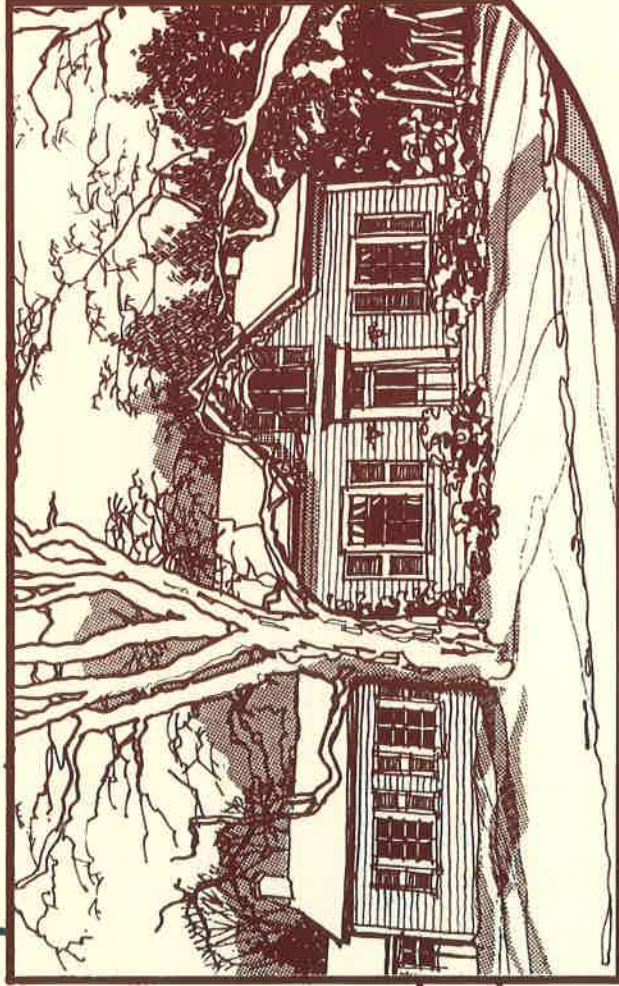


15

John Bolton House c. 1870

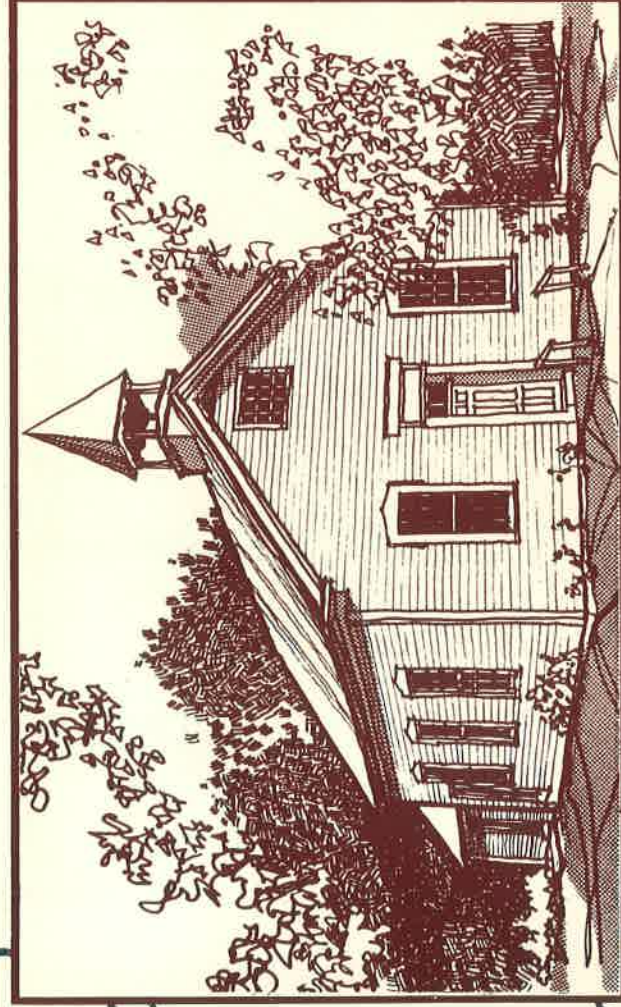
A mid-19th-century log house to which a decorative porch was added about 1900. Originally it was the home of families of mill workers. From 1925 Appleton eccentric Johnny Bolton lived here.



16

William Wilson House c. 1840

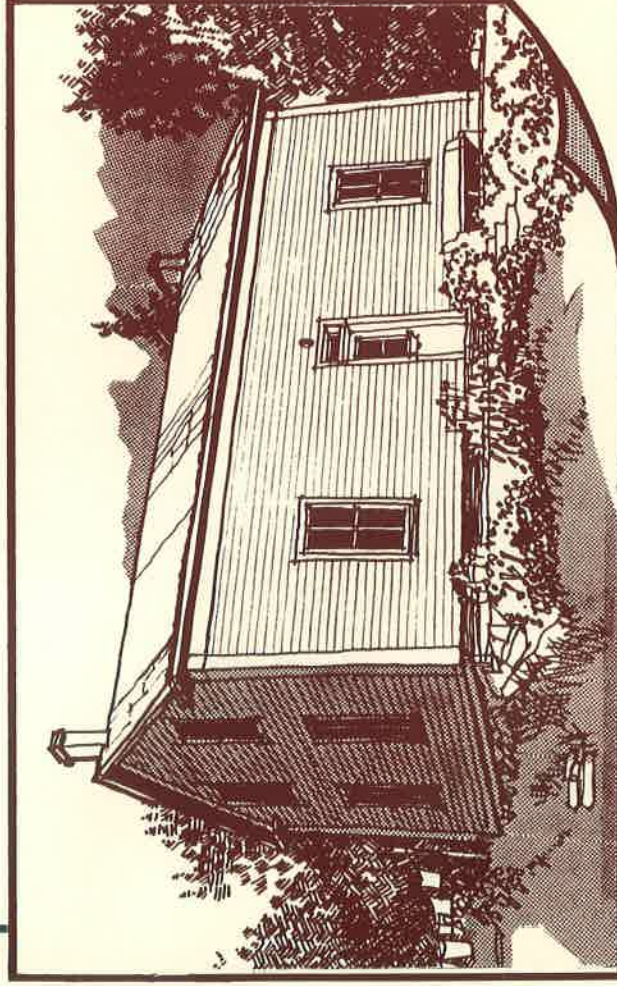
Built by Wm. Wilson, member of the first Township Council (1850-2). A frame house of simple Neoclassical design, fronted by noble black locust trees about the same age as the house. The casement windows are notable.



19

The Clayton Schoolhouse c. 1860

An archetypal example of a one-room rural school, made popular by the *Journal of Education* for Upper Canada in the 1860's: "When practicable, the building should face south, with a dead wall to the north, and windows on the east and west".

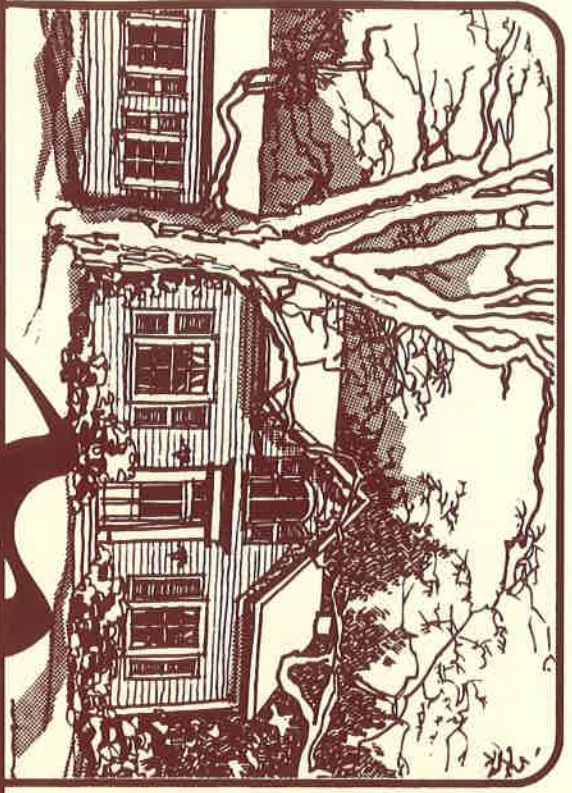


20

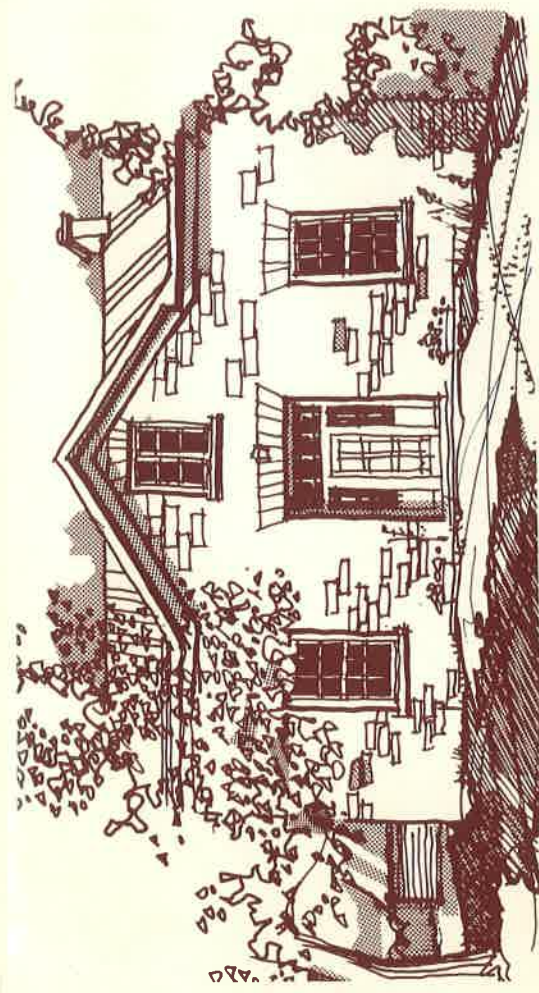
Dr. Sadler's House c. 1850

A well-proportioned example of Neoclassical design. Evidence of its uncommon braced timber frame construction survives. The house sits in the centre of the Clayton and defines the heritage character of the village.

# Driving Tour



## TOWNSHIP of RAMSAY HERITAGE



Typical Lanark Limestone House c. 1830-1880

Scottish stonemasons, many of whom were earlier Rideau Canal Builders, chose to remain in Canada. Their skills, plus an abundance of limestone, resulted in a legacy of fine stone homes, public and commercial structures, still in use today.

### Township of Ramsay

Largely settled by Scottish immigrants in the early 1820's, many small communities grew and prospered along the Mississippi and Indian Rivers in Ramsay. Industrious entrepreneurs harnessed the many waterfalls to power wheels of commerce that served the growing farm population. Only the village of Appleton and the Town of Almonte utilize the falls today as a source of hydro power. Named after Sir George Ramsay (1770-1838), one of Wellington's Generals in the Napoleonic Wars and later Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Ramsay Township today is a mix of Agriculture, small and homebased businesses and retirees. The population in 1995 is approximately 4000.

### Legend

	Conservation Authority		Cemetery		Park
	Hospital		Crosscountry Skiing		Maple Sugar Bush
	Information		Bird Watching		Bed & Breakfast
	Food & Beverage		Hiking Trail		Provincial Police
	Boat Launch		Provincial Wetlands		Walking Tour
	Fuel		Swimming		Golf
	Picnic Area		Fishing		Museum



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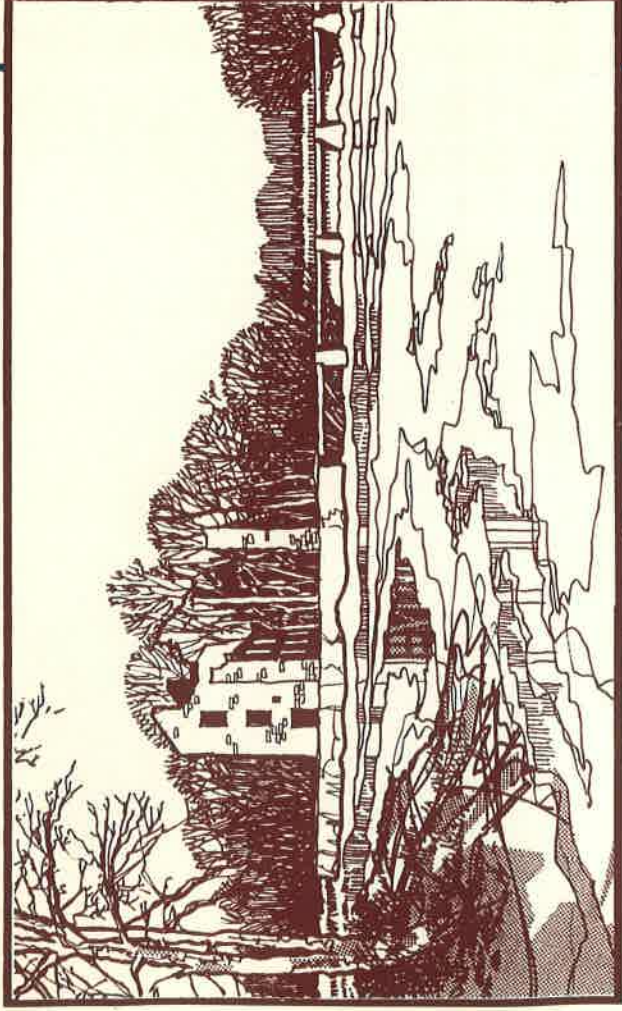
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13

The Joseph Teskey House c. 1840

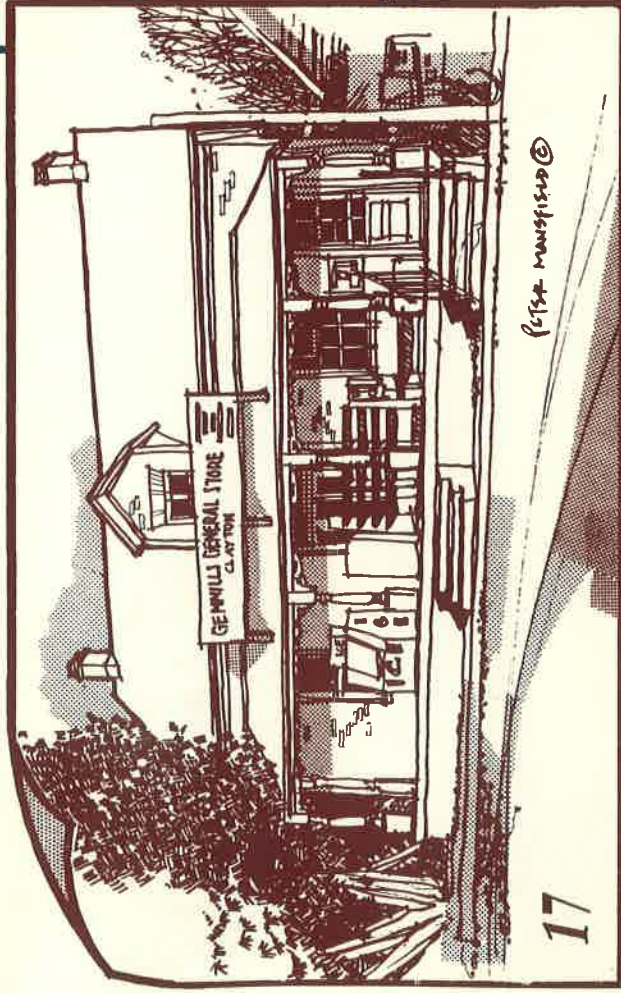
The home of mill owner Joseph Teskey, this classic Georgian house was the focal point of the village. It is divided between main house and service wing with three handsome stone arches.



14

The Mississippi Woollen Mills c. 1840

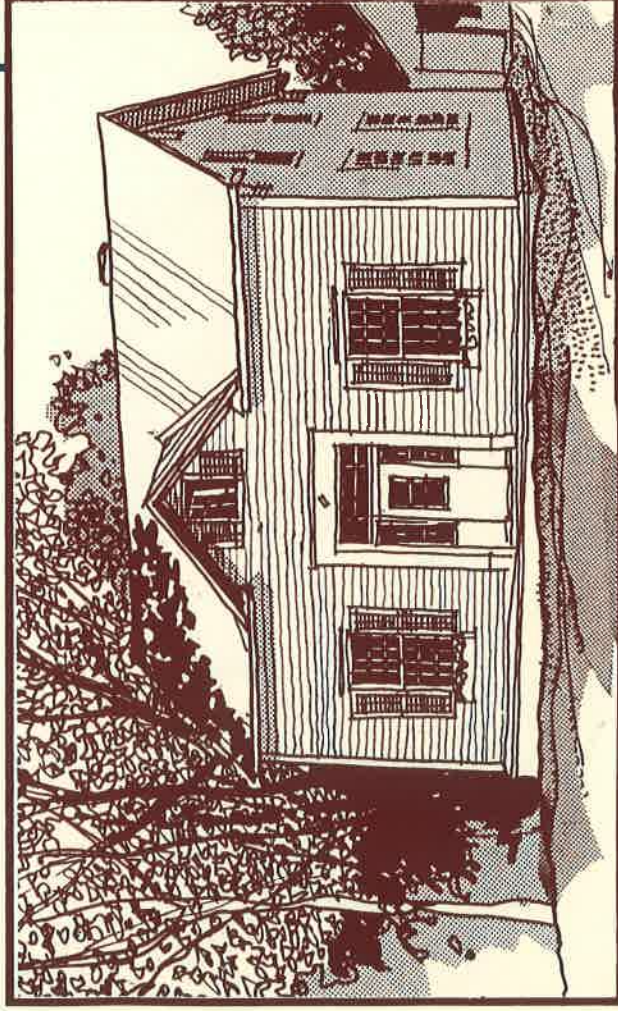
Destroyed by fire in the 1950's, the "Leskey Mill" was a classic example of the mid-19th-century mill design executed in local limestone. It is one of the few remaining of the 16 original woollen mills on the Mississippi River in the 1880's.



17

Gemmill's General Store c. 1849

The hub for Clayton's social activity. Always a general store, typically, it stocks everything from food to hardware, postal service, free books and 25c coffee.



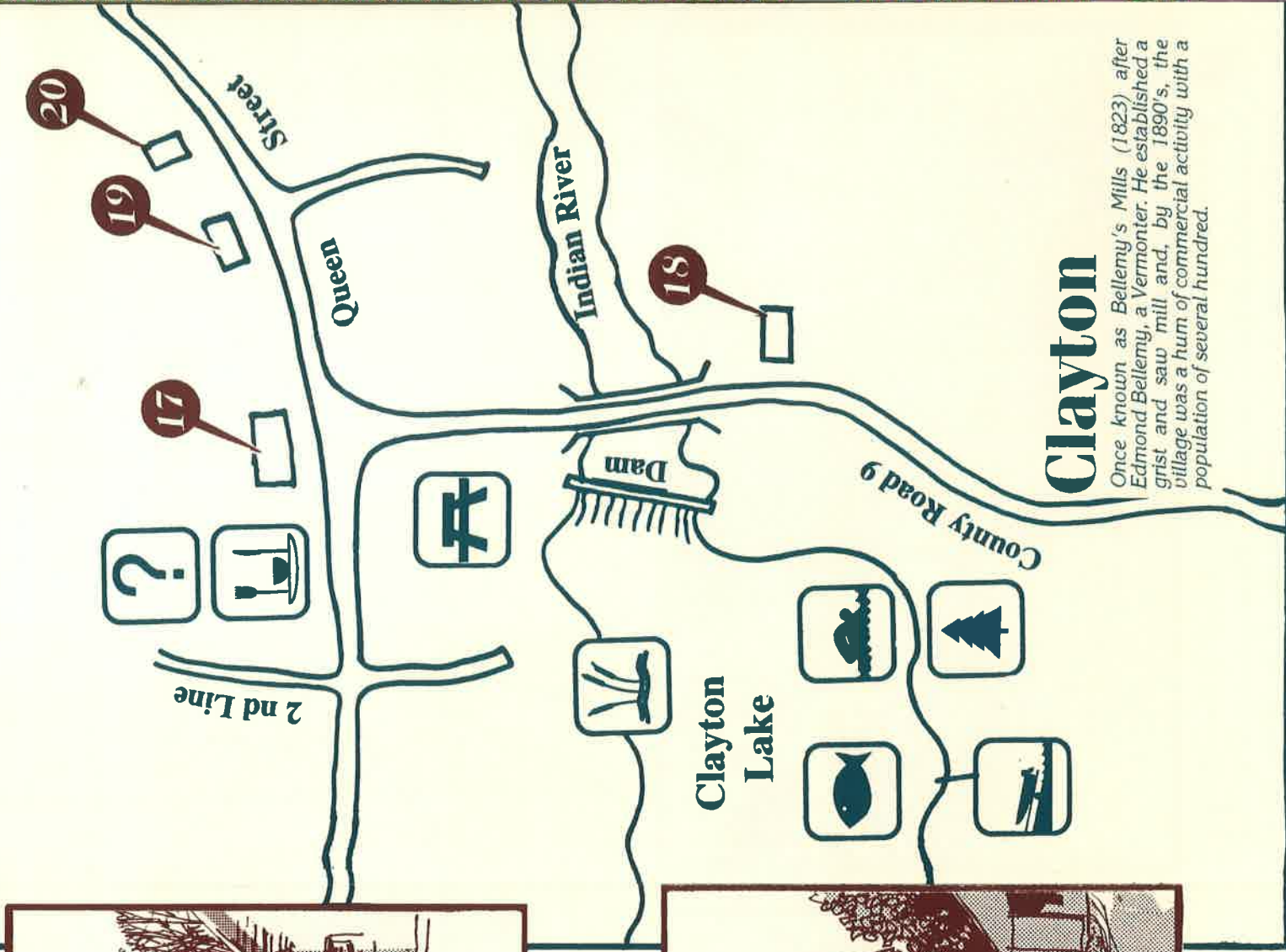
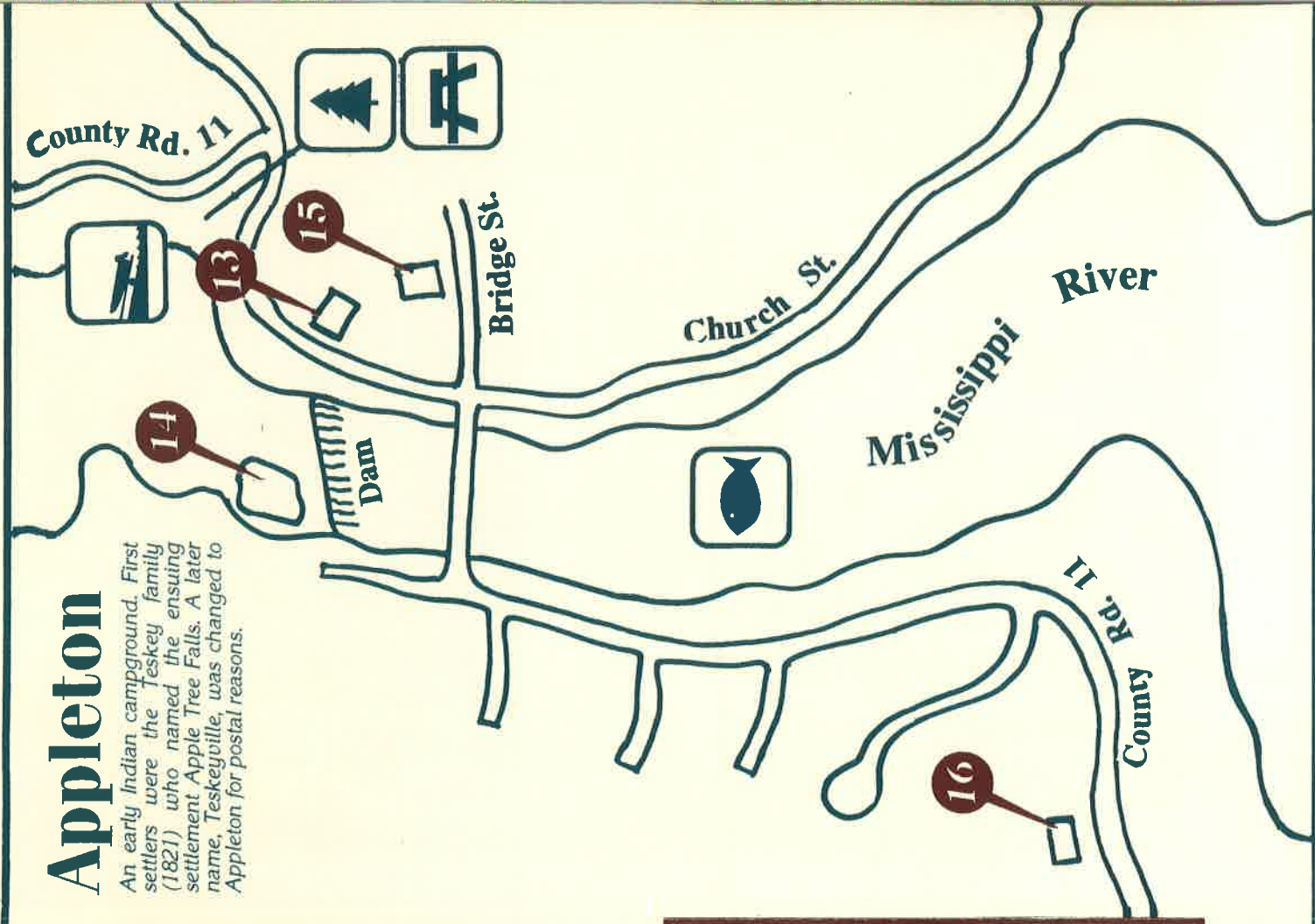
18

Ozias Banning House and Store c. 1864

Rural frame home built in the Neoclassical style by the well-respected Ozias Banning, merchant and postmaster for 40 years. The windows and shiplap siding are among its original features.

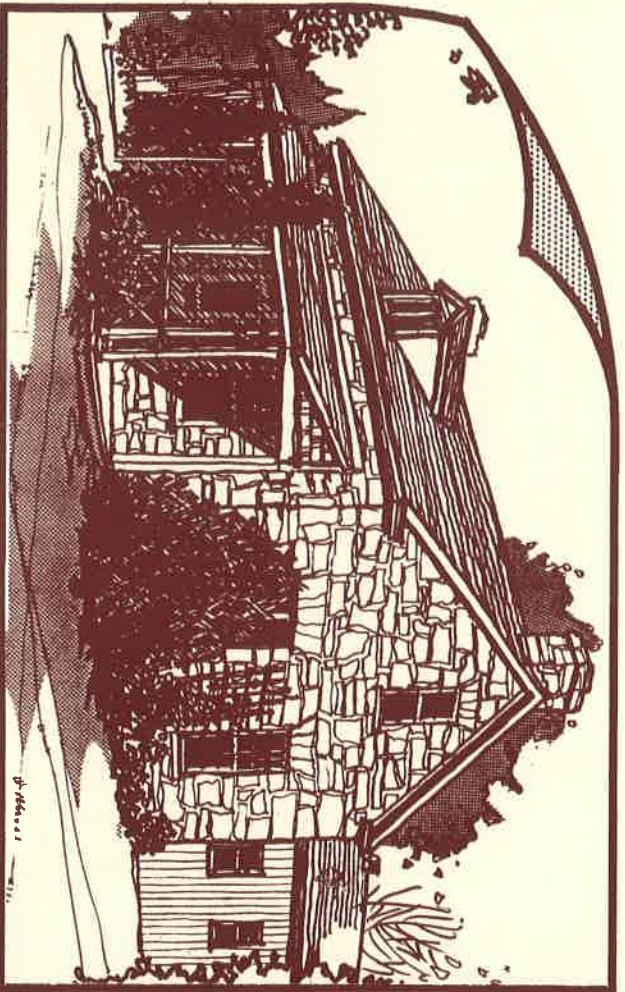
## Appleton

An early Indian campground. First settlers were the Teskey family (1821) who named the ensuing settlement Apple Tree Falls. A later name, Teskeyville, was changed to Appleton for postal reasons.

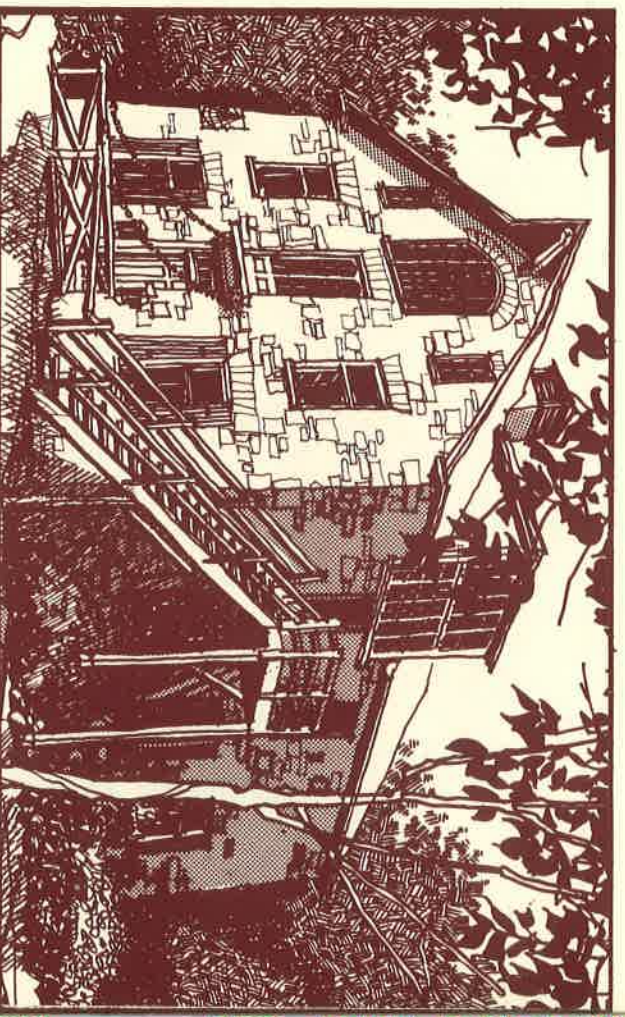


## Clayton

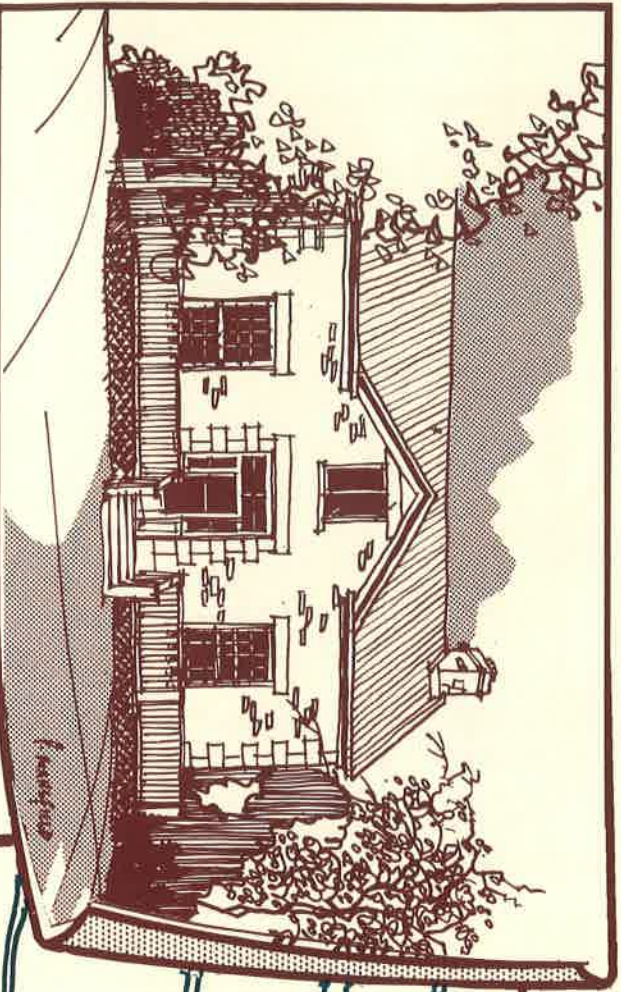
Once known as Bellemy's Mills (1823) after Edmond Bellemy, a Vermonter. He established a grist and saw mill and, by the 1890's, the village was a hum of commercial activity with a population of several hundred.



**1** Baird's Store c. 1830  
 Now known as "The Gatehouse", Baird's Store was originally built by John Baird as his home, store, and accommodation for workers at Woodside Mills. Restored by Dr. R. Tait MacKenzie in the 1930's. The verandah is Regency style.



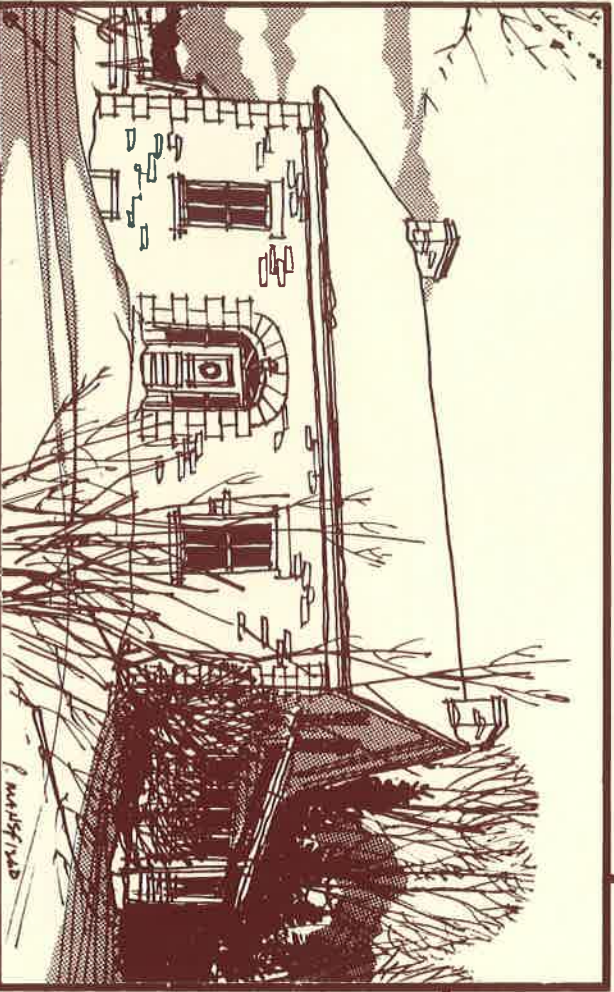
**2** Mill of Kintail c. 1830 (Woodside Mills)  
 Baird's three-storey grist mill, of traditional Ottawa Valley stone construction, is of national historic significance. It was the summer home and studio of R. Tait Mackenzie and is now a museum.



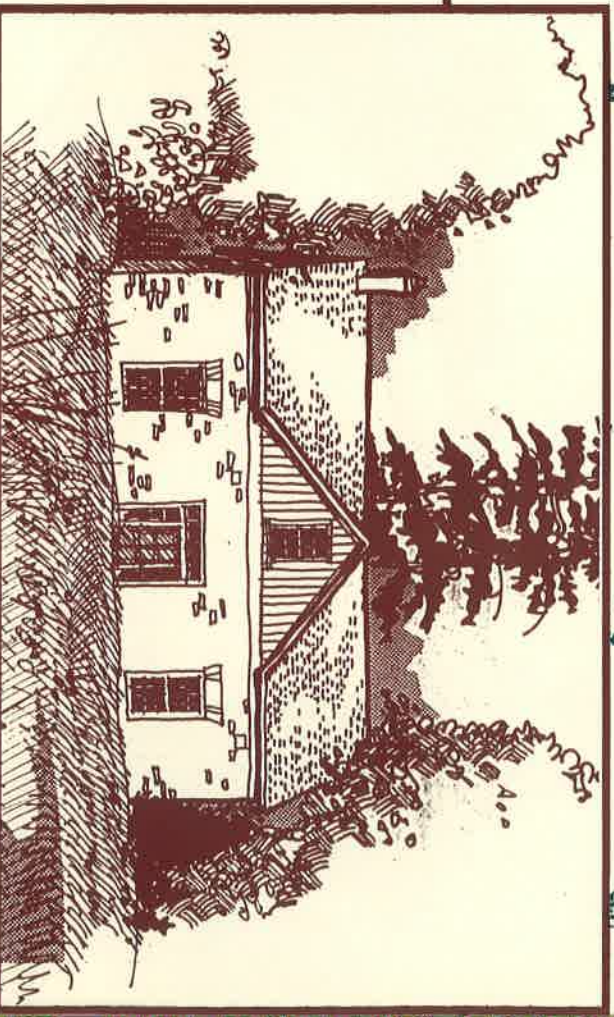
**7** The Andrew Toshack House c. 1860  
 Built by an early settler, this Neoclassical stone house has survived with very few alterations. The Toshack family were amongst the earliest settlers in Lanark County.



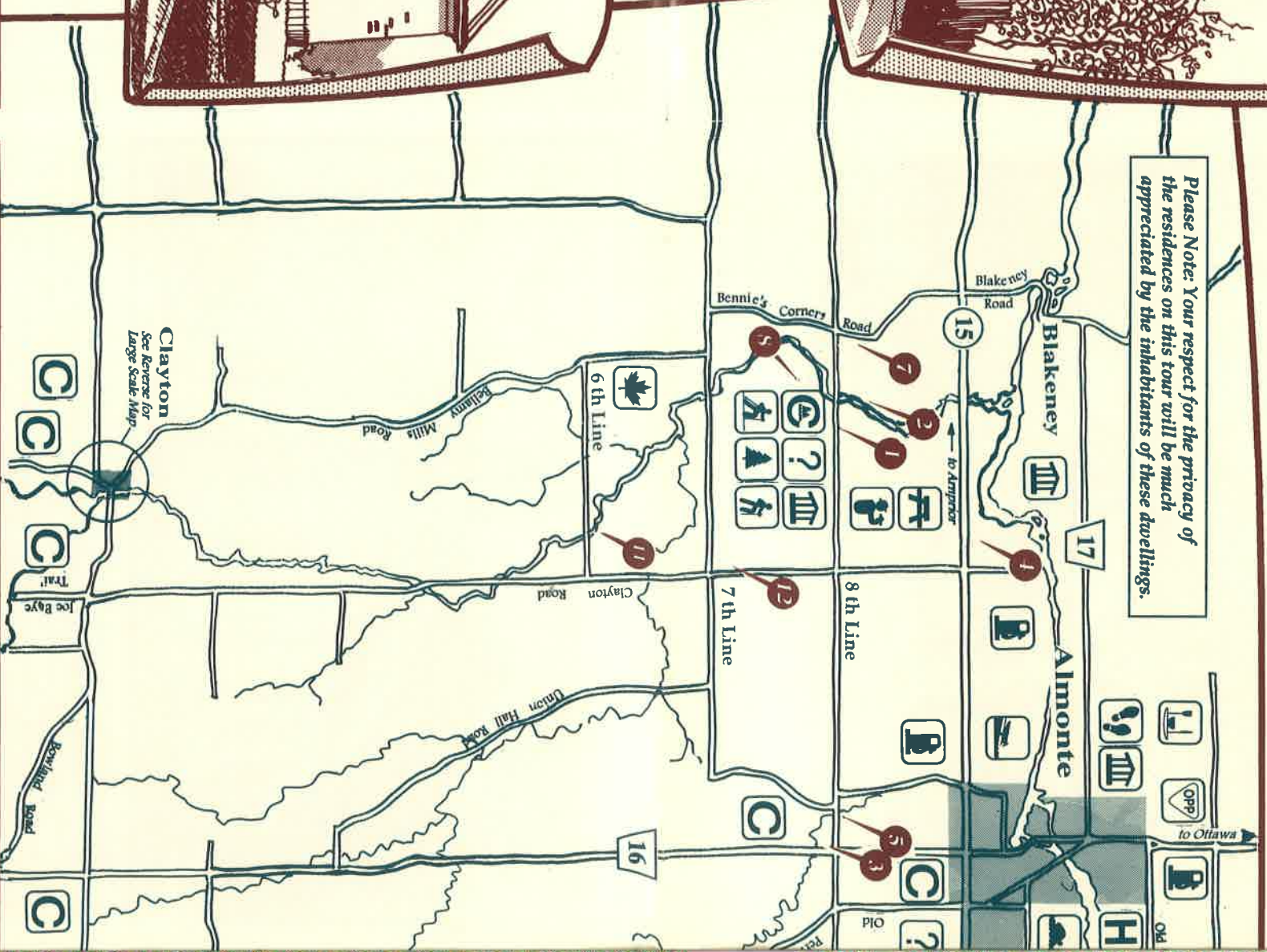
**8** David Snedden Homestead c. 1865  
 Built by a Scottish immigrant, one of the first three-story brick buildings in the area. The bricks were made on site from clay found on the property. Heritage features include carriage shed with arched entrances.



**12** James Black Homestead c. 1852  
 Built of coursed rubblestone by James Black, an active member of the Township Council and the Agricultural Society. It has a fanlight transom and beveled cut stone quoins at the front corners.



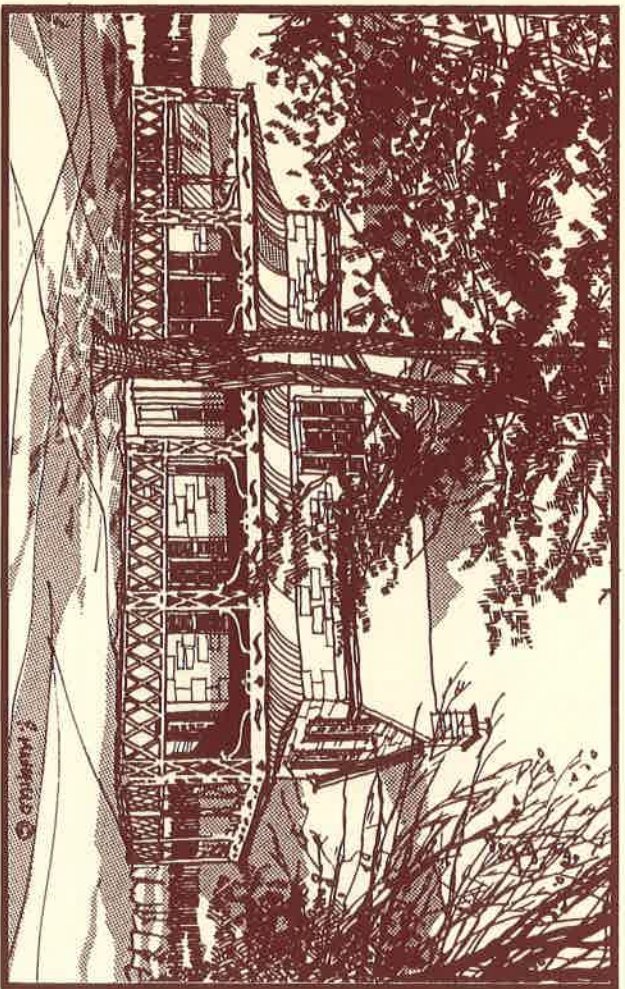
**11** Robert McLaren Homestead c. 1832  
 The earliest authenticated stone house in Ramsay Township. It is one-and-a-half storeys, rubblestone with lighter stone quoins. The centre gable was probably added in this century.





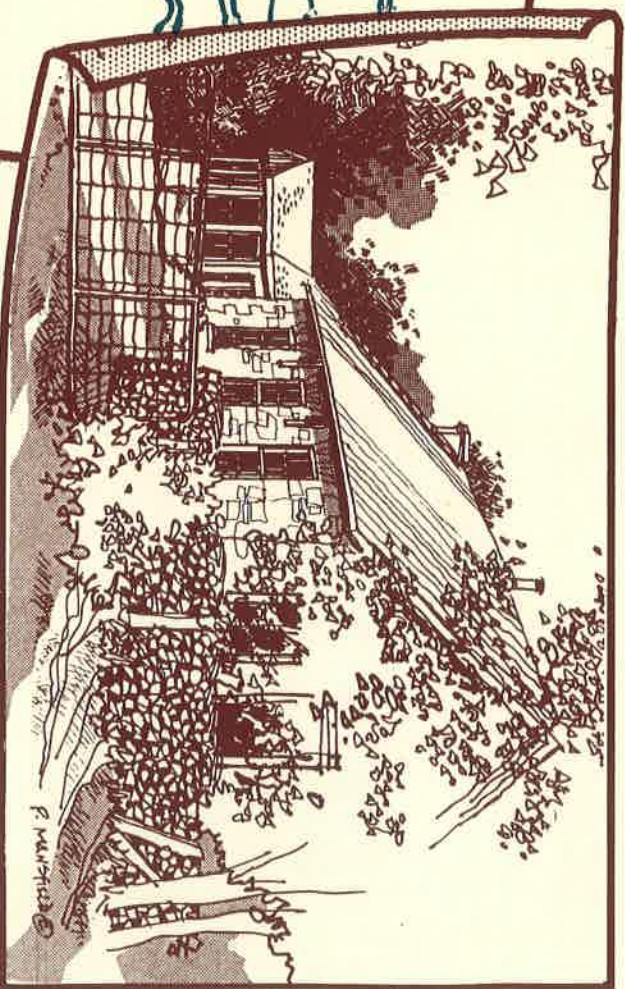
**3** The Auld Kirk c. 1834

One of the oldest of Ramsay's churches, many Township settlers are interred in the cemetery. The Kirk, still used for some memorial services, stands as a tribute to Scottish settlers and their descendants.



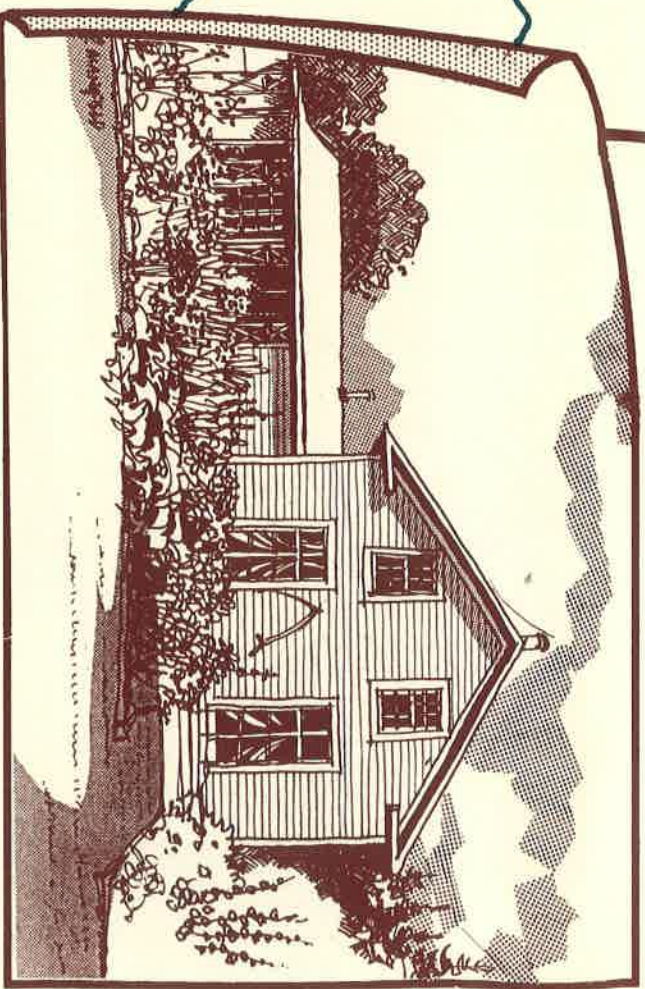
**4** James Naismith House c. 1850

A fine example of Neoclassical architecture. The veranda is a reconstruction based on an early photograph. Home of Dr James Naismith, internationally recognized as the inventor of basketball.



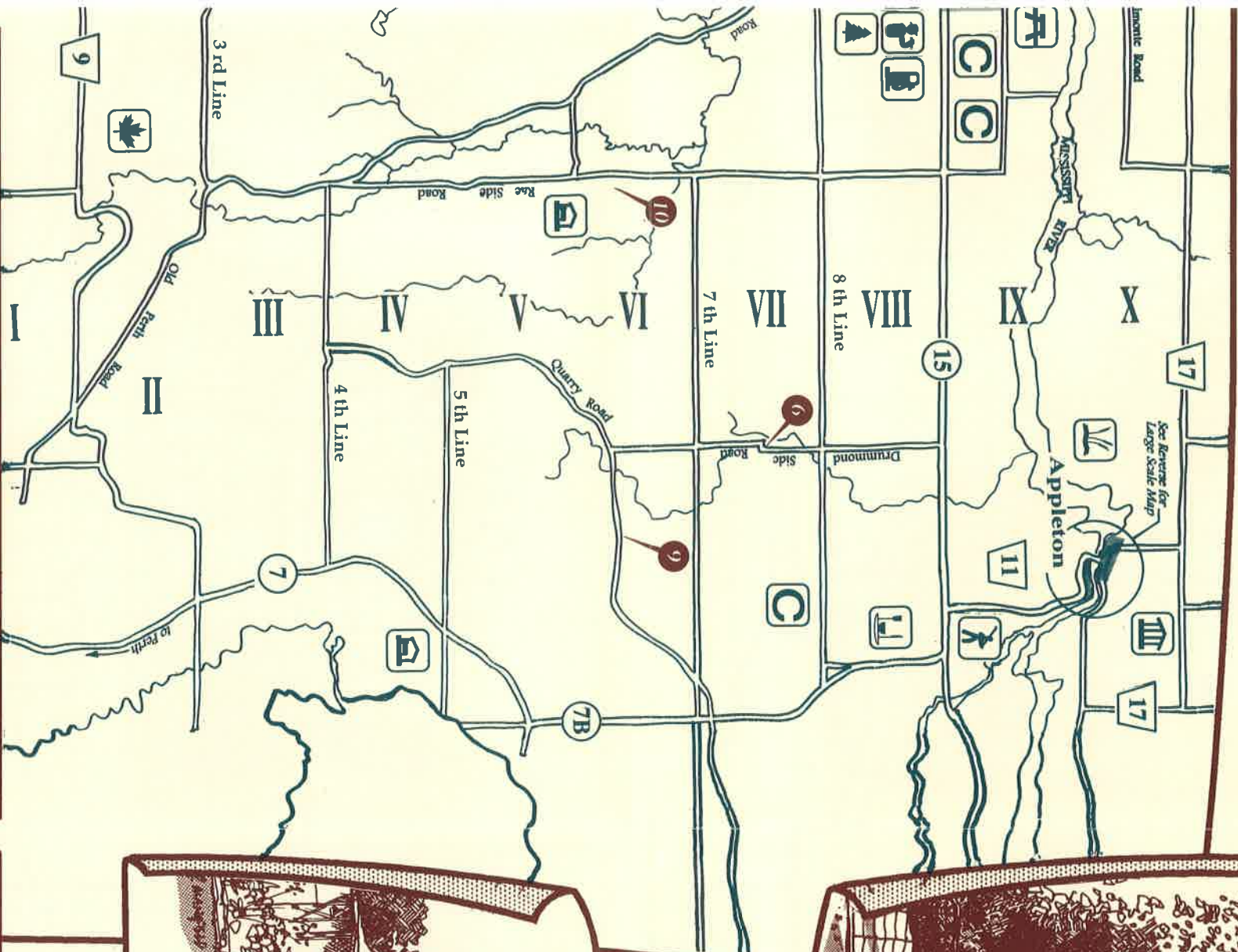
**5** The Tannery Schoolhouse c. 1856

Also known as S.S. No. 9 or Hillcrest School, this was the only stone schoolhouse in the Township. Otherwise, it is typical in having three large windows on each side and a central door flanked by two windows.



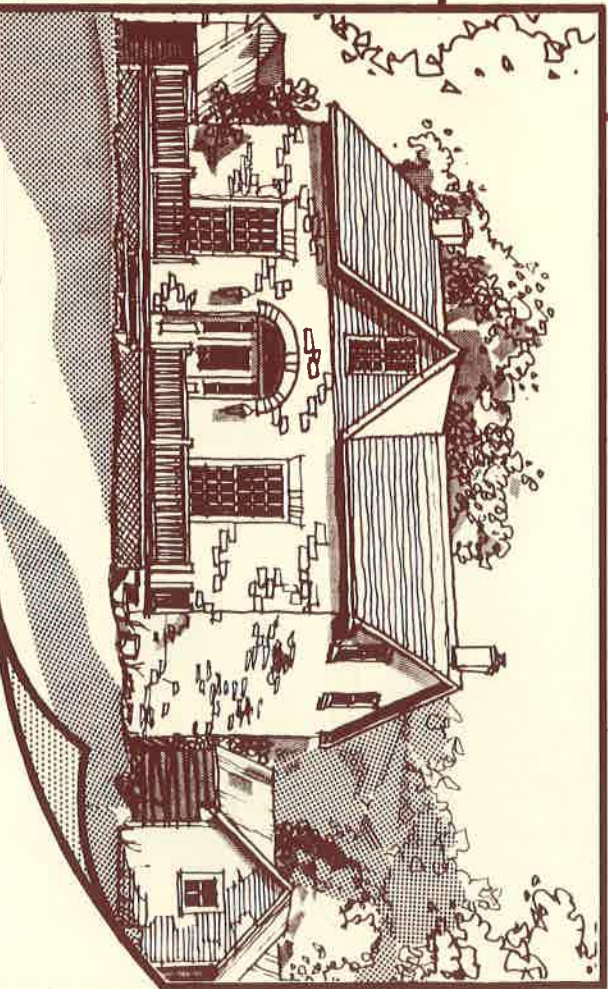
**6** William Houston House c. 1840

A Neoclassical post-and-beam building notable for the fine quality of its construction, it is an intact example of the building technology of the period.



**10** Paul's Lime Kiln c. 1866

From 1866 to 1908 white limestone was burned in this kiln to produce a powder constituent of mortar, which was used in the building of many important local structures.



**9** The James McLachlan Manse c. 1842

The home of Pastor McLachlan of the Reformed Presbyterian Church until 1856, its Georgian style is common for stone farmhouses in Lanark County. There is a fine collection of log and frame outbuildings.