



Between the waters

The township was surveyed in 1819, its name derived from the Mississauga word nazhesahgewayyong, meaning 'river with two outlets.' This refers to the fact that watercourses in the township drain to both Lake Ontario and the Grand River system.

2024
Volume 11 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.



Shamrock, any of several similar-appearing trifoliate plants—i.e., plants whose leaves are each divided into three leaflets. Shamrocks are particularly associated with Ireland, where they are considered a national emblem. According to legend, St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, used the shamrock as a symbol of the Christian concept of the Trinity (three persons in one God) because of its three leaflets bound by a common stalk. Traditionally, the Irish have worn shamrocks in their lapels for St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, feast day (March 17) of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland. Born in Roman Britain in the late 4th century, he was kidnapped at the age of 16 and taken to Ireland as a slave. He escaped but returned about 432 CE to convert the Irish to Christianity. By the time of his death on March 17, 461, he had established monasteries, churches, and schools. Many legends grew up around him—for example, that he drove the snakes out of Ireland and used the shamrock to explain the Trinity. Ireland came to celebrate his day with religious services and feasts.

It was emigrants, particularly to the United States, who transformed St. Patrick's Day into a largely secular holiday of revelry and celebration of things Irish. Cities with large numbers of Irish immigrants, who often wielded political power, staged the most extensive celebrations, which included elaborate parades. Boston held its first St. Patrick's Day parade in 1737, followed by New York City in 1762. Since 1962 Chicago has coloured its river green to mark the holiday. (Although blue was the colour traditionally associated with St. Patrick, green is now commonly connected with the day.) Irish and non-Irish alike commonly participate in the "wearing of the green"—sporting an item of green clothing or a shamrock, the Irish national plant, in the lapel.



Corned beef and cabbage are associated with the holiday, and even beer is sometimes dyed green to celebrate the day. Although some of these practices eventually were adopted by the Irish themselves, they did so largely for the benefit of tourists. Copyright 2024 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Corporate Site. All rights reserved

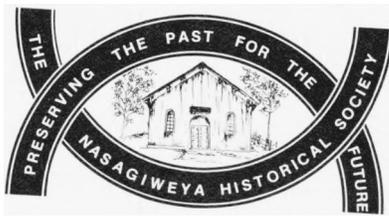
Books available for research purposes at our archives:

Title	Author/Collector/Editor
Nassagaweya - A History of Campbellville and Surrounding Areas; Its Land and People	Campbellville Historical Society
The Village Nine	Leonard E. Andrews
Nassagaweya as remembered through the pages of the Nassagaweya News	Linda M. Lamont
Newsy - Bits from Old Nassagaweya Scrap-Books	Nassagaweya Scrapbook Memories
Death Notices & Obituaries of Nassagaweya	Joy Simpson
Binder - Land Registry Nassagaweya North of the 15th Sideroad	The Nasagiweya Historical Society
Barns in Nassagaweya	The Nasagiweya Historical Society
Tweedsmuir History - Volumes II & III	Dublin Women's Institute
History of Nasagiweya	Joshua Norrish & Elizabeth Norrish
North of the 15th - A Nassagaweya History	The Nasagiweya Historical Society
Land Use Relationships of the Nassagaweya Township - a Thesis	Robert James Williamson
Heritage Matters & Rural Roots - Photos and Captions submitted to the Milton Champion	The Nasagiweya Historical Society
Binder - Villages & Hamlets	The Nasagiweya Historical Society
Campbellville 50th Anniversary	50th Anniversary Committee
Cambellville - A walk-around History	Campbellville Historical Society
Moffat History	Don & Catherine McMillan
Nassagaweya Centennial 1850-1950	The Nasagiweya Historical Society
The Early History of Nasagiweya	J. Norrish
Busy Bees	Women's Institute
Remembering our Past	Audrey Allison

Example of Files available for research purposes at the archives:

- Archived Land Registry files (Lot and Concessions)
- Surnames (Some genealogy family trees, other newspaper articles etc.)
- Church (History)
- Schools (History)
- Marriage Registry Indexes
- Cemetery Registry Indexes
- Photo Albums
- Newspapers (Halton compass and Nassagaweya News)
- Home Journal (Some)
- Maps
- Voters Lists
- Bylaws
- Collectors/Assessment Rolls
- Community Files
- Out of township news files
- Heritage Inventory Volume I, II, III





The Journey from Ireland to Nassagaweya

Heather McTavish Taylor

NHS Schedule of Events

2024

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

March 19th
Irish Stew Dinner
6:00 p.m.
\$10 per person

April 9th
Annual Meeting (1983-2024)
Business Meeting, Election of Officers and Directors. All welcome, looking for volunteers to get involved with preserving the history of our old township

May 14th
Campbellville Burying Grounds
Bill Stokes will talk on the history of this cemetery

June 23rd
Cove Valley Farm 200th Anniversary
NHS members are invited to join in on the 200th Anniversary of Tom and Barb Parker's Farm 13448 2nd Line

July/August—no summer meetings

September 10th
Members fall picnic/BBQ

October 8th
Nassagaweya Russian Princess (Duchess Olga)
*Dave Cook
Historian and Author of Fading History and other books.*

November 12th
Remembering our Veterans Theme

December 10th
Christmas Potluck

There were a number of families that emigrated from Ireland to Nassagaweya Township in the 1820's. Joshua Norrish mentioned a few of them in his book including the Bell, Knowles, Husband and Akins families, to name a few.

The **Bell and Knowles** families had been neighbours back in County Antrim, Northern Ireland, and had emigrated together and were neighbours once again in the wilds of Upper Canada. Families tended to emigrate together to ensure there was enough support when they began their new, pioneer lives.

The same can be said of the **Husband and Akins** families, they emigrated together from the same small parish of Ballintemple, in County Tipperary, Ireland.

And, it has been discovered that the **Locker, Napper and Simpson** (Irish John Simpson as opposed to English John Simpson) families also came to Nassagaweya from Ballintemple at the same time or in the years following, in a chain migration pattern.

Some surviving records from the Irish Church in Ballintemple, show the marriages, baptisms and deaths of members of these five families prior to their departure for Upper Canada. The Ballintemple parish covered the area around the villages of Dundrum and Maudemont Cross, to the northeast of the Town of Tipperary. Many of the inhabitants of this area were tenant farmers and weavers and had been recruited to the area by the Viscount Hawarden, Sir Cornwallis Maude, who held the Baronetcy there. In the early 1800's in Ireland, there was much religious discord, and many land barons sought out the faithful to populate their lands. As tensions grew, and land ownership was an impossible dream, many families chose to leave their homelands and make their way to distant shores to make a better life for themselves.

The path of these five families in particular, can be followed across the Atlantic, to the port in Quebec, the shores of the Niagara region to the untamed lands of Nassagaweya in the 1820's.

The histories of these, and related, families can be found in the Nassagaweya Archives filed in the family folders, as well as in the land folders. Their stories are poignant and are just waiting to be discovered.

KELSO

In Nassagaweya township, Halton county, 5 miles west of Milton, the county seat and nearest banking point. Campbellville 2 miles north west is the nearest railway point. Population about 50. Adam Alexander p m

Christie Henderson & Co Ltd, lime mfrs
Service James, blacksmith

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

Rural Ontario at Kelso site

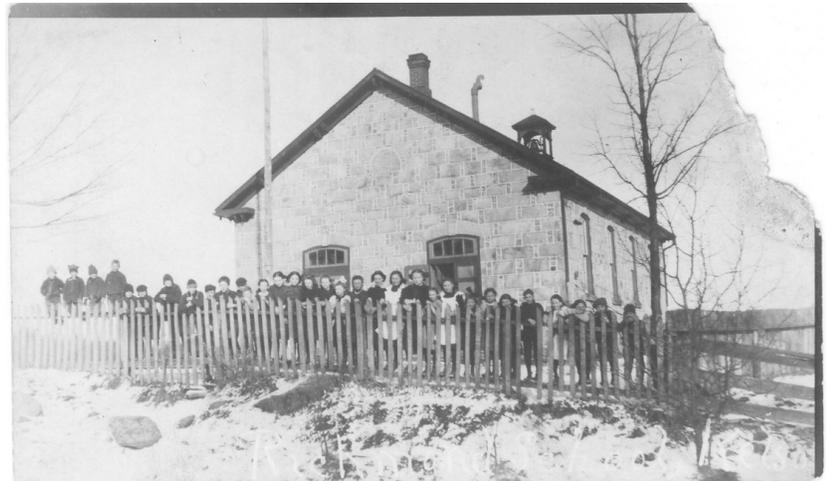
Bit by bit the Ontario Agricultural Museum site at Kelso is taking on the appearance of an old Ontario farmstead. Old barns have been relocated and farm houses moved to form what will depict a natural progression in farming from the 1800's to 1947.

The buildings will house agricultural antiques. Development of the 92-acre site will take 10 years to complete but according to the general manager Bob Carbert, things are progressing on schedule.

The main building of the museum will be open to the public this coming summer. Displays are already in place depicting the evolution of agriculture and rural life in Ontario. —*Acton Free Press, April 21, 1976*



Christie Lime Kilns ↑



School Section #6 Nassagaweya known as Richmond School now at Country Heritage Park ↓



Drifting down the Milton Hill, east of Campbellville, 2-8-2 "Mikado" P2g, No. 5405, a Galt Turn ex Lambton operating as Extra 5405 East, is seen heading a 58 car drag, comprising mostly of OCS "On Company Service" stone, bound for Toronto, on May 15, 1955. Copyright unknown

Our Lady of Victory Church ↓



NASAGIWEYA

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ARCHIVES LOCATION:

9267 GUELPH LINE, CAMPBELLVILLE

MAILING ADDRESS:

PO BOX 106

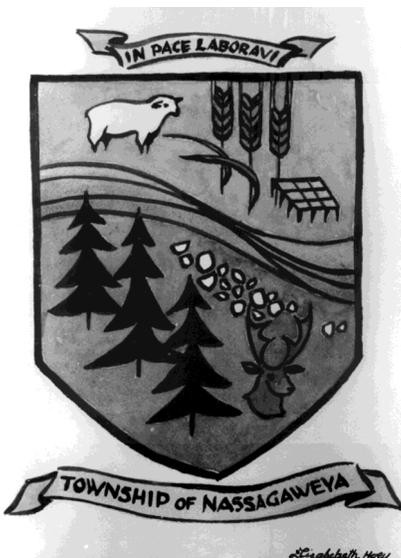
CAMPBELLVILLE, ON L0P 1B0

We are on the Web!
www.nasagiweyahistoricalsoceity.com

We are on Social Media!
<https://www.facebook.com/nasagiweyahistoricalsoceity>

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



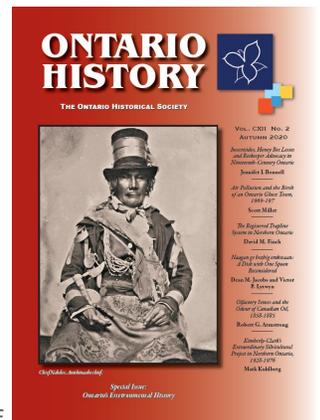
From the Archives:

We have many books in our library. This Ontario History selection you may borrow to read and return. Also many other Nassagaweya and local history published books that can be viewed and referred to for reference and research at the archives to remain at the archives.

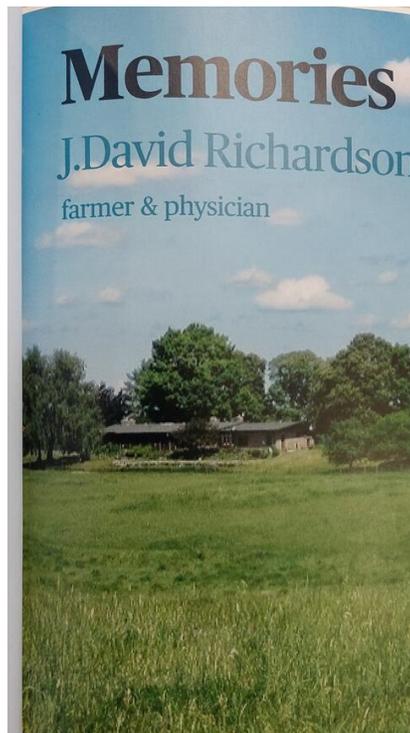
Charlene's pick is the volumes of Short Stories published by the Ontario Historical Society

Ontario History is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal that is published bi-annually by the Ontario Historical Society. Ontario's premier history journal, it discusses a wide variety of topics relating to our province's past.

In 1899, the Ontario Historical Society (OHS) published the first issue of *Ontario History*, then titled *Papers and Records*. What began primarily as an effort to preserve important documentary sources has evolved over the past century to become today's scholarly peer journal, publishing new research and scholarship on topics related to all



Have you thought of putting your memoirs in print....



We have a hard covered bound book measuring 5 1/2 inches by 8 inches, gloss paper of memoir and family history that David Richardson self published. Available for viewing in our archives.

Dr. John David Richardson tells of his time he spent at his Grandparents farm in Nassagaweya (Lot 15 Conc 4W), through his education to his final career of a medical doctor. He was very proud of his family and portrays his family history. There are many pictures in this book.

David tells his story of his young life starting a family and living in a urban setting to moving to a farm and purchasing a horse, as well as having chickens, bees and cats and fresh garden produce. He did not believe that purchasing that horse would have such an effect on him

as well as others who visited. David was quite involved in preserving history, a historian of family as well as medical history.

← This Nassagaweya Township Crest was created by Elizabeth Hoey and presented to Marion and Art Diamond, two of the original founders of Nasagiweya Historical Society. As you can see it depicts the hills, water, farming, forest, stones and wildlife. I believe it is still hanging in the Community Centre at Brookville

SPIN — Stop Pollution in Nassagaweya

The Campbellville Women's Institute appointed a committee of seven members to organize an active group to combat the problem of waste and pollution in Nassagaweya. Concerned citizens were invited to attend an open meeting to discuss this matter and special invitations were sent to executive officers of every active organization in the Township. A panel of experts consisting of an Engineer from the Department of Energy and Resource Management, a Professor of Biology from the University of Waterloo and also a member of Kitchener-Waterloo Pollution Probe, the Director of Recycling with the Burlington Citizens Committee for Pollution Control, and an active well-informed young worker with the Burlington Group, gave the pros and cons of the proposed project.

After an informative question period, the meeting unanimously voted to set up a test collection of clean tin, paper and glass, in June, 1971. SPIN was born! Trial depots were set up in Murray McPhail's garage, Campbellville, and Brookville Hall for the months of July and August. Crawford's Lumber and Building Supplies, Campbellville, supplied a truck to pick up the collections from the depots and take them to the appropriate factories in Hamilton. The results were sufficiently gratifying to proceed with the programme and a concentrated effort to educate the public about the benefits of re-using solid waste was undertaken. A large advertisement was placed in the local papers and every home in the Township was visited and given literature on the "hows and whys" of separating reclaimable materials. In October of 1971 a depot at the Eden Mills Community Hall was added to the ones at Brookville Hall and the Campbellville Fire Hall. Local groups were responsible for getting people to man the depots, open the first Saturday of each month, from 10 o'clock am to 3 pm. The Campbellville depot was moved to the Masonic Hall and under the sponsorship of the Campbellville Women's Institute.

The Township of Nassagaweya Council eventually agreed to be responsible for collecting from the depots and taking the materials to the appropriate factories for re-use. Since the depots were at halls which had other uses, it was necessary to remove the clean waste the same day it was collected. After several methods of collecting and storing were tried, the most practical one seemed to be the material was picked up by the Town of Milton trucks and taken directly to the Burlington depot on the Guelph Line, eliminating the need for any storage space as well as the search for suitable recycling outlets.

The local Boy Scouts dispose of the paper from the depots. The fluctuating paper market seem to have settled at a more lucrative level since the Abitibi Paper Company in Thorold had acquired a de-inking plant.

The first co-ordinators of the depot at Eden Mills were Mrs. Douglas Beattie and Mrs. David Masson. After Mrs. Masson moved away, Mrs. Beattie carried on alone for some time. Mrs. T. Cole from the Community Association then assumed the duties.

Mrs. Glen Pearce was the first co-ordinator for the depot at Brookville and held that position for many years. Mrs. William Coxe took over from Mrs. Pearce.

Re-cycling programmes, instigated by local groups like SPIN, and carried out by householders, would provide only a short-term solution. Their purpose would show, recycling and reconverting waste is feasible, possible and desired by many. A more permanent long-term solution would be to have all waste tested at central recycling plants where it could be processed and eventually reproduced into necessary articles.

That was SPIN.



We are looking for your contributions for our newsletter.
Do you have history or current news of Nasagiweya that
you would like to share with others?

Please send to info@nasagiweyahistoricalociety.com
Or speak with Audrey Allison (519) 837-9288



Find-A-Grave

This is one source you can use to assist with your research in family history.

Just keep in mind that this is a helpful resource of information, however, it is not always correct.

I had an inquiry as to they thought there could be a family member buried in the Moffat Pioneer Cemetery on the 15th Sideroad in Moffat but did not know of a connection.... This was our first step ...

Ancestry—Death Notices

Further to this, we found that Agnes died of Thyoid

Siblings



Margaret Taylor Allison
1831–1913



Thomas Taylor
1837–1893



John Taylor
1840–1917



Richard Taylor
1842–1886



Robert Taylor
1847–1908



Elizabeth Taylor
unknown–1860

Taylor/Wood

Family Members

Parents



Anthony Taylor
1807–1865



Agnes Thompson Taylor
1810–1892

Spouse



Isaac Wood
1826–1912

Agnes Taylor

BIRTH 2 Feb 1834

DEATH 10 Oct 1879 (aged 45)

BURIAL Moffat United Church Cemetery
Milton, Halton Regional Municipality, Ontario, Canada



	No. 10
Name and Surname of Deceased.	Agnes Wood
When died.	8 th October 1879
Sex—Male or Female.	F
Age.	44
Rank or Profession.	Wife
Where born.	Westmoreland England
Certified cause of Death, and duration of illness.	Continued Fever with Typhoid duration two months
Name of Physician, if any.	Dr. Wison
Signature, description and residence of Informant.	Isaac ^{his} Wood Widower Nassagawya
When Registered.	9 th November 1879
Religious Denomination of Deceased.	Methodist
Signature of Registrar.	
REMARKS.	004668

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.

Information taken from 1851, 30 years after settlement. The Scot's made up the majority of the settlement. The Irish were the next followed by those from England and Wales. These 3 groups together make up approximately 85% of the settlers who entered Nassagaweya in the booming years of settlement before 1851.

Towards the end of the 18th century, it has been reported that a cyclone passed through the township and a diagonal West-east direction from lot 23 concession, one to large 8 concessions, 7 knocking down the dense forest in the path. A fairly large part of the early settlement was located in the wake of a storm particularly around Brookville. It seems very probable that the early settlers chose this area because a great amount of labor and clearing was saved. All the large trees were felled by the storm, leaving only a fairly young forest growth to deal with.



Nassagaweya mill (Abrey Mill)

We are looking for information and photos of this mill and the
Can you help?

Note: Current location would be 3rd Sideroad, (Limestone
Road) east of Guelph Line

Contact Archivist (Audrey Allison) (519) 837-9288
info@nasagiweyahistoricalociety.com

Grist Mills

A needed industry during the early days of settlement were the grist, flour, chopping and saw mills.

In **1833**, **Alex McCann** built his grist mill by a creek that ran beside Limestone Road (3rd Side Road) near the Fourth Line, a little to the west of where he built his sawmill 5 years later.

After Mr. McCann's death, the mills were sold, in **1855 to Adam Argo**, from Fergus. He built a large 3-storey stone grist mill (as shown in picture above) close to the site of where McCann had built his first mill.

In 1864, Adam Argo sold all his property with the exception of this factory lot, to **George Abrey**.

George Abrey, a native of Essex County, England and one of the early members of the Carlisle community. When he was a boy in England, Mr. Abrey was apprenticed to a miller for 7 years. At the end of that time, he served 7 more years learning the baking trade which he followed for some time, then decided to come to Canada. He met and married Louisa Brockitt, an American girl and settled on a farm in East Flamboro. He moved from this farm when he bought the McCann property, which consisted of about 350 acres of timbered land, a sawmill and a grist mill. He was back again at the work he loved and knew so well, but he did not live long to enjoy it

Mr. Abrey died 6 years later. His widow Louisa, divided the estate between her two daughters, Anna Maria and Sarah Jane. Anna, a spinster, receiving 29 acres in Lot 3 and 272 acres in Lots 4 and 5, less the timber rights which were granted to George Schram, Henry Cargill and David Wheelihan. Selling 97 acres in Lots 3 and 4 in the 4th Concession to daughter, Sarah Jane (Mrs. Ephraim Chapman)

In 1880 Anna Abrey sold parts of Lots 3, 4, and 5 to David Wheelihan.

In 1880 Louisa Abrey, George's widow, sold 136 acres which consisted of 3/4 of the east half of Lot 6 and the part of Lot 5 lying north of the travelled road,

The mill was closed circa **1890 and circa 1919**, **Colin McPhail and Fred Garrett** bought and dismantled the old stone building, using the stone for the foundation of their new brick store in Campbellville and the beams and lumber for the framework.

Land was purchased for the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1865 by Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cooper (part of Lot 6 Con 3 or Lot 1 Range 3 in the old survey). This would be on Main Street in Campbellville. The trustees were **George Abrey, Dan Abrey**, Chris Bellwood, David Plewes, Charles Peer, Austin Willmott and Johnson. This house later owned by Bev Ella and Family.

Heritage 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.

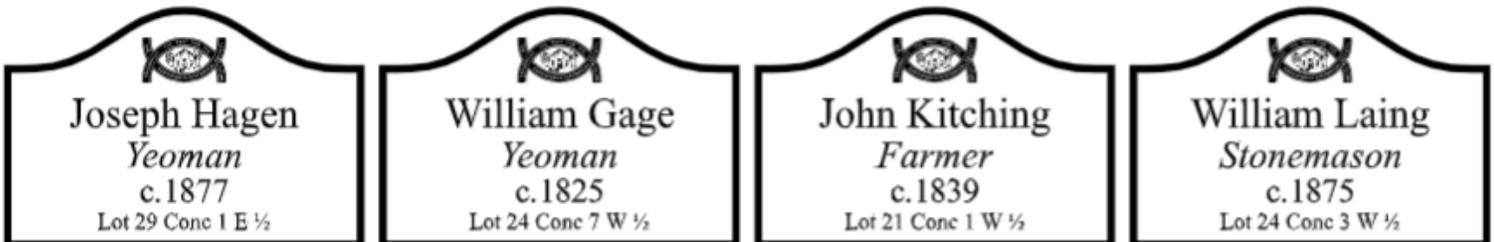
Please know that participation in the NHS Historical Plaque Program does not involve property heritage designation by the Town of Milton, or any other municipality in Halton County under the Ontario Heritage Act. These are decorative plaques, and do not bind the property in any way.

Process:

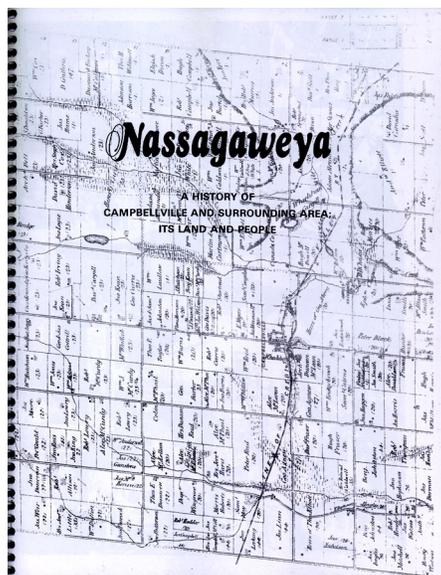
Contact us at info@nasagiveyahistoricalociety.com to find out more about this program and/or if your property is eligible.

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

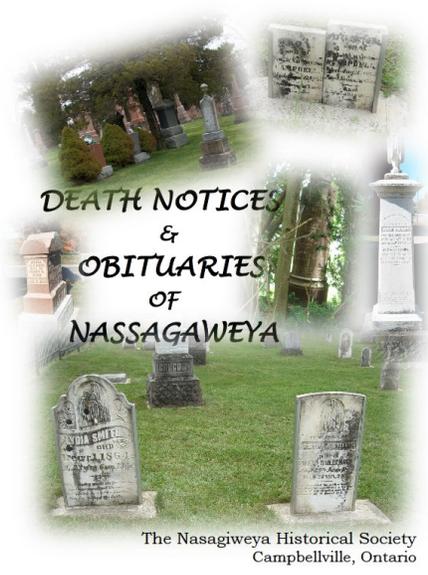
Inquire about Our Plaquing Program



Publications for Sale

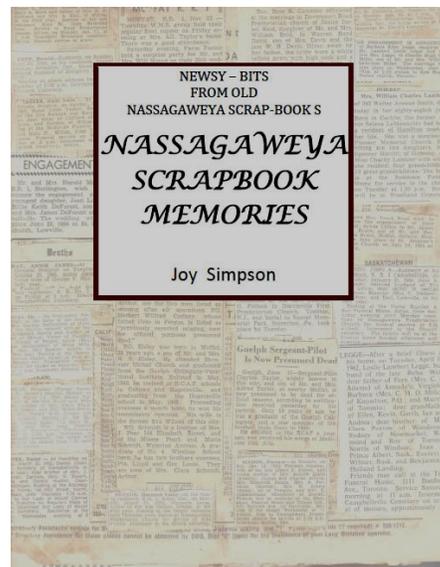


Nassagaweya, A History of Campbellville and surrounding area — This is a soft cover reprint of the original 1982 hardcover published by the Campbellville Historical Society editor, June Andrews. It has 336 pages including index and several photos and brief history of families by lots and concessions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

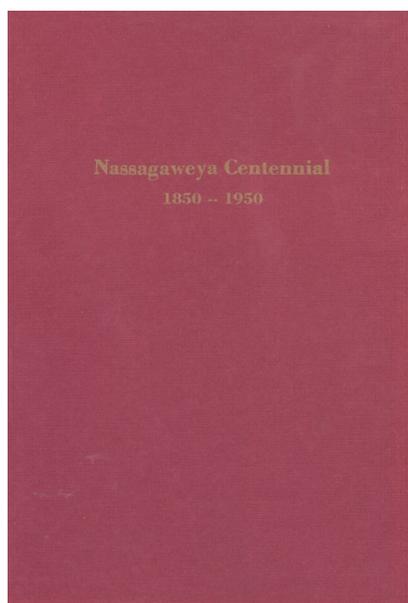


The Nasagiweya Historical Society
Campbellville, Ontario

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

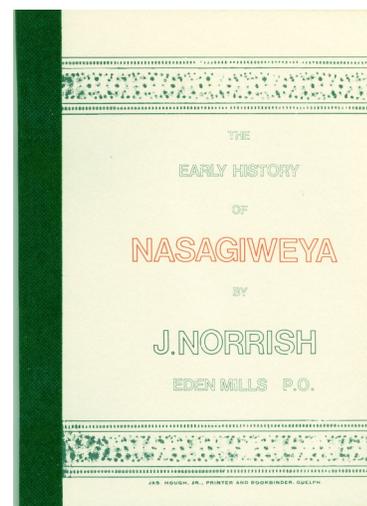


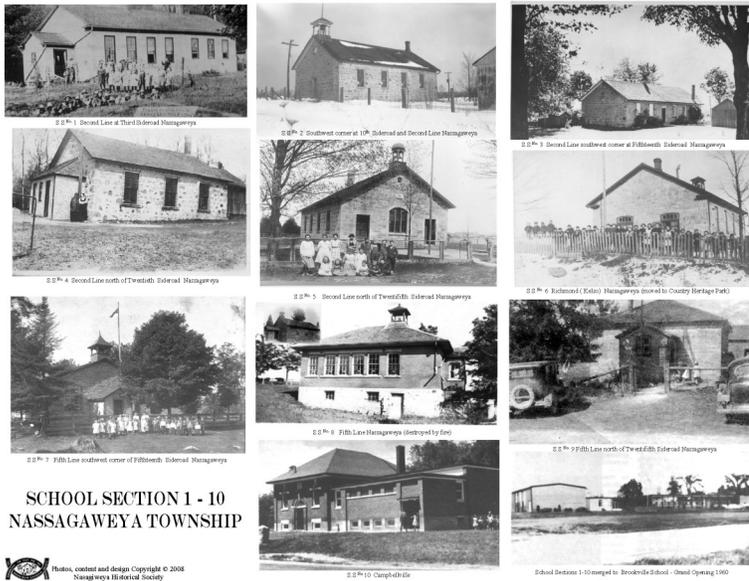
Scrapbook Memories—Many of our descendants took precious moments to snip pictures, newspaper and magazine articles. Some had clippings glued into old telephone books, unused school scribblers. Some were used as bookmarks or left in paper bags, shoe boxes or cigar boxes. These snip-its were often engagement 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 Nasagiweya 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 Nasagiweya - 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

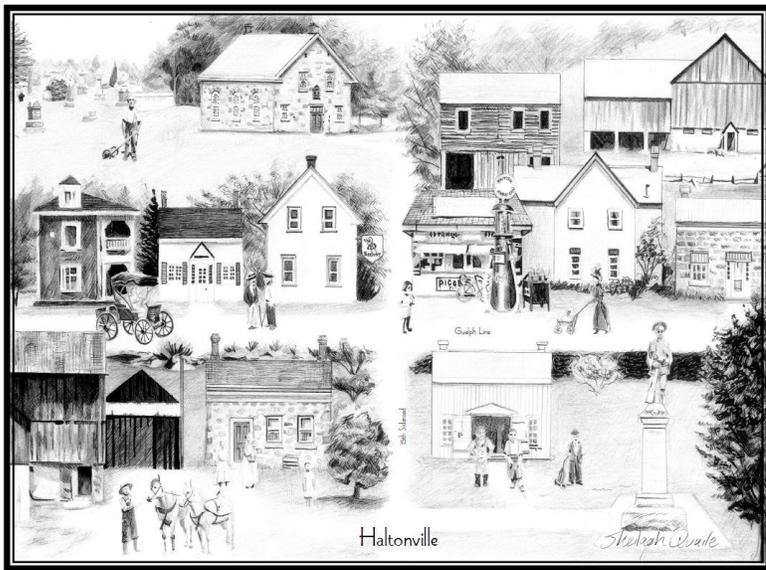




SCHOOL SECTION 1 - 10
NASSAGAWEYA TOWNSHIP

Photos, content and design Copyright © 2008
Nassagaweya Historical Society

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

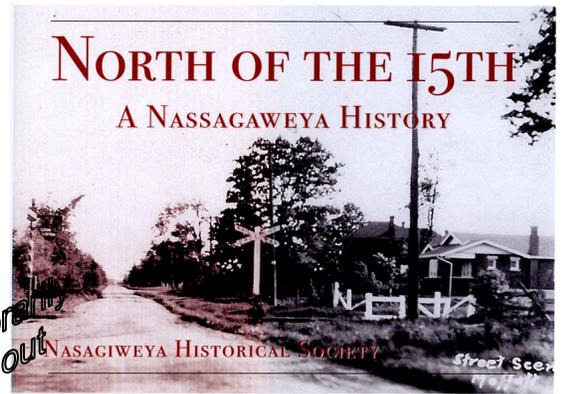


Haltonville Print—11" x 17" black and white 150 numbered prints from a sketch created by Sheilagh Quaille ...
.... \$20



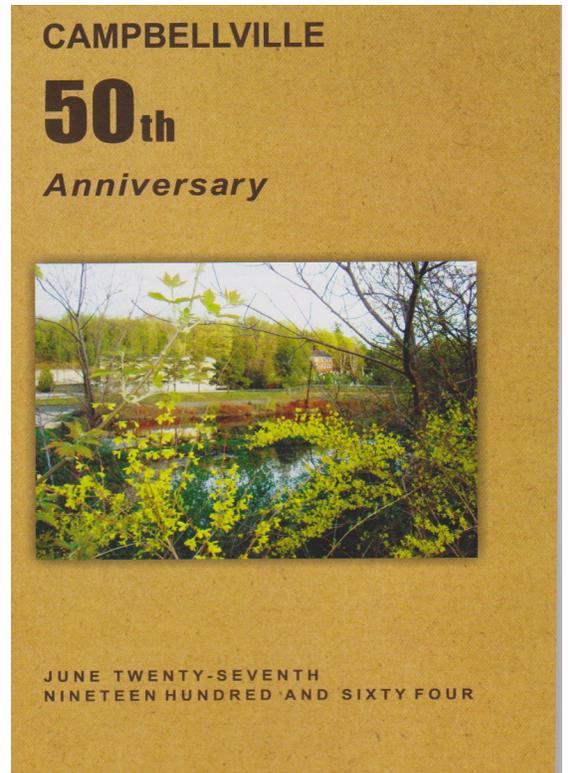
HISTORY

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

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
Amendment only	25.00
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/\$25 FAMILY/\$35 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 are enthusiastic to meet with anyone that has a 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)