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Spring/Summer 2021

# IT'S ABOUT TIME...

## THE NEWSLETTER OF THE PORT HOPE ARCHIVES

*Welcome to a Special Double Issue of the Archives' Newsletter. Enjoy!*

**JOIN OUR TEAM!** THE ARCHIVES IS ACTIVELY RECRUITING NEW BOARD MEMBERS. SEE PAGE 16 FOR DETAILS.

**OPEN BY APPOINTMENT-**THE PORT HOPE ARCHIVES IS OPEN BY APPOINTMENT. WE'RE EXCITED TO SEE YOU! SEE PAGE 11 FOR MORE DETAILS.

## History of Education in Hope Township

This article is a follow-up to the History of Education in Port Hope series, and will focus on the history of schools and education in the rural areas of Hope Township. I decided to write the history of the rural schools separately because the challenges and circumstances faced by rural students and schools were often different from those faced in the town. I suggest you read the 'History of Education in Port Hope' first if you haven't done so, as it provides an outline to changes to our education system throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

Early settlers began moving into Hope Township starting in 1793, and by early 1799 there were a total of 41 households and 167 settlers living in the township, 103 of which were children. These settlers would have been working hard to carve a living out of the wild hills and valleys, and the main focus would have been survival, not a formal school education for their children.

A school was established in many of the pockets of settlement in the township as families purchased and settled on land through the 19th century. These schools would later be referred to as School Sections (S.S.). In many cases, it is hard to know exactly when these first schools(*cont'd*)

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### PORT HOPE ARCHIVES

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**HOURS:** The Archives is open by appointment. Please contact the Archives by phone or email to book an appointment.

**MANDATE:** THE PORT HOPE ARCHIVES EXISTS TO COLLECT AND PRESERVE ARCHIVAL MATERIALS WHICH ILLUSTRATE THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PORT HOPE OR WHICH PERTAIN IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PORT HOPE.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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**COMMUNITY HISTORY HAPPENS HERE!**

*The Port Hope Archives  
acknowledges that we are  
located on the traditional  
territory of the Mississauga  
Nations.*

were built as they were often allowed to be built on private land, and thus no register of the sale of the land exists for us to pinpoint the date. These types of facts often get lost in history. Local area history has also been included as many of these school sections used to be located in village or settlement areas full of industry and business but are now quiet residential or farming areas.

The rural schools- with a few exceptions-all followed the practical progression of being built out of logs, then replaced with a frame building, which was then replaced with brick. The early settlers would have had ample logs to build with due to clearing the land for farming. As mills were established throughout the township, those logs could then be easily sawn down into boards to build framed buildings. Then, as bricks became widely available, those framed buildings were often replaced with brick which was less prone to fire.

These early rural schools had one teacher for all of the grades, and all of the students were taught in the one room of the school. Teachers of these early rural schools seemed to change frequently, and evidence points toward the rural schools being a starting position for many new teachers, as seen. Previous to 1877, a non-professional Third Class Certificate to teach could be obtained after a 2-year course at a high school. By 1877, only 17% of teachers employed in the province had any level of professional certification, so a minimum of one Model School in each county was established to train teachers. The closest Model School was in Port Hope. These Third-Class certified teachers could then go to model school for two 8-week terms in a year to be professionally certified. Part of the teacher training involved learning methods of teaching, and the rest involved assisting with classes at the school.

The history of each rural school has been compiled, to the best of my ability, from maps, archival materials, written memories, photographs, and books. If you have any history to add, corrections to make, or photographs of these schools or students, please contact us and we'll make the addition or change to our files.

*Many of these old school buildings still exist, and those are marked with an asterisk. Please note that all of these buildings are now privately owned, and have been either converted into homes or are located on private property.*

### **\*S.S.#1- Port Britain**

*Con 1 Lot 18*

The Port Britain area was settled in the year 1800 by families such as the Marsh's and Soper's. The industry in this town grew quickly under the guidance of Samuel Marsh- by 1813 he had built the township's first grist mill, a sawmill, distillery, tannery, blacksmith, hotel, and more. A private school may have existed in this area as early as 1808. The first public school in the Port Britain area wasn't built until 1845, and was built out of logs on the Everett family's property. A later owner of the property, William Hatch, officially sold a ½ acre of the property to the school section trustees in 1874.

The cabin was replaced in 1867 by a brick school, which was built at the cost of \$750 by builder 'J. A. Grimson & Sons'. When the school was newly built, and the desks and furniture hadn't been moved in yet, a dance was said to be held in the building. This brick building burned in 1907, just weeks before it was due to be repaired, and was replaced by another brick building in 1908 at the cost of \$2350. After this fire occurred, the school classes were held in a nearby farmhouse, built c1840s by the Brand family. This school also accommodated the students from S.S. #2 Wesleyville when that school closed in 1965.

This was the last one-roomed schoolhouse to be built in the township and still exists today along Lakeshore Road, between Dickinson Road and Haskill Road, as a private residence. The school building was sold privately in 1967.

### **\*S.S.#2 Wesleyville**

*Con 1 Lot 31*

By the mid-19th century, the Wesleyville area was said to have a tavern, blacksmith, machine shop, cobbler, carpenter, and post office to serve its local residents and travelers. The first school in the Wesleyville area was built at the unknown date, and is said to have been located approximately a half-mile from the present school, along the road on the property of Thomas Oughtred, who settled in the area c1827. The second school was built in 1866 on a ¼ acre purchased for \$20.00 by the school trustees from a Mary Saxby. The first teacher was Annie Wade. In 1892, this school had 19 students in attendance. This school burned in 1899, and was replaced by the current brick building in 1899. This school still exists in Wesleyville along Lakeshore Road, and is part of the historical Wesleyville Village restoration project.



Wesleyville School, 1927  
(PHA#2015.73.1.6302)

### **\*SS#3 Dale**

*Con 2 Lot 3*

Dale was once called Marysville. By 1861 this area had an operating sawmill, two churches, and a school. The first school was built on the north-east corner of the village around 1855 for \$745, and the first teacher was E.E. Snider, who later became an Inspector of Public Schools and the Principal of Port Hope High School. The next school was built at the cost of \$800 to purchase the land and build the school. In 1892, the school had 39 students.

The school closed in 1965, once it was no longer needed, and still exists today as a private residence, just slightly east of Highway 28 on Dale Road.



#### **\*SS#4 Welcome**

*Con 2 Lot 10*

Welcome was first known as Guideboard, named for the large board in the village that gave directions to travellers. . This area was settled c1805 by families such as Hagerman, Low, and Bedford. Early industries in this area included a blacksmith, Welcome Carriage Works, a tavern, pottery works, and a boot and shoe shop. Guideboard/Welcome held a prominent position along the 'Toronto Road' and must have been a busy area as the town council approved the installation of a plank sidewalk in 1880. The first school in Welcome was built c1851, and the first teacher was J.E. Brown. Catherine Fox sold ½ acre of land for \$100.00 to the school trustees in 1874, and a new school was built in 1875 at the cost of \$530. This school had one of the larger groups of pupils in the township, with an average of 45 students in the 1890s. This school was used until 1965, when its students were moved to the Port Britain School. This school still exists today as a private residence, at Dale Road and Choate Road. It's not an easy school to spot, but the schoolhouse-style entrance is still evident from Choate Road.



Welcome School and Students, c1888  
(PHA#2017.16.24.6707)

#### **SS#5 Morrish**

*Con 2 Lot 17*

The Morrish school section was created from two early small schools in the Morrish area. The Marsh school, which was built c1813 to educate the workers of the Marsh family (which were written about in the S.S. #1 Port Britain section), and the Roseberry School, located at Roseberry Hill. Roseberry Hill Road is located at County Road 2, just west of County Road 65.

The Marsh School was in operation by 1827, as there is record of a John Irwin teaching at the school and boarding at Marsh's Inn in that year. The Roseberry School was taught by an Ebenezer Beebe in 1844, so must have been built previous to this year.

By 1878, there was only one school in the school section, which would have been located in the current approximate area of County Road 2 and Symons Road, on the south side. That early Marsh School would have been located slightly east of this, on the south side of County Road 2 and between Kellogg Road and Deer Park Road. In 1895, this school had 27 students attending.

### **\*SS#6 Zion**

*Con 3 Lot 31*

The name 'Zion' means "Church of God", and was a commonly used place name in early days. The Zion area had a church and post office for local residents. The Zion school was built in 1851 on a ¼ acre purchased from Samuel Naylor and his wife for 21 pounds. The school itself was built that same year at the cost of 50 pounds. The school, likely a log cabin, was only used for 11 years until it was replaced in 1862 at the cost of \$225. In 1875 another small plot of land was purchased by the trustees from Thomas Welch to expand the school's property. Attendance at this school varied- In 1892, the school was attended by 23 students, but in 1893 it was attended by 42 students.

The second school was used until 1906, when it was replaced again by a brick building. The red-brick schoolhouse building still exists today on a private property on Zion Road, between County Rd. 2 and the 4th Line. The stone above the door still reads "S.S.#6".

### **\*SS#7 Pine Grove**

*Con 4 Lot 5, NW corner*

The area was once known as Armitage, named after local carpenter Edward Armitage. This school would have been built to educate the students who lived too far to travel to the nearby Canton, Dale (Marysville), Welcome (Guideboard), or Perrytown schools. The Pine Grove school may have been built as early as c1816, as indicated by an article written at the time of a past school reunion. This first school was said to have been located near to a local sawmill, which means it may have been located slightly south-west of the current school, according to the location of the closest sawmill on the 1861 Tremaine's Map. A frame school replaced this log school c1856 and was built nearby, along the 5th Concession line. It was used until 1873- one source claims that this frame school was simply sided with brick on the same building framing, and another claims the frame school was completely rebuilt as a brick school in 1873. In 1893, this school had 33 students in attendance. This school still exists today along the 5th line, just slightly west of Jamieson Road on the south side, and a red sign along the road proudly notes that it was S.S.#7 Pine Grove School



Believed to be  
S.S.#7 Pine  
Grove School,  
c1890

(PHA#2018.22.8.  
6813)



### **\*SS#8 Canton**

*Con 4 Lot 11/Lot 14*

The Canton area was once known as 'Hope Church', which was also the name of the Wesleyan Methodist Church built in the area in 1832. It became known as Canton c1855, but in 1859 a resolution was passed to change the name to 'Hopeville'. This name didn't last long, and the area officially became known as Canton. This area had many early businesses and industries, such as a post office, saw mills, a flour mill, grist mill, blacksmith, tavern, boot and shoe shop, numerous lumber merchants, carpenters, a carriage maker, grain merchant, cooper, and hatter.

This school section was also formed from two smaller schools, one located near the Canton Church on Lot 11, and another just slightly west on Lot 14. Their students merged into one school, a new frame building that was built in 1855 and located slightly north of Canton. This building was only used until 1870, when it was replaced with a red brick schoolhouse. Attendance at this school also seemed to vary- in 1893 a total of 46 students attended the school, while only 17 students attended in 1896.

This red brick school building still exists today as a converted home. It is located on County Rd 10, north of the 4th Line.



Canton School Students, 1882  
(PHA#2017.14.5.6452)

### **\*SS#9 Bunker Hill**

*Con 3 Lot 21*

The name Bunker Hill is said to be named after the 'Battle of Bunker Hill' during the American Revolutionary War in 1775. The area was also known simply as 'The Big Hill', 'Bunker', as well as 'Mount Pleasant'. There was a local mill, but mainly the area was farms.

The Bunker Hill School was built in 1862 on the property of Benjamin Scaman. A John Scaman sold a ½ acre of this land to the school's trustees for \$60 in 1877. In 1893, a total of 18 students attended this school, while in 1896 only 10 students attended. This school was replaced with a red brick building in 1905 at the cost of \$1185. The school building was sold privately in 1967. This red brick school still exists today as a private residence on the 4th line, east of Morrish Church Road.

## **\*SS#10 Osaca**

This area was settled c1830 by families such as Elliott, Barker, and Parsons. Local industries included a saw mill, flour mill, blacksmith, and general store. A post office was established in 1871. The area may have been once been known as 'Fox Town', and there are a few different theories where the name 'Osaca' originated with no consensus.

A log school was built prior to 1866 for the students of the Osaca area. Later, a ½ acre of land was purchased from land owner James Elliott for \$10 in 1873. This school never had a frame building, but the log building was replaced with a brick building in 1873 at the cost of \$700.

A ledger of S.S.#10's school board proceedings, from the Archives' collection, shines a light on the history of this small school. In 1866, third class certificate teacher John Lyness was hired to teach the school for seven months for \$180. He was replaced by a second class certified teacher, Georgina Winslow, for two months at the rate of \$30. The following January, another second class certified teacher, Mary Anne Sootheran, was hired for \$180 per year.

In 1867, it was passed at the school's annual meeting that students would each be responsible for contributing a half cord of cut wood for the school's stove, and any student who didn't bring their wood within six days of being asked would owe 50 cents. It was also decided that non-residents would pay 25 cents per month to attend the school.

The ledger also lists the activities and costs of building the new brick school in 1873, such as: removing and leveling earth; digging the foundation; digging a well; drawing stone; lumber; paying the masons; hinges, bolts, hardware, and nails; buying bricks; plastering the school; buying a blackboard, stove and poker, and hooks; water pump; and more. A motion passed at that year's annual meeting resolved that those who would draw bricks to the school would receive \$3.00 per thousand bricks, and those who did not draw bricks would be taxed \$3.00 per thousand bricks. Eight families in total were paid for drawing bricks for the new school, all in the \$2-2.70 range. The school section's total expenses between 1873-Jan 1874, mainly for building the school, came to \$1369.67. The school section was given \$300 by the Municipality of Hope to put towards building expenses. The school board also borrowed \$700 from the Municipality for the building, half of which would be paid back by taxes in 1873 and the remainder in 1874. The first teacher at the new brick school was E.J. Good.

With the building of the new school, the 1875 annual meeting moved to make the school free for attendees, and that the school section would pay for its own expenses (i.e. firewood). In the 1890s, the average attendance was 21 students.

The school building still exists, and is located at the first intersection slightly west of County Road 65, where it continues onto the 6th line.

## **SS#11 Woodvale/Moon's**

*Con 7 Lot 4*

This area didn't have a village. A log school was built previous to 1854, evidenced by information that the township elections were held at this school in 1854. It was replaced in 1870 by a brick school. The landowner, George Froom, sold the school trustees  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre parcels of his land in 1855, 1870, and 1875. George Froom's farm, according to the 1861 Tremaine Map, was named 'Woodville Farm', and the neighbouring landowner was named Richard Moon, hence the name of this school section. In 1893, this school was attended by 18 students, but only 12 students in 1896.

This school building no longer exists, but would have been located on what is now aptly named Woodvale School Road, north of the 7th Line, on the west side.

## **\*SS#12 Perrytown**

*Con 6 Lot 15*

The Perrytown area was settled in 1820 by the Perry and Caldwell families. The first rural post office was opened in Perrytown in 1850, and four separate churches also operated at the same time in this small village. A notable local business in the area was the Hope Cheese Factory, which in one year made over 1000 cheeses from the dairy cows of local farmers. By the mid-19th century the local businesses and industries included a boot and shoe shop, blacksmith, seven saw mills, cabinet maker, carriage maker, dressmaker, tailor, and general store.

The Perrytown area's first school was originally built c1843 on the land of Samuel Corbett. Mr. Corbett deeded a  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of his land to the school trustees in 1856. An early teacher of this school was a Richard Stephens. In 1893, 38 students attended this school.

The school building still exists today as a private residence on the 7th line, west of Perrytown Road. This school is not visible.





### **SS#13 Elizabethville**

*Con 7 Lot 29, on the south-east corner*

The Elizabethville area was settled c1830 by families such as Tamblyn, Barkwell, and Oke. Due to its proximity to the river, two of Elizabethville's earliest businesses were a gristmill and sawmill, both built c1850 by a John McMurtry, who also acted as the village's postmaster. 'Elizabethville' was said to be named after John McMurty's wife, Elizabeth.

The area's first log school was built in 1850. It burned down in 1866 and was replaced by a stone building the following year, which was the only stone school in the whole of Durham County at that time. It was built by Johnston Beatty. In 1893, this school had 20 students attending, and 15 students in 1896.

The stone school burned down in 1958. It would have been located approximately 1.5km south of Elizabethville (Ganaraska Road), on County Rd. 65, on the west side.

### **SS#14 Silent Valley**

*Con 9 Lot 4*

There was no village or settlement in this direct area. Not much is known about the history of this school- it was likely built c1854 at the cost of 40 pounds, and replaced in 1874 with a frame school. It had only 19 students in 1893. The school was closed in 1960.

### **SS#15 Beech Hill**

*Con 7 Lot 21*

There was no village or settlement in this direct area, however there were mills and farms nearby. This school would have been built to educate the students who lived too far to travel to the nearby schools in Garden Hill, Perrytown, and Elizabethville. There isn't any information that indicates why this area was known as Beech Hill, but perhaps it was named after trees or an early settler in the area.

The first log school was built in this area c1850. It was replaced by a frame school c1872 after the log school burned down, around the time that local landowner James Gray deeded land to the school for \$60. In 1893, 14 students attended this school. This school no longer exists but would have been located on Beech Hill Road approximately midway between the 7th Line and Ganaraska Road, on the west side.

### **SS#16 Pine Grove North**

*Con 9 Lot 15*

The Pine Grove North school section wasn't established until c1868, and would have provided an opportunity for the children living too far from the Garden Hill area to attend school. The school was built on the property of the Brand family, and located near the Midland Railway line. It was built at the cost of \$208.00. Other costs associated with establishing this school were desks purchased for \$98.00, Maps, apparatus, and writing tablets for \$12, and wood for building a fence, shed, and outhouses for \$175.00.

An early teacher of this school was Sarah Elizabeth Yeaman, who was a newly certified teacher and only around the age of 14. She held a Third Class County Teaching Certificate. She was paid \$220.00 per year. Sarah was from the nearby Hamilton Township area where her family farmed, and likely boarded nearby to the school while she taught at this location. In 1893, 40 students attended this school.

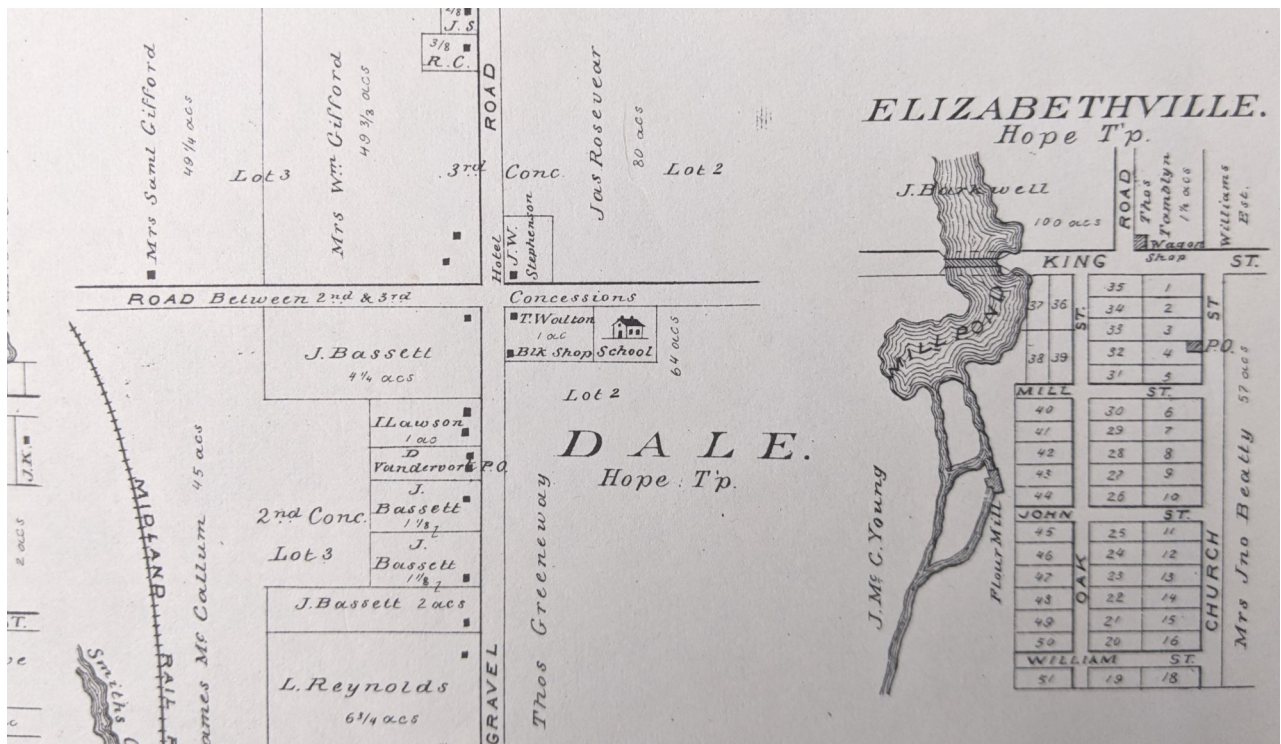
*Con 9 Lot 22*

There was no village in this direct area. This school section appears to have had two different locations. It was established c1855, and on the 1861 Tremaine's map is located at Con 10 Lot 22, on the property of J.T. Williams. A second school was established after 1861 on the property of the McMurtry family, as it's shown on the 1878 Belden's map. It apparently was only used as a school periodically, perhaps only in years when there was a need for a school based on the ages of local children. In 1893 there were 41 students attending this school.

This school's modern location would put it on Blake Road, between Oak Hill Road and Line Road 10. The first early school would have been located just north of this location on the same road, where Blake Road/ Line Road 10 does a sharp curve to travel west.

*Con 9 Lot 30*

Very little is written about this school's history. This school also had two different locations; the first school was built in 1853 for \$300.00. In 1861 it's shown as being located on the property of John Trew, on Con 7 Lot 30, just south-west of Elizabethville. By 1878, it moved directly north to Con 9 Lot 30, on the property of David G. Trew, and was located near a church but there is no village in this area. A story about this school goes that Hugh Trew was injured on the hill while drawing a load of wood to build the new school with, and the wagon tipped. This school only had 16 students attending in 1893.



### 1878 Belden's Atlas

## CHAIR'S REPORT

Hello everyone and welcome to the latest issue of the Port Hope Archives Newsletter. I'm sure that you will enjoy reading about the history of education in Hope Township. I would like to inform you that the Archives is once again open to the public. The access protocols and processes of access are included with this newsletter. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Katie Baker, the Fleming College Internship Student for all of the work she assisted our archivist with over the past few months. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to reach out to our members at this time to ask you to consider joining the board. We are a small group of people who are interested in the preservation of the history of our local area. We only meet once a month on the first Monday of the month. During the current pandemic we have been meeting via Zoom, but generally meet at the archives itself. I would sincerely request that you consider this opportunity to become more involved. We would greatly appreciate new blood and fresh ideas going forward. Should this be something that you are interested in doing, please contact the archives for further information. We thank you for your consideration

**Rick**

## ARCHIVIST'S MESSAGE

We are once again open by appointment, since the latest lockdown has ended. Research requests have been flowing in all Spring and Summer, and I've been helping numerous researchers learn about past family members and their historic houses through remote research services. I've also been busy working with Kate Baker, an intern through Fleming College's Cultural Heritage Conservation and Management program— she recently completed 15 weeks of work at the Archives to graduate her program. She did great work for the Archives, and I'm a bit sad to see her internship come to a close, but I'm happy that the Archives could help her graduate her program and start her career in Conservation. We recently hosted the filming of a kids tv show *À Fonds de Train*, and I had the opportunity to create an Archives' challenge for the show, and watch the filming— great fun! I've been doing a lot of collections work recently— cataloguing, organizing, and digitizing, which will help to enhance the searchability and accessibility of the collection. We're accepting donations to the collection, so if you have items to donate please contact me to make an appointment to drop them off. I'm looking forward to seeing you soon!

**-Rachel**

The Port Hope Archives has reopened for in-person research visits. Here's what we're doing to ensure your visit is as safe as possible:

- All visitors must book an appointment time to visit for any purpose, at least 2 business days in advance (please prepare an alternate date you can visit in case your preferred day/time is not available)
- Only 1 visitor allowed in the building per appointment
- All visits are limited to a designated time slot to allow time for cleaning between visits
- Staff will conduct a collection search for you in advance of your appointment and bring out all the materials they find on your topic
- Every visitor will fill out a mandatory Covid screening questionnaire on entering the building
- All materials handled by researchers will be quarantined before they are returned to circulation
- Thorough cleaning of our reading room surfaces before/after each visitor
- Face masks are mandatory and to be worn properly at all times
- NEW: payment by debit or credit card
- 

***If you're not able to visit us in-person, we are happy to do research on your behalf.***



## EMAIL ADDRESS CHANGE

Update your address books! The Archives will be switching to a new main email address as of **Monday, August 16th:**

**archivist@porthopearchives.com**

Our current email, archives@porthope.ca, will no longer be used but emails will be forwarded to the new address for a short period of time after the switch.

## FILMING AT THE ARCHIVES

The Archives was recently a filming destination on the French kids TV show *À Fonds de Train*. On this show, two parent-child teams travel across Canada on the Via Train and stop at different destinations to tackle a series of puzzles and race against the other team. The Archives was one of their challenge locations in Port Hope, and our Archivist had fun creating the Archives' challenge and watching the filming happen.



## FLEMING COLLEGE INTERNSHIP STUDENT



My name is Katie-Ann Baker and I recently completed my internship for the Fleming College Cultural Heritage Conservation and Management program, which offers training for people who want to work in museums, galleries and archives. My program focused on cleaning and preserving artifacts and taking care of the history and housing of those artifacts to ensure they are safe for future generations. I was at the Port Hope Archives from March to July and I helped to manage and organize the collection, and helped to assess the condition of some of the oldest items in the collection to determine if they needed conservation treatment. I also reorganized the oversized document and image and reorganized them into the drawers of a new oversized cabinet. This will help protect the collection and allow room for new items to be added. I also helped to update the Emergency Plan the Archives keeps in case of a disaster or accident and digitized important paperwork. I also wrote a new

artifact handling guide to give new staff and volunteers information on what to do and what not to do when moving and handling the artifacts. I also helped to plan for a future digitization project, and learned how a donation is processed and catalogued from start to finish.



## NEW HISTORY VIDEO AVAILABLE ON YOUTUBE

Our 'Education in Port Hope' newsletter series was so popular that we decided to turn it into a watchable video! Learn all about the history of education in Port Hope featuring more archival photographs and materials from the collection. Available on our YouTube channel now, follow this link:

<https://youtu.be/tagN7mFw0sU>

## PORT HOPE ARCHIVES'

### COVID-19 COMMUNITY MEMORY PROJECT

<http://www.porthopearchives.com/covid-19-community-memory-project.html>

We will be creating a special collection to collect and preserve the Covid-19 experiences of those in the Port Hope area. Our aim is to collect records of your experiences of how the pandemic has impacted you, your family, friends, business, and your community.

Types Of Submissions Can Include (but are not limited to):

- Photographs
- Artwork
- Diaries, journals, scrapbooks
- Correspondence
- Business Materials
- Oral histories
- Unpublished works of fiction and non-fiction, i.e. poetry, essays, short stories
- Audio or video recordings
- Journal entries

If you are interested in submitting materials to the Port Hope Archives' **Covid-19 Community Memory Project**, please send a detailed email to [archives@porthope.ca](mailto:archives@porthope.ca) and include as much information as you can. You will be asked to complete an agreement to transfer ownership and assign copyright of the item(s) to the Archives so that we can use them for a variety of important purposes, including research, education, exhibitions, and more.

**Thank you for helping us to collect and preserve our local history!**





## NEW TO THE COLLECTION

24 The Canadian Countryman December 15, 1934

**Baby Chicks**  
**Growing Pullets**  
**Laying Hens**

# FEEDING

Published by  
**PURINA MILLS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**Dairy Cows**  
**Growing Calves**  
**Hogs & Steers**

**Just a Grade Herd — But They Average Well Over 10,000 Lbs. of Milk Per Cow Per Year**

W. H. Harcourt & Son Have Found That the One Way to Make Money at Low Milk Prices is to Sell Off the Low Producers and Feed the Good Ones for All They're Worth . . . By Changing Feed in November They Lost 1,000 lbs. of Milk During the Month Without Saving a Nickel on Feed Cost.

DIFFERENT dairymen hold widely different views as to the most profitable way to handle a herd of cows during a period of low milk prices. Some say the only way to "get by", is to feed as cheaply as possible and take whatever amount of milk you can get, that way. Others take the opposite stand, and say that the only possible way to make a go of dairying, in times like these, is to cull out every "lacker" and sell her for what she will bring—then feed the good cows for every drop of milk they can produce.

For the first year or two of the de-

year, except the month of June. And from August, 1931, up to the end of October, 1934, their concentrate feed was a combination of mixed-grain chop (mostly oats) and Purina Cow Chow. At the end of October, they decided to drop the Cow Chow for a month, and see what happened. So during November, they fed straight chop.

The above is a brief description of their method of feeding. Thirty-nine straight months of feeding a balanced ration (except for the month of June, each year)—then one month of feeding an un-balanced ration. Now look at



Mr. W. H. Harcourt, with one of the new cows of his herd—bought to replace one of those that failed to produce a profitable amount of milk.

December 15, 1934 edition of 'The Canadian Countryman' magazine.

It includes a two-page advertisement by Purina Mills, Woodstock ON that features the farm of W.H. Harcourt & Son, R.R.#3 Port Hope.

(PHA#2021.8.3)

### 2021.10

Collection of materials from the Port Hope Branch of the Canadian Red Cross. Includes minutes, a scrapbook, and photographs.

An item of particular note is a book of minutes, 1939-1953, which includes many details about the fundraising and support efforts of the Port Hope Branch's work during World War II. The page at right is from 1939.

#### CORRESPONDENCE:

Dr. Caldwell's letter re the handling of the Refugee account was read.

Mr. Reynolds reported receipt of cheque from the Port Hope Sanitary for \$200.00, which represented the willingness of the majority of the employees to forgo their annual picnic using their day's salary for the purchase of War Savings Stamps, in cooperation with Canada's War Effort. The firm donating the amount which previously had been given towards the Annual Picnic.

The secretary was asked to write Miss Fraser, requesting a report be given at the Annual meeting on the Course covered at Guelph, sponsored by the Red Cross, expressing the wish that morning classes might be organized for all interested.

#### PUBLICITY REPORT:

No report given.

#### WOMEN'S WORK COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Sculthorpe reported 453 yds of material had been received and 180 lbs. of wool. In complying with instructions from Headquarters only a small amount of finished articles have been shipped. The total of 633 articles shipped did not represent the complete total of finished goods.

#### MONEY VOTED FOR WORKROOM SUPPLIES:

Mrs. Sculthorpe requested that \$400 be granted. Mrs. Diamond moved that this amount be granted, and if necessary to meet the requirements, the amount be increased. Sec. by Mrs. Parr. Carried.

#### TEA ROOM REPORT:

Presented by Mrs. Diamond, showing receipts of \$18.75 expenses \$13.02, Balance \$5.73.

## NEW TO THE COLLECTION



**Working the Fields Near Ballintruan**

*Notes on the back of the photograph mention that this is the field where Rona is located now (east of Rose Glen Road). (PHA#2021.3.7696)*

## JOIN OUR TEAM!

The Port Hope Archives is actively recruiting new board members. Do you want to contribute to your community, or have a love of history? Consider joining the Board of the Port Hope Archives. No previous board or Archives experience necessary, just an interest in the role of the Archives in our local community. Monthly board meetings (currently over Zoom) and the occasional event to assist with (in a normal year). Contact us now to learn more!

**The Archives is now open by appointment. Please contact us at least 2 business days in advance to book your appointment.**

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# PORT HOPE ARCHIVES

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