

fairly close to the Boundary trail to the lakefront ports. Holroyd also had two oxen, and his neighbor, Joseph Porter, had two oxen. Russell (1989) suggested that Holroyd, a wheelright by trade, may have had other settlers helping to clear his land in exchange for wheels. The Upper Canada Gazette of May 16, 1822 commented on a settler from Emily, likely Holroyd (Pammett 1974,p.19), who was seen in Port Hope with a 'heavy' load of wheat for sale.

In 1841, the map of residuals shows a number of 'outliers' greater than +2 standardized residuals clustered near the grist-mill site of Metcalfe (Omemee), and along the Emily Road leading into Cavan. One interesting case is that of David Armstrong at Con.4, Lot 13, who had cleared fifty acres of the two farms he owned. Armstrong was superbly located at the junction of the Omemee Road and the Emily Road (present-day Highway 7 and the Emily Park Road). In the 1820's his farm was a rest stop or jump-off point for travellers heading north to the lakes, or west to Ops Township. By the 1840's, Armstrong had a well-established (and frequented, no doubt) tavern at the crossroads. His main farm was located on poor, gravelly soils (Class VI), and Armstrong's main purpose in clearing land may have been for grazing livestock.

Further research and study of regression residuals is certainly warranted for identifying and analyzing those 'particular circumstances' that Russell (1989) has noted in his Emily Township studies.

Hypothesis I stated that successful farmers were also persistent farmers. In Emily Township for the pioneer years 1820 through 1851, this hypothesis appears to be valid based on the results of chi-square tests, correlation analysis, analysis of variance, linear regression, and multiple regression analysis. The results show that greater amounts of land cleared were associated with longer time settled.

Hypothesis II suggested that there were significant differences between Robinson and non-Robinson settlers, in terms of land cleared and other demographic and agricultural variables. This hypothesis appears to be valid for the early years of settlement through 1841. By 1851, there were no significant differences in measures of agricultural performance between the two settler groups.

Hypothesis III stated that land cleared was associated with soil quality. Farmers on better soils should have had more land cleared. The statistical analysis suggests that this hypothesis has some merit for the years 1826 through 1841.

Hypothesis IV and hypothesis V dealt with the location of farms 'vis-à-vis' roads and mills in 1841 and 1851. Distance from roads and mills was found to be significantly associated with land clearance and persistence. In addition, there is evidence that higher wheat production and wheat yields were also linked positively with distance from grist-mills.

4.15 Emily Township - 1851

In Canada, Past, Present and Future, Smith (1852) described Emily as hilly and gravelly, with well-cleared good farms, with Protestant Irish settlers in the front concessions and Catholic Irish in the back of the township. Smith commented that the township was 'improving,' with significant settlements at Metcalfe (Omemee) and Downeyville.

The agricultural population of Emily in 1851 was over 2200 persons. There were thirty to forty families included in the demographic Canada Census (1851) who were not listed on the agricultural census, most of them were residents of Emily's two villages.

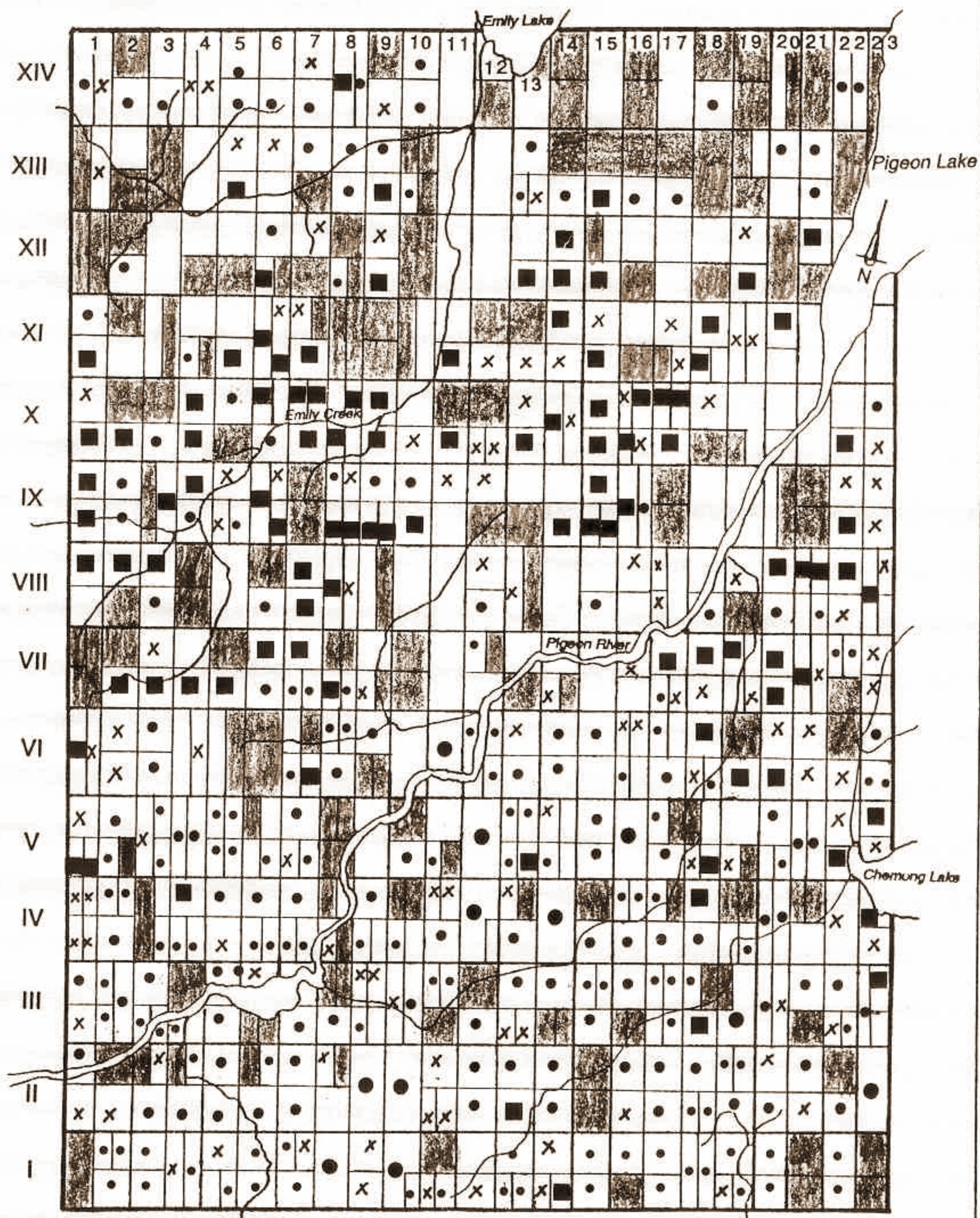
The 1851 settlement map (Figure 4.52) marks the end of Emily's pioneer days, with over 31,000 acres occupied by farmers, over 12,000 acres of cleared land, a population density of almost twenty-four settlers per square mile, and only about 3000 acres of Crown reserves still vacant.

Unfortunately, the 1851 Canada Census did not give precise locations for a farmer's lot, i.e., which quarter or half was occupied. The locations of additional lots were not separately recorded - a farmer's total acreage was simply assessed to his principal lot. As a result, the 1851 settlement map may be slightly misleading as far as land vacated and land granted/vacant is concerned. Undoubtedly, many of these vacant-appearing lots were indeed farmed by nearby settlers, or held as woodlots, etc.

The average settler in 1851 had cleared over 40% of his land, with a mean clearing rate of over two acres per

MAP OF EMILY TOWNSHIP

Emily Township Settlement Pattern 1851



LEGEND: NON-ROBINSON SETTLER ●
 ROBINSON SETTLER ■ LAND VACATED x
 LAND GRANTED/VACANT [shaded box]

0 1 2 3 4 km.
 0 1 2 mi.

Figure 4.52 : Emily Township Settlement Pattern - 1851

year. Twenty-two settlers had over 70% of their lands cleared - McInnis (1989) suggested that 75% improved land usually represented a completed farm. Settlers with smaller farms tended to have cleared more land, with sixty-three of 101 small (less than 70 acres) farms greater than 40% cleared, while only seventy-five of 218 medium-sized (70-150 acres) were 40% cleared.

Average family size had increased substantially to 6.5 persons, with 38% of settlers having had seven to twelve family members. By 1851, the mean number of years settled was twenty-two years, with persistent settlers averaging about twenty-eight years. This persistent settler core group, that had settled between 1820 and 1828, also owned ten of twenty farms termed large (over 150 acres).

The mean 1851 wheat production in Emily Township was about 166 bushels per settler, with an average yield per acre of a little over fourteen bushels. Emily farmers had 31.1% of their cleared land planted with wheat, compared with a Victoria County average of 33.1% (McInnis, 1989). Emily's farmers planted an average of a little over eleven acres of wheat per farm, compared with an Ontario-wide average of only 8.8 acres (McInnis, 1989).