

## **KINSAC: A BRIEF HISTORY**

Further out the Beaver Bank Road, one will find a beautiful, tiny community called **Kinsac** on the west side of Lake Kinsac. Originally it was considered part of the Beaver Bank district.

### **HOW THE NAME CAME TO BE**

The origin of the name Kinsac is unknown. However, the word may be derived from a Mi'kmaq word meaning "running water", as they had a settlement in the area.

Back in the 1960's, two young men, William Peters and D. Roy Nicholson, were on record to say that when they traveled from Halifax to the area, the ticket read Rawdon River Siding, about the turn of the century, in the early 1900's.

### **LAND GRANT**

A land grant in 1810 was issued to John Fleiger and John Pleasant.

### **THE RAILWAY**

After the railway was constructed towards the end of the 1800's, Kinsac developed into its own settlement and became a separate community neighbouring Beaver Bank.

A saw-mill plant owned by John G. Corbin operated from 1892 to 1900 in the area. They shipped their finished lumber on the Inter - Colonial Railway. When this mill's operations were completed, the clearing of land followed. William Nelson was the pioneer in the housing development.

A number of residents utilized the rail service to commute to Halifax for work.

### **AMENITIES BACK IN THE DAY**

The residents of the Kinsac community had a paved road and electricity, since before World War II.

## **BEAVER BANK-KINSAC CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL**

The Beaver Bank-Kinsac Consolidated School opened for classes in September of 1961 for pupils of Beaver Bank and Kinsac. The staff consisted of Woodbury Nicholson as principal, and the teachers were: Mrs. I. Fletcher, Miss Joy Isenor, Miss Dianna Babineau, Mrs. Pearl Nicholson, Mrs. Doris Boutilier, Mrs. George Sanford, Mrs. M. G. Lively and Mrs. Gordon Jack. The school had an enrollment of 259 pupils.

## **1966 CENSUS**

The Bureau of Statistics in the 1966 census identified a population of 180 people residing in Kinsac.