

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 8

Issue 2

Summer/Fall 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 . Please check out our newsletters on line for 2020 and 2021 to find history of Nassagaweya.

ON THIS DAY , July 11th, 2021 another First in world history



ON THIS DAY, August 26th, 2021—

Canada halts Afghanistan evacuations as deadline looms

Canada has ended its evacuation from Afghanistan as the clock ticks down on dramatic Western efforts to help people flee the Taliban takeover ahead of a full American withdrawal.

Those that were evacuating arrived at and departed through Kabul International, the only open airport secured by the American Military. General Wayne Eyre, the country's acting Chief of Defense Staff, said the last evacuation plane had left with the vast majority of Canadian personnel. Eyre said allied countries had to leave before the Americans can wrap up their mission by August 31st.

Canadian military flights evacuated about 3,700 people.

**NASAGIWEYA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

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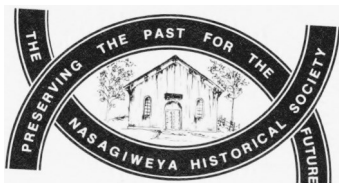
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We are on the Web!
www.nasagiweyahistoricalscociety.com

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



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 meetings of April 2020 and April 2021 were cancelled due to Covid-19, as well, our monthly meetings were cancelled for 2020 and depending when time is allowed in 2021 as to when and if we will resume in 2021. As we were not able to have our election of new officers and directors, the current executive all agreed to fulfill their positions until such time as we were able to make arrangements to re-open and hold an annual meeting.

2021 Annual meeting is yet to be determined. 2020 Events will be rescheduled to fall of 2021 or 2022 when it is safe to do so. You will find these past planned events listed on front page.

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

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

At the Archives:

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

If you have been cleaning/decluttering and are holding informative information to donate to the Nasagiweya Historical Society, such as newspaper clippings, photos, family history and other paper documents, please wait just a little bit longer 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@nasagiweyahistoricalscociety.com

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



In Memory of Eli Daigle

It is with deepest sadness that we announce that Eli Daigle, long time and honorary member and current chair of the Nasagaweya Historical Society passed away November 24th, 2021. Rest in Peace Eli.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and our members, we have extended our deepest condolences to the Daigle family.

Eli served many positions with the Historical Society, President, Vice President, Past President, Chair, and Director. He was an asset of information and guideness for the Historical Society and will be greatly missed. Eli was present at most events especially our annual BBQ's and Christmas Potluck. He was always there to represent and volunteer for us at any community event, our Tea's and Book Fairs.

Eli Louis Daigle

Tuesday, September 18th, 1934 - Wednesday, November 24th, 2021

It is with great sadness that the family of Eli Louis Daigle of Campbellville announce his passing on November 24, 2021, in his 88th year. He passed away peacefully while holding hands with his daughters Dianna and Debra. Eli was born in North York, Ontario, the son of the late Louis Joseph Daigle and the late Edith Halloway. Eli will be remembered as the loving husband and best friend of Leonora Daigle, who predeceased him on June 27, 2021, after 64 years of marriage. Eli is predeceased by his sisters and brothers, Samuel, Daniel, Mary and Kathleen. Eli grew up on the Fletcher farm and attended SS#4 Nassagaweya School, then onto Acton High School. Eli met Leonora at Brookville store (which her Dad owned) and soon enjoyed their time at the Saturday Brookville dances. After marriage Eli and Leonora made their home in Brookville. First a small house on Guelph Line, then a larger home that they built on the 20th Side road were they raised their family. Family was very important to him, and he always enjoyed having them near and celebrating events and meals all of the time. Much loved and loving father of Denyse, Debra (Edwin), Louis (Janet) and Dianna (Chris). Cherished by his grandchildren, Christopher, Alexandra, Matthew, Alison, Brittany, Brianne, Nicholas, Victoria, Spencer, Jason and Robert. Beloved Great Grandfather of Alexander, Coby, Kristen, Kolton, Kameron, Adelyn and Laine. Eli enjoyed being outside gardening in the summer, maple syrup in the spring and getting stuck in the snow in the winter. In retirement woodworking and beekeeping became a passion. Eli was a gentleman, friendly, and a very generous person. He was always there to lend a hand when a neighbour or friend was in need. His compassion and kindness flowed through his life in the many organizations that he was a member of, the Ebenezer Cemetery Board, the Nassagaweya Historical Society and in earlier years with Scouts Canada. Eli was very involved with Ebenezer Church, often taking on the role of lay minister and the Ebenezer Cemetery Board both which provided much joy and friendship. His early occupations included working on the railroad and Milton Steel Plant, later years working at Hammonds Manufacturing in Guelph. He will always be remembered as a loving husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather and friend.

- McKersie Funeral Home Announcement

Launching a Heritage Plaque Program

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

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

Purpose:

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

Goals:

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

Who may apply:

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

Costs:

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

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

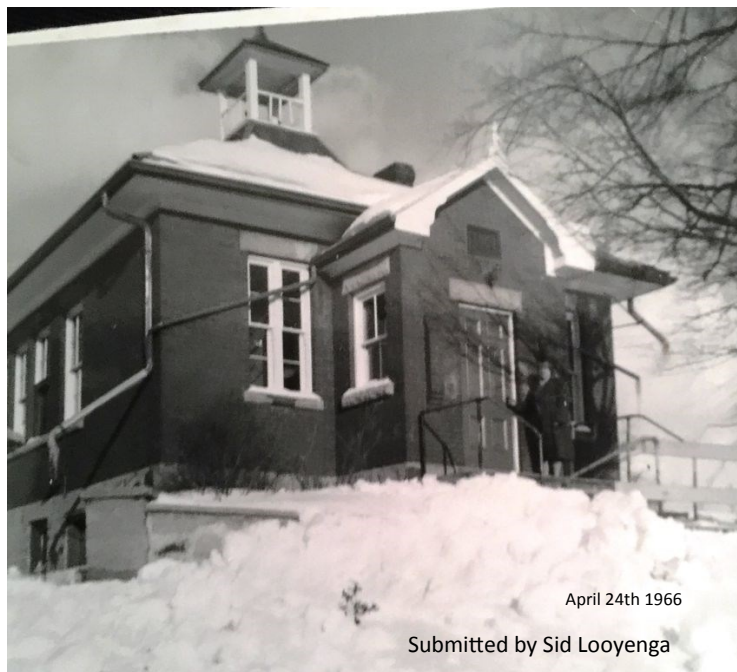
Process:

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

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

No. 8 School

Lot 21 Concession 6th (5th Line north of 20th Sideroad)



April 24th 1966

Submitted by Sid Looyenga



This is the old schoolhouse that was located on the 5th line between the 20th and 25th sideroads. This photo was taken in the late 1950's with my grandmother Dirkje Looyenga at the front door. My grandmother was the custodian of this school during the late 1950's and early 1960's. My grandparents, parents, myself & older siblings lived on a farm just North of the school. My mother's brother, Jack van Arragon, also taught at this school during the same time period. When the school closed, Jack taught for a short time at the school in Brookville.

Submitted by Sid Looyenga

To get good drinking water was a problem at No. 8 school. A well was dug about twelve feet deep and cribbed with fieldstones. It was located near the west corner of the property. Soon after a woodshed about 16 x 24 feet was built over the well. The water was unsatisfactory. It was suggested that maybe chips, bark etc. were getting into the well and polluting the water. The woodshed was moved off the well to a location about the center of the front of the lot. The quality of the water did not improve. For years a pail of water was carried each day either from Thomas Smith's or Mrs. Kennedy's well. A new well was drilled near the center of the yard in 1917 by a Mr. Roben who lived east of Campbellville. Still the water was not of top quality, although it was regarded as fit to drink. Thomas Diamond laid a cement platform around the well top. John Allison of Haltonville installed a new Beatty Brothers pump in the new well.

In 1867 Jeremiah Smith donated one half acre of land on the west corner of Lot 21, Concession 6 on the 5th Line. A frame building was then erected by a local carpenter named Samuel Coxe, who owned a sawmill in the St. Helena area. In 1873 more land was donated and the schoolyard increased in size to one acre.



1921

Back Row (Left to right): Earl Anderson, Jim Henderson, Joe Henderson, Dorothy Liddington, teacher Miss Myrtle Boyd, Alice Storey, Winnie Hyde, Mabel MacGregor, Elsie Storey.

First Row: Anna MacGregor, Wilma Storey, Sandy Wallace, Ken Wallace, Mel Storey, Gordon Blacklock Harold Liddington

Joe Henderson remembers school days



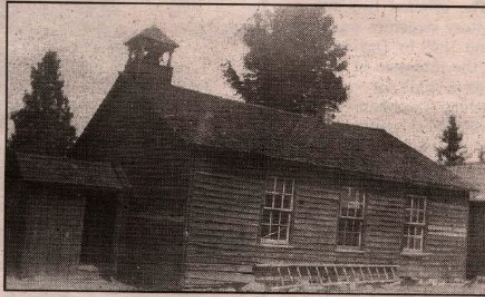
There's not many people in Nassagaweya, (or should I say Nasagiweya, the original spelling used by the local Historical Society) that remember S.S. Number Eight School, but Joe Henderson can. In fact, the 89 year old Henderson can recall both schools that stood on a lot severed from his great-grandfather Jeremiah Smith's farm, on Lot 21, Con. 6.

The original frame structure was built in 1865 on the 5th Line by builder Stephen Coxe for \$200. The first teacher was Robert Barber, the first school inspector for the area was Joseph Lowrey, who was educated in Ireland before coming to Canada.

Joe himself started at the school in 1915 and outlined for over 50 people at Ebenezer Church on April 14 what it was like to attend a one room school-house during the First World War. He told many interesting stories concerning the teachers that came and went, usually in quick succession at Number Eight. One thing they all seemed to have in common however, was the ability to keep the rambunctious farm boys and girls from the area concentrating on

their school work. Joe recalled a teacher that asked for a \$50 raise for the next year. The Trustees hemmed and hawed and finally said he could have it. To which the teacher responded that he was leaving as "if I wasn't worth it a week ago, I'm not worth it now."

When the new brick schoolhouse was completed in 1923, Joe remembered the concert to open the building. His father and Thomas Storey played their fiddles. He explained how the school was a focal point for the community and served many purposes such as a dance hall and a Sunday School.



NUMBER EIGHT SCHOOL, NASSAGAWEYA. CIRCA 1920

STORY BY REID KENNEDY

PHOTO COURTESY OF MARION DIAMOND

addressed the gathering.

A bell and belfry were attached to the roof of the school about 1900. The same bell from the own structure was moved to the new school in 1923.

Some of the public school inspectors over the years were J. S. Deacon 1885-1912, J. M. Denyes 1912-1930, J. Partridge 1930-1945, L. L. Skuce 1945-1960.

Trustees decided that a new building better equipped and equal to the claims of the children of these later days should be erected. Architect John Cameron was called upon to prepare plans: these were adopted and controls were as follows: For mason work and brick work, R. Rudd Rockwood; for carpenter work, Bert Ibbotson, Ferguson; painting, Leonard Worden Acton; tin-smithing, J. Kinwood, Rockwood. During the summer of 1923 the work of erection proceeded and the last week before students were coming back, the finishing touches were put on, and the new furnishings installed. The fine new school was completed and now was one of the finest in the township. The cost of building, furnace and furnishings was approximately \$3500.

Sunday School was held on Sunday afternoons during the summer at No. 8 between 1890 and 1905. Thomas Storey Sr. was superintendent, James Henderson was one of the teachers. Each Christmas there was a concert, and on one occasion H. P. Moore publisher of the Acton Free Press

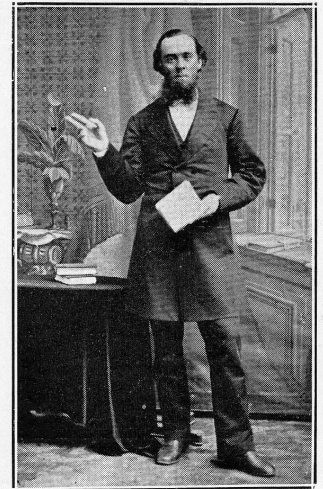
November, 1923, the new school officially celebrated the opening with entertainment.

Nassagaweya Township was settled later than the other parts of Halton County by **David Scott** a native of Scotland who immigrated to America in 1816, packed up his belongings and set out for Canada. In 1820 he applied for a land grant. He did not like the first piece of land offered (Lot 18, Concession 5) but on his way back to his family in Stoney Creek he took a fancy to Lot 1, Concession 7

In 1821, another settler was **William Trudgen** who arrived from Cornwall, England via the United States. He was offered a grant in Chinguacousy but decided against it. He and a companion set out to see some land in Nassagaweya. Trudgen selected Lot 22 in the 3rd Concession.

Little, James :

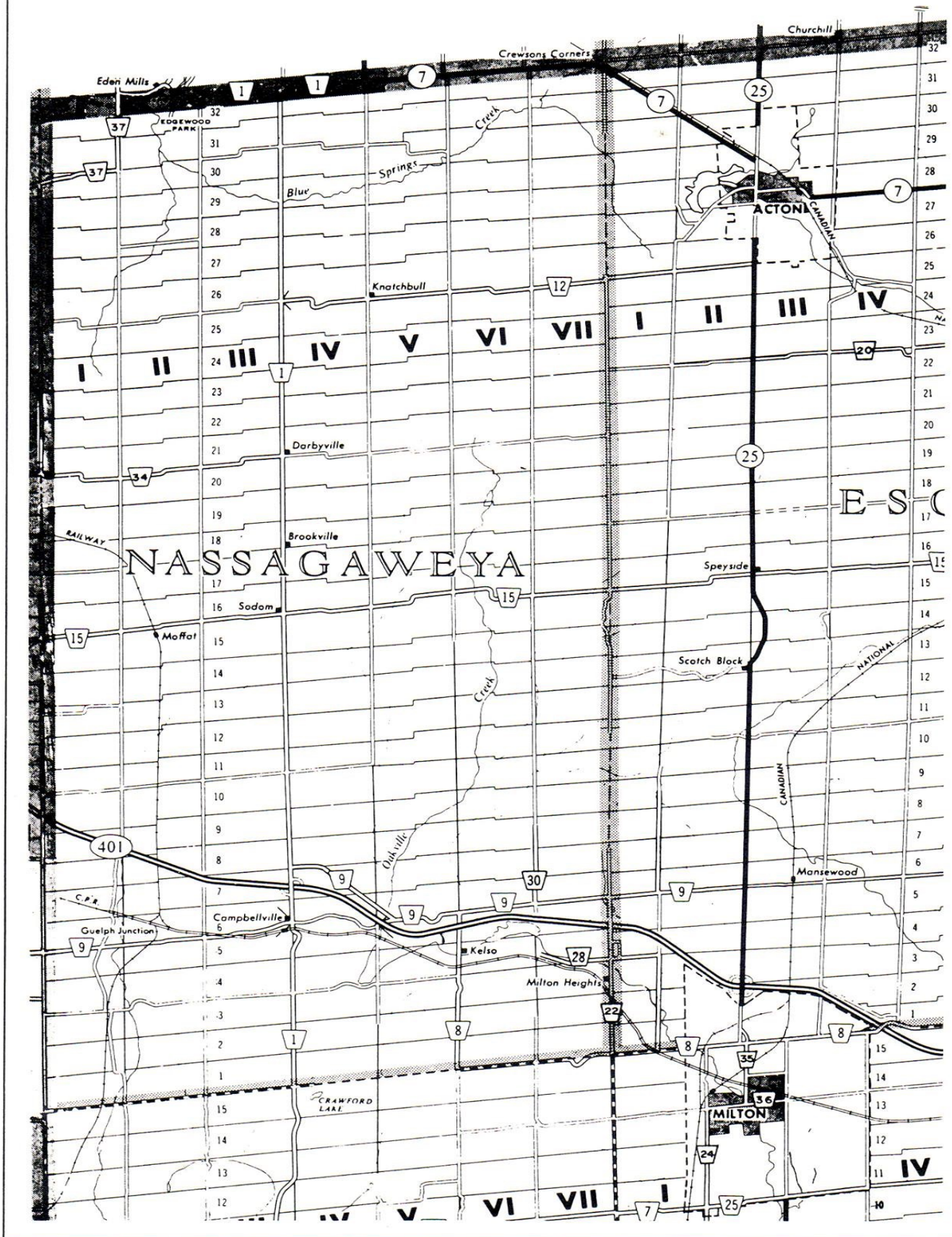
Taught a short time in Wentworth; entered the Presbyterian Ministry in 1866 and was Local Superintendent of Schools in Nassagaweya Township while pastor. He then transferred to Hamilton, and afterwards to Oxford, Bruce and Middlesex Counties.



REV. JAMES LITTLE

1847- 1897

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL
JUBILEE CELEBRATION (October 31st, November 1st and 2nd, 1897)
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND NAMES OF SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS 1847 TO 1875 TORONTO
WARWICKBROS: RUTTER, 1898.



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

Q. Just wondering - why does the Historical Society spell Nassagaweya differently than the actual name of Nassagaweya? **A.** Thank you for your question The first draft map of the township as survey commenced in 1819 was recorded at Nasigiweya. The first history of the township was called The Early History of Nasagiweya published in 1869 and spelling on completed survey signifies spelling this way. There are also early deeds and legal documents that spell it as Nasagiweya. When the historical society was formed in 1981 the decision was made to use this spelling. The change in spelling to Nassagaweya appears to be sometime between 1838 and 1858.

(The Early History of Nasagiweya by Joshua Norrish 1889) CHAPTER VI

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNSHIP

The name of our township has been a puzzle to many, not so much as to its origin for every person supposed it to be an Indian word, but its meaning was veiled in obscurity, and as to the correct way of spelling. I always said to people that if they could make it sound like Nasagiweya it would always be right.

I once asked some of the Six Nations Indians if they could tell me anything about it. They said it belonged to the Chippewa dialect, which they did not understand. Since then I was advised that Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, was the likeliest person in the world to solve this question. I therefore wrote to him and he has kindly answered me as follows:

I settled it in my own mind several years ago from respectable authority that the meaning of the word was **between the two waters or streams.** I am sorry I cannot at this moment find my memoranda on the Subject.

Yours truly, H. SCADDING

Nassagaweya Township means "a river with two outlets." Although surveyed in 1819, it was somewhat slow in being opened up as it was less accessible to the markets than the land lying closer to the Lake. The first permanent settler is said to be William Trudgen, a native of Cornwall, England who settled on Lot 22, Concession 3, in 1822. Campbellville, the largest village in the township, was settled in 1832 by John Campbell, a native of Scotland. Kelso is now a deserted village three miles east of Campbellville. Haltonville and Moffat were once rival communities and were nicknamed Sodom (Haltonville) and Gomorrah (Moffat). Haltonville still shows as Sodom on some maps. Other hamlets were Guelph Junction, Brookville, Knatchbull and Darbyville.

Compiled by Joan Hooks

Nassagaweya Township is a geographic township^[1] and former municipality in Halton Region, Ontario, Canada, now part of Milton. The township was created 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. Nassagaweya was originally part of Halton County. When the Regional Municipality of Halton was created in 1974, the township became part of the Town of Milton.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

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-qu-a-sing) Esquesing and the government gave the township north of Nelson through which Twelve Mile Creek ran, the Indian's designation (**Nan-zuh-zau-ge-wa-zog**) Nassagaweya for Sixteen Mile Creek. Neither side, Indian or white, understood the other. The names Nelson and Trafalgar were as foreign to the Mississaugas as Esquesing and Nassagaweya were to the settlers.

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

The Simpson Farm (1828-2018) A Pioneer Family

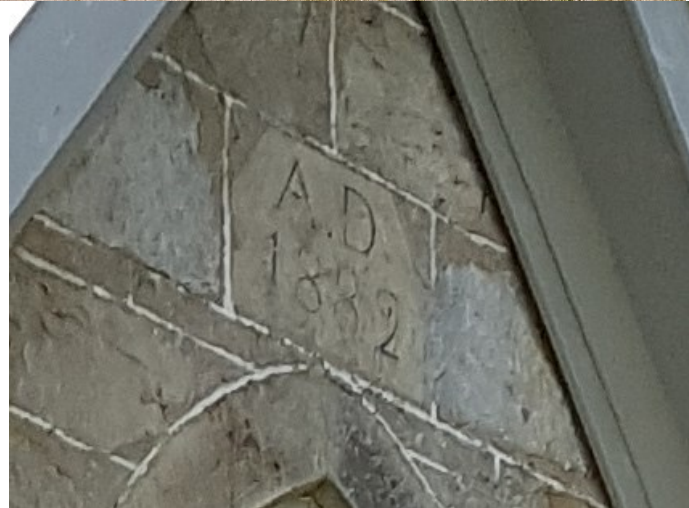
John Simpson family Guelph Line farm located at Lot 19, Concession 3 had the compass and diary kept by 17 year old John Simpson in 1828 when he and his parents, John and Hannah, came by sailing boat from Allerston, West Pickering, Yorkshire, England to settle in Nassagaweya.

They were lured to a new and exciting farming life, so the Simpson family, father, mother and child, set out in 1828 for a land called "Canada".

"We set sail from Scarborough on March 28. And we were all sick but my father and we were driven to Flamborough Head with a head wind. We were on the coast of Scotland the 1st of April," 17 year old Simpson jotted this in his journal, he logged his journey during the voyage to Canada. He noted that three other families accompanied them on the voyage whose names are also found in the early history of this area—Fletcher, Trudgen and Taylor.

An essential stop was made at Three Rivers, Quebec, as firewood was needed. The boat, full of eager people, full of anticipation arrived at Montreal on May 16th, 1828. As the long traumatic voyage came to an end, the young passengers descended from the ship ready to continue to their final destination - Nassagaweya. All they knew was that it was an Indian word meaning, "dividing of two waters". They were filled with relief and joy at the thought of arriving at their new homesteads: bare, pure land that could offer happiness and prosperity. "Inexpensive! cheap! prime farming land available!" - were these lies? They would soon find out.

When arriving in Halton, a land grant of 150 acres was handed to the Simpson family. The land was cleared and prepared, homestead was built upon it. It is evident that the work was hard and time consuming because the journal entries ended abruptly since landing in Quebec.





A lot of people would ask 'why don't you sell the farm and concentrate on one thing?' John would answer the question with a simple, "I like what I've got here."

They adapted well and the Simpson family brought many changes to their land over the years. A barn was built in 1845, and some time later moved to a more suitable location. The land was divided and a new larger stone house was constructed in 1882 by the third generation of Simpsons on the adjacent 150 acre lot.



Simpson first received the crown deed for the farm at Lot 20, Concession 3, later owned by the Newton's and built the stone house there in 1835. In 1856-57 they acquired crown deeds for two fifty-acre parcels at Lot 19 and purchased the third fifty in 1875 from Thomas Easterbrook. These last three 50 acre parcels form the Simpson farm . The stone house on this farm was built in 1882 replacing the earlier log house.

The last three generations of the family have been farmers, a trade that is carried on by the late John Simpson who was the fifth generation. He learned his trade well from his father Ezwill, who had learned from his father John. Both John and Ezwill worked by Davey Henderson, a man well known in carpentry and barn building in this area for many, many years.

The Simpson family also had a history of raising prize-winning livestock and crops including show horses, oxen and cattle. In keeping with the family tradition John won the Parrish & Humbecker Challenge Trophy for World Championship Rye in 1980.

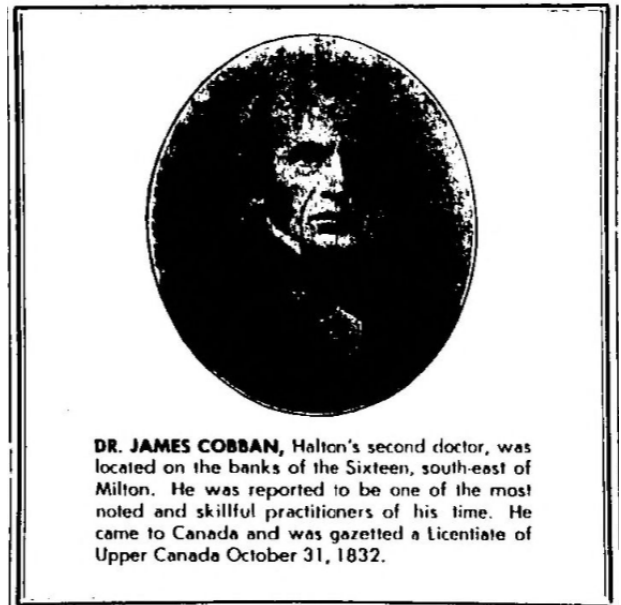
John Ezwill Simpson—1933-2011
 Ezwill Selby Simpson— 1887-1957
 John Simpson—1854-1929
 John Simpson—1815-1886
 John Simpson Sr.—1766-1839



Halton's second doctor, Dr. James Cobban

Dr. James Cobban was born in Scotland. He came to Canada in 1832 and settled in Halton. He was noted as the most skillful practitioner of his time. James Cobban M.A., M.R.C.S.L. of Aberdeen, Scotland well-regarded during 25 years of extensive usefulness in this county as a kind & skillful physician and universally respected for his charity, integrity and private worth.²

Cited information from Gwen Clarke's book called Halton's Pages of the Past— In Halton today the health of its citizens is taken care of by physicians, surgeons and general practitioners in almost every locality. Hospitals, nursing homes and specialists are within easy reach of the populace. In addition there are dental clinics, baby clinics, and the Halton Health Unit, safeguarding health and sanitary conditions through out the county.¹



How different from the early 1800's. At that time emigration was encouraged but no provision made to the medical care of the immigrants. In looking back over the pages of history one is appalled at the high death rate, due in great measure to ignorance, negligence and unsanitary conditions— and to the unscrupulous deception of so-called medical men, capitalizing on the need and distress of the pioneers.¹

Diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid, cholera and other infectious diseases took a heavy toll of human lives. Isolation of infectious cases was unheard of so it became actually a time of the survival of the fittest. The number of young folk who died of consumption was truly pathetic, particularly as their end was accepted as the will of God. The stark reality of pioneer life is revealed for all to see engraved on the tombstones of the early settlers and their families in the burial grounds of Halton County.¹

Gwen Clarke writes that in the early 19th Century there were only three qualified doctors between Toronto and Hamilton. Dr. Adamson of Port Credit, Dr. Nathaniel Bell of Nelson and Dr. James Cobban of Milton. Many people think of Dr. Cobban as being the first doctor in Halton. Actually Dr. Bell preceded him by quite a number of years.¹

James Cobban, was being educated from a very young boy, for the medical profession. Dr. James Cobban was born 1802 in Aberdeen, Scotland. He took his MA degree when only 16 and then apprenticed with an Aberdeen doctor from 1816-20. He completed his studies at the age of 19 and he traveled to Greenland for three years, then to the West Indies where he practiced in Jamaica for nine years. He came to Canada and was advertised as a qualified practitioner of upper Canada Oct 31 1832.

James married Catherine Ann youngest daughter of captain Jarmy of the East Indies and had two sons and three daughters. He bought a farm and built a colonial residence on the bank of the sixteen south east of Milton. His one son died during the time he was a medical student. His son-in-law, his medical partner, took over the practice on James death, February 26th, 1857 at the age of 55.

¹ *Halton's Pages of the Past* by Gwen Clarke, published by Dills Printing and Publishing Company Limited—Copyright 1955

² *The Medical Profession in Upper Canada, 1783-1850: An Historical Narrativ, biographies by Wm Canniff, MD, MRCS, ENG.*

³ *Acton Free Press (Acton, ON), November 4, 1954, 4 Nov 1954, p. 3*

Dr. Letitia Meade-Sirrs Haltonville's Female doctor

Bonnie Mullen wrote this article in her column of May 2000 in the North Halton Compass. She states that when her aunt Tish was born in January 1911 her grandparents named her Letitia Blanche in honour of the doctor who delivered her.

Dr. Letitia K Meade-Sirrs practiced medicine from her home office at Haltonville, the second house north of 15 Sideroad on Guelph Line.

Letitia was born in that house in 1857 the same year her father opened a shoe shop there. The hamlet was known as the home of the medical profession in Nassagaweya Township because the first doctor arrived in 1852 and was quickly followed by six others but 16 years later they had all left. With two hotels and several stores, it was a bustling hamlet.

After a seven year teaching career Letitia decided to go into medicine and enrolled at the Ontario Medical College for Women at 227 Sumach Street, Toronto in 1887.

When Letitia graduated in 1891 with her Master of Surgery she was one of only 18 women doctors in Ontario. She returned to her family home in Haltonville and hung a brass plate on the door bearing her name "Dr. Letitia K Meade", announcing she was open for business.

Dr. Meade returning to practice in her home town (Haltonville) was united in marriage to George Sirrs on October 11, 1893. She was a medical inspection officer for the schools in addition to her medical practice. After her marriage, the brass plate on her door read, "Dr. Letitia K. Meade-Sirrs."

Apparently she and her husband had their differ-

ences and he left after their son was born. She and her father went their separate ways too, he moved elsewhere in the hamlet but her mother stayed with her.

In 1919 the practice was closed but the plate remained on the door.

Dr. Meade-Sirrs retired in Walkerton, ON, but kept her house in Haltonville just as it had been, even after her death in 1943. Apparently her son had no interest in the property and over time it fell into disrepair. Dan and Verna Mullen, Bonnie's parents purchased the house next door, in 1951. It was an estate sale and had been vacant for several years.

As a child growing up, the vacant but furnished house next door was a source of forbidden adventure. Bonnie recalls sneaking in, wandering about in awe, leafing through old medical books and playing the dust covered grand piano. The stairway to the basement had shelves that held various sized bottles of medications. Bonnie's father called the health unit and had the medications removed. Eventually other people started visiting the place too and the furnishings began to disappear. The house was finally sold, and the brush that had grown up around it was cleared, the house was renovated and a family moved in.

There continues to be a certain mystery about Letitia, her family, and why she departed, leaving her belongings behind.



as

Halton County Museum and Archives
Letitia Kean Meade

Sirrs, Letitia Kean Meade Dr.1858-1943

Letitia Kean Meade was born at Haltonville, Ontario on June 29, 1858 daughter of Robert Meade and Mary Kean. She started her professional career as a teacher in her native place for 7 years, matriculated the O.M.C.W. in 1891 and was a demonstrator in anatomy at the Women's Medical College. Dr. Meade returned to practice in her home town and was united in marriage to George Sirrs on October 11, 1893. She was a medical inspection officer for the schools in addition to her medical practice which she operated from the home where she was born. The name plate from her office entrance is now in the possession of the Museum of Health Care at Kingston. Dr. Meade Sirrs organized the Ceylon Branch of the Women's Institute who were active in War work, raised money, sent supplies overseas, and gave rings to returning Veterans. Dr. Meade Sirrs lived the retired life after 1919, removing to Walkerton, Ontario. Dr. Letitia Kean Meade Sirrs died at Windsor on May 25, 1943 aged 84 years 10 months 26 days.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS, (directory of short character sketches about female physicians who graduated from the Ontario Medical College for Women at Toronto), Dr. Donald Brearley, April 2017, Published by the Quinte Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, 2017

NASSAGAWEYA TOWNSHIP
Development Timeline

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

BROOKVILLE

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

CAMPBELLVILLE

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

DARBYVILLE

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

HALTONVILLE (Sodom)

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

KELSO

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

KNATCHBULL

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

MILTON HEIGHTS (Smokey Hollow, Terra Cotta)

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

MOFFAT

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

Town of Milton (Business and Development)

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

APPENDIX B

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

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

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

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

10 SIDE ROAD 1036	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 4025	FOURTH LINE 11331	GUELPH LINE 14005	SIXTH LINE 12354
10 SIDE ROAD 2121	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD (Hilton Falls) 4985	FOURTH LINE 12195	GUELPH LINE 14053	SIXTH LINE 12355
10 SIDE ROAD 2439	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 5003	FOURTH LINE 12527	GUELPH LINE 14112	SIXTH LINE 12603
10 SIDE ROAD 2500	CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 5284	FOURTH LINE 13090	GUELPH LINE 14117	STEELES AVENUE 345
10 SIDE ROAD 2620	CANYON ROAD 8259	FOURTH LINE 13210	GUELPH LINE 14259	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3198
14 SIDE ROAD 5183	CANYON ROAD 8492	FOURTH LINE 13215	GUELPH LINE 14267	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3216
14 SIDE ROAD 5526	COMMERCIAL STREET 162	FOURTH LINE 13325	KEAN HILL DRIVE (Kean Family Cemetery)	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3220
14 SIDE ROAD 5647	CONSERVATION ROAD 3115	FOURTH LINE 13343	KELSO ROAD 5181 (Designated)	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3224
15 SIDE ROAD 2040	DARKWOOD ROAD 10487	FOURTH LINE 13379	LIMESTONE ROAD 2640	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3226
15 SIDE ROAD 2060	ERAMOSIA-MILTON TOWNLINE 2586	FOURTH LINE 13468	LIMESTONE ROAD 4038	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3228
15 SIDE ROAD 2073	FIFTH LINE 5244	FOURTH LINE 13489	LIMESTONE ROAD 4317	STEELES AVENUE WEST 3230
15 SIDE ROAD 2079	FIFTH LINE 5368	FOURTH LINE 14041	LIMESTONE ROAD 4331	STEELES AVENUE WEST 5393
15 SIDE ROAD 2115	FIFTH LINE 5403	FOURTH LINE 14051	MCLAREN ROAD 50	STEELES AVENUE WEST 5460
15 SIDE ROAD 2159	FIFTH LINE 5514	FOURTH LINE 14220	MC NIVEN ROAD 7040	STOKES TRAIL 20
15 SIDE ROAD 2171	FIFTH LINE 5691	FOURTH LINE 14267	MC NIVEN ROAD 7115	STOUTT CRESCENT 963 (Designated)
15 SIDE ROAD 3097 (Designated)	FIFTH LINE 6063	GUELPH JUNCTION ROAD 9072	MC NIVEN ROAD 7140	TREMAINE ROAD 77
15 SIDE ROAD 3365	FIFTH LINE 6086	GUELPH LINE / 15 SIDE ROAD HALTON-	MIDWAY LANE 11525	TREMAINE ROAD 79
15 SIDE ROAD 5448	FIFTH LINE 7429	VILLE	MILBROUGH LINE 7411	TREMAINE ROAD 87
17 SIDE ROAD 1062	FIFTH LINE 7542	CENOTAPH	MILBROUGH LINE 9235	TREMAINE ROAD 88
2 SIDE ROAD 5275	FIFTH LINE 7622	GUELPH LINE 7051	PERU ROAD 13	TREMAINE ROAD 89
2 SIDE ROAD 5364	FIFTH LINE 10566	GUELPH LINE 7072	PERU ROAD 15	TREMAINE ROAD 91
20 SIDE ROAD 1055	FIFTH LINE 10728	GUELPH LINE 7126	PERU ROAD 17	TREMAINE ROAD 90
20 SIDE ROAD 2423	FIFTH LINE 10791	GUELPH LINE 7219	PERU ROAD 19	TREMAINE ROAD 95
20 SIDE ROAD 3106	FIFTH LINE 10802	GUELPH LINE 7279	PERU ROAD 42	TREMAINE ROAD 99
20 SIDE ROAD 3243	FIFTH LINE 11195	GUELPH LINE 7372	PERU ROAD 45	TREMAINE ROAD 121
20 SIDE ROAD 4271 (Designated)	FIFTH LINE 11261	GUELPH LINE 7388	PERU ROAD 48	TREMAINE ROAD 122
20 SIDE ROAD 5431	FIFTH LINE 11330	GUELPH LINE 7449	PERU ROAD 49	TREMAINE ROAD 125
25 SIDE ROAD 2113 (Designated)	FIFTH LINE 11673	GUELPH LINE 7518	PERU ROAD 54	TREMAINE ROAD 129
25 SIDE ROAD 2468	FIFTH LINE 12382	GUELPH LINE 8189	PERU ROAD 94 (Designated)	TREMAINE ROAD 133
25 SIDE ROAD 2680	FIFTH LINE 12527	GUELPH LINE 8315	RANDOM ACRES ROAD 14300	TREMAINE ROAD 135
25 SIDE ROAD 4291	FIFTH LINE 13232	GUELPH LINE 8423	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5237	TREMAINE ROAD 140
25 SIDE ROAD 5226/5196	FIFTH LINE 13233	GUELPH LINE 8459	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5409	TREMAINE ROAD 4174
28 SIDE ROAD 2100	FIFTH LINE 13236	GUELPH LINE 8520	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5507	TREMAINE ROAD 4259
28 SIDE ROAD 2170	FIFTH LINE 13419	GUELPH LINE 8565	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5576 (Designated)	TREMAINE ROAD 4393
3 SIDE ROAD 2	FIFTH LINE 13537	GUELPH LINE 8576	REGIONAL ROAD 25 5694	TREMAINE ROAD 5005
3 SIDE ROAD 4	FIFTH LINE 13561	GUELPH LINE 9625	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6035	TREMAINE ROAD 5116
3 SIDE ROAD 1082	FIFTH LINE 14190	GUELPH LINE 9648	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6311	TREMAINE ROAD 5130
3 SIDE ROAD 1180	FIRST LINE 5122	GUELPH LINE 10009	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6321	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6529
3 SIDE ROAD 1265	FIRST LINE 5215	GUELPH LINE 10057	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6649	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6712
3 SIDE ROAD 2334	FIRST LINE 5357	GUELPH LINE 10115	REGIONAL ROAD 25 6712	SECOND LINE 9770
30 SIDE ROAD 2485	FIRST LINE 9228	GUELPH LINE 10275	SECOND LINE 10084	SECOND LINE 10208
30 SIDE ROAD 2622	FIRST LINE 9283	GUELPH LINE 10287	SECOND LINE 10266	SECOND LINE 10325
30 SIDE ROAD 2737	FIRST LINE 9414	GUELPH LINE 10413	SECOND LINE 10325	SECOND LINE 10520
30 SIDE ROAD 3224	FIRST LINE 9526	GUELPH LINE 10553	SECOND LINE 10525	SECOND LINE 10700
30 SIDE ROAD 3319	FIRST LINE 9685	GUELPH LINE 10572	SECOND LINE 10700	SECOND LINE 10780
30 SIDE ROAD 4066	FIRST LINE 10374	GUELPH LINE 10715	SECOND LINE 11046	SECOND LINE 11065
30 SIDE ROAD 4306	FIRST LINE 10510	GUELPH LINE 10761	SECOND LINE 11411	SECOND LINE 11611
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 18	FIRST LINE 10567	GUELPH LINE 11011	SECOND LINE 11611	SECOND LINE 11665
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 30	FIRST LINE 10716	GUELPH LINE 11017	SECOND LINE 11665	SECOND LINE 11711
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 33-35	FIRST LINE 11012	GUELPH LINE 11051	SECOND LINE 11711	SECOND LINE 11765
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 53	FIRST LINE 11018	GUELPH LINE 11074	SECOND LINE 11765	SECOND LINE 11811
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 65	FIRST LINE 11024	GUELPH LINE 11179	SECOND LINE 11811	SECOND LINE 11865
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 73	FIRST LINE 11032	GUELPH LINE 11261	SECOND LINE 11865	SECOND LINE 11911
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 83	FIRST LINE 11275	GUELPH LINE 11295	SECOND LINE 11911	SECOND LINE 11965
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 152	FIRST LINE 11394	GUELPH LINE 11310	SECOND LINE 11965	SECOND LINE 12011
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 160	FIRST LINE 11405	GUELPH LINE 11326	SECOND LINE 12011	SECOND LINE 12065
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 209	FIRST LINE 11579	GUELPH LINE 11374	SECOND LINE 12065	SECOND LINE 12111
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 215	FIRST LINE 11668	GUELPH LINE 11478	SECOND LINE 12111	SECOND LINE 12165
CAMPBELL AVENUE EAST 327	FIRST LINE 11679	GUELPH LINE 11515	SECOND LINE 12165	SECOND LINE 12211
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 17	FIRST LINE 12373	GUELPH LINE 11531	SECOND LINE 12211	SECOND LINE 12265
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 21	FIRST LINE 12386	GUELPH LINE 11586	SECOND LINE 12265	SECOND LINE 12311
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 31	FIRST LINE 12601	GUELPH LINE 11660	SECOND LINE 12311	SECOND LINE 12365
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 37	FIRST LINE 13410	GUELPH LINE 11685	SECOND LINE 12365	SECOND LINE 12411
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 51	FIRST LINE 13517	GUELPH LINE 11750	SECOND LINE 12411	SECOND LINE 12465
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 57	FIRST LINE 13552	GUELPH LINE 11773	SECOND LINE 12465	SECOND LINE 12511
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 63	FIRST LINE 13719	GUELPH LINE 12027	SECOND LINE 12511	SECOND LINE 12565
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 67-73	FIRST LINE 14089	GUELPH LINE 12037	SECOND LINE 12565	SECOND LINE 12611
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 77	FOURTH LINE 705	GUELPH LINE 12037	SECOND LINE 12611	SECOND LINE 12665
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 85	FOURTH LINE 1039	GUELPH LINE 12104	SECOND LINE 12665	SECOND LINE 12711
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 91	FOURTH LINE 1211	GUELPH LINE 12216	SECOND LINE 12711	SECOND LINE 12765
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 95	FOURTH LINE 1501	GUELPH LINE 12264	SECOND LINE 12765	SECOND LINE 12811
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 105	FOURTH LINE 1595	GUELPH LINE 12307	SECOND LINE 12811	SECOND LINE 12865
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 113	FOURTH LINE 1599	GUELPH LINE 12346	SECOND LINE 12865	SECOND LINE 12911
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 123	FOURTH LINE 5093	GUELPH LINE 12352	SECOND LINE 12911	SECOND LINE 12965
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 129	FOURTH LINE 5274	GUELPH LINE 12389	SECOND LINE 12965	SECOND LINE 13011
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 139	FOURTH LINE 5446	GUELPH LINE 12393	SECOND LINE 13011	SECOND LINE 13065
CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST 145	FOURTH LINE 5429	GUELPH LINE 12393	SECOND LINE 13065	SECOND LINE 13111
CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 1044	FOURTH LINE 10359	GUELPH LINE 12705	SECOND LINE 13111	SECOND LINE 13165
CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 1053	FOURTH LINE 10635	GUELPH LINE 13258	SECOND LINE 13165	SECOND LINE 13211
CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD 4253	FOURTH LINE 10725	GUELPH LINE 13412	SECOND LINE 13211	SECOND LINE 13265
CAMPBELLVILLE ROAD WEST 2529	FOURTH LINE 11200	GUELPH LINE 13629 (Designated)	SECOND LINE 13265	SIXTH LINE 5121
			SIXTH LINE 5259	SIXTH LINE 5121
			SIXTH LINE 5520	SIXTH LINE 5259
			SIXTH LINE 6114	SIXTH LINE 5520
			SIXTH LINE 6218	SIXTH LINE 6114
			SIXTH LINE 6426	SIXTH LINE 6218
			SIXTH LINE 6516	SIXTH LINE 6426
			SIXTH LINE 6566	SIXTH LINE 6516
			SIXTH LINE 7400	SIXTH LINE 6566
			SIXTH LINE 10589	SIXTH LINE 7400
			SIXTH LINE 11559	SIXTH LINE 10589
			SIXTH LINE 11625	SIXTH LINE 11559
			SIXTH LINE 12097	SIXTH LINE 11625
			SIXTH LINE 12272	SIXTH LINE 12097

Publications for sale:

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

Do you have a Story to Tell?

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

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

You are welcome to post on:

Nasagiweya Historical Society Facebook page

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

or

Nasagiweya Historical Society Group Page

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

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

Definition of Pioneer

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

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

MEMBERSHIP FEE \$20 NEW RENEWAL

Name : _____

Email : _____

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

Address : _____

Phone () Method of Payment Cheque Cash

Signature _____

DONATION \$ _____

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

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

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