiser; Land looker: a representative of a logging company whose duty it is to identify timber lands for purchase.

Daylight in the Swamp: A saying used as a wake-up call to shanty boys. i. e. about 4 a.m.

Deacon's seat; Deacon's bench: a bench projecting from the lower tier of bunks in a lumber camp, where the old-timers told their stories and musicians performed their songs.

Dead head: a water-soaked log. Also an employee who loafed on the job.

Death warrant: a hospital ticket.

Dehorn: to saw off the ends of logs bearing a log mark and to replace with a new mark. The term refers to the age-old custom of marking oxen with brands on their horns.

Devil's cup: a tin cup, without a handle, filled with hot coffee or tea.

Dingle; Alley: the roofed-over space between the kitchen and sleeping quarters where meat and wood were stored.

Dog: a staple driven into a log through which a chain can be passed for assembling a log raft.

Douse the Glim: to turn off the lights at night.

Driver; River hog; River pig; Catty man; Black bird: a man who works on a river crew, driving logs downstream to the sawmills

Dung Heister; Moss back: derogatory terms for farmers.

Dung snuffer; Hair pounder: a teamster.

Epsom Salts; Old pill; Quinine Jimmy: a logging camp doctor.

Feller; Axe Man; Chopper: a lumberjack who chopped down trees.

Filer; Dentist: A skilled employee whose job was to sharpen saws. It was one of the best-paid jobs in camp.

Fitter: a skilled employee whose job was to notch trees for falling and afterwards mark logs into proper lengths for sawing.

Flunky; Hash Rassler; Cookee: someone who served meals in a camp.

Fly bread: raisin bread.

Gandy dancer: a pick and shovel man.

Go-devil; Travois; Crazy drag; Snow snake; Jinny. a three or four foot long dray used for skidding logs, especially large ones. It was usually made from a forked hardwood tree.

Guinie: a Italian

Gutter man: a man who cuts limbs off a tree after it is felled.

Gyp stick; Cheat stick; Guess stick; Swindle stick; Robber's cane: a measuring stick used to determine the number of board feet in a log.

Hardtack Outfit: a logging company that proved substandard food, i. e. cheap crackers and stale bread.

Hay; Long green: wages

Heaver: a fireman on a logging locomotive.

Hodag: a regional term for a cross between a river man and a land pirate. The first lumbermen of Muskegon were known as Hodags and the predecessor of the Muskegon Booming Company was known as the Hodag Association. The term also refers to a mythical animal found only in the piney woods.

Hog head: an engineer on a logging locomotive

Hoosier; Buck wheater: a tenderfoot or inexperienced lumberjack.

Hoosier-up: to foul-up the job.

Hunks: Southeastern Europeans, especially those from Hungary and Poland

Kitchen Mechanic: the dishwasher.

Ink slinger: a logging camp timekeeper or accountant

Pea souper; Frog: any French-Canadian.

Peavey: a tool similar to a cant hook, except that the tip of the handle ends in a spike. Often used in river driving.

Penny dog: an assistant foreman.

Pike pole: an implement consisting of a pole 12 to 15 feet long, with a combined hood and spike at one end.

Pine hog: a large-scale lumberman

Polly: a chamber pot.

Pond boss: the man in charge of a mill pond, sorting logs and floating them to the gangway.

Preacher of the Gospel: a labor contractor who recruited laborers to work in the piney woods.

Red Horse: salted beef or corned beef.

River hog: a man who drove logs on the river.

Rollway: logs laid down 12 to 15 feet apart to hold logs piled on a river bank during the winter in preparation for the log drive.

Round head: any immigrant from Scandinavia.

Sacking: rounding up stray logs along the river after the drive.

Sags: lumberjacks from the Saginaw area.

Sawdust eater: anyone who worked in a sawmill.

Sawyer: a skilled sawmill laborer responsible for manipulating the saw carriage so that the logs being cut would be cut into lumber of the proper thickness. The term also applied to those lumberjacks who felled trees or cut them into logs.

Scaler: an employee of a logging company whose job was to measure the length and diameter of logs in order to ascertain the amount of lumber each could produce.

Shanty boy: the original term for a lumberjack, used primarily in song and verse.

Shingle-bolt: a short billet of cedar, hemlock or other straight-grained wood from which shingles are hewn or sawed.

Skidder: a teamster responsible for skidding logs out of the woods to the main roadway where they are loaded onto sledges or railroad cars.

Skidway: a prepared road from the logging area to the nearest stream: It was usually covered with snow, in winter, but lacking that it was sprinkled everyday with water so as to produce a roadway of ice.

Sky Pilot: a preacher.

Sorter: a booming company employee who worked at a sorting pocket, identifying the logs destined for particular mills.

Sow belly: salt pork.

Stag pants: heavy woolen, baggy pants, cutoff between the knee and the ankle

Stakey logger: a laborer whose wages were due and who was anxious to get to town.

Stumpage: The value of timber as it stood uncut in the woods.

Swamper: a man who trims the branches off fallen trees; clears away brush from the logging trails, and builds corduroy roads through the swamps.

Tail sawyer: a sawmill employee who pulled slabs from the head saw at the mill.

Tallyman: an employee of a logging company who recorded or tallied the measurements of logs, as they were being called out by the Scaler. In a lumberyard, the talleyman graded the lumber and inspected it for quality.

Tar: Mud: very bad coffee

Timber Beast; Timber Savage: a lumberjack in the Big Woods (West Coast and the early days of logging in the Great Lakes States).

Undercut; Notch: The first cut in felling a tree. It determined the direction of the fall

Wanigan: in a logging camp this was where camp stores were kept. On a log drive this was a barge that carried the cook shack, and usually a small forge for the blacksmith. It followed the drive, carrying supplies that might be needed by the river drivers.

Widow Maker: A tree lodged against another tree or a large hanging branch that could fall without warning.

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White River Log Marks



Alley, Rathbone, & Co. 1877



Alley, Rathbone, Co. 1877



Alley & Co. 1879



Alley & Co., 1879



Wm. A. Anderson 1873



Wm. A. Anderson 1874



Avery & Co. 1873



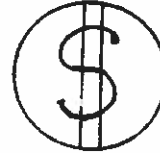
Avery & Co. 1873



Avery & Co. 1873



Avery & Co. 1873



Addison, Ballard 1876



Addison Ballard 1876



Addison, Ballard 1879



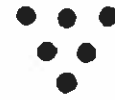
Frank Blackmarr 1878



R. Jessie Blackmarr 1878



R. Jessie Blackmarr 1878



R. Jessie Blackmarr 1879



R. Jessie Blackmarr 1879



Blackmarr & Banks 1878



Blackmarr & Banks 1879



D. C. Bowen & Co. 1869



D. C. Bowen & Co. 1869



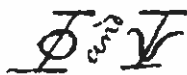
D. C. Bowen 1871



D. C. Bowen 1871



George W. Bradford 1884



John F. Brown 1870



Burrows & Jones 1880



Carr & Snow 1901



Charles H. Cook 1882



John P. Cook 1871



Cone & O'Brien 1864



A. J., C. E., & M. B. Covell 1883



Uriah Culbert 1871



Uriah Culbert 1871



Culbert & Lewis 1867



James Dalton & Bros 1869



James Dalton & Bros 1874



Dalton & Weir 1872



C. D. Dowling 1881



C. D. Dowling 1882



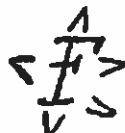
George F. Dowling 1877



Ferry, Dowling, Co 1866



Ferry, Dowling, Co 1866



Ferry, Dowling, Co 1866



Ferry, Dowling, Co 1866



Ferry, Dowling, Co 1866



Ferry, Dowling, Co 1866



Ferry, Dowling, Co 1871

88

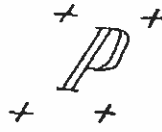
Ferry, Dowling, Co
1871



Ferry, Dowling, Co
1875



Ferry, Dowling, Co
1875



Ferry, Dowling, Co
1881

GS

Dexter P. Glazier
1883



G. F. Goodrich
1867



G. F. Goodrich
1868

RR

G. F. Goodrich
1871



Geo W Green & Bro
1867



Geo W Green & Bro
1867

SW

Geo W Green & Bro
1867



Green & Kelsey
1876



Green & Kelsey
1876

SM

Green & Kelsey
1878

78

Green & Kelsey
1878



Green & Kelsey
1878

IXI

Green & Kelsey
1876



Green & Kelsey
1876

TIN

S. C. Hall
1871

HIT

S. C. Hall
1871

HUT

S. C. Hall
1871

TUT

S. C. Hall
1871

HD

Stephen C. Hall
1873



Hedges & Green
1870



Hedges & Green
1870



George Hobler
1885



George Hobler
1885



Peter Hobler
1882



Hornellsville Lmbr Co
1867



C. H. Hulbert
1860

KENT

John W. Kent
1880

X

John C. Lewis
1868

III

Lewis & Covell
1871

P

Lewis & Page
1867



William McKillop
1867

E

Mears, Bates, & Co
1865

S. S. X C E * B N * M C * D F * X D * G

Mears & Bates
1865

Mears & Bates
1871

Mears & Bates
1871

Mears & Bates
1872

Mears & Bates
1872

Mears & Bates
1872

CAT N W D A

Mears & Bates
1872

Mears & Bates
1872

Mears & Bates
1872



Murphy & Co
1873



Rowell W Norris
1879

JPt

Norris & Farr
1874

White River Log Marks



J. W. Norton
1874



J. W. Norton
1874



J. W. Norton
1874



W. F. Nufer
1877



Nufer Cedar Co.
1891



Nufer Cedar Co
1901



Wm. H. Parks
1867



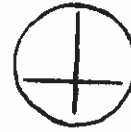
Wm. H. Parks
1867



Wm. H. Parks
1867



D. K. Pearson
1874



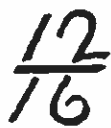
D. K. Pearson
1874



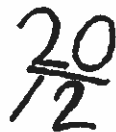
Rathbone
1880



Giles B. Slocum
1873



Smith & Field
1879



Smith & Field
1879



Smith & Field
1879



Smith & Field
1879



Smith & Field
1879



Staples & Covell
1871



Staples & Covell
1871



Staples & Covell
1877



Storrs & Carr
1874



Thompson & Covell
1867



W. H. Thompson
1871



Thendore Taylor
1863



I. M. Weston
1878



I. M. Weston
1880



I. M. Weston
1881



I. M. Weston
1881



I. M. Weston
1881



I. M. Weston
1881



William Weston
1870



White River Lumber
1875



White River Lumber
1875



Herbert E. Wilcox
1870



Herbert E. Wilcox
1875



Herbert E. Wilcox
1878



Herbert E. Wilcox
1880



Herbert E. Wilcox
n. d.



Herbert E. Wilcox
n. d.



S. N. Wilcox
1863



S. N. Wilcox
1863



S. N. Wilcox
1865



S. N. Wilcox & Bro
1866



S. N. Wilcox & Co
1870



S. N. Wilcox
1870



S. N. Wilcox
1870



S. N. Wilcox
1871



S. N. Wilcox
1871

COW

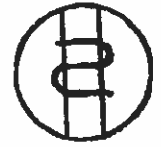
S. N. Wilcox
1873

OX

S. N. Wilcox
1873



S. N. Wilcox
1874



S. N. Wilcox
1874



S. N. Wilcox
1874



S. N. Wilcox
1874

OHO

S. N. Wilcox
1874

R+S

S. N. Wilcox
1874



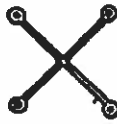
S. N. Wilcox
1875



S. N. Wilcox
1875



S. N. Wilcox
1876



S. N. Wilcox
1876

PIG

S. N. Wilcox
n. d.



S. N. Wilcox
1877



S. N. Wilcox
1878



S. N. Wilcox
1882

CSO

S. N. Wilcox
n. d.

SNW

S. N. Wilcox
n. d.

101

S. N. Wilcox
1871

D

Sextus N Wilcox
1864

AC

Sextus N Wilcox
1864



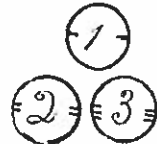
Sextus N Wilcox
1864

C

Sextus N Wilcox
1868

S

Sextus N Wilcox
1871



Sextus N Wilcox
1871

8/8

Sextus N Wilcox
1871

JPU

Sextus N Wilcox
1877



Sextus N. Wilcox
1878

181

Sextus N Wilcox
1878



Wilcox & Morgan
1872



Sextus & Morgan
1872



Wilcox & Pearson
1872



Wilcox & Pearson
1872



Wilcox & Pearson
1872



T B Wilcox & Co
1871

2.1. L.P

T B Wilcox & Co
1871

T B Wilcox & Co
1872



T B Wilcox & Co
1872



T B Wilcox & Co
1872

NIX

T.B Wilcox & Co
1883

IL

T B. Wilcox & Co
1873



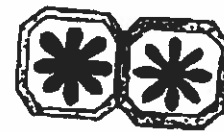
T B Wilcox & Co
1873



T B Wilcox & Co
1873



T B Wilcox & Co
1873



T B Wilcox & Co
1873



Wilcox & Co.
1873

Appendix: White Lake Area Lumber Mills and Loggers

J. Alley and Co. (same as New York Mill) [James, George, & Charles Alley, George & Rhonda Smith, and Phillip Van Keuren]

William Anderson

Addison Ballard

Henry Barker & Co.

Blackmarr & Banks

Frank & R. Jessie Blackmarr

N. U. Booth (Planning Mill)

A, B. & D. C. Bowen (Shingle Mill)

George W. Bradford

John P. Brown (Brown's Pond)

Burrows & Jones (Montague) [Edwin R. Burrows and William Jones]

Isaac C. Carleton (Carleton Creek)

Carr & Snow (Holton)

Cone & O'Brien (same mill as G. A. Rogers)

H. B. Cone & Sons (same mill as G. A. Rogers)

John Cook & Son (Cook's Steam Mill @ Ravenswood) [John and Charles H. Cook]

Covell Brothers Mill (Whitehall) [Andrew and Charles Covell]

M. T. & L. G. Covell Mill (Whitehall) [Mark T., and Lyman G. Covell]

Covell, Nufer, & Company (Shingle Mill) [_____ Covell and _____ Nufer]

Covell, Ocobock, & Co. (same mill as Covell, Nufer, and Co.) [Mark B. Covell, Charles Ocobock, and Joseph Hinchman]

Culbert & Lewis (Whitehall) [Uriah Culbert and John Lewis]

Dalton Mill (Silver Creek) [James and Peter Dalton]

Dalton & Menges

Dalton Mill (same as G. A. Rogers Mill) [James Dalton]

James Dalton & Brother (Short Point – Dowie's Point) [James and Peter Dalton]

Emily Dalton

Dalton and Weir [_____ Dalton and Robert Weir]

A. D. & George Dowling

Dowling Shingle Mill (Same as N. U. Booth Mill)

Walter Duke, White River logger

Frank English

Erickson--Steffe Planning Mill (across from White Lake C. of C. [Israel and Peter Erickson, Joseph L. Steffe, P. A. Fitzgera;d. Charles E. Covell, and Mark Covell]

Ferry Lumber Company, (@ the Mouth) [William, Sr. and Noah Ferry]

Ferry and Dowling Lumber Company (Edward Ferry and George E. Dowling)

Fischer & Keller (same as Parks, Leitch, and Company mill) [A. Fischer and _____ Keller] Mill burned in 1875, not rebuilt

Charles R. Flood

Franklin, Lewis, & Covell, (Same as Lewis and Carless Mill) [George and E. W. Franklin, John Lewis, and A. J. Covell]

Geddes & Company (Whitehall) [James Geddes]

Dexter P. Glazier

G. T. Goodrich (partner of Charles H. Cook)

Green and Company (same as G. A. Rogers Mill) [George Green]

Green, Kelsey & Company (same as G. A. Rogers Mill) Green Mill (James and Peter Dalton) @ Lakeside Resort

Hafer & Weston (Long Point)

Heald, Avery, Murphy, & Crepin (same as Jewell Mill @ Maple Grove) [Joseph Heald, Newell Avery, Simon J. Murphy]

Joseph Heald Lumber Company (same as Jewell Mill @ Maple Grove)

Warren Heald

Hedges Brothers Mill (same as Green Mill) [Paul, Omer, and Rufus Hedges]

Hedges & Green Mill (same as Green Mill) [Rufus Hedges and George Green]

Hedges & Terry Mill (same as Green Mill) Burned in 1877 and not rebuilt.

Hinchman & Covell (Whitehall) [Joseph Hinchman and Lyman Covell]

Peter and George Hobler

Hopkins & Lewis

Hornellsville Lumber Company (same as New York Mill) [James Alley, Charles Alley, and _____Haskell]
Howard & Farnum

Hiram Hulbert (up White River)

Jewell Lumber Company (Maple Grove) [James Jewell]

Johnson & Miller (shingle mill in Whitehall) [Charles Johnson and John Miller]

Johnson & Hagerman (same as Johnson & Miller) [Charles Johnson and Charles Hagerman]

Asa D. & David Kelley

John Kent

A.,L. King

Lewis & Carless [John Lewis and James Carless]

Lewis & Covell (same as Lewis & Carless Mill) [John Lewis and A. J. Covell]

Lewis & Hopkins (same as Lewis & Carless Mill)

Lewis & Page

Linderman's Shingle Mill

Linderman, Hewes, and Ames

Long Point Mill [Luscombe & Pierce]

Charles Mears (Mill Pond)

Mears & Bates [Nathan Mears and Eli Bates]

J. W. Miller

C. Murphy & Sons (same as Murphy & Heald)

Murphy & Heald (Maple Grove) [Simon Murphy and Joseph Heald]

R. W. Norris Shingle Mill

J. W. Norton (same as Long Point Mill)

Nufer Cedar Company (Whitehall) [William F., William L., and Ellen M. Nufer]

Nufer & Carleton [W. F. Nufer and Arthur Carleton]

Parks, Leitch, & Company

Wm. H. Parks & Son (Same as Parks, Leitch, and Company)
D. K. Pearsons

Phelps & Parker

Hiram Pierson

G. B. Rathbone and Cone (also called Governor's Mill; same as G. A. Rogers Mill) [Gouvernier Rathbone and H. B. Cone]

Rogers & Hill (Long Point)

George A. Rogers (Near WLYC)

J. H. Simmons

Elliott Slocum

Smith & Field (Short Point) [George M. and Rhonda Smith and _____Field]

Staples & Covell (Same as Whittaker and Hall Mill) [Hiram E. Staples, Lyman T. Covell, James Webb, and E. B. Beckwith] Torn down in 1874