



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 12 Issue 2

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.

Brookville Public School
Time Capsule
placed by
Grade 6 students of 1988
Finally opened
Saturday July 20th, 2024



Rachel Behn-Taylor (student) and Dr. Robert Carley (President of Nasagiweya Historical Society) Photo courtesy of Inside Halton



Teacher Herb Pilles lowers the time capsule container into a specially constructed cauldron that was later hermetically sealed until the year 2020. Brookville Public School's Grade 6 students each donated a memorable item, representative

of our times, for the project. They picked a year 32 years hence in the hope that they'll still be around to attend, with their own spouses and kids in tow.

X Isabel Lorange

The day finally arrived and the anticipation of what the students had placed in the time capsule 36 years ago was full of courtesy. The students had been contacted and many did come and participated in this historic event.



Breaking into the time capsule— Herb Pilles (teacher) and Rachel Behn-Taylor (student/organizer)



Herb Pilles and Rachel Behn-Taylor cutting the cake donated by NHS

**NASAGIWEYA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

ARCHIVES LOCATION:
9267 GUELPH LINE, CAMPBELLVILLE
MAILING ADDRESS:
PO BOX 106
CAMPBELLVILLE, ON L0P 1B0

**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(Bring your own picnic)**
Nassagaweya Presbyterian Church 6:00 pm

**October 8th
Dave Cook
Historian and Author of Fading History
and other books.**
Will be speaking on Nassagaweya Russian Princess (Duchess Olga) and the Richtofen's

**November 12th
Remembering our Veterans Theme**
Charlene Tuersley (accompanied by Heather McTavish Taylor) presentation on War of 1812

**December 10th
Christmas Potluck**

..... Continued
from page 1

TIME CAPSULE
OPENING....

TIME CAPSULE—SET
READY TO BE OPENED



Gathering for the reveal of
what is in this treasure box



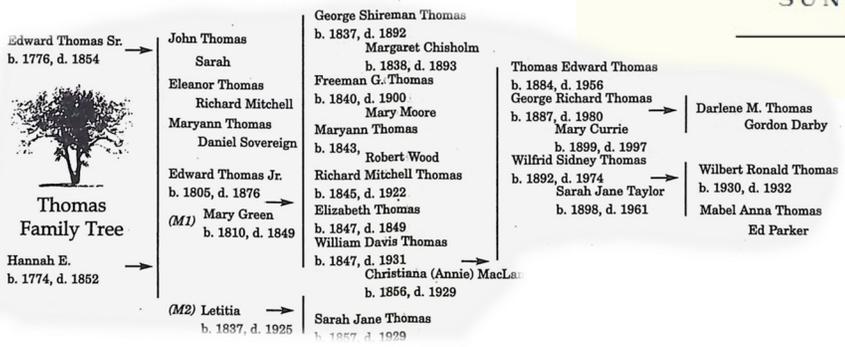
Time to reminisce and catch up life with each other. Some coming as far as Colorado and others traveling from eastern and western parts of Ontario.

Tuesday, May 14th meeting, the topic - Cemeteries of Nassagaweya Township. When you consider the hard lives most of the settlers had - back breaking work, cold winters, disease and accidents, and a lack of medical care - it's not surprising that cemeteries played a major part in early communities. It's good for us to know more about this important aspect of pioneer life. In addition, we will have Doug Sampano, Commissioner of Community Services for Milton, who will provide details on the Town of Milton's role and responsibilities for rural cemeteries. Bill Stokes will be talking about his involvement in the Campbellville Burying Grounds, and will provide information on the history of this early cemetery.



June—200th Anniversary Farm Celebration

We were invited to attend the 200th anniversary celebration of Cove Valley Farms at 13488 Second Line, between the 28th and 30th Sideroads of Nassagaweya. Cove Valley has been in the same family for 200 years.

THOMAS—PARKER CONNECTION WITH LOT 28/29/30 2ND CONCESSION NASSAGAWEYA

Continued page 4 Edward Thomas

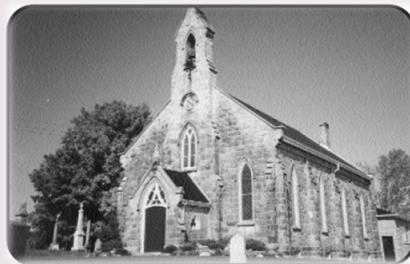
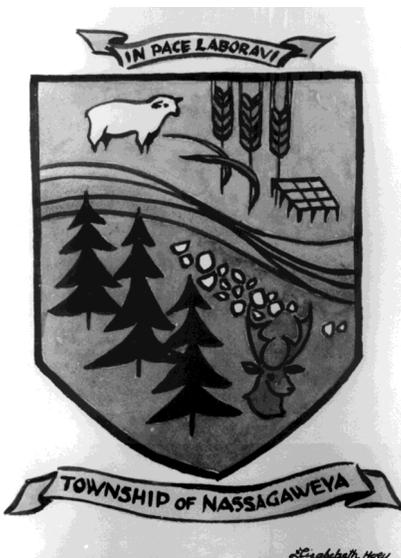
We are on the Web!
www.nasagiweyahistoricalsoceity.com

We are on Social Media!
https://www.facebook.com/nasagiweya_historical_society

The township was surveyed by Rueben Sherwood for the bottom half May 1819 and Samuel Ryckman for the top half in the same year.

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 Nasagiweya comes from Survey dated 1843 and prior dates.



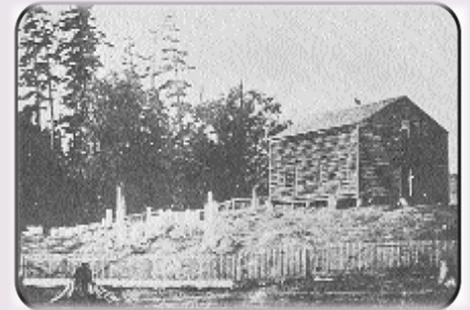
June 12th— Esquesing Historical Society invited the Nasagiweya Historical Society to joined them to hear the history of **Boston Church and Scotch Block** lead by Charles Veale. 9 members of Nasagiweya attended.

The Scotch Block Post Office was opened on February 6, 1852, and was kept by Thomas Hume in his house on Lot 12, 4th Concession West Esquesing Township.

At first the south-western part of Esquesing is spoken of in the Church records as "The Scotch Settlement" and "The Settlement," but later on "The Scotch Block" only was used, and although somewhat loosely applied this term covered the territory from the base line between Trafalgar and Esquesing North to the Check Line, and from the Town line between Nassagaweya and Esquesing to between the 5th and 6th Concession lines.

The first settlers were intelligent, thrifty and for the most part deeply religious. A few of them were unusually well educated. They were all Presbyterians, but different branches of the Presbyterian family were represented among them. They were farmers as many of their successors in the Scotch Block still are. There are no villages, nor towns within the boundary lines of the old Scotch Block.

On March 4th, 1824 a meeting of the people was called to consider purchasing land for a burying-ground and on which to build a house of worship. The committee purchased one and a half acres of land from Andrew Laidlaw, the north-west corner of Lot 6, it was decided to proceed with the erection of a meeting-house during the summer, and also a schoolhouse, and to lay out the burying ground into lots.



Presbyterian Meeting House—1865

(Lot 6 Conc 4 Esquesing)

More information on the history of Boston Church and Scotch Block can be found in published books that we carry in our archives.

EDWARD THOMAS—The Thomas family were early early settlers in the township. John came here in 1828 and settled on Lot 29, Concession 2, and built a house on it. Edward, his brother, came two years after and settled on Lot 28, in the same Concession. They are assessed for these lots in the years 1831-32. During this time the Martin's came and William Martin, Jr., rented John Thomas' place and the father bought the west-half of Lot 28 from Edward. It appears that John and Edward exchanged the east-halves of their lots about that time, and John died shortly after, leaving a wife and one child, and this east-half of Lot 28 was reserved for the child. There was no clearing on it then. It has been known as the child's hundred ever since. In 1837 Edward was the owner of the east-half of Lot 29, in the 2nd Concession, and the whole of Lot 28 in the 3rd Concession, except five acres on the east corner, which was owned by James Whiteman.

Two years after this Edward was also owner of fifty acres of Lot 30, in the 2nd Concession. Joshua Long, in 1827, bought from Edward the west-half of Lot 29, and settled on it. Shortly after this Edward made a bargain with John Taylor, a millwright, to sell him the fifty acres of Lot 30, on condition of building a grist mill on it, and the offer was accepted and one hundred and twenty day's work was promised by the neighbors to assist in building the dam but the whole thing fell through. I should have said before now that the parents came with Edward. The father was one of the first Justices in the township. He died in 1854 aged seventy-eight years, and the son died in 1876, aged seventy-one, he left four sons, George, the dentist owns the east-half and Freeman the westhalf of Lot 28, in the 3rd Concession, and Richard and William occupy the east halves of Lot 29 and 30, in the 2nd Concession.

► 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

What happened to Margaret McLaren?

I was recently asked to do some research to find out what had happened to Margaret McLaren, whose family resided in Nassagaweya at one time. Family lore had her marrying into the French nobility with a husband named Audinet Gibert, a supposed Duke or Count.

Margaret Ann McLaren was born on April 2 1873 in Eramosa Township, Wellington County, Ontario, Canada. Her parents were Donald C. "Daniel" McLaren, a hotel keeper, and Margaret McNabb. Donald's parents were Alexander and Margaret McLaren from Nassagaweya while Margaret's parents were Archibald and Janet McNabb from Esquesing.

Margaret was found living with her parents and siblings in the 1881 census, in Puslinch Township. The family consisted of the two parents and five children. But tragedy struck soon after the census was taken when the patriarch, Daniel McLaren died at the age of 47 years, on Apr 24 1881. According to the 1891 census, Margaret was living with her mother and four siblings in the St. Georges Ward of Toronto West, at that time. Margaret McLaren was next found listed as living in Toronto as a lodger and working as a nurse, in the 1901 census of Canada. Her mother Margaret and her two sisters were found in the 1905 census living in the Manhattan area of New York City in New York, but the younger Margaret was not listed in that household.

Margaret McLaren was next found in a newspaper marriage announcement in the New York Times on Nov 13 1907. In the article, it states that "Audinet Gibert...sailed for Europe yesterday...accompanied by his bride, whom he married on Oct. 28." It further mentions his bride as being "Margaret Maclaren, daughter of the late Donald Maclaren of Toronto, Canada" and the marriage was "...performed in the home of the bride's mother in Jamaica [Long Island, New York]". The same article includes a mention that this marriage was not Au-

dinet's first and that the first, had ended in a "sensation divorce case". Another article included some additional details of the Margaret's residence at the time of her marriage as being at 15 Union Hall St. in Jamaica, New York.



Margaret McLaren Gibert ca. 1916
Passport Photo from her passport
application of 1916,
accessed on Ancestry.com

Digging into the records for Audinet Gibert revealed that he was not a Duke, or a Count and he wasn't even French. In fact, Audinet was a second-generation American. Nicholas Audinet Gibert was born in New York City in July 1853 to parents Frederic Edward Gibert and Margaret Elizabeth Reynolds. As the eldest son, he was apparently named after paternal grandparents Jean Nicholas Gibert and Catherine Ann Audinet. His father Frederic was also an American, having been born in Newport, Rhode Island in 1810. Frederic Gibert was listed in the 1850 census for New York City with his own father Nicholas, and his brother James. Frederic is listed as a merchant while James is a doctor. Nicholas Gibert was listed as being 80 years old (born about 1770) and was born in the West Indies.

Frederic Gibert appears to have been a prosperous merchant and upon his death in 1882, left a considerable estate to his family. Specifically, there is mention of annual income and a house at 298 Fifth Avenue in New York, as well as a summer residence in New London, Connecticut. As one of the four heirs, Audinet would have been privy to substantial sums of income and property, while still a fairly young man. Audinet Gibert was described in several newspapers articles as wealthy and an artist, although without any formal occupation, travelling between New York and Paris.

Audinet's first wife was Annie Reed, whom he married in about September 1878. Trouble seems to have begun for this couple soon after their marriage and by 1886, word in society was that they were having troubles. They separated several times but repeatedly got back together, spending time on both continents. It was reported that their last trip together, to Paris, was in 1891. The couple had become acquainted with Senor De Santa Maria del Pillar, a South American in the Paris political circles. Audinet believed that Santa Maria had been intimate with his wife, and challenged him to a du-

el. This startling challenge ushered in a time of great sensation and speculation amongst both Parisian and American society. Many articles were written about the challenge and the divorce proceedings between 1891 and 1894.

Audinet Gibert died on Feb 9 1916, in Paris, France. His death notice gives his full name as Nicolas Audinet Gibert and his birthdate of Jul 19 1853, in New York. He was the son of Frederic Edward Gibert and Margaret Elizabeth Reynolds and the spouse of Margaret McLaren. He was living in Paris at the time of his death. Margaret Gibert made an emergency passport application shortly after his death, to accompany his body back to New York City, where it could be interred in the Gibert family vault at Greenwood Cemetery. In this application, she states that she was born at Guelph, Ontario on May 2 1873. She says that her husband was a native of the United States, but that she is a resident in Paris, having left the United States in November of 1909. Her residence was listed 70 Avenue d'Iena in Paris.

There were no further census records found in New York (city or state) for Margaret McLaren Gibert in the ensuing years. There were however, multiple passen-

ger lists and United States passport applications and renewals. Some interesting information was gleaned from those lists including one from the 1925 passenger list for Margaret Gibert, where it was learned that she was last a permanent resident of Canada in December 1902. Also, her departure contact in Paris was given as her niece "Princess de Bassiano" who was a resident in Versailles. The Princess was in fact Audinet's niece, Marguerite Chapin, who was the daughter of his sister Leila Gibert and her husband Lindley Chapin. In 1911, Marguerite Chapin had married Raffredo Caetani, Prince of Bassiano, the second son of the Duke of Sermoneta in Italy. In the announcement of Marguerite Chapin's wedding, the newspapers reported that when Marguerite had become of age, she had travelled to Paris, and found it to be to her liking so it would be her new home. Perhaps this is where the story of Audinet being a Duke or a Count originated!

A death registration for Margaret Gibert was found in the first quarter of 1932 in Kensington, London, England. A burial register for Margaret Gibert was also found for the Greenwood Cemetery with a burial date of May 18 1932.

Research completed over summer for Designation of Properties in Nassagaweya Township



No 3 School house (South west)



Lot 7 Concession 1



Medical Doctors House

Plus these ones

- Lot 30 Conc 3
- Lot 12 Conc 2
- Lot 17 Con 2

Notable Persons of Interest in Nassagaweya



Henry Cargill 1838-1903



Grand Duchess Olga and Colonel Nicolai Kulikovskiy



Peter Appleyard



Dr. Charles H Best (Insulin) in his Lab 1960

At the Archives...

We have many different types of information within the Nassagaweya Archives, that may be of interest to you. What do we have?

Family files – we have over 100 files on the early settler families to the Nassagaweya Township, some with genealogical information.

Land and Property files – we have records for most lots on each of the seven concessions within Nassagaweya Township, including some of the land transactions.

Maps – we have many maps of the Township dating back to the Tremaine map of 1858, as well as some of those from surrounding areas.

Church, School, Community historical information – we have local histories for each of the hamlets within the Township, including photos.

Municipal Records – we have the 1842 census for Nassagaweya, collector's rolls from 1882 and voting lists from the early 1900's, minutes and bylaws for the Township and listing of various elected officials.



Newspaper records – we have decades of physical copies of the Nassagaweya News as well as a full complement of the ShoeBox memories printed in the Halton Compass.

Ontario History, the Ontario Historical Society Journal – we have over 35 back issues of the Journal, all containing information gems from across the Province.

Local History Books

– we have many of the local history books available for viewing, as well as many that are for sale.

Shoot us an email with your query, and we will let you know what we might have available to answer your specific questions.

We are happy to conduct local research for you, if you are interested please contact us for our rates.



NASSAGAWEYA TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freholder; t, tenant.

Table listing residents of Nassagaweya Township with columns for Name, P. O., Con, and Lot. Includes names like Adamson James, Adamson Jonathan, Agnew David, etc.

Table listing residents of Nassagaweya Township (continued) with columns for Name, P. O., Con, and Lot. Includes names like Grumett Matthew, Gunston Joseph, Hagen Joseph, etc.

Table listing residents of Nassagaweya Township (continued) with columns for Name, P. O., Con, and Lot. Includes names like Campbell James, Campbell John, Campbell Peter, etc.

Advertisement for W. H. MACNAB MILLTON, ONTARIO. Features a logo with a bird and text: 'W. H. MACNAB MILLTON, ONTARIO. HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS & GLASS. Agent for Cochrane's (Brantford) Plows.'

Table listing residents of Nassagaweya Township (continued) with columns for Name, P. O., Con, and Lot. Includes names like Archibald, Campbellville, Nassaga, etc.

More Information available at our archives



Did you know

(No. 8.)

POPULATION, GORE DISTRICT, 1825.

Aggregate statement of the population of the District of Gore, for the year 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16	above 16.	
Ancaster,	454	456	360	400	1610
Baron,	290	270	297	279	1136
Saltfleet and Binbrook,	357	336	344	300	1337
Waterloo,	434	434	435	317	1640
Dumfries,	387	355	325	263	1370
East Flamborough,	85	82	81	58	306
Glouford,	151	124	60	106	441
Beverley,	219	181	178	159	737
Erin & Eramosa,	67	92	66	59	284
Esquesing,	230	158	198	183	769
Nelson & Nassagaweya,	354	282	251	282	1171
Haldimand or Gd. River,	292	226	260	249	1027
Trafalgar,	369	429	345	345	1488
West Flamborough,	235	197	284	290	916
	3953	3612	3429	3230	14215

NO SIGNATURE.

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 Westeast 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 particularly around brookvilleit 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.

FOR THOSE BORN BEFORE 1940

We were born before television, before penicillin, polio shots, frozen foods, Xerox, plastic, contact lenses, videos, Frisbees, and the Pill. We were born before Radar, credit cards, split atoms, laser beams and ballpoint pens; before dishwashers, tumble-dryers, electric blankets, air conditioners, drip-dry clothes - and before man walked on the Moon.

We got married first and then lived together (how quaint can one be?) We thought 'fast food' was what you ate in Lent, and a 'Big Mac' was an oversized raincoat, and 'crumpet' we had for tea. We existed before house-husbands, computer dating, dual careers; and when a 'meaningful relationship' meant getting along with cousins, and 'sheltered accommodation' was where you waited for a bus.

We were born before Day Care Centres, group homes, and disposable nappies. We never heard of FM radio, tape decks, electric typewriters, artificial hearts, word processors, yoghurt, and young men wearing earrings. For us 'time sharing' meant togetherness, a 'chip' was a piece of wood or fried potato, 'hardware' meant nuts and bolts and 'software' wasn't a word.

Before 1940 'Made in Japan' meant cheap and unreliable, the term 'making out' referred to how you did in your exams, 'stud' was something that fastened a collar to a shirt, and 'going all the way' meant staying on a double-decker to the Bus Depot. Pizzas, McDonald's and instant coffee and tea were unheard of. In our day cigarette smoking was 'fashionable'; 'grass' was mown, 'coke' was kept in the coal bunker, and a 'joint' was a piece of meat you roasted on Sundays, and 'pot' was something you cooked in. 'Rock Music' was a grandmother's lullaby, 'Eldorado' was an ice-cream, a 'gay' person was the life and soul of the party and nothing more, while 'aids' just meant beauty treatment or help for someone in trouble.

We who were born before 1940 must be a hardy bunch when you think of the way in which the world has changed, and the adjustments we have had to make. No wonder then that we are confused and there is a generation gap today..... **BUT**

BY THE GRACE OF GOD WE HAVE SURVIVED !!!!

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:

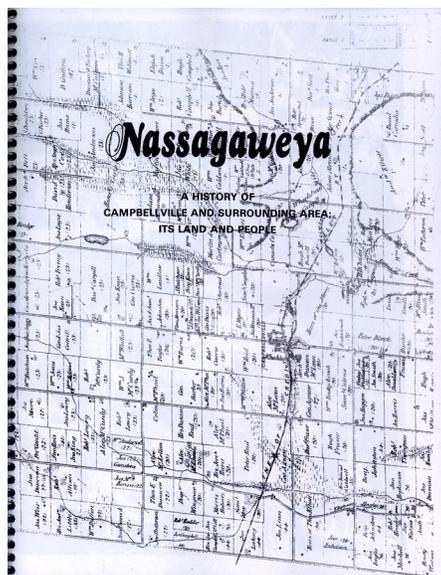
Contact us at info@nasagiewahistoricalociety.com to find out more about this program and/or if your property is eligible.

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

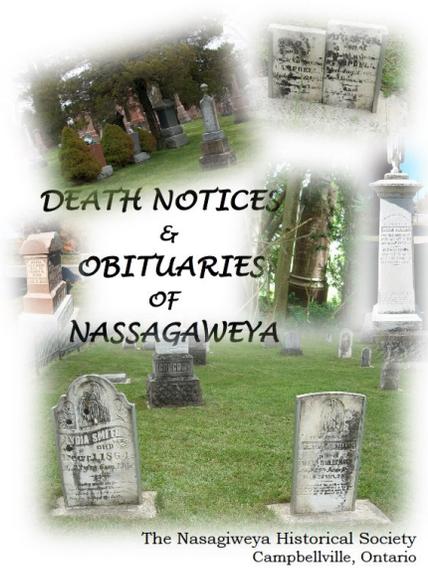
Inquire about Our Plaquing Program



Publications for Sale

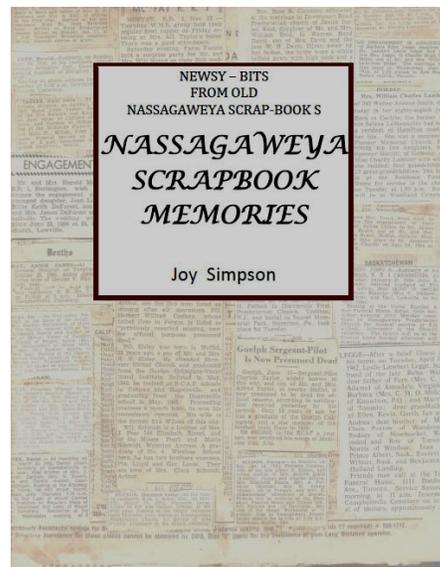


Nassagaweya, A History of Campbellville and surrounding area — This is a soft cover reprint of the original 1982 hardcover published by the Campbellville Historical Society editor, June Andrews. It has 336 pages including index and several photos and brief history of families by lots and concessions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

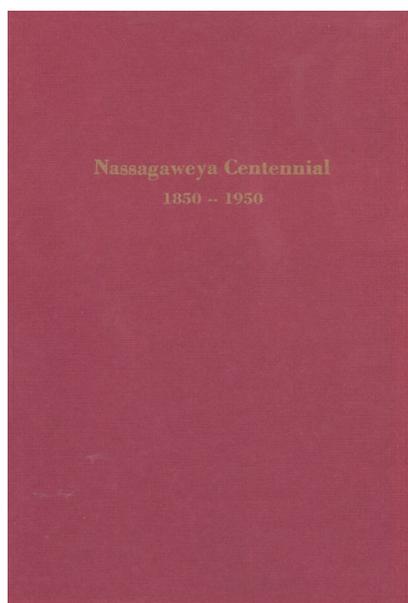


The Nasagiweya Historical Society
Campbellville, Ontario

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

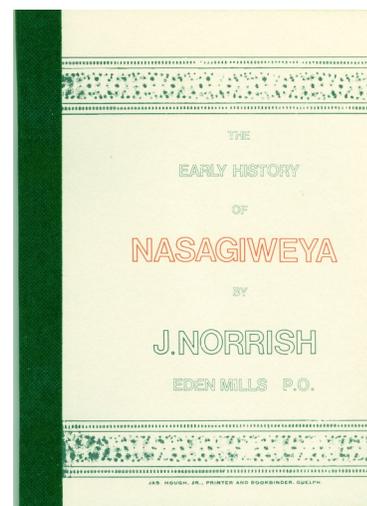


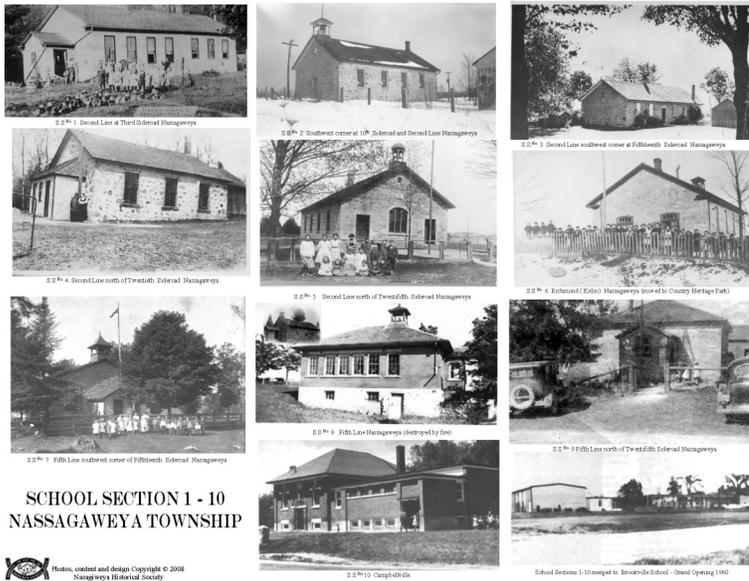
Scrapbook Memories—Many of our descendants took precious moments to snip pictures, newspaper and magazine articles. Some had clippings glued into old telephone books, unused school scribblers. Some were used as bookmarks or left in paper bags, shoe boxes or cigar boxes. These snip-its were often engagement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

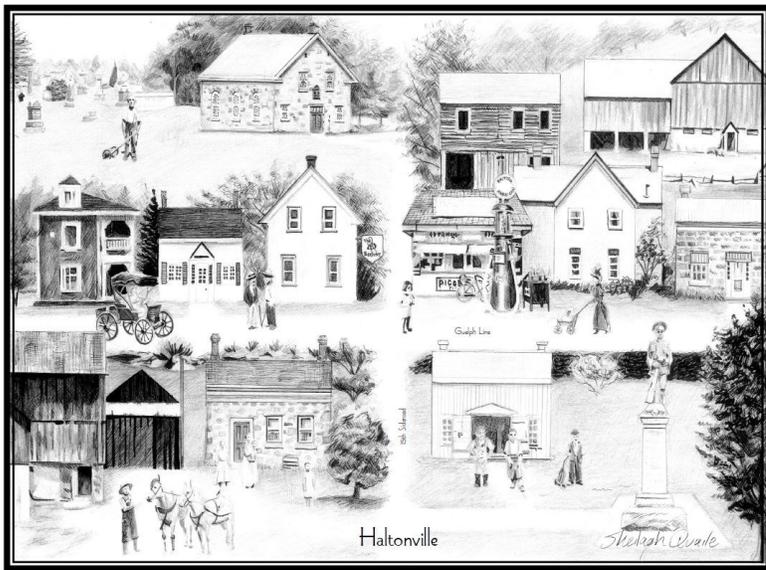




SCHOOL SECTION 1 - 10
NASSAGAWEYA TOWNSHIP

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Nassagaweya Historical Society

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

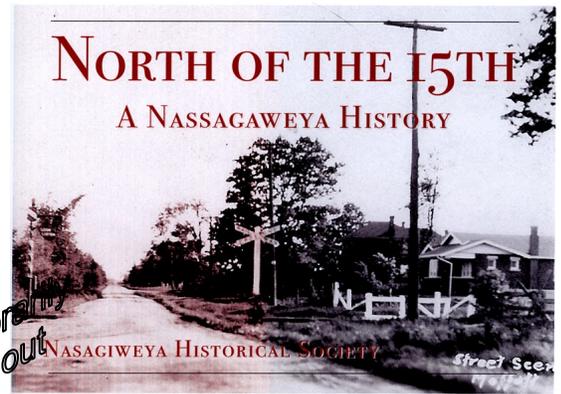


Haltonville Print—11” x 17” black and white 150 numbered prints from a sketch created by Sheilagh Quaille ...
.... \$20



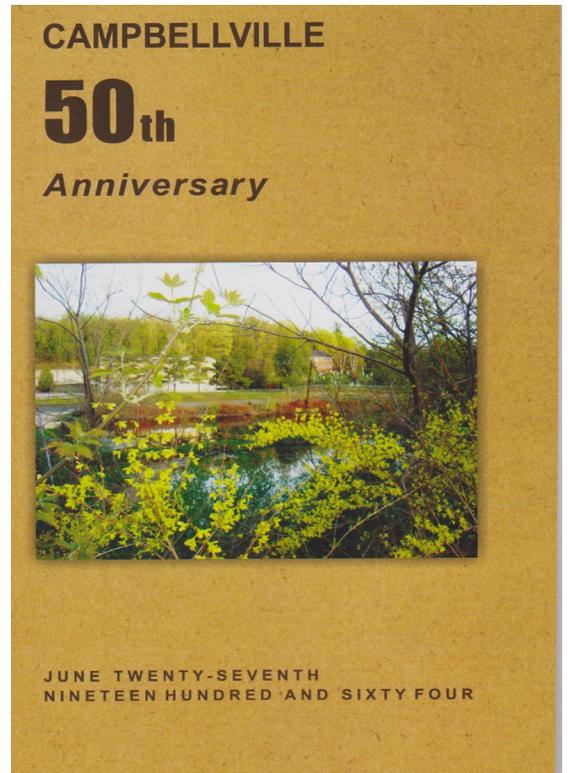
Moffat History—written in 2008 by long time residents Don & Catherine McMillan. This book is 8½” x 5½” and contains 42 pages of what Moffat use to be like—contains reference maps and current address numbers, photos of landmarks and hockey and ball teams \$10

HISTORY



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)