



Between the waters

Nasagiweya Historical Society Newsletter

2023
Volume 10 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.

The Township was surveyed in 1819, but was very slow to be inhabited as it was less accessible to markets than that of land lying closer to the lake where majority of first settlers arrived at Burlington Bay. (Lake Ontario). "A great portion of it is mountainous although some of the best and most productive farming land in the county is to be found here." *Atlas of 1877*

The First township meeting of Nassagaweya was held on January 1st, 1827.

Mr. Trudgeon—Township clerk

Walter Masales and Donald McPhedran—Assessors

Robert Langtry—Collector

Elijah Higgins, Wm Menary and David Scott, Archibald McKellar, Solomon Winter—Road Masters

Robt Hutchinson—Pound Keeper

John Smith and Henry Winter—Township Wardens

Formation of Villages: Mills often formed the nucleus of a village. As a settlement grew it would need a means to harvest timber, so the mills would need mill hands, a store would be also be needed then inevitably a tavern and eventually schools and churches. The community would require many products produced by hand such as tailors, shoemakers, harnessmakers, blacksmith, wagonmakers, bakers and livery stables. These communities would often be found near water to facilitate a form of power source for the mills as wells as being on the most common travelled road. (Nassagaweya (later called Brookville), Knatchbull/Blue Springs, Darbyville, Haltonville, Moffat, Kelso, Campbellville, Guelph Junction)



One of the first acts of early settlement was to appoint "fence-viewers" whose duty was to see that fences were properly looked after and to arbitrate over any dispute or difference of opinion between neighbors. Voted and passed in a township meeting of 1829 for a fence to be lawful it had to be 5 feet 5 inches in height. Quarrelling about fences was a common cause for feuding between neighbours.



*Mabel Parker
Best Wishes on your
90th
Birthday!!!*



Coronation of Charles III and Camilla



The coronation of Charles III and his wife, Camilla, took place on 6 May 2023 at Westminster Abbey. Charles acceded to the throne on 8 September 2022 at time of death of his mother, Elizabeth II.

The ceremony was structured around an Anglican service of Holy Communion. It included Charles taking an oath, being anointed with holy oil, and receiving the coronation regalia, emphasising his spiritual role and secular responsibilities. Camilla was crowned in a shorter and simpler ceremony.

After the service, members of the royal family travelled to Buckingham Palace in a state procession and appeared on the palace's rear and

front balconies. The service was altered from past British coronations to represent multiple faiths, cultures, and communities across the United Kingdom; it was shorter than Elizabeth II's coronation in 1953, and had a peak UK television audience of 20.4 million.

Celebrations included street parties, volunteering, special commemorative church services, and a concert at Windsor Castle on 7 May. The events in London and Windsor drew large crowds, but were also protested against by republican groups. Charles and Camilla's coronation was the first of a British monarch in the 21st century and the 40th to be held at Westminster Abbey since the coronation of William the Conqueror in 1066. CNN

**NASAGIWEYA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

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

Lot 9 Concession 1 - James Wingrove

purchased this 100 acre tract of land January 16, 1855 from the Hon George Jarvis Goodhue and his wife. Portion of this remained in the Wingrove family until 1974. **James Wingrove** already had purchased land in East Flamborough in 1838 and was building the stone house on that property in this same year.

James' second oldest son **Daniel** took over the farm in 1877, following probate, subject to certain conditions. **Daniel Wingrove** was 34 years of age at this time and both he and **Elizabeth Gunstone** already had a growing family of 4 children with two more added in subsequent years. Elizabeth Gunstone was a local girl, in fact a sister of Fred Gunstone who owned the property at Lot 8 Concession 1. April 24, 1886 Daniel purchased an additional 50 acres, E 1/2 of W 1/2 of the property together with certain right of way.

Daniel's two sons - Henry took over the farm in 1915 after Daniel's death. **Henry Wellington Wingrove** the front 100 acres subject ot legacy (Elizabeth was to remain in her home) **James William Wingrove** received an additional 50 acres part of the lot.

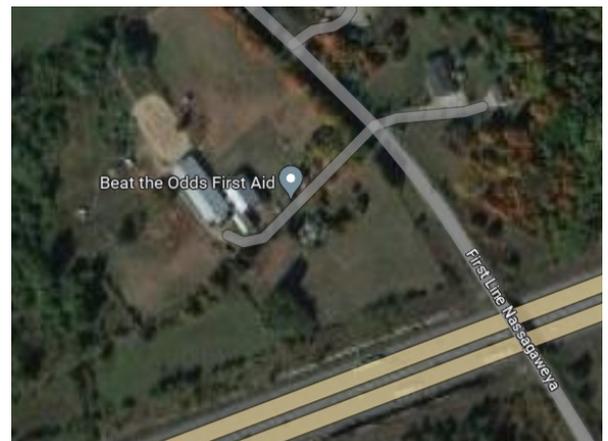
In 1918 **Elizabeth Gunstone Wingrove**, widow, turned over the 100 acres E 1/2 to Henry Wellington in consideration of \$2, 000.00 Henry was to marry twice. Firstly to **Margaret Tasker** who died in 1921 and later **Alma Pennington**. Henry remained on the farm until his death in 1972. In 1931 **James William Wingrove** sold his portion of land to **Roy Benson Wingrove** in consideration of \$666.00. Roy was to sell this portion in 1946.

In 1956 the Highway Department of Ontario needed this land for the development of Highway 401.

Henry's granddaughter **Joan and husband Neal Halstead** bought the remainder of the farm in 1964 to pasture part of their herd of cattle, although **Henry & Alma Wingrove** remained in the home.

The original 100 acres was further diminished with a purchase in 1977 by Ontario Hydro of 15 or so acres for a right of way for their large hydro transmission towers. Joan and Neal had sold the farm 3 years previously in 1974. Thus the farm ceased to be in Wingrove possession after nearly 119 years.

Wingrove were also holders of Lot 8 Concession 1





NHS Schedule of Events of 2021-2 moving to 2023

March 21st, 2023

Irish Stew Dinner

Presentation: House Plaque of the Manse to The MacRae's followed by Speaker: Heather McTavish-Taylor sharing with us her findings of Nassagaweya ancestors names on her trip to Ireland.

April, 2023

Annual Meeting

Followed by short presentation Re: PowerPoint of the Manse

To be determined (fall)
Speaker: John MacDonald
Presentation of his findings of Henry Cargill MPP Nassagaweya

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

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
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.



Irish Stew 2023

Fundraiser and Membership Evening

The History of Pea Soup in Canada

By Gabby Peyton

Hunger is the necessity of invention for many traditional Canadian foods and pea soup is the mother of them all. It's been part of the Canadian culinary appendices for more than 400 years, starting in Quebec, then spreading to the Maritimes and across the country. The staple ingredients necessary for pea soup, yellow split peas and pork, were easy to transport and to store so it was as good for sailors as it was for fur traders, and like most dishes from this period, it was easy to carry, cheap to make and calorie-rich. The history of pea soup across Canada is thick and comforting, like the stick-to-your-ribs elixir itself.



The first bowls of pea soup

Les Habitants, otherwise known as the first French settlers, started to arrive in Canada in the 17th century. And they lend their name to the soup made with yellow split peas, ham hock and vegetables. As the trading routes developed into rudimentary highways, travelers of the roadways that extended through the Quebec region would have seen yellow split pea soup on the menu both in taverns and on the homestead. Interestingly, some say that pea soup was introduced to New England in the early 19th century by French Canadian mill workers.

Regional varieties of yellow split pea soup

While the canned Habitant pea soup brand has long been on grocery store shelves across the country, there are regional varieties of yellow split pea soup. These days, many cooks have opted to swap out the ham hock for salted pork or roasted ham, though in Quebec, many are adamant that a ham hock must be used in order to have the most authentic flavour. In Newfoundland and Labrador, many opt to make pea soup after Easter Sunday when a large ham is served for dinner. They use the leftover ham to chop up and add flavour to their soups. Many also serve the yellow split pea soup with large dumplings, which they call doughboys.

Split Pea Soup Recipe

This classic yellow split pea soup has some versatility when it comes to one of the main ingredients: the ham. Some cooks opt for the traditional ham hock, using the meat on the bone to add extra flavour, while others use leftover roasted ham or just the meaty bone leftover from a big dinner.

Ingredients

2 Tbsp butter
1 cup carrots peeled and chopped
1 cup celery chopped
1 cup onion peeled and chopped
2 cloves garlic, minced
16 oz dried yellow split peas (around 2 1/4 cups/ 560 mL)
2-3 bay leaves
2 Tbsp fresh thyme
salt and pepper to taste
2 cups leftover ham, cubed into 1-inch pieces (or 1 meaty ham bone, or 2 ham hocks)
8 cups chicken stock

Instructions

1. In a large Dutch oven, melt the butter over medium heat; add the carrots, celery, onion and garlic, stirring occasionally, until the mixture has softened and golden, around 15 minutes.
2. Add the yellow split peas, bay leaves and thyme. Season with salt and pepper, cooking for about 2 minutes to impart flavours into the peas.
3. If using a ham bone, trim off any excess fat.
4. Add in the ham and chicken stock, then bring up to a boil. Cover and let simmer on medium-low, stirring occasionally, until the soup has thickened, 1.5 to 2 hours.
5. Remove bay leaves. If using ham bone or hock, remove and let cool enough to handle to remove the meat, cut it into bite-sized pieces and put it back into the soup.
6. Serve with fresh bread rolls.

My name is Dan Cargill and I have been tracing the Cargill family history. I have a family history recorded in the 1980's that traced my great great grandfather David Cargill, his wife Agnes and their family moving from Nassagaweya to Michigan just after the US civil war in the late 1860's. The relative who wrote the history visited Nassagaweya probably in the early 1970's and photographed a grave at Nassagaweya Presbyterian church that she listed as my great great grandfather also named David and his wife Anne. She also had an old copy of church baptism records from Montreal showing a son David being born to David Cargill and Anne McHenry and Baptised on March 14th 1825. She wrote that the birth of David was just after they arrived in Canada from Northern Ireland and that they were of Scottish descent.

I also have a couple of old photographs taken during a trip my father, grandfather and great grandfather made back to see the family home in the early 1930's but there is no address on the photograph to help locate it in Nassagaweya. I attached digital copies of these if anyone recognises the home.

I am interested in trying to trace my family back to Northern Ireland and would like to know if there is someone in the Nassagaweya community that you know of who I might compare records with.

Information from the Oceana County Historical Society (Est. 1967) "The Cargills were of Scottish descent, but during the wars, some fled to Ireland and other countries. David's ancestors were living in Northern Ireland and, in 1825, boarded a ship bound for America. They landed in Montreal, where David Cargill was born. They settled in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. In 1865, David Cargill, enlisted in the last call for volunteers in the Union Army, which gave him the privilege of acquiring a homestead in the USA. He crossed into Michigan at Port Huron, took a train to Grand Haven, Michigan; then by small steamship to Pentwater which, at the time, was just a small sawmill town. David & Agnes had eight children... This family of ten stayed with a family in Smith Corners for a month while locating a homestead, finally settling in Section 36, Weare Township. They walked and carried their few belongings the five miles along Indian trails and virgin timber to the homestead." David married Agnes EMERSON. Agnes was born about 1826 in , , , Ireland.2

Death of one of Halton's Early Settlers.

The death of Mr. David Cargill at the home of his son, Henry Cargill, M.P., in Bruce County, on Sunday, adds another to the long list of deaths of early settlers in this county which have occurred within the past few months. Mr. Cargill was a native of the county Antrim, Ireland. He settled in the township of Nassagaweya in the year 1829. He was a respected private citizen of the county during his long residence here. He removed to the house of his son at Cargill some time since. At his death he was 88 years of age.

Mr. Cargill, father of Henry Cargill, M.P., both old residents of this township, but who have been residing in Greenock, is dead. His remains were brought by train to Acton station on Tuesday and from thence were taken to the Presbyterian Cemetery, their last resting place.



Family Members

Show All Family Members

Spouses and Children

David Cargill Sr
1803-1889 • LTCI-73H

Anne McHenry
1801-1876 • L2VQ-WPR

No Marriage Events

Children (6)

- David Cargill Jr
1825-1904 • L6RF-PQ4
- John Cargill
1834-1895 • 96ZD-727
- William Cargill
1837-Deceased • L2ZQ-YTC
- M.P. Henry Cargill
1838-1903 • L2VW-8TZ
- Alexander Cargill
1840-1886 • G92I-KFZ
- James Cargill
-1892 • L8YH-1GK

Parents and Siblings

James Cargill
1781-1866 • M7KS-L4Z

Isabella Shaw
1789-1871 • M7KS-L4N

Marriage
... Ireland

Children (6)

- James Cargill
1801-1857 • M7KS-L3P
- David Cargill Sr**
1803-1889 • LTCI-73H
- Robert Cargill
1808-1881 • M7KS-LH2
- William Cargill
1810-Deceased • M7KS-LHJ
- Martha Cargill
1812-Deceased • M7KS-LHT
- Isabella Cargill
1814-Deceased • M7KS-LDM

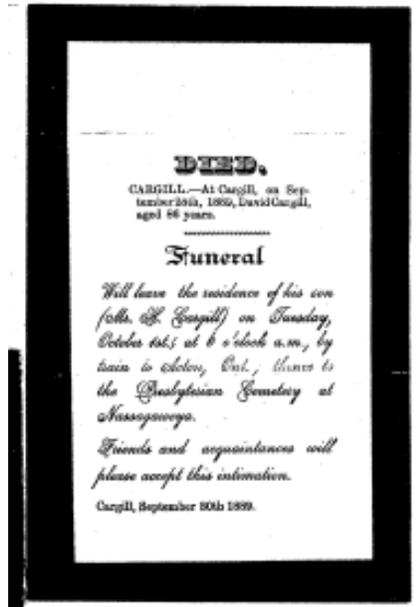


My great great Grandfather David Cargill after being born to David Cargill and Anne McHenry in Montreal grew up near the Nassagaweya area. He married Agnes Emerson but I'm not sure of the year of their marriage. They had 8 children while in the Nassagaweya area:

- David born January 12, 1848
- James born August 12, 1850
- John born May 1, 1852
- Eliza born February 10, 1854
- Henry born September 16, 1855
- William born August 15, 1858
- Mary Ann born December 24, 1860
- Agnes born February 4, 1862

I'm not sure of the reason but in late 1864 or 1865 great great Grandfather David joined the US civil war as part of the Michigan guard and after the war ended was given a homestead property in Weare Michigan. He moved the family there, cleared land and many of the descendant's remained in that area of Michigan.

I also have a funeral announcement (digital copy attached) sent to James saying that David had passed away on September 28, 1889 and inviting James to the funeral scheduled for



Inquiry Property north of 25th Sideroad Who built the stone wall!

Hi everyone I'm new to the page, a good friend recently purchased a property on guelph line between sideroad 30 and 25, it has some old stone ruins I'm trying to discover some of the history as our place next door has fence remains as well as early horse drawn farm equipment grown into the forest, from what I can tell this was lot 26 or 27 concession 4, if anyone has any knowledge of what it could have been please let me know I'll post more photos as we clean up and restore what we can



The building ruins are approximately 40x60ft, the stone is 10ft high from grade on the front where it looks most intact still but its also built into a hill and the back side goes level to the grade. I'm assuming based on the geology of the lot the stone was mostly quarried from the pond until they hit a natural spring and it filled, and there is a large pile of stone some already chiseled and shaped piled beside so I believe there is a small chance it was a 2 storey stone building or they had alot extra they couldn't sell from the quarry operations

back then it was lot 26 or 27 concession 4 I believe, currently there is 4 lots it's 13215 with about 15ft of the ruins on 13217, as well as the farm equipment can be found within our lots 13187 and 13169.

Lot 28 Conc 4 West - John McAlpine listed on 1858 Tremaine map and still there on the 1877 map

Lot 27 Conc 4 West - John Colquhoun (Cohoun) listed on 1858 Tremaine map and still on 1877 map

Lot 26 Conc 4 West - Humphrey in 1858 Tremaine Map and Robert Park 1877 map

John Colquhoun, commonly pronounced Cohoun, came from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1821, went first to Niagara, stopped there some time, then came back to Wellington Square and worked there some years. He took up Lot 27, in the 4th Concession, sometime about 1835, and spent the remainder of his life there. He died in 1887, aged ninety-four years. Him and his

wife had been living together over sixty-six years; the old lady is still living on the farm in her ninety-fifth year, her health is good, she is blind, and very deaf, otherwise her faculties are unimpaired. Mr Norrish had the pleasure of visiting them on the sixty-six anniversary of their wedding and thought he was highly privileged.

Andrew McAlpine and Sarah's son Robert married Janet Borthwick, 1880-1972. They purchased 100 acres of the Colquhoun Farm, west half, Lot 27, concession 4, about 1904. They and their daughters and two sons attended Nassagaweya Church and Sunday school regularly. Robert served on the Board of Managers. As well as carrying on a mixed farming operation, he had a threshing outfit, and had a large route which he covered each fall. While threshing clover in late 1922, he contracted a heavy cold

Jenny McAlpine was left with a young family, four daughters and two sons. They operated the farm until about 1940 when she sold it. Three of the family survive, Leslie and Isabel (Mrs. Kenneth Wallace) in Guelph, and Ellen (Mrs. Leslie Lowe) near Chesley.

In 1843 a school house was built on the west corner of Lot 28 Concession 4W, and the first teacher was Mr. Stevenson, the old soldier. History of the Wilson Farm (Roxborough Farm Knatchbull) Lot 26, Concession 4 E. The 100-acre farm was deeded from the crown in 1825 on March 11th to Robert Laird. Robert Laird sold it to George Wilson on February 18th 1834. George Wilson sold it to his son Thomas Wilson and his wife Jane Taylor Wilson in 1876. George Wilson sold 1/5 acre G. Stephenson in 1849 for a Wagon factory and later James Anderson was helping to make wagons. Invention of the Stephenson plough.

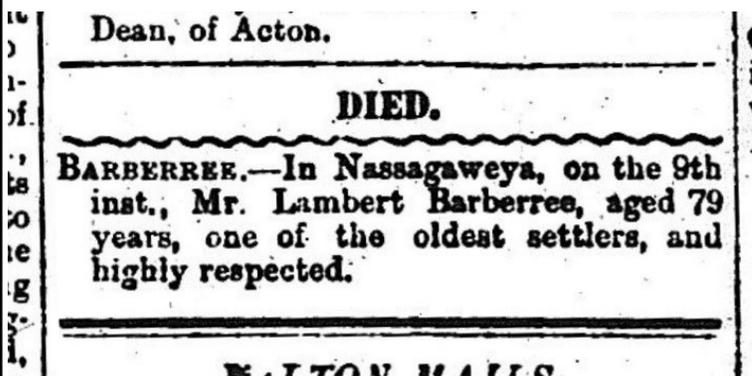
Thomas Wilson farmed with his family till he sold it to his son George Thomas Wilson and his wife Eliza King Wilson in 1984.

George T. Wilson farmed it till 1945 when he willed it to his son Clarence E. Wilson and daughter Mildred J. Wilson. Clarence and Mildred Wilson sold it to Herman and Gerda Blom in October 1962.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Blom sold 10 acres lots to Mr. & Mrs. H. L. McArthur in 1967. Gunther Jaspersen in 1969 and William Bruce.

Mr. & Mrs. R. Burbidge sold the 60 acres to Dr. & Mrs. Raymond G. Skoropad D.V.M. in 1970.

Looking for any information on the Barbaree Homestead of Lot 25 Concession 1



Bill of Sale of 1863 to Lambert Barbaree from John Davidson of the same year. Lot 25 Concession 1 North east 1/2 encompassing 100 acres. Was originally patented to Edward Hilton.

Lambert Barbaree Birth Mar 30 1804 Newmarket, Whitchurch, York, Upper Canada, British Colonial America Died of disease of the bladder. Had been sick about 6 months. Farmer living in 1-1/2 story log cabin 1861 Halton, Ontario, Canada Residence Nassagaweya, Halton, Canada West, British Colonial America 1871 Death Apr 9 1883 Nassagaweya, Halton, Upper Canada, British Colonial America Burial Apr 9 1883 Ebenezer United Church Cemetery, Campbellville, Halton, Ontario. He was one of twelve Siblings, parents being Stephen and Milla Barbaree both deceased in 1842.

Still looking for more information

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

It is known that large numbers of Highlanders settled to the west of Toronto in the adjoining townships of Caledon in Peel county, Esquesing and Nassagaweya, both of Halton and Erin in Wellington county. Islay had been losing people since the 1830’s possibly earlier. Apparently Nassagaweya was populated primarily by Highlanders belonging to the Kirk”

Surveyed south portion of Nassagaweya was in 1819
Survey of the north portion of Nassagaweya was 1820

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.

This act provided for the creation of municipal governments at the town, village and township levels and identified those which would automatically be granted municipal status when the act came into effect, January 1, 1850. Communities not named in the original act could petition the county council or legislative assembly for incorporation on reaching specified population levels.

An incorporated township, lower tier municipality, has a council consisting of an elected Reeve, Deputy Reeves, and councillors the number of which depend on the population of the township. Its responsibilities relate largely to the upkeep of the local road system and the delivery of services such as water and sewage. It has wide powers relating to the regulation of land and local administration through by-laws. It has the power to raise money through direct taxation on land and through the use of debentures.

The Township of Nassagaweya was dissolved and annexed to the Towns of Milton and Eramosa in 1971.

Source Note
Gazetteer of Ontario, 1962, p. 389.

The Smith Family-The Smith's on the mountain, as they were then designated, were early here, but the dates I cannot ascertain. They are supposed to have left Scotland about 1814, with Lord Selkirk, for the Hudson Bay Territory, but when they got there Selkirk could not accomplish his purpose and so these men were left to shift for themselves. The Smith's consisting of father and four sons, took canoes and paddled their own way down Lake Superior, remained three months on Drummond's Island, then came to Penetanguishene, thence to Toronto. There was the father, whose name was John, the sons Allan, Neil, John and Alexander. Neil and John Jr., came to Nasagaweya about the year 1824, and settled on Lot 2, in the 4th Concession; Neil on the east-half and John on the west-half. In the year 1838 John Black had the west corner of John Smith's lot, fifty acres, and in 1840 this last fifty is divided between him and the father. In 1842 John Smith Sr., was assessed for his twenty-five acres, and John Black for the other twenty-five, and John Smith, Jr., was not on the roll In 1843 Donald Black was down for the part formerly assessed to the old man Smith, and John Black for the other seventy-five. And in the next year Daniel Hunter had the south fifty acres and John Black the west fifty acres, and so it remains in their families to the present time. Neil Smith retained his land during his life and left it to his son. In the year 1842 John Smith, the father, had gone to live with his son-in-law, Robert Ramsay, and while assisting to roll up a log on a small building which they were erecting the log slipped and rolled back injuring the old man from which he died, aged eighty-five years. Allan Smith came here in 1832, and took up the whole of the 1st Lot, in the 4th Concession, which he held until 1845, when his son, George, was assessed for the west-half until 1851, and I think he died in that year. Allan Smith remained on his land all the remainder of his life and left it to the family, who sold it to Henry Stingle who still owns it. Joshua Norris Early History of Nasagaweya

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Other Inquiries that have been answered or in process of being answered:, Any information you may have please send to info@nasagaweyahistoricalsociety.com.

1. 11295 Guelph Line and would like to know if you have any information regarding either the house or barn at this address. I am not certain if there is a Tweedsmuir for the area but if there was do you have a copy? We know that two of the veterinarians lived in the house: Dr. McTaggart followed by Dr. Benjamin Young

1. 85 Campbell Avenue

2. Nassagaweya mill



Launching a Heritage Plaque Program

During this time, while the Nasagiweya 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.

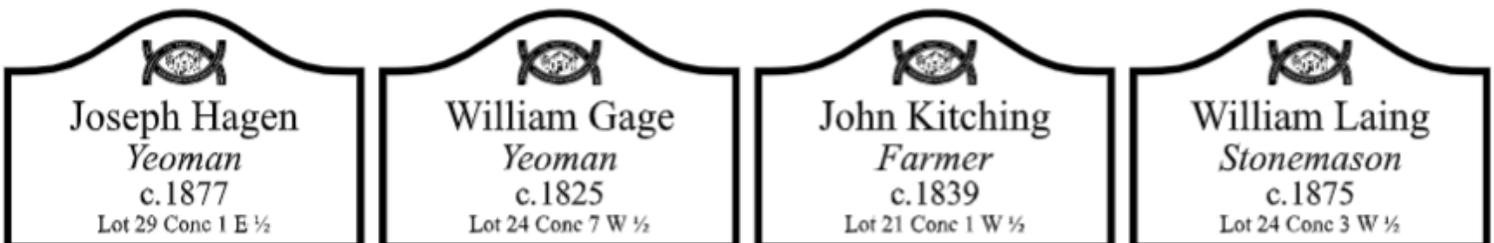
Please know that participation in the NHS Historical Plaque Program does not involve property heritage designation by the Town of Milton, or any other municipality in Halton County under the Ontario Heritage Act. These are decorative plaques, and do not bind the property in any way.

Process:

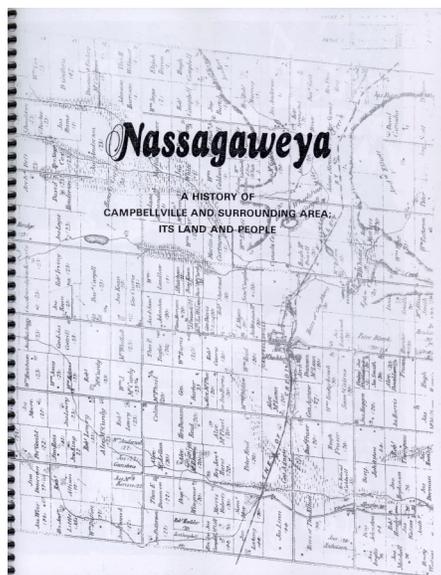
Contact us at info@nasagiweyahistoricalociety.com to find out more about this program and/or if your property is eligible.

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

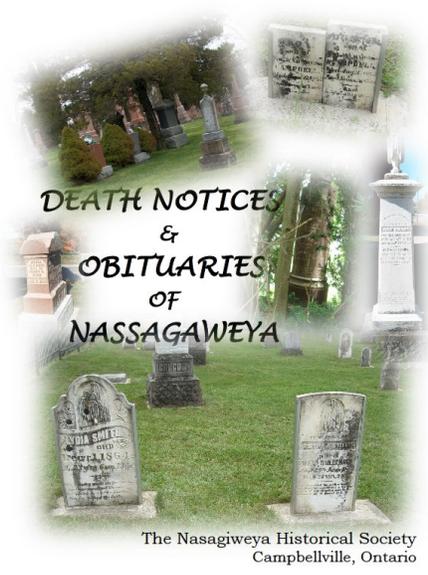
Inquire about Our Plaquing Program



Publications for Sale

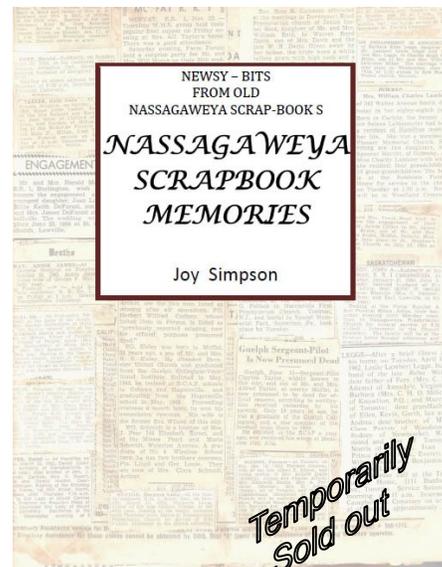


Nassagaweya, A History of Campbellville and surrounding area — This is a soft cover reprint of the original 1982 hardcover published by the Campbellville Historical Society editor, June Andrews. It has 336 pages including index and several photos and brief history of families by lots and concessions south of the 15th Sideroad.....\$55

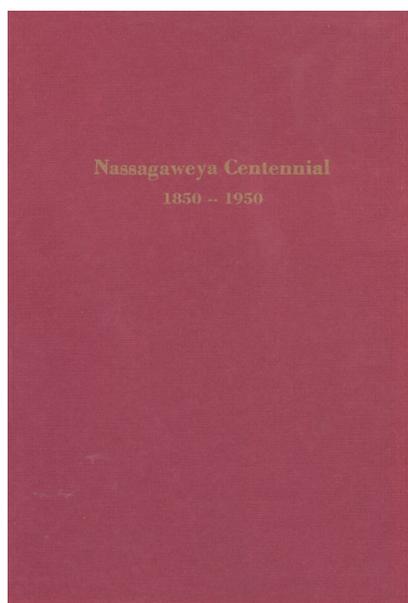


The Nasagaweya Historical Society
Campbellville, Ontario

Death Notices & Obituaries of Nassagaweya — A collection from newspaper clippings of death notices, obituaries, funeral accounts and accident reports which resulted in death, pertaining to people with roots in or near Nassagaweya Township, Halton County. A resource for those who are interested in family and/or genealogy research...\$65

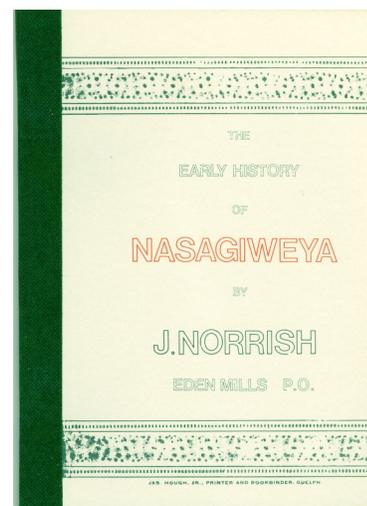


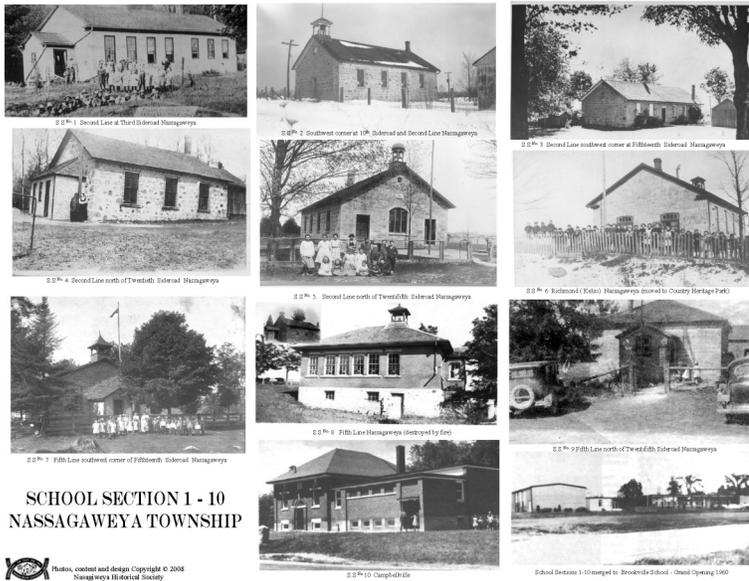
Scrapbook Memories—Many of our descendants took precious moments to snip pictures, newspaper and magazine articles. Some had clippings glued into old telephone books, unused school scribblers. Some were used as bookmarks or left in paper bags, shoe boxes or cigar boxes. These snip-its were often engagement notices, wedding ceremonies, birth announcements, death announcements, obituary notices or special outings with friends, happenings from over-seas, and even minutes from meetings. It is from those treasured newsy-bits that the content for this book has been taken. Transcribed and compiled by member, Joy Simpson ... \$25



Nassagaweya Centennial 1850-1950 This 9" x 6" book has 90 pages and holds Joshua Norrish's Early History of Nasagaweya on 47 of those pages., and then continues with history up to 1949. Photo's and list of councilors and honour roll of those who were enrolled in the Military Service and more\$20.

The Early History of Nasagaweya - compiled by Joshua Norrish 1889. A reprint of the original publication. This 99 page book measures 6" x 4" and is a detailed description of the history of Nassagaweya Township from prior to the survey stage to the development of homesteads, the earliest settlers, police villages, government and religion..... \$10
Index \$5.00

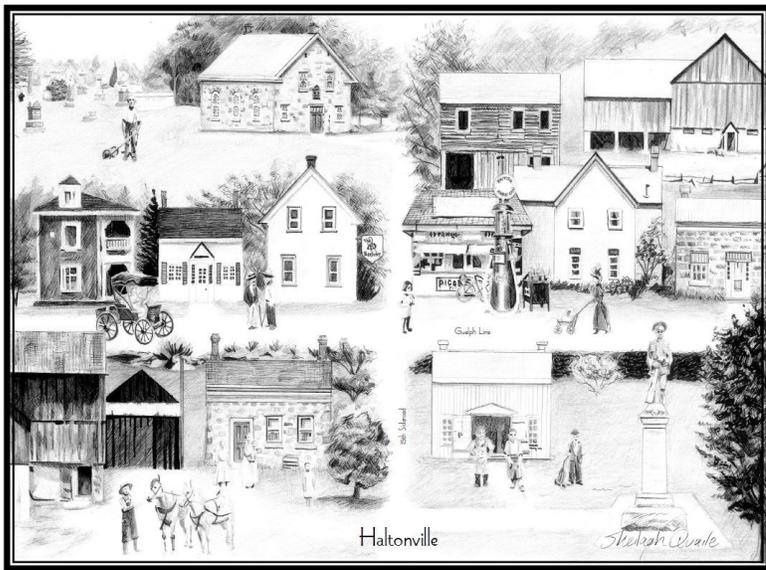




SCHOOL SECTION 1 - 10
NASSAGAWEYA TOWNSHIP

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Nassagaweya Historical Society

School Poster—11”x17” black and white depicting pictures of S.S.#1—S.S.#10.....\$10



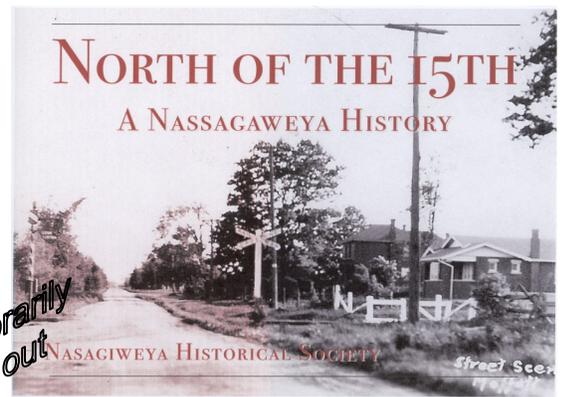
Haltonville Print—11” x 17” black and white 150 numbered prints from a sketch created by Sheilagh Quaile ...
.... \$20



HISTORY

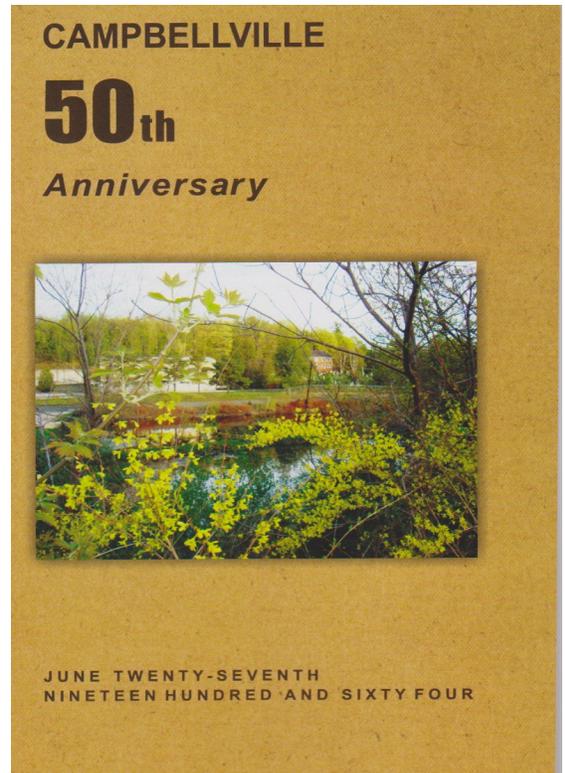
Moffat History—written in 2008 by long time residents Don & Catherine McMillan. This book is 8½” x 5½” and contains 42 pages of what Moffat use to be like—contains reference maps and current address numbers, photos of landmarks and hockey and ball teams.....
\$10

*Temporarily
Sold out*



*Temporarily
Sold out*

North of the 15th
8½”x11”-250 pgs. including index. Publication consists of news stories, anecdotes, research, photos, and family histories, accumulated over the past 20 years by members of the Historical Society. With the combined efforts of the current members we have successfully produced Volume I of a series of books (Softcover) \$49



Campbellville 50th Anniversary—
(1914-1964) This publication was reprinted in 2014 in celebration of 100 years of Campbellville being incorporated as a Police Village \$20 £

Publications for sale:

| | |
|--|---------|
| The Early History of Nasagiweya | \$10.00 |
| Index to The Early History of Nasagiweya (out of stock) | 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 (out of stock) | 22.50 |
| Scrapbook Memories | 25.00 |
| Death Notices and Obits of Nassagaweya includes addendum #1 (additional 100 pages) | 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 | 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 SINGLE/\$20 FAMILY/\$30 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)