



Between the waters

Nasagiweya Historical Society Newsletter

2022
Volume 9 Issue 1

Our Mission:

- To research, collect, document and preserve information of the pioneers of Nassagaweya.
- To share our knowledge with all who are interested - present and future.

Dear Nasagiweya Historical Society Members, Friends and supporters:

We greatly appreciate your continued interest and support.

We know that COVID has put a strain on the lives of everyone and that it has drastically affected the way in which many businesses, including not-for-profit and interest groups, function. The NHS has tried its best to adapt to these changes and continue to connect with our members. Late into 2021 and 2022 we have continued to work at our archives once or twice a month. We have also been involved in a number of research projects related to local residences, helping to establish relevant information pertinent to their history.

The NHS Website and Facebook and the NHS Group Facebook discussion page has had many historical inquiries and we thank NHS members who have been able to help answer specific questions pertaining to the history of the area. We try to respond to emails and FB research questions in a timely fashion. We look forward to a time when we can reconnect and get on with preserving and protecting Nassagaweya history.

Since we last met, we are saddened that both Eli and Lenora Daigle have passed away. Eli was dedicated and contributed in many ways since the Historical society was formed in 1983. He held the position of president for many years and was always available when help was needed. We also were saddened with the loss of two more members, Carman Wilson, and his mother Elsie in her 101st year. They passed in twenty-five hours of each other. Elsie was a long-time member and Carman was also a past president and held other positions during his membership.

We are always looking for volunteers to accept a position or be nominated for an officer or a director's position at our annual meeting. Anyone who is interested must have their membership fees up to date, and members must be in good standing, and be able to be actively involved.

Nominations are being accepted for a two-year term for the following vacant positions:

President: vacant

Secretary: vacant

Treasurer: vacant

Director : (up to seven directors)

Current Vice President: Robert Carley

Current Secretary/Treasurer: Audrey Allison

Current Directors:

Joy Simpson, Bill Coxe, Charlene Tuersley

continued page 3....

**NASAGIWEYA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

Archives; 9267 Guelph Line
Mailing Address: PO Box 106
Campbellville, ON
L0P 1B0

We are on the Web!
www.nasagiweyahistoricalsoceity.com

We are on Social Media!
<https://www.facebook.com/nasagiweya-historical-society>

*The Township of
Nassagaweya, Halton
County, Ontario, was
incorporated effective
January 1, 1850
under the terms of the
Baldwin Act, Chapter
81, Canada Statutes,
1849.*

*The original spelling on
Survey dated 1843 is
Nasagiweya*

At the Archives:

The Archives was closed through 2020 due to the pandemic as the municipal buildings had been closed. The building was opened up and during 2021 and 2022, the archivist and assigned volunteers have proceeded to go back to continue our work at our archives when time and social distancing was permitted and ongoing.

If you have been cleaning/decluttering and are holding informative information to donate to the Nasagiweya Historical Society, such as newspaper clippings, photos, family history and other paper documents, please wait just a little bit longer as we continue to enhance our organization of material.

We have had many inquires for properties historical information, family genealogy, and

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plaquing program and continued the research as best we can under the circumstances.

We will always be a work in progress. We have realized during this pandemic how much we need to our database digitized as soon as possible. This is our goal to be prepared to start by end of this year.

If you are interested in volunteering please speak with Audrey Allison at the next meeting or send an email to:

info@nasagiweyahistoricalsoceity.com

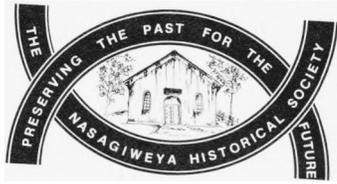
Volunteers (past and present): Marilyn Coxe, Joy Simpson, McLaren Brown, Audrey Kitching, Charlene Tuersley, Eileen McIntyre, Heather McTavish-Taylor and Sheila Hobeck, Audrey Allison—Archivist.

Our Annual meetings of April 2020 and April 2021 were cancelled due to Covid-19 pandemic, as well, our monthly meetings were cancelled for 2020 and the plan was depending when time was allowed in 2021 to reschedule all events as soon as was permitted. However there seemed to be continued restrictions. As we were not able to have our election of new officers and directors, the current executive all agreed to fulfill their positions until such time as we were able to make arrangements to re-open and hold an annual meeting.

2022 Annual Meeting has been scheduled for November. 2020 Events are planned to be rescheduled in 2022/2023. You will find these past planned events listed on front page.

Looking forward to a time to enjoy the togetherness to hold our annual and monthly meetings and our 2023 Irish Stew Dinner Fundraiser.

We have also been planning other events that will be of public interest and fundraisers to be held in the near future.



NHS Schedule of Events for 2021 moving to 2022

Due to Coronavirus COVID-19 all events planned for the 2020 season were cancelled, and we planned to reschedule these for the 2021 season. However the 2021 season came and went so these events yet to be determined when we commence our monthly meetings again.

September 2022
Picnic/BBQ

November 2022
Annual Meeting followed by We remember

December 2022
Christmas Potluck

To be determined
Bill and Marilyn Coxe presentation of Log House restoration

To be determined
Cindy Lunua—
presentation of Nassagaweya as she had presented to Milton Historical Society

To be determined
Sheila Hobeck on her Genealogy Travel adventures

To be determined
Dave Cook—author of Fading History—Avro

To be determined
Video of Campbellville and surrounding area

To be determined
Audrey Allison—How to search our NHS archives

All general meetings take place at Nassagaweya Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall , 3097—15th Sideroad Nassagaweya starting at 7:30 p.m.

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New memberships and renewal memberships will be accepted by sending the appropriate fee by Interac e-transfer to our Treasurer, Audrey Allison at: info@nasagiweyahistoricalsociety.com . Alternatively, you may send a cheque by mail payable to Nasagiweya Historical Society and address to PO Box 106 Campbellville, ON L0P 1B0. Payment will also be accepted at the September event.

Everyone connected with the NHS – board members, volunteers, and members – needs a big thank you for their support and participation throughout 2020 and 2021. Covid-19 has presented many challenges. The NHS Board made the difficult decision to waive 2021 fees; however, we need to request membership fees for 2022. Membership fees are \$20 each person.

It is our sincerest hope, that as we resume some semblance of normality and return to general meetings, that we can count on your interest and continued support. For now, the current officers and directors are planning the best way forward.

We will inform you of our planned schedule of events starting in September with a picnic or BBQ, the date and location of which has yet to be determined. Our Annual/General Meeting has been rescheduled to November. Again, the exact date is to be determined.

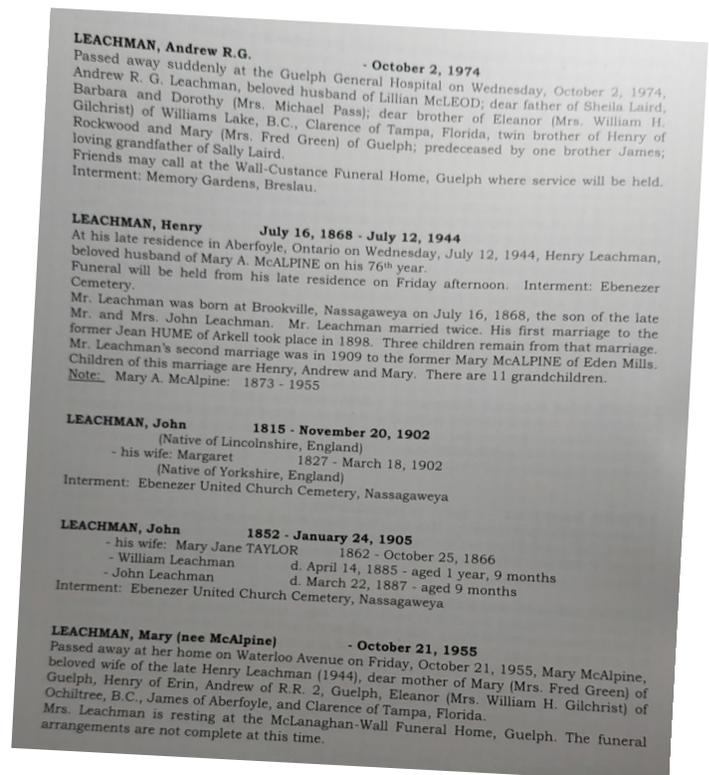
Thank you all for your patience as we navigate our way back from the situation the pandemic put us all in.

INQUIRY:

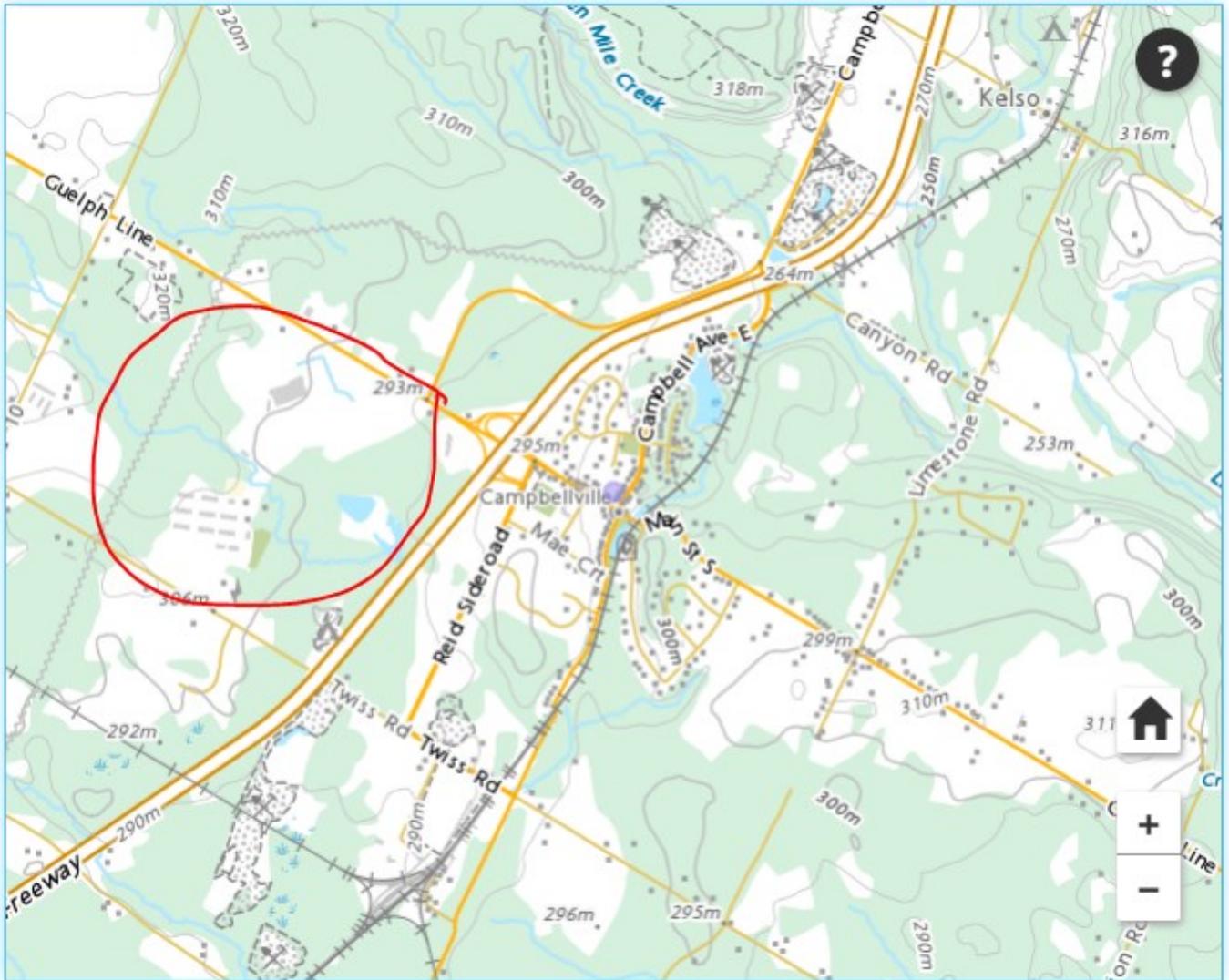
I am from Windsor, Ontario. I am trying to locate a death date for Mary Leachman (nee McAlpine). She is buried in Ebenezer United Church Cemetery and she died in 1955. I am trying to obtain a full death date so that I can locate an obituary. Could you please assist me?

Tracey Rizea

We were able to help Tracy—This is a page from our book “Obituaries and Death Notices” compiled by Joy Simpson



Property of Woodbine Mohawk Park (formerly Mohawk Racetrack)



Early Land Records: According to early land records the first transaction for Lot 9 Conc 3 was 200 acres from Crown to Daniel Duggan was on Feb 28th, 1828. He sold all 200 acres to Thomas Corner Apr 20 1828 being registered Aug 14 1833. Who in turn sold to Octanius Hastings June 14 1872, and then he to George McEwen Mar 29 1850..

George McEwan sold the south westerly half to Donald McEwen Mar 1 1855 not registered until Feb 27 1858 and he then sold 50 acres in the westerly ½ of his 100 acres to Robert Hutcheon and the southerly ½ to George Barber both on March 15 1859.

Note: 1860 George McEwen made an agreement with Thompsen Smith for all timber on east ½ and in 1867 Robert Hutcheon and George Barber made an agreement with Thompson Smith for Pine timber on Westerly and southerly parts.

George McEwan and wife sold north east 1/2 of their 100 acres reserving 1 square acre for themselves to William Burns. In 1871 George sold this reserved 1 square acre to Alexander McEwan and in 1877 sold to William Burns.

In 1890 William Burns Sr. sold 5 acres to William Burns Jr 5 acres of north west ½ of the East ½.

On the death of George Barber his land of 100 acres south westerly ½ was deeded to Charles McPhail January 1894.

Murray McPhail and Anne Goldstraw executors of Charles McPhail in 1959 sold the south westerly ½ of 100 acres to Otto Friderich, Prince Zu Ysenburg Und Budengen who in turn gave a grant when it was assigned to the Jockey Club Limited for the West ½ of the South west ½.

During the time that Charles McPhail owned the property in 1917 he transferred a gas and oil lease to Trenton Gas & Oil Co. Ltd all 100 acres of west ½.

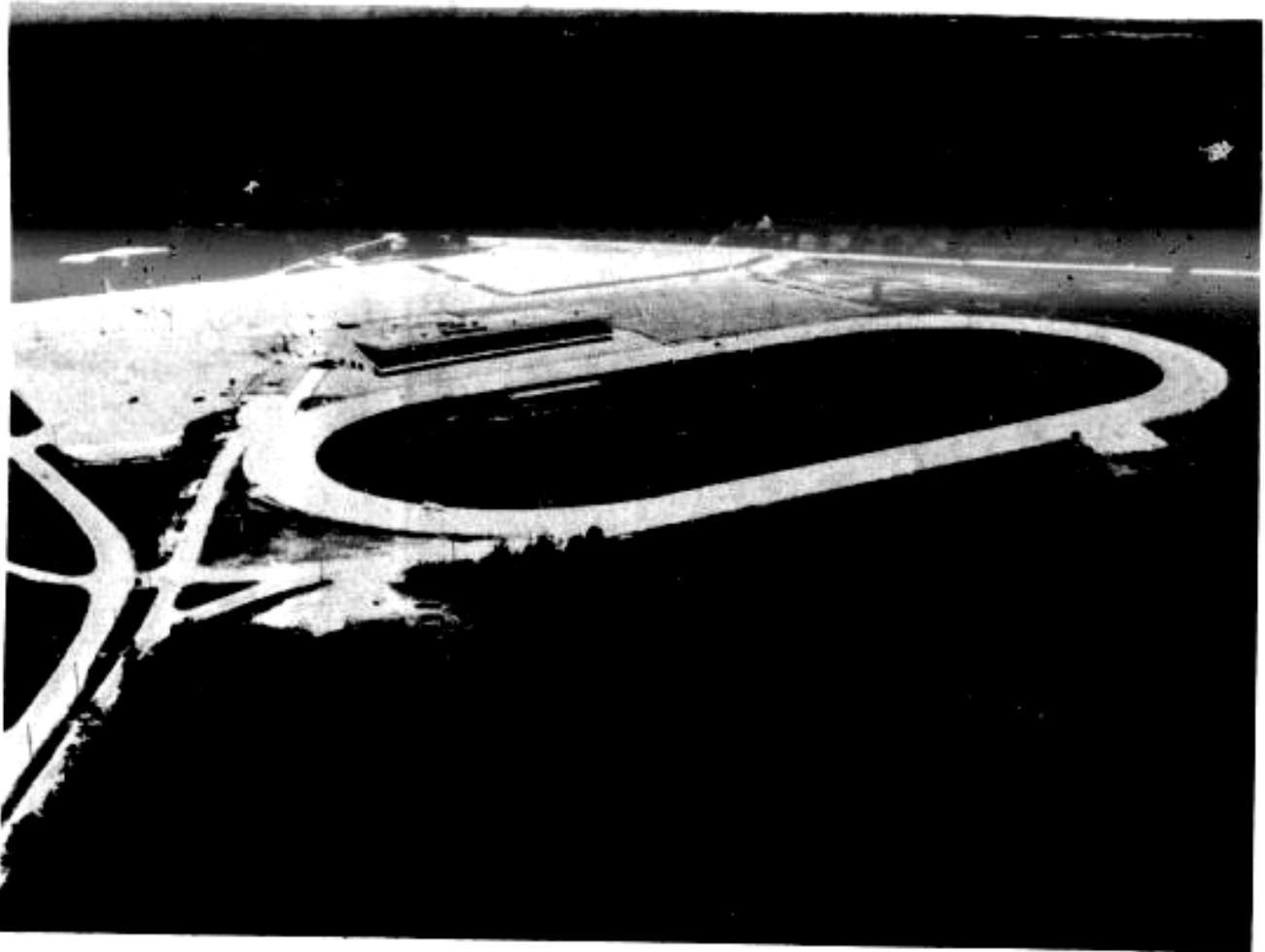
William Burns Jr. purchased 50 acres south ½ of the east ½ from The Estate of William Burns in 1904. In 1934 William Burns had a mortgage with Gwladys Burns for the east ½ acres and in 1946, a grant from Gwladys Burns to new grantee, Percy Hogarth (with recitals). Percy Hogarth and wife then with grant to Roy and Gladys Pamplin in 1950 for these same 100 acres of the east ½ subject to mortgage. In 1953 with a grant to Ernest and Edna Holstead.

In 1955 there was a By-law re: Planning act applied to this property.

July 1961 the Option to Purchase this 100 acres of east ½

from Ernest and Edna Halstead transferred to Wolf Van Richthofen, Trustee and was transferred to Wolf Von Richtofen and wife Sept 1961. Wolf then transferred to The Ontario Jockey Club in 1963.

According to the early land register a patent of all 200 acres for Lot 8 Concession 3 from Crown to Abraham Greer was established in November 1833. In 1835 he sold 100 acres of the east ½ to John Cartright. It appears that John Cartright must have passed on by 1848 when in 1849 George Johnstone and George Curry registered these same 100 acres from the estate of John Cartright. They then sold 50 acres of the south east ½ of the this east ½ to Robert Curry in 1856. In 1856 Edward Tomas Sheriff held the deed and the grantee was David Williamson for the west ½ 35 acres and in 1859 Charles Ferguson had a Quit claim deed of 65 acres of the north side of west ½.



AERIAL VIEW OF MOHAWK RACEWAY shows the great racing oval, the glassed-in grandstand and the paddock and parking areas of the Jockey Club's highly successful racing plant just north of Campbellville. The track hosts harness racing about 12 weeks a year and the current racing

meet ends Saturday, Dec. 5. The photo, one of a series taken for Halton's Industrial Committee, shows that Nassagaweya is still a heavily treed township despite growing urbanization.— (Photo by Phil Aggus).



William Burns Jr. tore down the original frame house and built the first hand-hewn stone house in the Township

William (Paddy) Burns: 1823-1903
 and Elizabeth Gelston: 1825-1899)
 married 1852

When doing research for the land that Mohawk Racetrack is situated on, I could not find much information prior to when William Burns had ownership. The Burns family was very prominent in this area. They lived west, and north and south of this area over the years. There was a conservation area at 10th Sideroad and First Line Nassagaweya named after

the Burns family, however it was disappointing although we understand that renamed in memory of a dedicated employee of the conservation. There are several family histories of the Burns family in our archives. Since the time of this research we have connections to previous owners of a family on the adjoining property.

Research citations:
 Scared Feathers, The Reverend Peter Jones, and the Mississauga Indians by Donald B Smith
 The Early History of Nasagiweya by Joshua Norrish and Nassagaweya Centennial 1850-1950
 Ontario Ancestors document
 Nassagaweya, Campbellville and Surrounding area by June Andrews 1980
 Acton Free Press and/or Canadian Champion (Milton)
 1881 Agricultural Census
 1881 Voters List
 1861 Census
 Early Survey Map (very hard to understand as names assigned crossed out or not who crown land was given to.
 1859 Tremaine Map of Nassagaweya Township
 1877 Halton County Atlas, Nassagaweya Township Map
 A History and Atlas of County of Halton by Halton District Women's Institute
 - Miscellaneous Nassagaweya Twsp 1968 hand drawn map

100 years ago

Taken from the issue of The Canadian Champion, June 25, 1868.

"Allow me through your columns to expose the stupidity of our Township Council and also the contrariness of some of our neighbors. You are doubtless aware of the parties that have set Nassagaweya on fire about the lines between Lots 10 and 11 in the First Concession. The only difficulty seems to be where the bearing line should be taken from, and to satisfy some of the parties that Council had the liberality to hand seven dollars from the public funds to get legal advice on the matter. Now the council must have known they were doing wrong when they handed public money to private parties, and the road is in a worse state than ever, as stump fences are being built close to the waggon track, so that ladies cannot travel without tearing their dresses on the fence, and the road instead of 66 feet is only 20 feet wide in some places."

Mohawk expansion

The Ontario Jockey Club officially unveiled \$5.5-million addition to Mohawk Raceway in Campbellville Wednesday night, for an audience of more than 400 reporters and officials.

The general public will get its first look at the enlarged grandstand and new lounge and dining facilities this Friday, when the fall racing meet begins.

What they'll see is an additional 47,000 square feet of enclosed area, including 1,000 extra grandstand seats. The major change in the expansion however, is not the seats that face the track, but the seats that don't.

Races on giant TV

Included in the new Mohawk is a 330-seat dining room and a 500-seat lounge, neither of which offers a direct view of the track. Instead, patrons will see the races on nine foot by 12-foot television screens located in the halls.

The idea behind the closed-circuit system is quite simple. As a racetrack adds seats to its existing grandstand, they get further away from the finish line, which is of course the important place to be. The television view puts the spectator back at the finish line.

Coverage will be provided by two different cameras which the OJC hopes will capture all the angles. Microphones at trackside will relay race and crowd noise to the inside halls to simulate atmosphere.

Admission to the licenced lounge and dining areas called "Sport's" is one dollar more than the two-dollar charge to the regular grandstand. Both new areas have their own betting windows; although neither has the messenger betting service which exists in the current dining room.

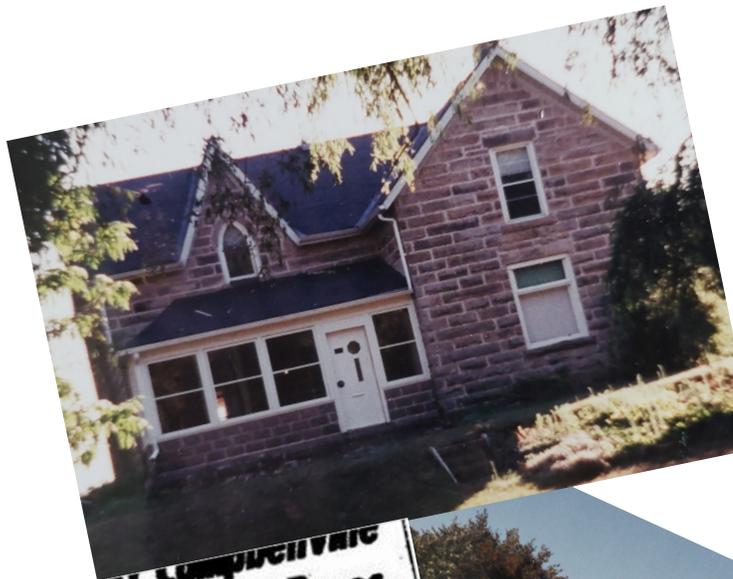
Show non-racing events

OJC officials expect to use the closed-circuit equipment to show boxing matches and other sports events. The \$5.5 million investment has also renewed speculation that Mohawk will be getting a summer meeting next year.

Rumors on the backstretch indicate that Garden City's summer meeting will be moved to Mohawk, where the expanded grandstand and indoor seating will make it more profitable.

A second suggestion is that the Jockey Club will use its screens to broadcast meetings from other tracks during Mohawk's closed season. Fort Erie races are listed as a prime possibility, but this is dependent on legalized off-track betting becoming a reality. At present it is still illegal.

Jockey Club officials also hope to lure some conventions and business meetings to the new facilities at Mohawk during off-season periods.



At Campbellville For Night Races

The ultimate construction of a night harness racing track at Campbellville, at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000, was announced Wednesday by officials of the Jockey Club Ltd., Toronto.

Plans call for the opening of the Campbellville raceway in 1983, including a five-furlong racing strip, stabling for 600 horses, living quarters for 200 employees, a grandstand seating 3,000 with a glass-enclosed terrace dining room overlooking the racing strip, and an eventual parking area for 10,000 cars.

The track will take up a 400-acre site on the Guelph Line, just north of Highway 401 and less than a mile from the village of Campbellville.

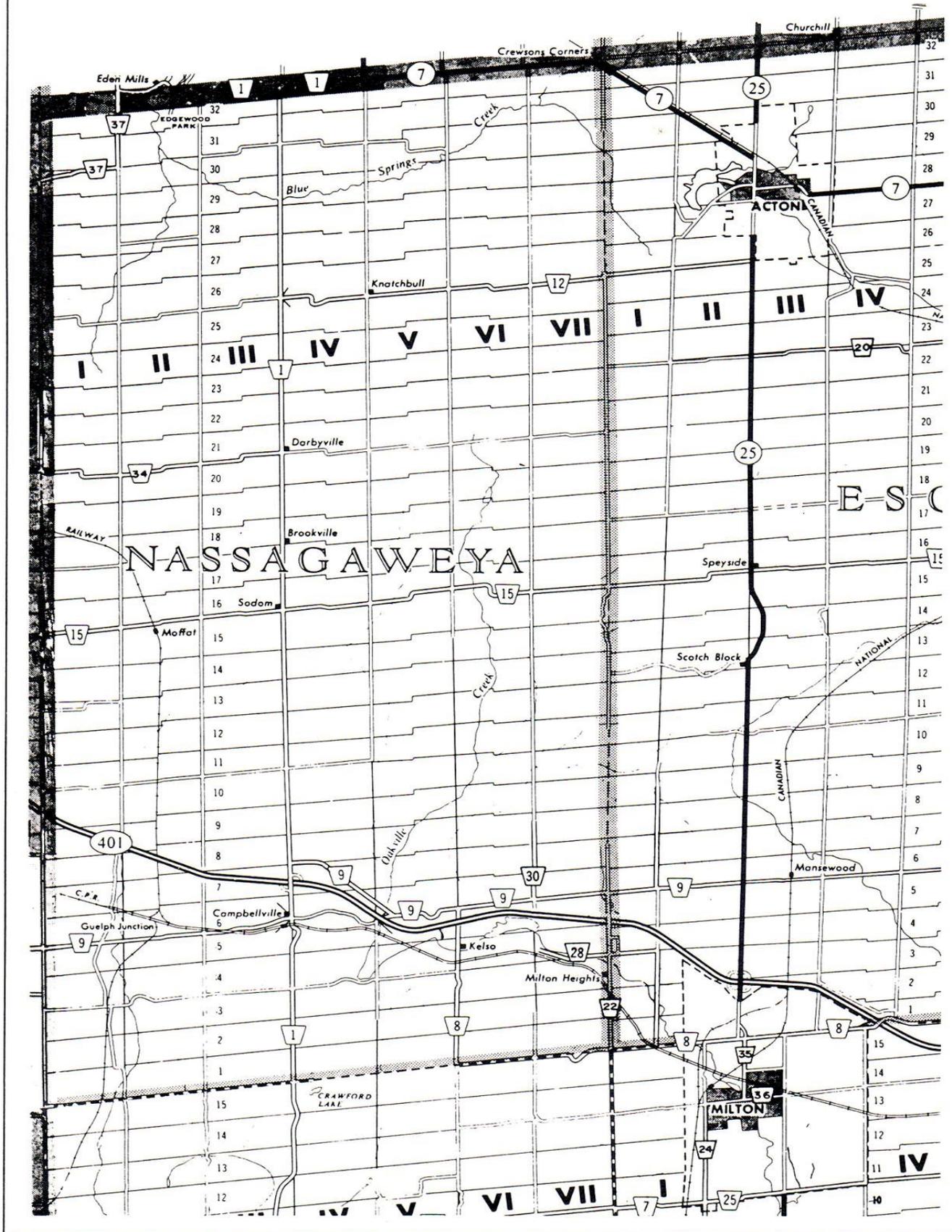
While it was not mentioned in Jockey Club president E. P. Taylor's announcement, it is expected the track will be able to obtain liquor facilities. The residents of Naasagaweya last September approved cocktail lounges and beer outlets by a large majority vote.

Wolfgang von Richtofen of Haltonville, who owns, trains thoroughbreds and breeds standardbreds, has been named a director of the Jockey Club. Mr. Richtofen has been promoting the track for the past year and it is understood he has a financial interest in the site of the track.

The addition of the Campbellville track and another announced for St. Catharines will launch the Central Ontario Racing Circuit of four tracks, with a minimum of 200 nights of racing. The other tracks are Old Woodbine and London Raceway.

Mr. Taylor said both new tracks would be financed through the issue of debentures and capital stock. He added that the ideal racing situation would be spring and fall meets at each of the four tracks with each meet of 21 and 28 days duration.





Lot 8 Concession 3

In 1822, Abraham Orser, son of a United Empire Loyalist, received the free grant of these 200 acres; in 1833 the Crown patent was registered to Graham 'Oser'

East Half

In 1835, John Cartwright bought these 100 acres. After his death in 1848 they were sold to George Johnstone and George Curry. In 1856 Robert Curry bought the 50 south-easterly acres, and in 1875 the northerly 50 from Sam Johnstone, George's son.

The Currie family of Nassagaweya originally came from Ireland. Robert and his wife Mary Meyers had 7 children. David the oldest of Robert Curry family took over the farm in 1884. In 1890 he married Agnes Margaret Anderson, daughter of George and Janet (Ritchie) Anderson of Nassagaweya. David and Agnes also had 7 children all were born and raised on this farm. After Agnes' death, David stayed on the farm with 9-year old Will. Until 1927.

The first house on Lot 8 Con 3 was of logs and was situated north of where a 9-room frame house replaced it in 1890. The first barn was probably of logs. The frame bank barn was built in 1905 using all new lumber. George Winfield bought the farm in 1927. In 1934 George Mitchell took it over. Lloyd and George, lived on the farm until it was sold to Thomas Jackson in 1944. Tom and Ruby (Peacock), from south of Milton, have 10 children.

In 1959 Prince Otto Friedrich zu Ysenburg and Budingen, West Germany purchased, this lot and the west half then sold in 1962 to the Jockey Club (part of the Toronto Driving Club Ltd.).

West Half

The west half was divided into 2 farms with one containing approximately **33 acres** and the other one in the south easterly corner, 67 acres. D. Williamson owned the 33 acres in 1856 and sold to Hugh Mitchell in 1860. For many years it passed through several hands: Robert Curry in 1861; John Player, 1862; Alex McPhee, 1864; Colin McPhee, 1875; Thomas McFerran, 1884; John Thomas Taylor, 1892; David McKenzie, 1905.

The **67 acres** had more lasting ownerships. Hugh Mitchell and Robert Curry from 1859-64 when Robert Burns bought. Isaac Burns, his son, had the lot from 1877-1880 when he sold to Duncan Reid and went to the U.S.A. Duncan Reid sold to David and John McKenzie. In 1918, David McKenzie sold the 100 acres to William Johnson. Wilbur Johnson married Emily Johnson, William's daughter who was born on the farm on the Guelph Line on Lot 9 Con 4. Wilbur and Emily's 5 children were born on this farm. When Wilbur died the farm was sold to Michael John Carton, in 1937 and 3 years later Elmer Carton bought. Elmer and Kathleen (Farey) had five children. In 1959 Thomas and Ruby Jackson sold to Otto Friedrich Prince zu Ysenburg und Budingen and in 1962 transferred to the Jockey Club Limited, thus giving the Jockey Club Limited 200 acres.

Lot 9 Concession 3

In **1828 D. D. Duggan** took out the Crown patent for the whole **200 acres** and eventually in **1850 George McEwen bought the property**. Five years later he sold the 100 acres in the west half to Donald McEwen who divided it into two 50-acre lots and sold the north-westerly part to Robert Hutcheon. George Barber, who bought the southerly 50-acre lot from Don McEwen in 1859 bought the other 50 acres from Robert Hutcheon in 1868.

After George Barber's death, his widow, Euphemia, sold the 100 acres to Charles McPhail, who owned the adjacent Lot 10. **Most of the west half of Lot 9 was in bush with the exception of a 9-acre field that was worked**. There has been no house on the property for many years. A small partly cleared area in the bush marked where a log cabin had stood in the very early days. The McPhails owned the lot until they sold in 1962 to Prince Otto who had purchased Lot 7; both were sold to the Ontario Jockey Club and are now part of the Mohawk Racetrack.

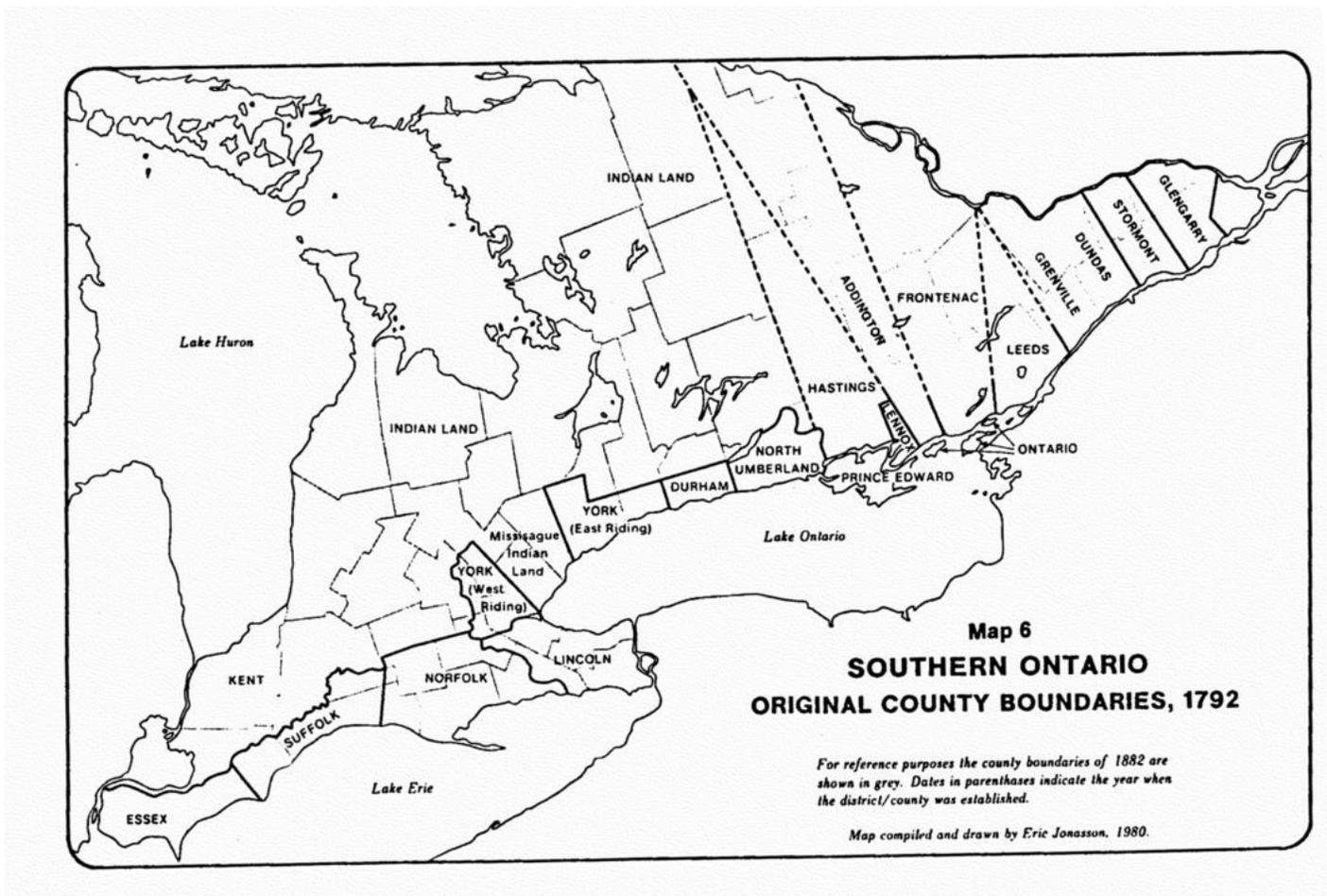
George McEwen sold the 100 acres in the EAST HALF to William Burns in 1863. William Burns and his wife Elizabeth came to Canada from Ireland, settled on this farm and raised their 7 children: William married A. E. "Nellie" Smiley and had 3 children; Alexander, Robert and Billie Burns House.

Nassagaweya pronunciation: Na-ghe-sah-ge-way-yong
(meaning a river with two outlets or dividing of the waters)

There are many theories of the naming of Nassagaweya (see the below). However, this mention from the following book, I believe is the most accurate.

“Shortly after its agreement with the Mississauga, the government of Upper Canada established two new townships on the lakefront. Nelson, named in honor of England’s most famous admiral and Trafalgar, named for his great naval victory over Napoleon in 1805. When they named the two townships immediately north of Trafalgar and Nelson, they retained the Mississaugas’ titles for Twelve mile and Sixteen Mile creeks. However, through ignorance they reversed the names. The township north of Trafalgar, in which Sixteen Mile Creek flowed, received the name Twelve Mile Creek (Ash-qua-sing) Esquesing and the government gave the township north of Nelson through which Twelve Mile Creek ran, the Indian’s designation (Nan-zuh-zau-ge-wa-zog) Nassagaweya for Sixteen Mile Creek . Neither side, Indian or white, understood the other. The names Nelson and Trafalgar were as foreign to the Mississaugas as Esquesing and Nassagaweya were to the settlers. “

Scared Feathers, The Reverend Peter Jones, and the Mississauga Indians by Donald B Smith



The Early History of Nasaggiweya by Joshua Norrish and Nassagaweya Centennial 1850-1950

Although surveyed in 1819, it was settled at a later date than other townships in Halton, largely because it was less accessible than land lying closer to the lake and below the Niagara Escarpment. Nassagaweya was principally settled by immigrants from the British Isles and the sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists from the Niagara district. The British, in most cases, were too poor to buy land while the Loyalists were provided with free land grants.

Survey of Nassagaweya (Nasaggiweya as per 1819 map)

In the year 1800 nineteen counties were subdivided, forming thirty-nine counties, but no Halton yet. But by another division in the year 1816, both the County of Halton and the District of Gore were formed. **Halton was then to consist of the Townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro, some blocks on the Grand River, and some reserves in rear of Blenheim and Blandford. In the year 1821 this county was enlarged by the addition of the Townships of Esquesing, Nasaggiweya, Eramosa, Erin, Garafraxa and the Church lands.** In 1793 an Act was passed providing for the holding of township meetings. Two magistrates could issue a warrant jointly to a constable ordering him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of any township not having less than thirty resident householders (any township having less than this number was to be united to the township adjoining them having the smallest number of inhabitants). Overseers of Highways, in 1810, were required to make out a list of every person who was the owner of a wagon, cart, sled, plow or team, likewise a list of all persons liable to perform statute labour, send this list to the magistrates, and to account for all the labour at the end of the year. In 1816 men having no property were first required to perform statute labour. 1817 Township meetings were changed to first Monday in January. In 1819 an Act was passed imposing a tax of one-eighth of a penny per acre on all unoccupied land for the improvement of roads.

Rueben Sherwood, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor surveyed the new survey of Nelson and the lower part of Nasaggiweya (Nassagaweya) to between 17th and 18th (commonly known as the check line) and made his return to the Crown Land Office in May 1819. The upper end was surveyed by Samuel Ryck-

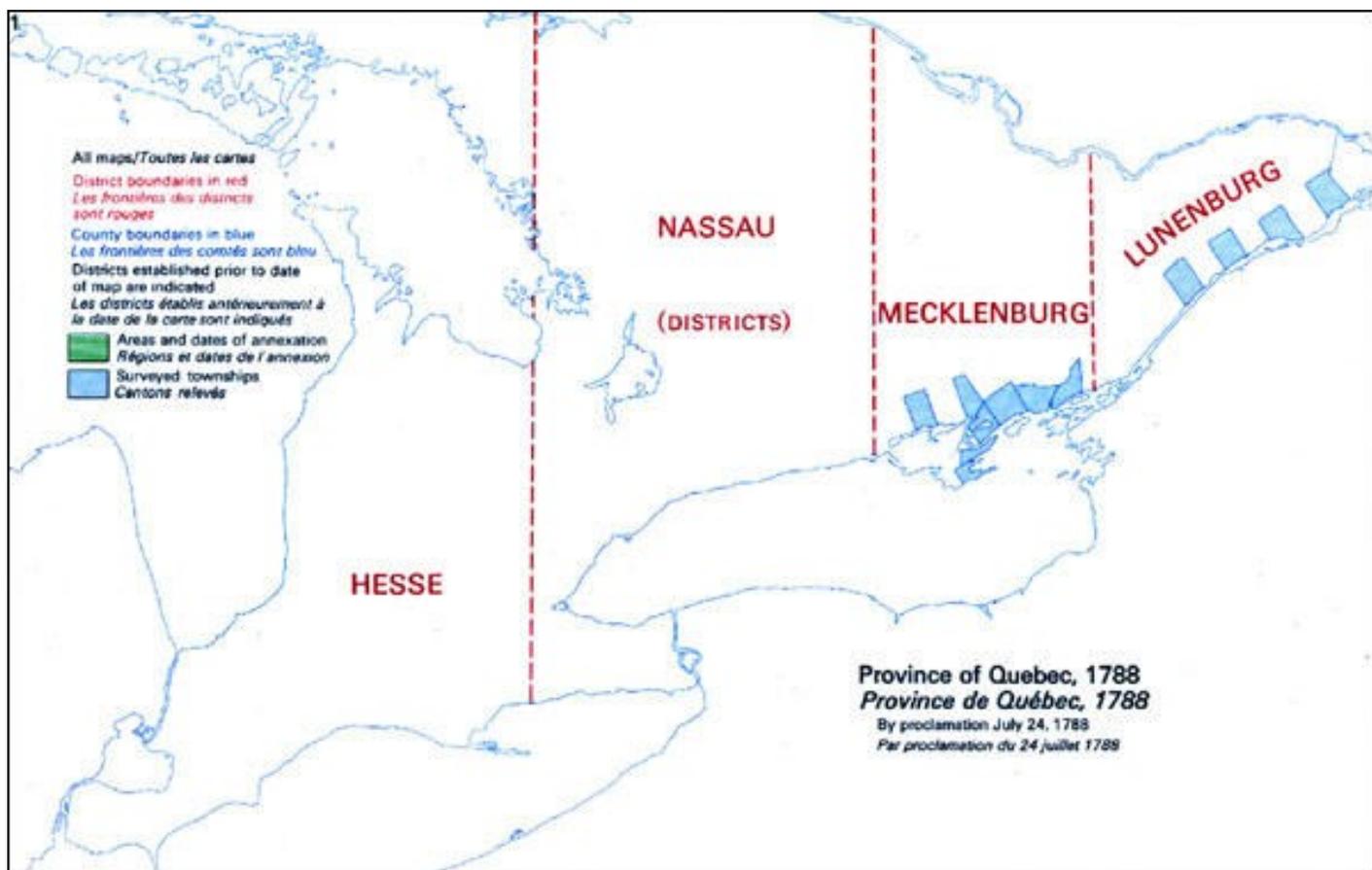
man, his return made in December 1819. When these Government surveyors surveyed these townships, all they did was run the concession lines and plant stakes at the corner of each lot where there is to be a cross road. Stakes are planted to indicate such and the settlers had to get the cross lines run themselves. As to the proof line for the lower end of Nasaggiweya, this was always a disputed point. Some surveyors have said there was no proof line as the base line had never been run and one surveyor has said that the new survey of Nelson and the lower end of Nasaggiweya was originally intended for one township and consequently the proof line must be the line between the new and old survey of Nelson.

Nassagaweya Township is 12 miles long and 6 miles wide, divided into 7 double fronted concessions, containing 32 lot of 200 acres each.

There were a good many roads laid out in this township. Several of them were never opened, others were opened for a short time until ways and means could be found to put them in the proper place. There were some on the Guelph road (Line) that were closed long ago.

The land is of every description, with the exception of drifting sand. Some good farms are scattered over the township, the greater part of it being rather rough. The mountain crossing Nassagaweya at the south-east end causes the land to be very uneven and very stony, some places solid rock and high precipices, but even this territory was valuable. The timber in this part of the township was mostly pine through the middle of the township. In some places there was a scattering of hardwood among the pine of red and white oak. Hardwood consisted of maple, beech, and some elm and basswood. There was some hemlock in places, but a great part of it was destroyed before it became of any value; some white and black ash and a large amount of cedar swamp. In the upper end of the township there was good rock elm, but the best was cut and shipped to Britain mid 1800's.

This Province was principally settled by immigrants who, in most cases, were too poor to buy land, and U. E. Loyalists from across the lines who came here after the war of Independence. Our Government provided free grants of lands to these people. U. E. Loyalist were people who living in the United States during the war with England, but remained loyal to the Crown, and at the close of the war either lost their property



by confiscation or disdained to live under what they considered a rebel flag, came across the border and were known as United Empire Loyalists. They were furnished with free grants according to their station in life. There were some who had fought under the British flag against their neighbours, and if they had risen to positions of honor as soldiers, they would receive large grants for both male and female members of their families, others would receive one or two hundred acres each.

This individual would have been to the Crown Land Office and received a list of lands open for free settlement, and he prepares himself for a journey. His outfit may consist of the following articles: A few eatables, a small tea kettle, a blanket, a little tea or coffee, an axe or tomahawk, and perhaps a gun. If he was able to purchase a pocket compass he would do so, otherwise he would be guided by the surveyor's blaze (that is, marks on the trees) in navigating through the woods, a tinder box and when he has found a lot to suit him he selects a suitable place for his dwelling and erects his shanty near it, leaving the best site for a future dwelling.

A shanty is built of logs and of various sizes, usually about 12 feet wide by 14 feet long, notch the logs across each other at the comers, and let them down as close on each other as possible, put the butt end of the end logs to the front, and by the time the building is high enough, about seven or eight logs, it will have pitch enough for the roof. For the most primitive kind of roof use hollow basswood trees, split in two pieces, lay a tier along the top of the building with the hollow side up, then another tier with the hollow side down so the edges of the top ones will drop into the hollow of the under ones, and you have a roof. If you wish to enjoy the luxury of a floor you can make one with split logs and hew them with an axe. The door-way is commonly cut in the front wall and a small window in the back. How to make a door if boards are not at hand:-Take cedar or light wood and split it as near the size as you can and dress it with the axe or draw-knife to the proper dimensions, then make battons of hardwood about one inch square at one end and one inch by two inches at the other end, the wide end to form a part of the hinge as well as a batton, put an inch hole in the wide end for the hinge part, two of these will make battons, pin your boards to these with half inch pins, make your pins with a small

head on the outside and a wedge on the inside and you can have a strong door and half of the hinges, for the other half of the hinges take another piece of hardwood one inch by two inches, make one end to fit into the hole in the batlon, with a shoulder to it, pin it to the door jam and hang the door, make the fastenings as desired. Now for the furniture:-For a table put two strong pins into the logs at the proper height and fasten a board to them and for seats take square blocks of wood, or take a slab and put three or four legs in it. To make a bed-stead, bore a two inch hole in the end log of the shanty at the distance from the side to suit the width of the bed, then another in the side log to suit the length of the bed, take two pieces of wood, make one end of each piece to fit the holes in the logs, and where these cross each other put a post; now you have a bedstea. Get moss and chink the crevices and you have a warm dwelling without any iron, not even a nail, and there have been many such built in Nasagiweya. For larger buildings, such as stables or small barns, the roof was made out of clap-boards. These were split out of cedar or pine about three feet long and about half an inch thick, also put on without nails. To prepare for this kind of roofing raise the building the height you require the wall to be, then lay a log across at each end to project over the wall, plates about a foot at each side, then put another light log the length of the building and

lay it on these end logs about a foot or two from the plates. This would be the beginning for the pitch of the roof, then another end log and another side log and so on until one pole or log in the centre formed the ridge; then dress the ends of the end logs so the clap-boards cover them, but do not touch the first log that projects over the plates, then lay on a double row of clap-boards, one end resting on the plate and the other end on the first log that was laid after the plate on the side then a pole resting on the projecting ends of that long log will keep the clap-boards in place, put on another double row of clap-boards and another pole, put a short pole cut square at both ends to keep these riders in their places, and so continue until the building is all covered. This was commonly called a crebbed roof, but for a nick name stake and ridered roof. These buildings cost but little and answered the purpose at the time, of course the clearings were small and the woods sheltered these buildings at that time, but they would be of no use now. But these old structures soon gave way for better buildings, especially if the man had a wife, but if he was an old bachelor he would hang on to them a long while. A log house properly built made a very comfortable house, the common size was about twenty feet by twenty-six, and about twelve logs high; a barn about twenty-eight by forty feet and about sixteen logs high.

Add two buses, portable room to handle township students

Increased enrolment at public schools in the Township of Nassagaweya has resulted in the introduction of two larger buses to the transportation system and opening of a portable classroom.

K. F. Trowbridge continues as principal of Brookville Public School with L. Dutfield as

vice-principal and returning teachers J. Zehr, H. Mahatoo, Miss J. Campbell, G. Kerr, Mrs. E. Dredge, Miss E. Sutherland, Mrs. F. Parsons, Mrs. S. Prentice, Mrs. J. Glandfield, Miss D. Towers, Miss K. MacKenzie, Miss M. J. Fogan, Mrs. S. Wolniak, Mrs. H. Hornett, Mrs. K.

Hannah, (Home Economics), D. Hines (Industrial Arts) and Miss Alice Sherwood as librarian.

New teachers at the school include Miss E. Robinson, Miss J. Snell, Miss M. Kirkwood, Mrs. H. Timmermans and R. Bruce.

Relief teachers will include Mrs. M. Toth, Mrs. S. Zehr, and Mrs. V. James.

At Campbellville Public School, J. D. Watson returns as principal and incumbent staff includes Miss J. Sherwood and Mrs. M. Snyder. Mrs. J. Anderson begins her first year on the school staff. Relief teacher will be Mrs. M. Mitchell.

Caretakers will include S. Robinson, N. Kennedy and C. Kennedy at Brookville; and Mrs. M. Elliot at Campbellville.

Mrs. L. Vickery returns as music supervisor of both schools.

Acton Free Press
August 28th, 1968

Note: New teacher at Brookville Public School—
One of our current members
Miss M. Kirkwood (Mrs. Marilyn Coxe)

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NASSAGAWEYA TOWNSHIP
Development Timeline

Although Nassagaweya was surveyed in 1819, it was settled later than other townships. It was less accessible than land lying closer to the lake and below the Escarpment. Nassagaweya was principally settled by immigrants from the British Isles, and the sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists from the Niagara district. The British, in most cases, were too poor to buy land while the Loyalists were provided with free land grants.

BROOKVILLE

- 1852 Thomas Easterbrook built store
- 1853 Wheat storehouse, Easterbrook built hotel
- 1854 Agricultural Society formed
- 1875 Town hall, MacMillan harness shop
- 1880 Tailor
- 1884 Dr. McTaggart veterinarian
- 1896 Cooper, tailor
- 1900 Fire destroyed four buildings, all that remains the old community is general store and former township office which has been converted into a community hall

CAMPBELLVILLE

- 1832 John Campbell was the first settler in the area, Scottish immigrant, settled on Lot 6 Concession 3
- 1833 Grist mill
- 1835 Saw mill
- 1837 Campbell built saw mill on Sixteen Mile Creek, bridge and dam were combined by authority of the Road Commission, attracted other settlers, nucleus of village of Campbellville
- 1842 Two blacksmiths (Davidson and Reid)
- 1848 Tavern opened, Charles Knowles built tannery (closed 1854)
- 1849 Campbell opened first store, post office in Campbell's house, second tavern opened
- 1852 Elliot and Mulholland built a steam saw mill, (changed hands several times)
- 1853 Hotel in Easterbrook house
- 1854 Robert Meade opened a shoe shop
- 1857 Sawmill, lumber manufacturing, wagon maker, two stores, two hotels, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths
- 1865 Presbyterian church, Wesleyan Methodist church, Loyal Templers of Temperance Hall
- 1868 Population 200
- 1873 Population 135, woolen factory, flour mill, two saw mills
- 1877 Campbellville Loyal Orange Lodge
- 1880 CPR running east and west from Guelph Junction, rail lines south to Hamilton and northwest to Guelph
- 1887 Population 135, grain dealer
- 1889 Dr. Winn practicing, brick plant operated for a few years under management of Lewis Brothers but failed by 1893
- 1890 Thomas Weir blacksmith
- 1891 Johnson operated carriage and wagon shop along with undertaking business
- 1894 Population 200, 2 general stores, post office, 2 blacksmiths, Crawford Lumber, butcher, shoemaker, Breemless Brothers, lumber, Terra Cotta Brick and Sewer Co., undertaker, painter, Christie, Henderson and Company Lime, hotel, chopping mill
- 1892 Telephone service
- 1900 First boardwalks, former brick plant converted into saw mill and chopping mill by Murray Crawford
- 1903 Billington Tinsmithing
- 1905 W.O. Morris bought old woolen mill and converted into chopping mill (now Kin Chemicals)
- 1909 Metropolitan Bank, absorbed by Bank of Nova Scotia in 1915
- 1914 Incorporated as a police village

DARBYVILLE

- 1837 John Taylor first settler
- 1838 Edward Darby opened wagon shop and blacksmith shop 1848 - Joseph Fletcher general store
- 1856 William McGregor carpenter shop
- 1860's Darby built stone blacksmith shop, sold to Keene in 1869
- 1888 Darby built brick house

HALTONVILLE (Sodom)

- 1845 George-Black built first house, used as a shoemaker shop
- 1846 William Gordon, general store; John Dunbar, blacksmith
- 1850 C. Forsyth built Beehive Hotel, changed hands many times
- 1855 George McLarty built a frame house lived and kept a store there
- 1859 George McLarty built frame hotel 1863 - Donald McLaren blacksmith
- 1873 Population 100
- 1878 Robert Mead - apiary
- 1880's Doctor, first in township (Winn)
- 1898 Creamery and chopping mill
- 1900 Drill shed
- 1908 Population 50, 1 store, 2 saw mills
- 1911 First county road built of crushed stone, crusher located on creamery foundation
Haltonville is now reduced to a store and a few houses and the Nassagaweya Presbyterian Church

KELSO

- 1880 Credit Valley Railway passes along Escarpment
- 1886 Richmond school built
- 1887 Population 60
- 1894 Population 75, post office; Christie, Henderson and Co. Lime Kilns
- 1908 Population 50, Robertson Lime Kilns

KNATCHBULL

- 1860 William Stevenson blacksmith (inventor of Stevenson plough); John Edwards' wagon shop
- 1860 Post office opened, mail came from Acton
- 1888 General store

MILTON HEIGHTS (Smokey Hollow, Terra Cotta)

saw mill, brickworks (Milton Brick Company, International Brick Company, Terra Cotta Pressed Brick Company),
general store

MOFFAT

- 1843 Charles King built shop on south corner of Lot 16 Second Concession
- 1840's School or meeting hall on west corner
- 1854 John Keene, blacksmith until 1855
- 1857 James Moffat, blacksmith in old school house; Peter Little opened store on west corner of Lot 15, Second Concession
- 1858 Moffat store
- 1860 Post office, blacksmith, Methodist congregation, carpenter
- 1868 Population 100
- 1860's James Strange wagon maker, carpenter, James Elliot blacksmith
- 1872 Post office in Moffat's store
- 1877 Methodist church
- 1887 Population 40, blacksmith, insurance agent, post office, general store
- 1888 CPR railway from Guelph, flag station established 1890's - Rail station, telegraph operator, two saw mills built, stock yards and weigh scales built by PR; livestock, logs and lumber exported
- 1894 Population 30, grocer, post office, blacksmith, carriage maker, boot and shoe maker
- 1900 Canada Grain Company erected grain elevator close to CPR tracks, now Moffat Feed Mills
- 1904 Population 30, post office, grocer, wagon maker, blacksmith
- 1912 Graham built stone grocery store

Town of Milton (Business and Development)

For complete list: [https://www.milton.ca/en/business-and-development/resources/Heritage/](https://www.milton.ca/en/business-and-development/resources/Heritage/Heritage_List_Approved_2019.pdf)

Heritage_List_Approved_2019.pdf

APPENDIX B

Updated Heritage List _ May 26, 2019 (In accordance with S. 27(1.2) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.R.O. 1990, c.O.18)

Please note that this list is not static. Properties can be added or removed from it and addresses can change. It is therefore recommended that you double check with staff regarding the heritage value of any individual property.

Please contact Anthony Wong, Policy Planner at 905 878 7252 ext. 2565 or at Anthony.wong@milton.ca

Please note that the Provincial requirement to conserve significant heritage resources applied to all properties whether or not they are included on the above list. Street Names and Properties numbers pertaining to former township of Nassagaweya

10 SIDE ROAD 1036	CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 95	FIRST LINE 11668	GUELPH LINE 10761	(Designated)	TREMAINE ROAD 91
10 SIDE ROAD 2121	CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 105	FIRST LINE 11679	GUELPH LINE 11011	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5694	TREMAINE ROAD 90
10 SIDE ROAD 2439	CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 113	FIRST LINE 12373	GUELPH LINE 11017	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6035	TREMAINE ROAD 95
10 SIDE ROAD 2500	CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 123	FIRST LINE 12386	GUELPH LINE 11051	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6311	TREMAINE ROAD 99
10 SIDE ROAD 2620	CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 129	FIRST LINE 12601	GUELPH LINE 11074	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6321	TREMAINE ROAD 121
14 SIDE ROAD 5183	CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 139	FIRST LINE 13410	GUELPH LINE 11179	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6529	TREMAINE ROAD 122
14 SIDE ROAD 5526	CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 145	FIRST LINE 13517	GUELPH LINE 11261	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6649	TREMAINE ROAD 125
14 SIDE ROAD 5647	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 1044	FIRST LINE 13552	GUELPH LINE 11295	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6712	TREMAINE ROAD 129
15 SIDE ROAD 2040	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 1053	FIRST LINE 13719	GUELPH LINE 11310	SECOND LINE 9770	TREMAINE ROAD 133
15 SIDE ROAD 2060	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 4253	FIRST LINE 14089	GUELPH LINE 11326	SECOND LINE 10084	TREMAINE ROAD 135
15 SIDE ROAD 2073	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD WEST 2529	FOURTH LINE 705	GUELPH LINE 11374	SECOND LINE 10208	TREMAINE ROAD 140
15 SIDE ROAD 2079	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 4025	FOURTH LINE 1039	GUELPH LINE 11478	SECOND LINE 10266	TREMAINE ROAD 4174
15 SIDE ROAD 2115	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD (Hilton Falls) 4985	FOURTH LINE 1211	GUELPH LINE 11515	SECOND LINE 10325	TREMAINE ROAD 4259
15 SIDE ROAD 2159	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 5003	FOURTH LINE 1501	GUELPH LINE 11531	SECOND LINE 10520	TREMAINE ROAD 4393
15 SIDE ROAD 2171	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 5284	FOURTH LINE 1595	GUELPH LINE 11586	SECOND LINE 10525	TREMAINE ROAD 5005
15 SIDE ROAD 3097 (Designated)	CANYON ROAD 8259	FOURTH LINE 1599	GUELPH LINE 11660	SECOND LINE 10700	TREMAINE ROAD 5116
15 SIDE ROAD 3365	CANYON ROAD 8492	FOURTH LINE 5093	GUELPH LINE 11685	SECOND LINE 10780	TREMAINE ROAD 5130
15 SIDE ROAD 5448	COMMERCIAL STREET 162	FOURTH LINE 5274	GUELPH LINE 11750	SECOND LINE 11046	TREMAINE ROAD 5193
17 SIDE ROAD 1062	CONSERVATION ROAD 3115	FOURTH LINE 5446	GUELPH LINE 11773	SECOND LINE 11065	TREMAINE ROAD 5244
2 SIDE ROAD 5275	DARKWOOD ROAD 10487	FOURTH LINE 5429	GUELPH LINE 12027	SECOND LINE 11411	TREMAINE ROAD 5269
2 SIDE ROAD 5364	ERAMOSIA-MILTON TOWNLINE 2586	FOURTH LINE 10359	GUELPH LINE 12037	SECOND LINE 11233	TREMAINE ROAD 5348
20 SIDE ROAD 1055	FIFTH LINE 5244	FOURTH LINE 10635	GUELPH LINE 12104	SECOND LINE 12364	TREMAINE ROAD 5381
20 SIDE ROAD 2423	FIFTH LINE 5368	FOURTH LINE 10725	GUELPH LINE 12216	SECOND LINE 12377	TREMAINE ROAD 5484
20 SIDE ROAD 3106	FIFTH LINE 5403	FOURTH LINE 11200	GUELPH LINE 12264	SECOND LINE 12504	TREMAINE ROAD 5501
20 SIDE ROAD 3243	FIFTH LINE 5514	FOURTH LINE 11331	GUELPH LINE 12274 (Designated)	SECOND LINE 12549	TREMAINE ROAD 5600
20 SIDE ROAD 4271 (Designated)	FIFTH LINE 5691	FOURTH LINE 12195	GUELPH LINE 12307	SECOND LINE 13067	TREMAINE ROAD 5605
20 SIDE ROAD 5431	FIFTH LINE 6063	FOURTH LINE 12527	GUELPH LINE 12346	SECOND LINE 13160	TREMAINE ROAD 5703 (Designated)
25 SIDE ROAD 2113 (Designated)	FIFTH LINE 6086	FOURTH LINE 13090	GUELPH LINE 12352	SECOND LINE 13254	TREMAINE ROAD 6081
25 SIDE ROAD 2468	FIFTH LINE 7429	FOURTH LINE 13210	GUELPH LINE 12389	SECOND LINE 13289	TREMAINE ROAD 6116
25 SIDE ROAD 2680	FIFTH LINE 7542	FOURTH LINE 13215	GUELPH LINE 12393	SECOND LINE 13403	TREMAINE ROAD 6270
25 SIDE ROAD 4291	FIFTH LINE 7622	FOURTH LINE 13325	GUELPH LINE 12393	SECOND LINE 13488	TREMAINE ROAD 6740
25 SIDE ROAD 5226/5196	FIFTH LINE 10566	FOURTH LINE 13343	GUELPH LINE 12705	SECOND LINE 13567	TREMAINE ROAD 7142
28 SIDE ROAD 2100	FIFTH LINE 10728	FOURTH LINE 13379	GUELPH LINE 13258	SECOND LINE 13611	TREMAINE ROAD 7234
28 SIDE ROAD 2170	FIFTH LINE 10791	FOURTH LINE 13468	GUELPH LINE 13412	SECOND LINE 14110	TREMAINE ROAD 7404
3 SIDE ROAD 2	FIFTH LINE 11195	FOURTH LINE 13489	GUELPH LINE 13629 (Designated)	SIXTH LINE 5121	TREMAINE ROAD 7419
3 SIDE ROAD 4	FIFTH LINE 11261	FOURTH LINE 14041	GUELPH LINE 14005	SIXTH LINE 5259	TREMAINE ROAD 7513
3 SIDE ROAD 1082	FIFTH LINE 11330	FOURTH LINE 14051	GUELPH LINE 14053	SIXTH LINE 5520	TREMAINE ROAD 7682
3 SIDE ROAD 1180	FIFTH LINE 11673	FOURTH LINE 14051	GUELPH LINE 14112	SIXTH LINE 6114	TREMAINE ROAD 7781
3 SIDE ROAD 1265	FIFTH LINE 12382	FOURTH LINE 14220	GUELPH LINE 14117	SIXTH LINE 6218	TREMAINE ROAD 8560
3 SIDE ROAD 2334	FIFTH LINE 12527	FOURTH LINE 14267	GUELPH LINE 14259	SIXTH LINE 6426	TREMAINE ROAD 8690
30 SIDE ROAD 2485	FIFTH LINE 13232	GUELPH JUNCTION ROAD 9072	GUELPH LINE 14267	SIXTH LINE 6516	TWISS ROAD 7032
30 SIDE ROAD 2622	FIFTH LINE 13233	GUELPH LINE / 15 SIDE ROAD	GUELPH LINE 14626	SIXTH LINE 6566	TWISS ROAD 7548
30 SIDE ROAD 2737	FIFTH LINE 13236	HALTONVILLE	KEAN HILL DRIVE (Kean Family Cemetery)	SIXTH LINE 7400	TWISS ROAD 8048
30 SIDE ROAD 3224	FIFTH LINE 13419	CENOTAPH	KELSO ROAD 5181 (Designated)	SIXTH LINE 10589	TWISS ROAD 8387
30 SIDE ROAD 3319	FIFTH LINE 13537	GUELPH LINE 7051	LIMESTONE ROAD 2640	SIXTH LINE 11559	TWISS ROAD 8446
30 SIDE ROAD 4066	FIFTH LINE 13561	GUELPH LINE 7072	LIMESTONE ROAD 4038	SIXTH LINE 11625	TWISS ROAD 8638
30 SIDE ROAD 4306	FIFTH LINE 14190	GUELPH LINE 7126	LIMESTONE ROAD 4317	SIXTH LINE 12097	TWISS ROAD 8730
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 18	FIFTH LINE 15122	GUELPH LINE 7219	LIMESTONE ROAD 4331	SIXTH LINE 12272	TWISS ROAD 9063
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 30	FIRST LINE 5122	GUELPH LINE 7279	MCLAREN ROAD 50	SIXTH LINE 12354	TWISS ROAD 9256
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 33-35	FIRST LINE 5215	GUELPH LINE 7372	MC NIVEN ROAD 7040	SIXTH LINE 12355	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 53	FIRST LINE 5215	GUELPH LINE 7388	MC NIVEN ROAD 7115	SIXTH LINE 12603	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 65	FIRST LINE 5357	GUELPH LINE 7449	MC NIVEN ROAD 7140	STEELES AVENUE 345	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 73	FIRST LINE 9228	GUELPH LINE 7518	MIDWAY LANE 11525	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3198	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 83	FIRST LINE 9283	GUELPH LINE 8189	MILBROUGH LINE 7411	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3216	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 152	FIRST LINE 9414	GUELPH LINE 8315	MILBROUGH LINE 9235	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3220	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 160	FIRST LINE 9526	GUELPH LINE 8423	PERU ROAD 13	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3222	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 209	FIRST LINE 9685	GUELPH LINE 8459	PERU ROAD 15	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3224	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 215	FIRST LINE 10374	GUELPH LINE 8520	PERU ROAD 17	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3226	
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 327	FIRST LINE 10510	GUELPH LINE 8565	PERU ROAD 19	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3228	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 17	FIRST LINE 10567	GUELPH LINE 8576	PERU ROAD 42	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3230	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 21	FIRST LINE 10716	GUELPH LINE 9625	PERU ROAD 45	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3238	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 31	FIRST LINE 11012	GUELPH LINE 9648	PERU ROAD 48	STEELES AVENUE WEST 5393	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 37	FIRST LINE 11018	GUELPH LINE 10009	PERU ROAD 49	STEELES AVENUE WEST 5460	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 51	FIRST LINE 11024	GUELPH LINE 10057	PERU ROAD 54	STOKES TRAIL 20	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 57	FIRST LINE 11032	GUELPH LINE 10115	PERU ROAD 94 (Designated)	STOUTT CRESCENT 963	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 63	FIRST LINE 11275	GUELPH LINE 10275	RANDOM ACRES ROAD 14300	(Designated)	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 67-73	FIRST LINE 11394	GUELPH LINE 10287	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5237	TREMAINE ROAD 77	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 77	FIRST LINE 11405	GUELPH LINE 10413	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5409	TREMAINE ROAD 79	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 85	FIRST LINE 11405	GUELPH LINE 10553	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5507	TREMAINE ROAD 87	
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 91	FIRST LINE 11579	GUELPH LINE 10572	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5576	TREMAINE ROAD 88	
		GUELPH LINE 10715	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5576	TREMAINE ROAD 89	

Launching a Heritage Plaque Program

During this time, while the Nasagaweya Historical Society has not been able to hold general meetings due to the Covid-19 pandemic, members of the executive have continued looking for new inspirations and concepts for the Society.

As a result, we are pleased to announce the introduction of the NHS Historical Plaque Program.

Purpose:

The purpose of the NHS historical plaque program is to recognize those built structures that are of a certain age, or are of some particular significance in the history and/or of the development of the Township of Nassagaweya.

Goals:

The introduction of this program is meant to educate the community about historic buildings within the former Nassagaweya Township. To instill a sense of pride and respect in the township and its historic architecture, and to inform the public at large about the historical aspect of residences and structures in the former Nassagaweya Township. To tell the story of our former Township to residents and tourists alike, and to foster an interest and understanding of our community's roots.

Who may apply:

Owners of historic properties in the former Nassagaweya Township may apply for a plaque to adorn their house or other historical structure. Structures need to be old enough to have been a part of the historical development of the former Nassagaweya Township, or to be significant in other ways. Applications will be assessed on these criteria.

Costs:

Plaques are priced at \$140.00 tax included, and provides a one year membership in the historical society for new members. They are to be installed by the property owner, in a location appropriate to their significance (assistance can be provided). These plaques are locally made by a small business.

Please know that participation in the NHS Historical Plaque Program does not involve property heritage designation by the Town of Milton, or any other municipality in Halton County under the Ontario Heritage Act. These are decorative plaques, and do not bind the property in any way.

Process:

Contact us at info@nasagaweyahistoricalociety.com to find out more about this program and/or if your property is eligible.

If you need assistance uncovering the history of your residence or structure, the Nasagaweya Historical Society is here to assist you.



Joe's Jottings (Joe Henderson 1909—2007)

The Spanish influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 caused many deaths. People of all ages, many in good health, succumbed to it.

Duncan Holmes, age 33, of Lot 16 Con 2 was one of the first to die during the epidemic, leaving his wife, Mary (Little) and five children. The Oct 31st 1918 issue of the Acton Free Press shows the obituaries of four people who died of influenza. D Holmes' sister Catherine's husband, Arnold Galbraith, a school teacher, died of influenza Nov. 1918. D. Holmes young son, Charles, age eight years, died Jan 31, 1919 of influenza. His funeral was on a clear winter day. William Johstone, undertaker employed John Williamson to use his 1912 Ford touring car as a hearse. The laid the little white coffin across the top of the rear doors of the car. Interment was in Nassagaweya cemetery.

There was very little snow that winter, and the frost went into the ground deep. This made it digging graves very difficult.

Publications for sale:

The Early History of Nasagiweya	\$10.00
Index to The Early History of Nasagiweya	5.00
Nassagaweya Centennial 1850-1950	20.00
Campbellville Reprint of 100 Anniversary	20.00
Nassagaweya, Campbellville and surrounding area (reprint of original, soft cover)	55.00
Nassagaweya, Campbellville and surrounding area (original hardcover)	75.00
North of the 15th (out of stock)	49.00
CD North of the 15th	22.50
Scrapbook Memories	25.00
Death Notices and Obits of Nassagaweya	60.00
Haltonville Print (numbered up to 250)	20.00
School Poster	20.00
Footprints (St. John's Anglican church History)	15.00
Village Nine (Campbellville Baseball Team)	40.00
Moffat History (out of stock)	10.00

Do you have a Story to Tell?

If you would like to share your Nassagaweya story, we'd love to hear from you.

Please email information to: info@nasagiweyahistoricalsociety.com and indicate "Story to Tell" in the subject line.

You are welcome to post on:

Nasagiweya Historical Society Facebook page

<https://www.facebook.com/nasagiweyahistoricalsociety>

or

Nasagiweya Historical Society Group Page

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/632421547146375>

If you know of someone that has a story and requires to be interviewed please let us know in the same way or call Audrey at (519) 837-9288

Definition of Pioneer

- : a person who helps create or develop new ideas, methods, etc.
- : someone who is one of the first people to move to and live in a new area
- : to help create or develop (new ideas, methods, etc.)
- : to be a pioneer in the development of (something)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

MEMBERSHIP FEE \$20 NEW RENEWAL

Name : _____

Email : _____

Permission given to send events, notices, forwarded matters of interest and newsletters by email.

Address : _____

Phone () Method of Payment Cheque Cash

Signature _____

DONATION \$ _____

Throughout the year we have 7 meetings relating to history of the township and three social evenings. March is usually an Irish Stew Dinner and a BBQ in August and we finish our season with a Potluck dinner in December.

We welcome new members anytime during the year. We enthusiastic to meet with anyone that has an keen interest in Nassagaweya Township..

NASAGIWEYA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 106
Campbellville, ON L0P 1B0
info@nasagiweyahistoricalsociety.com
www.nasagiweyahistoricalsociety.com
www.facebook.com/nasagiweyahistoricalsociety
Like us on Facebook and join our Group Page
Archives located at Nassagaweya Tennis Centre and Community Hall
9267 Guelph Line (corner of Guelph Line and Campbellville Road north of 401)