

NHS Schedule of Events for 2021

Due to Coronavirus COVID-19 all events planned for the 2020 season were cancelled, these will be reschedule for the 2021 season. The 2021 season as yet to be to be determined when we can commence our monthly meetings again.

To be determined Annual Meeting followed by Video of History of Campbellville and surrounding area

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

To be determined Sheila Hobeck on her Genealogy Travel adventures

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

To be determined —BBQ

To be determined Bill and Marilyn Coxe's Log House restoration

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

To be determined We remember

To be determined Christmas Potluck

All general meetings take place at Nassagaweya Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall , 3097—15th Sideroad Nassagaweya and due to the coronavirus pandemic the premises were closed in March 2020 until further notice.

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.



Between the waters

Nasagiweya Historical Society
Newsletter

Volume 7

Issue 1

Spring 2021

We may have not met as a group since 2020 however, there has still been lots of activity with the historical society during this time and since January 2021 read on to find out more.

Publications for sale:

The Early History of Nasagiweya	\$10.00
Index to The Early History of Nasagiweya	5.00
Nassagaweya Centennial 1850-1950	20.00
Campbellville Reprint of 100 Anniversary	20.00
Nassagaweya, Campbellville and surrounding area	50.00
North of the 15th	50.00
CD North of the 15th	22.50
Scrapbook Memories	25.00
Death Notices and Obits of Nassagaweya	60.00

At the Archives:

The Archives have been closed since March 2020 due to the pandemic as the municipal buildings has been closed.

If you have been cleaning and are holding informative information to donate to the historical society, such as newspaper clippings, photos, family history and other paper documents, please wait just a little bit longer until we can once again enter the building.

We have had many inquires of properties and family surnames, and have continued the research as best we can under the circumstances.

We are a work in progress. We have realized during this pandemic how much we need to upgrade our database as soon as possible. As soon

as it is safe to enter our archives this will be on top of our list.

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

info@nasagiweyahistoricalsociety.com

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

**NASAGIWEYA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

Primary Business Address
PO Box 106
Campbellville, ON
L0P 1B0

Phone: 519 837-9288

E-mail:

info@nasagiweyahistoricalsociety.
com

We are on the Web!
www.nasagiweyahistoricalcity.com

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



Our Mission:

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

Our Annual meeting and all following monthly meetings of April 2020 was cancelled due to Covid-19. As we were not able to have our election of new officers and directors, the current executive all agreed to stand until such time as we were able to make arrangements to re-open and hold our monthly meetings.

2021 Annual meeting is yet to be determined.

2020 Events will be rescheduled to 2021 when it is safe and we are able to hold our annual and monthly meetings. You will find these events listed on front cover.

We have been planning other events that will be of public interest.

Covid-19 Pandemic is lingering on. Many people are frustrated and challenged with the tight restrictions with visiting with friends and family. Many activities are at a standstill and wonderment of how soon we will be able to meet within a group for meetings and gatherings.

We have entered the new year and this spring the pandemic is entering the third wave here in Ontario. Vaccinations have commenced. As of March 31st 2021, 84,060 doses have been administered, 2,276,313 total doses administered and 317,715 people fully vaccinated where 2 doses required.

Vaccines are safe and reliable and could help protect you and your family from COVID-19. They will be an important tool to help stop the spread of the virus and allow individuals, families and workers to safely resume normal life. It helps to build up your immunity to the virus, so your body will fight it off more easily if it affects you.

After independent and thorough scientific reviews for safety, efficacy and quality, Health Canada approved four vaccines for use in Canada:

- Pfizer-BioNTech – approved on December 9, 2020
- Moderna – approved on December 23, 2020
- AstraZeneca – approved on February 26, 2021
- Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) – approved on March 5, 2021

Launching a Heritage Plaque Program

During this time, while the Nasagieweya 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@nasagiewyahistoricalsociety.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 Nasagieweya Historical Society is here to assist you.

Lot 14W Concession 1

Jacob Teeple – Born in Pittsburgh to German immigrants in 1799 (1881 census)

John Donaven born in the US in 1816/1817 to Irish immigrants – 1861, 1871, 1881 censuses two children Thomas and John H.

James Weir – 64 year old Irish farmer in 1881 census, wife (Isabella) is listed as Scottish

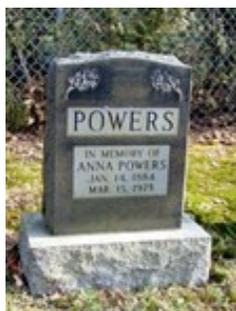
Andrew Little – 41 year old Scottish farmer in 1861 census (born 1820).

Robert Allison – 39 year old English farmer in 1871 census (born 1832)

In 1841 John Donaven, eldest son of Edward Donaven, sold these 100 acres to James Weir who lived on the farm for over 40 years.

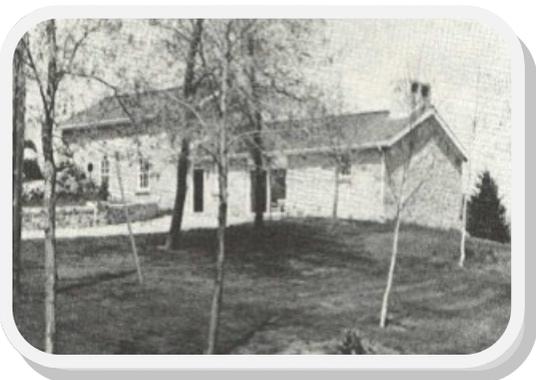
The stone farmhouse was built 1845 on the hilltop near the line fence between the east and west halves. The access to it was up a long lane entered from the Town Line. In 1883, James Weir sold the farm to Robert Allison; Anthony Allison bought it in 1886 and sold to William Carton in 1898.

William, the eldest son of Charles and Christina (Allison) Carton from Lot 15 Con 2, married Catherine Barbaree. They lived on farm of Lot 14 Con 2 from 1888-1895 when they moved to this farm. They had no children.



POWERS, Anna — At Greenhill Nursing Home, Guilph, on Thursday, March 15, 1973, Anna Reiman, wife of the late Cornelius Powers, in her 90th year; sister-in-law of Mrs. Rose Reiman of Downers Grove, Ill. Funeral service was held at the Rumley - Shoemaker Funeral Home on Saturday at 3:00 p.m. Interment Fairview Cemetery.

In 1918, the Cartons sold to Cornelius and Anna Powers. Cornelius Power – 35 years old born in US 1886 -1921 census farmer born to Irish Parents and Anna his wife was 29 born 1892 in the US to US parents, both immigrated to Canada in 1918. It states that it was a Stone House with 6-7 Rooms. Corneilus was exempted from the US army due to taking care of a paralyzed mother and wife. Anna Powers on 1962 Voters List is enumerated as housewife, on 1968 Voters List she is specified as widow.

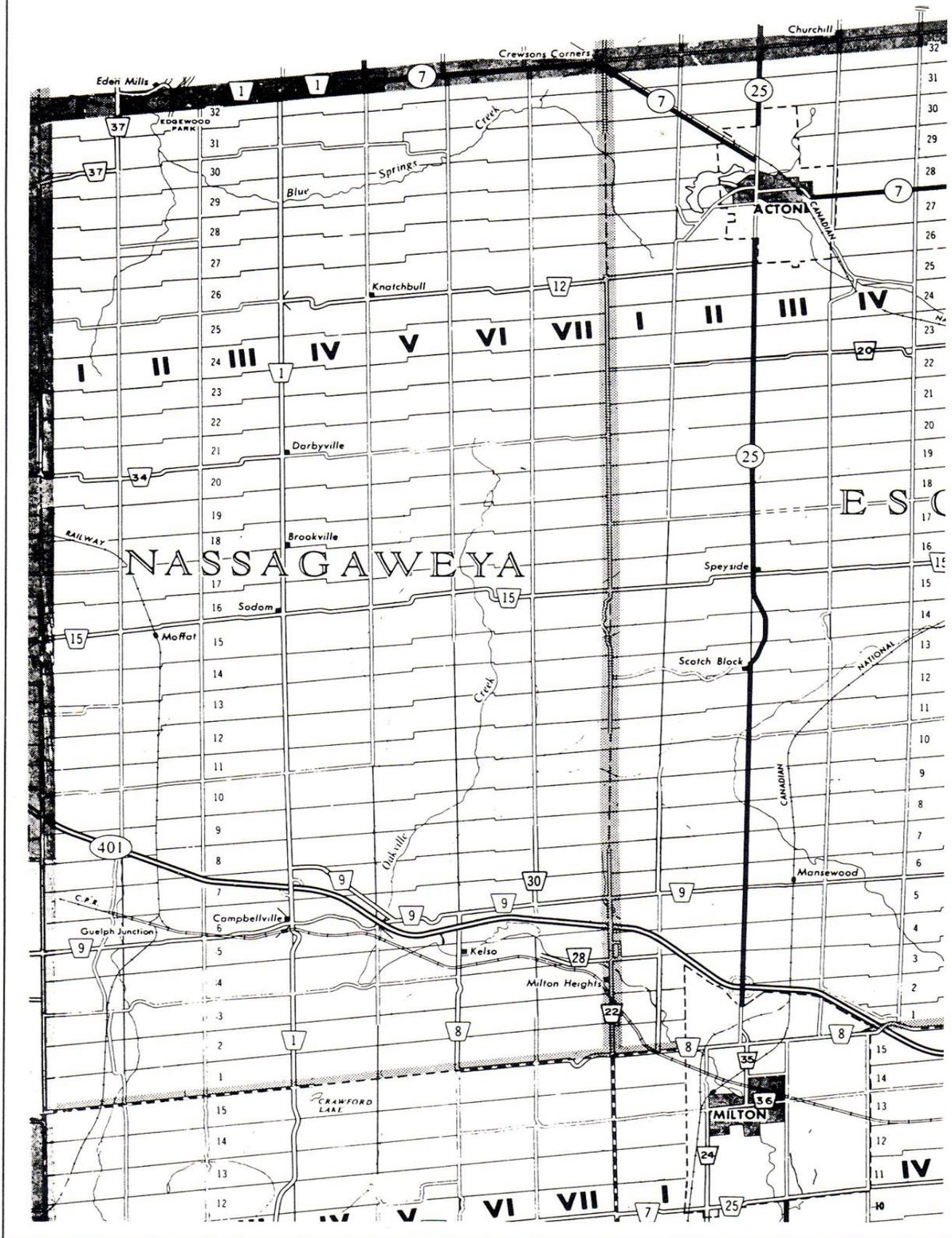


Brian Ambler, bought the farm in 1972. In 1975 he reconstructed the house that had been vacant for a number of years. He had Standardbred horses

In 1979, Mr. Ambler sold a part of the lot to James Coon, a non-resident.



Ambler, Brian—Suddenly as a result of an accident on his beloved farm on Saturday November 22, 2003.





Nasagiweya Historical Society Archives

Moffat

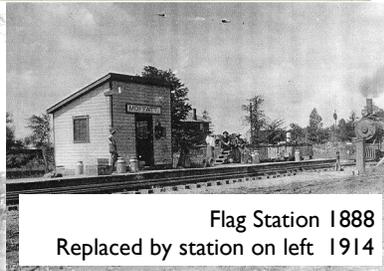
15th Sideroad (closest intersection 1st Line)

The village is said to be named after James Moffat, but coincidence has it that James was born in Dumfries/Galloway Scotland where a place of the same name is.

One the earliest settlers, George Allison and his brother John had come to Nassagaweya in 1831. There was a building on the corner lot believed to have been a schoolhouse built about 1837, however in 1857 James Moffat turned it into a blacksmith shop. This building was subsequently used as a carpenter and cabinet-makers shop, a general store, and dress making business. Charles King was the originator of this Village; in 1843 he built himself a shop on the south corner of Lot 16 and the 2nd Concession (corner of 15 Sideroad and First Line) selling everything from “a darning needle to a boot-jack”. About 1855 John Kean opened a blacksmith shop, either in the shop King



Photo taken 1962, by this time passenger service had already ended



Flag Station 1888
Replaced by station on left 1914

built or in a building close by, and carried on business there until 1855. King making the woodwork and Kean doing the ironing. Peter Little opened another store in 1857 on the west corner of Lot 15, Conc 2. In 1858 he is keeping store on the other side and about the year 1872 the post office was established there.

In 1860 the village of Moffat also consisted of a shoemakers business operated by Hiram Wallace, James Strang’s carpenter shop or wagon makers shop on the east side and James Elliott’s blacksmith shop on the west side. Henry Donaven’s widow devoted her spare time to dressmaking.

More information in our publication “Moffat History by Don and Catherine McMillan”.

Queries

From: Hilary Ibbotson-Machan

Hello everyone.

I was wondering if you could tell me where **Lot 4, Concession 1** is in today’s terms and what is located there. My 3x great grandfather James Lindsay purchased this lot in 1836 and sold to Robert Locker in 1838.

Reply to: Hilary Ibbotson-Machan

You are correct in stating information of Lot 4 Con 1 East and Bruce Anderson has shown you the location in relation to 401. In 1835 Thomas Sims bought the east half of Lot 4 Con 1 and divided it in half selling the 50 acres in the south-westerly half in 1836 to James Lindsay who sold the next year to Robert Locker. Please find attached a map that you can see where Lot 4 Concession 1 is.

Reponse to: Nasagiweya Historical Society

Yes! I found the land transactions online. Thanks. James was connected to the Lockers. His wife was Jane Locker. They later lived on part of Lot 31, Concession 2 before selling it off and moving to Kincardine Township, Bruce County.

Lot 4 Con 1 West Half



John Hopkinson

In 1854 he sold the easterly 50 acres to Thomas Hopkinson. Thomas' third son, John, inherited this lot in 1873 and sold to John Nicholson in 1874.

In 1961, James and William Real sold the farm house and easterly 50 acres of the West half to Austin Wilson. In 1974 he sold part of this lot to Wayne and Helen Juniper who, the same year, sold to Speyer who had just purchased some land from William J. Real.

In 1976 they sold to David and Madeline Weston.

In 1975 Mr. Wilson sold another 25 acres to Frank Varga who sold to Maria Kovicsanyi in 1977.

John and Pamela Taylor bought in 1978 and built their house. They have 2 sons:

Walter Murray sold the westerly 50 acres of the West half to William Murray in 1853 and he in turn sold the property to James Inglis Jr. in 1868. The lot then became part of the Inglis farm across the road on Lot 3 Con 1. Robert Inglis inherited the entire farm. He sold this parcel to Theresa, Annie, Thomas and Garrett Joseph Real who sold the acres in Lot 4 to William J. Real in 1947. William and Sophie Real built a cottage-style house where they raised their 5 children: In 1974, Mr. Real sold a parcel of land to Sydney and Margaret Speyer.

The next year they sold 5 acres to William and Judi Moskalik who built a Georgian style house.

In 1978, they sold to Donald and Sharon Taylor, they planted an orchard on the property. In 1981 William and Sophie Real sold the farm to Rosalie Pussutti.

In 1835 Walter Murray received the Crown patent for the 100 acres in the west half.

Thomas Smye owned the property from 1877-1886, William Guerm from 1886-1890, Sam Cairns from 1890-1893 when his son, Sam Ernest Cairns inherited it. Sam Cairns married Mary Page and their 2 children were born and raised on this farm. In 1920 their son Edgar married Annie Stevenson and purchased a farm on Lot 5 Con 1.

Sam and Mary worked the farm until 1939 when they sold to the Reals, (James, Thomas and William), and retired to Campbellville.

In 1961, James and William Real sold the farm house and easterly 50 acres of the West half to Austin Wilson. In 1974 he sold part of this lot to Wayne and Helen Juniper who, the same year, sold to Speyer who had just purchased some land from William J. Real.

Lot 4 Con 1 East Half

In 1835 Thomas Sims bought the east half of Lot 4 Con 1 and divided it in half selling the 50 acres in the south-westerly half in 1836 to James Lindsay who sold the next year to Robert Locker.

Thomas Hopkinson bought the lot in 1845 and he bought the 50 acres in the north-westerly half from Thomas Sims in 1850.

In 1854 he purchased 50 acres in the west half of Lot 1 from Walter Murray.

In 1864 Mr. Hopkinson sold 1 acre in the southeasterly corner to Henry Watson and 1/4 acre lot to James Hirst and other trustees of the Methodist Church.

All the children in the area attended Sunday School classes in the little church that was built. The Evangelists also held services there as well as conducting a camp in the bush across the road from the church. An older resident recalled the time some boys from the area untied the ropes and the tent at the camp collapsed on top of the worshippers. The frame church was moved to the May farm farther north in Concession 2 and a plaque marks the site of the old cemetery.



Local residents Beatrice Woolsey and Jim Watson have relatives buried in the Pioneer Cemetery on No. 3 Sideroad. The cemetery's rundown state is a concern in the community.

The older boys, anxious to obtain some schooling, attended the log school house which stood east of where the tracks are, not far from the old church.

The First Line used to run straight north from the corner but when the tracks were put through it was moved to the west to avoid two railway crossings.

Thomas Hopkinson, a native of Derbyshire, England, and his wife Anne had 4 children: George, John, Thomas Jr., and Amie (Mrs. William Woolsey). Their 3 sons inherited the property. George received about 75 acres which consisted of 50 acres in the west half and 23 in the north-easterly half of the east half. He sold to Thomas Elliot in 1874 and John Campbell bought it in 1880.

Sam Cairns, who had been brought up on the Cairns homestead on Lot 4 Con 3, purchased the farm in 1885 and it was in the Cairns family for the next 68 years. Sam's son William inherited it and after his death, Archie, his son, took over the farm in 1930. In 1912 William Cairns sold a small acreage to the South Ontario Pacific Railway Co. for the tracks from Guelph Junction to Hamilton. As the first survey had the tracks running through the church, more land had to be sold to the company.



Archie Cairns, as a boy, watched the tracks being laid. They tried to build the track bed by manual labour. This proved too difficult, and a steam shovel (the first Archie had ever seen) was brought in. He also recalls that the summer of 1911, was very hot and dry, when the new barn was built to replace the one torn down. Archie, a well known carpenter in the area, and his wife Anna (Prudham) raised their 5 children on the farm:

Archie was an avid baseball fan and player. His son, Bill, played on several championship teams for the Campbellville Merchants.

In 1953 Archie and Anna sold the farm to William and Lena Vandervinde. They came to Canada from South Holland in 1948. They had planned to go to Australia, but there was no transport available because of the fighting in Indonesia. William worked on a fruit farm until they moved here in 1954 to start their own fruit farm. By 1967 they had 3 acres of pears, 6 acres of early-bearing apples and about 45 acres of dwarf and semi-dwarf apples. About 10,000 trees yielded 8-9 bushels in 1967, which were sold wholesale, in bulk. Local people were hired to help with the fall picking; the family did the spring picking.

In 1967 the Vandervindes sold some property to William and Betty Ashlee who sold to Robert and Margaret Hardy in 1971. In 1974 they sold another lot to Neil and Beverley Campbell who built the chalet log-type house.

In 1974 Stewarts bought the rest of the farm, except for 2 acres which the Vandervindes retained, and managed the orchard. The Vandervindes built a new house on the First Line and planted 2 acres as densely as possible with new varieties of apples.

In 1873 Thomas Hopkinson Jr. inherited the remaining part of the east half amounting to about 23 acres on the north-east side of the travelled road on the easterly corner. After his wife's death he sold to George Daley, who sold 11 ½ acres to William Peacock in the same year, 1891.

In 1911 John Peacock inherited and sold to Murray Crawford. The property was subsequently sold to Lloyd Crawford in 1918, to van Fleet in 1927, Mabel Mitchell in 1948, James and Mary Lacey in 1952, Gary Herman in 1958 and Forestries development the same year. George Daley sold the remaining part of the lot in 1907 to Murray Crawford..

Hopkins Corner Pioneer Cemetery

A fence and plaque stating "Pioneer Cemetery " marked the site, but due to vandalism, no stones remain.

The following information was submitted by Mildred Hopkinson, great granddaughter of Thomas Hopkinson to The Ontario Genealogical Society and is recorded as possible burials in this site as of August 31st, 1999.

Thomas Hopkinson

August 17, 1802—April 22, 1882

married to

Anne Hole

1799—October 19 1877

(Possibly buried in the Methodist Cemetery at Mountsberg)

Their Children:

(In original article from Archives states they only had 4 children)

George

January 5, 1825—February 8, 1902

married to

Matilda Taylor

May 4, 1834—March 24, 1918

Ann

December 16, 1829—1919

Emma (Amy) Mrs William Woolsey

November 23, 1832—July, 1922

Mary

November 3, 1835—1896

Thomas

November 4, 1838-1929

John

July 31, 1842—1844

Sara

October 2, 1844—1923

Kids remote learning during a polio outbreak in the 1940s. Teachers read lessons over the radio!



Although the first polio outbreaks appeared in Europe in the early 1800s, the first known outbreak in Canada occurred in 1910. A little girl was taken to a Hamilton, Ontario hospital with what was thought to be rabies. She died, and it was later discovered to be polio. At that time, no one knew if the disease was contagious or what could be done to prevent or treat it. Polio epidemics continued, usually in the summer or fall, and became more severe and affected older children and youth. Provincial public health departments tried to quarantine the sick, closed schools, and restricted children from travelling or going to movie theatres. Over time, it became clear that these measures did not prevent polio's spread. An estimated 11,000 people in Canada were left paralyzed by polio between 1949 and 1954. The disease peaked in 1953 with nearly 9,000 cases and 500 deaths -- the most serious national epidemic since the 1918 influenza pandemic. The last major polio epidemic in Canada occurred in 1959, with nearly 2,000 paralytic cases.

Cholera Pandemics (19th Century)

Cholera first reached Canada in 1832, brought by immigrants from Britain. This was part of the second cholera pandemic, which began in the 1820s in India and spread to Central Asia, the Middle East, Europe and North America. (The first cholera pandemic began in 1817 but didn't spread as far.)

Cholera was feared because it was deadly, and no one understood at first how it spread or how to treat it. The main public health response was quarantine. Grosse Île, near Quebec City, became a quarantine station in 1832 and all ships stopped there for inspection. However, apparently healthy (but infectious) people passed inspection and brought the disease with them. Human wastes from the ships also infected the St. Lawrence River. As a result, the disease spread to Montreal and Upper Canada. By the time the epidemic had ended, about 10 per cent of the population of Quebec City and almost 15 per cent of the Montreal population had died of cholera. Cholera epidemics also broke out in 1834, 1849, 1851 and 1854 in Canada, killing at least 20,000 people in total.

In 1854, British physician John Snow proved that cholera was a waterborne disease. This eventually led to improved sanitation and water supply systems, which in turn helped prevent the disease's spread. However, cholera still affects communities around the world.

Influenza Pandemic of 1918–20

The influenza pandemic commonly known as the Spanish flu developed at the end of the First World War. Its origins are debated. The first outbreaks of the disease occurred in the spring of 1918. The infection travelled back and forth between Europe and North America on the ships carrying troops fighting in the First World War. These troops then introduced the disease into Asia and Africa. The Spanish flu eventually killed about 50 million people worldwide (although estimates range from 20 to 100 million). In Canada, about 50,000 people died, and all parts of the country were affected. The timing of this flu's development was critical to the eventual success of the virus because there were many people travelling from one part of the world to another. The 1918 flu is widely recognized as the most devastating pandemic in history.

Did you know?

The name "Spanish flu" emerged as the result of media censorship by the military in Allied countries during the war. These countries suppressed the reporting of the viral infection and death of soldiers. However, in Spain, which was neutral during the First World War, the media widely reported the high incidence of death from the illness. The name of the virus became associated with Spain as a result.

One of the features of this flu was the rapid infection of people in the prime of life. This is different from other strains of influenza, which are dangerous for those with reduced immunity (e.g., the elderly, the very young and those with pre-existing conditions). This strain caused death by pneumonia from viral infections and the bacterial infections that sometimes followed. Because antibiotics were not yet available, the secondary bacterial pneumonia could not be treated. There were no vaccines either. It was not until 1933 that researchers isolated human influenza viruses. This is one of the first steps in the development of a vaccine that can be used to prevent the disease.

Canada was hit hard by the illness, from cities to the most remote communities. More than 3,000 people died in Montreal alone, while Toronto lost about 1,600 to the disease. More than 8,700 people died in Ontario. There were 4,000 deaths in Alberta and 5,000 in Saskatchewan. Indigenous communities were hit particularly hard. At the time, the Department of Indian Affairs reported 3,700 deaths out of a total population of 106,000. Entire Haida settlements on the western coast of British Columbia were lost to the disease.

Most Canadian communities adopted measures designed to contain the spread of the virus. In Alberta, people were required to wear face masks in public. In Regina, people could be fined for public coughing or sneezing. In Winnipeg, people could be fined 50 dollars for spitting in the streets and all public gatherings were banned. Canada first established the Department of Health in 1919 in response to Spanish flu.

Post office site in 1841

Landscaping sets off old stone house

Original story and photos By Joyce Beaton

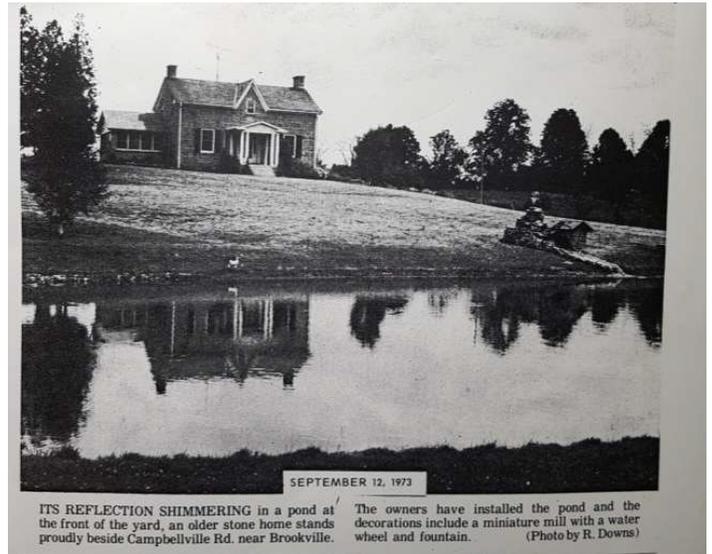
Driving on the Guelph Line in Nassagaweya, just below Brookville you'll come to a beautiful old stone house on a hill. You have probably admired it.

Home owners Velma and Clifford Nicholson were used to people admiring their home. It sits well back from the road on seven beautifully landscaped acres. A 12 foot deep pond mirrors the house and trees. In September 1962 the Nicholson's finally found their retirement home. Velma wanted property with a stream and Clifford was looking for a stone house to fix to his liking. Clifford got his wish but had to dig the pond to satisfy Velma!

This house was originally built in 1855. Clifford had read in the *Joshua Norrish history of Nassagaweya* that on the same property in 1841 stood a log house owned by Dugald McNair. This apparently was the location of the Nassagaweya post office at the time. The remnants of the old stone well was still seen on the property. The actual deed to the property was written on a piece of lamb's skin. For five generations a family named Lamb lived in the stone house. This is now the Nicholson kitchen and referred to as the "birthin' " room as 11 members of the Lamb family were born there.

The original stone house was divided into eight rooms with a sun room added. Downstairs— living room, dining room, kitchen, powder room and sunroom. Upstairs— three bedrooms and a bathroom. The house originally had three fireplaces, one in the living room, one in the kitchen (converted to the dining room), and one in the master bedroom. A fourth was added by the Nicholson's as they deepened the dirt floor and finished the basement to a family room. The walls in the basement measure 28 inches thick. Velma thought the 50 inch wide, 15 inch deep window sills was the perfect place to display her collection of paper weights. The original door frames being six inches wide and the baseboards 12 inches high. A 30-inch high chair rail followed the perimeter of the living room. A plate rail around the top of the dining room wall held a collection of old plates, some belonging to Velma's grandmother. The walls also held her collection of butter patties.

Everyone admired the property and it was obvious the landscaping had been done by one who loved his work. Clifford, a retired nurseryman, the grounds abound in every kind of tree and shrub imaginable. Some local residence had permission to have wedding pictures taken here. He had spent his whole life doing this kind of thing for other people, and this was his time to do things the way he wanted. The house and property reflect the care and attention given by the Nicholson's. They enjoy the comfort of modern living in a setting rich in history.



ITS REFLECTION SHIMMERING in a pond at the front of the yard, an older stone home stands proudly beside Campbellville Rd. near Brookville.

The owners have installed the pond and the decorations include a miniature mill with a water wheel and fountain. (Photo by R. Downs)

Some of the resources used for research from Nasagiweya Historical Society Archives

- (1) Nassagaweya Presbyterian Church History 1861-1961
- (2) McTavish Family History (Heather McTavish Taylor)
- (3) NHS archives
- (4) Early History of Nasagiweya by Joshua Norrish published James Hough Jr, Printer and Bookbinder Guelph 1889
- (5) Death Notices and Obits of Nassagaweya by Joy Simpson, published by NHS
- (6) Nassagaweya Centennial 1850-1960
- (7) Acton Free Press December 5th 1973
- (8) Collector Rolls in NHS archives 1885, 1895, 1897
- (9) County of Halton Canada West by Robert Warnock common teacher Printed at the Leader Steam Press King Street Toronto 1862.

Lot 17 Concession 4 Nassagaweya

Ruben Sherwood, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, surveyed the new survey of Nelson and the lower end of Nasagiweya up to the line between 17 and 18 (commonly known as the check line), and made his return to the Crown Land Office in May, 1819, and the upper end was surveyed by Samuel Ryckman, and his return made in December of the same year.

Joshua Norrish, in his *Early History of Nasagiweya published in 1889*, says the McPhedrans settled first in Elgin County. They acquired 50 acres on Concession 10 of Aldborough Township, near St. Thomas, from Irish-born land developer Col. Thomas Talbot. They did not like it there and pulled up stakes and moved to Nassagaweya Township with their Scottish friends and neighbors, the Blacks and McNairs.



Dugald McNair came to Nassagaweya with the McPhedran's and settled on the west-half of Lot 17, in the 4th Concession. He worked away and soon had a clearing. A neighbor came to visit and Mrs. McNair told him to go out, look around, they owned all the land he could see in every direction he might look. The visitor responded "you would be a long time in Scotland, before you would own all the land you could see from any one place". The idea of becoming owner of their homes is what inspired them with courage to work away as they did.

It is said that Dugald McNair wore out his shoes and was bare-foot. He heard of work available at Martin's mill, now Milton. He started off on Monday morning and came home on Saturday night with a back load of goods consisting of a wash tub, a pair of boots, an axe, and some flour. Another time, it is said, he broke his scythe stone, there were none to be found nearer than at the lake. He started after supper and got back the next morning and continued his work. He also became the owner of Lot 16, adjoining his first place. He or his sons, or perhaps both together, also bought the west-half of Lot 15, and the eldest, Angus, started farming there, after some years he sold to James Monaghan. James Monaghan was named as owner on the 1877 map. McNair's also had the north west-half of Lot 11, in the 4th Concession, and John went there, but in a few years sold to John Kean. James commenced business on Lot 16, and after farming there several years sold to the Rev. James Little, Presbyterian minister, and he went west and then into the State of Michigan.

Neither Angus or John owned any more land. Donald was left with the old homestead, but sold it and went to Acton, where he died. Donald Black came. His brothers, James and John, came at the same time. Donald at once settled on Lot 17, in the 5th Concession, and cleared a good part of it. He was appointed one of the Assessors in 1828, and Township Clerk in 1830, and was re-elected as long as he remained in the Township, and in the year 1841 or 1842 was appointed postmaster. The Post Office was kept at Dugald McNair's house, because it was on a leading road and more convenient for the public. Mrs. McNair was Donald Black's sister. When he sold here he went to Eramosa. He had sold the east half of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession, to William Smith, a son-in-law of Neil McPhedran, and he was also assessed for west-half of Lot 18, in the 5th Concession, for some years before Neil McMillan got it in 1838.

James Black, a brother of the above, came here at the same time but did not settle here. He drew the east-half of Lot 17, in the 4th Concession, and put his brother-in-law, Archibald McKellar, on it. He does not appear to have remained here long, but went back to where he came. He was considered the strongest man ever seen in this township.

Folklore has it that at one time while logging, an ox got a sliver in its foot and this man was able to hold the foot while another man took out the sliver. But notwithstanding this great strength he was not a successful bush-whacker. James Black taught school in different parts of the county and finally settled in Eramosa, but used to make a practice of coming to the old school house on Lot 18 of the 6th Concession, and preached to the inhabitants without any compensation at a time when ministers were seldom seen. James Black is assessed for this lot in 1830, and 1831. For some years after this the rolls are lost and Donald Black is down for it in the year 1837 until 1841, but in the year 1842 Archibald McTavish is down for this lot and west-half of Lot 17 of the 5th Concession. Donald Black's name disappears from the assessment rolls altogether, and Nasagiweya loses a good citizen.

Definition of Pioneer

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

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

MEMBERSHIP FEE \$20 NEW RENEWAL

Name : _____

Email : _____

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

Address : _____

Phone () Method of Payment Cheque Cash

Signature _____

DONATION \$ _____

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

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

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

Students of SS#10 at Halton Music Festival in the spring of 1959

Are you in this picture !!!

Hello everyone! I lived in Campbellville and attended SS#10, 1958-1962. This photo was taken when our primary choir won the cup at the Halton Music Festival in the spring of 1959. Mr. Thomas Munn was one of the teachers in the photo. I'm beside Jenny Andrews who is holding the cup. Glenna Marr



Printed with permission from Glenna Marr and "Campbellville, did you grow up here" Facebook page,

If you can name any of these students, please notify us at info@nasagiewyahistoricalsociety.com and we will post to the "Campbellville, Did you grow up here" Facebook page or if you are interested in joining that group, search for the picture and respond.

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@nasagiewyahistoricalsociety.com and indicate "Story to Tell" in the subject line.

You are welcome to post on:

Nasagieweya Historical Society Facebook page

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

or

Nasagieweya 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