

4.1 Introduction

This section of the thesis describes and interprets the settlement pattern of Emily Township beginning in 1820, through to 1851. Empirical analysis using settlement pattern maps is combined with descriptive statistics and statistical tests to determine the validity of the thesis hypotheses. Discussion of general settlement trends for the periods 1820-25, 1826-30, and 1831-51 is supplemented by detailed analysis of census statistics for specific years including i) 1822, the first year with complete census and assessment figures, ii) 1826, the arrival of the Robinson emigrants, iii) 1830, the last complete census before 1841, iv) 1841, and v) 1851, the first Canadian census with complete demographic and agricultural statistics.

Statistical methods include chi-square tests of association, simple correlation analysis, T-tests for differences of means, analysis of variance tests for difference, simple linear regression, multiple linear regression, and residual analysis. These tests, along with empirical and demographic analysis are used to test the validity of the thesis hypotheses that

- I) successful settlers are associated with persistent settlers,
- II) soil type is associated with successful farms,
- III) there were significant differences between Robinson and non-Robinson settler groups in terms of land clearance and other indicators of agricultural success,

IV) successful farms and persistence are associated with distance from roads in 1841,

V) land clearance, persistence, and wheat production are associated with distance from grist mills in 1851.

In order to test these hypotheses, the terms 'successful' farmer and 'persistent' farmer must be clearly defined. For the purpose of this thesis, a successful farmer is defined according to the percentage of land he has cleared, a value that will change over time. Wheat production, in 1851, will also measure a farmer's relative success. Persistence is determined by the length of time a settler has remained on his original lot.

4.2 Settlement Pattern 1820-1825

Emily Township was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot late in the year 1818. Wilmot's survey divided the rectangular twelve-mile by eight and one-half-mile township into fourteen concessions with twenty-three lots of 200 acres in each concession. The 200-acre double-front system, in which settlers were located on both sides of concession road allowances, was devised to provide more labour for construction and maintenance of roads (Hietala, 1977).

The Newcastle District Land Board, meeting in Cobourg, began awarding the first land grants in June, 1819, and shortly afterwards the first settlers trekked north into Emily via Port Hope and Cavan (Figure 4.1), to inspect their lots, see what the land was like for farming, and slash some trees, etc. (Pammett 1974 p.13). The first round of land grants was to Loyalists, ex-military personnel, and Northern Irish Protestant immigrants, few of whom actually

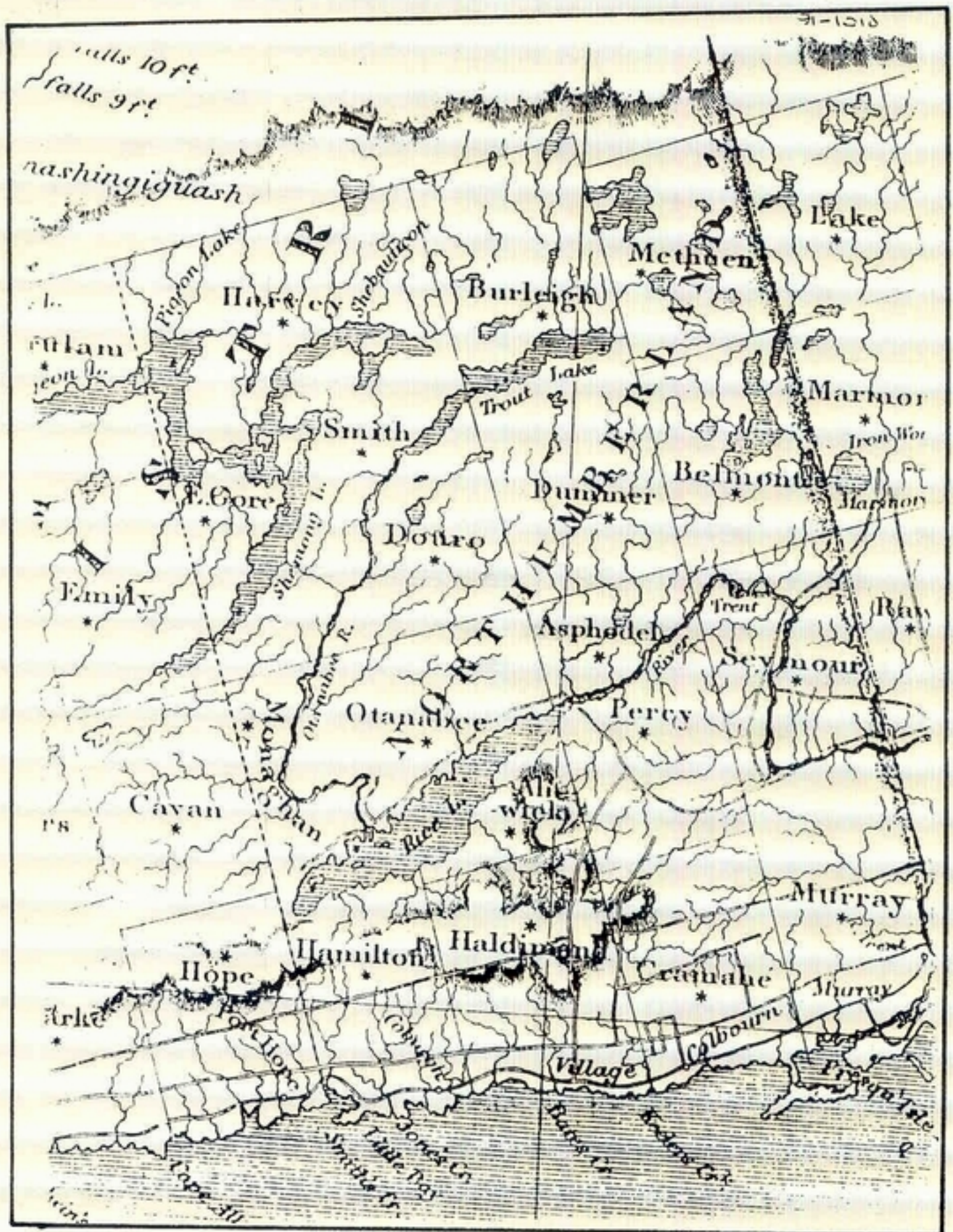


Figure 4.1

Source: Trent Archives

viewed their lots and fewer still who ever settled in the township.

The first census, conducted by John Huston (Figure 4.2), dated April 7, 1820, lists thirty-five persons present in the Emily, including four single settlers. The 1820 settlement map (Figure 4.3) reveals Emily's first few settlers relatively clustered (Figure 4.4) in the southeast portion of the township. Few of the individuals who had been awarded lots had settled, with only a little over 20% of the land grants occupied. Most of the settlers occupied north-south half-lots of one-hundred acres, but it is notable that the east-west half lots were settled by families with kinfolk, the Lees at Con.I, Lot 18 and the Bests at Con.I, Lot 12.

Two-sevenths of the township was set aside, held in reserve for the Crown and Clergy reserves. The symmetrical pattern of these reserve lots is quite apparent (Figure 4.5), with no consideration for site, whether swamp or prime farmland. Six out of ten 1820 settlers were located on land that is primarily non-agricultural gravelly kame deposits. The first settlers apparently chose their location with an eye to staying fairly close to the earlier-settled Cavan Township and the lakefront trails. With the exception of one settler from Germany, all were Northern Irish Protestants from County Fermanagh.

Emily Township settlement expanded rapidly in 1821 (Figure 4.6) with the census and assessment recording fifty-eight settlers. The settlement pattern, per the nearest-neighbor statistic value of 0.55, had taken on a slightly

| Census of the Township of Emily for the Year 1820 | | | | | Taken April 7 th 1820 By John Huston | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|--|----|
| Householders Names | Males Over 16 | Females Over 16 | Children Boys | Girls | | |
| William Lee | 1 | 1 | " | " | | |
| Stephen Lee | 1 | " | " | " | | |
| Henry Marshal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| James Sigort | " | " | " | " | | |
| Hugh Collins | " | " | " | " | | |
| Robert Brady | " | " | " | " | | |
| Henry Jackson | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Samuel Smith | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| David Best 1 st | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| David Best | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| | 10 | 6 | 10 | 9 | | |
| | | | | | Males | 10 |
| | | | | | Females | 6 |
| | | | | | Boys | 10 |
| | | | | | Girls | 9 |
| | | | | | Total | 35 |

Figure 4.2 : John Huston's Census of Emily Township 1820

Source: Trent
Archives

MAP OF **EMILY** TOWNSHIP

Emily Township Settlement Pattern 1820

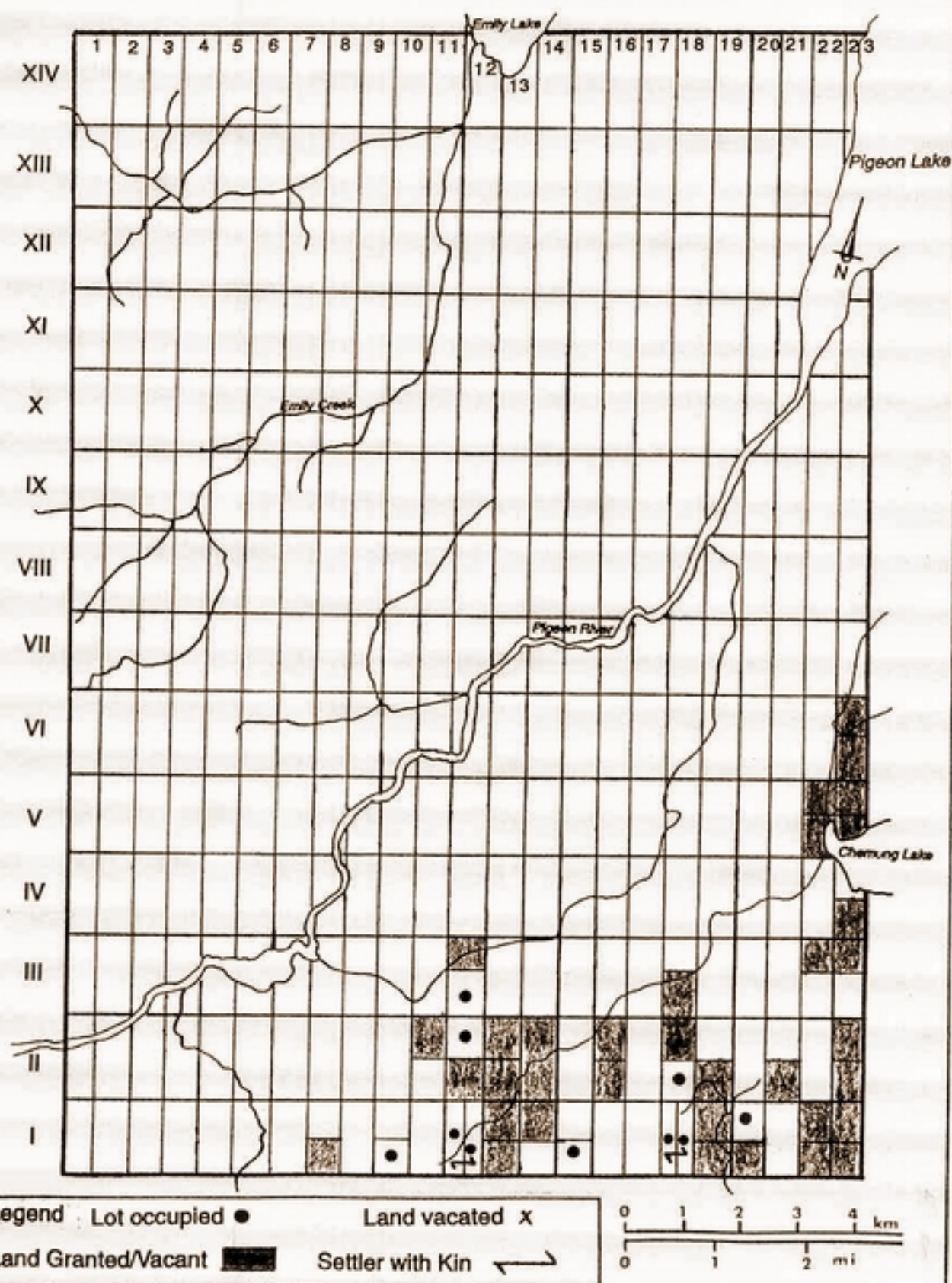


Figure 4.3 : Emily Township Settlement Pattern - 1820

NEAREST-NEIGHBOR STATISTIC SCALE (R_n)

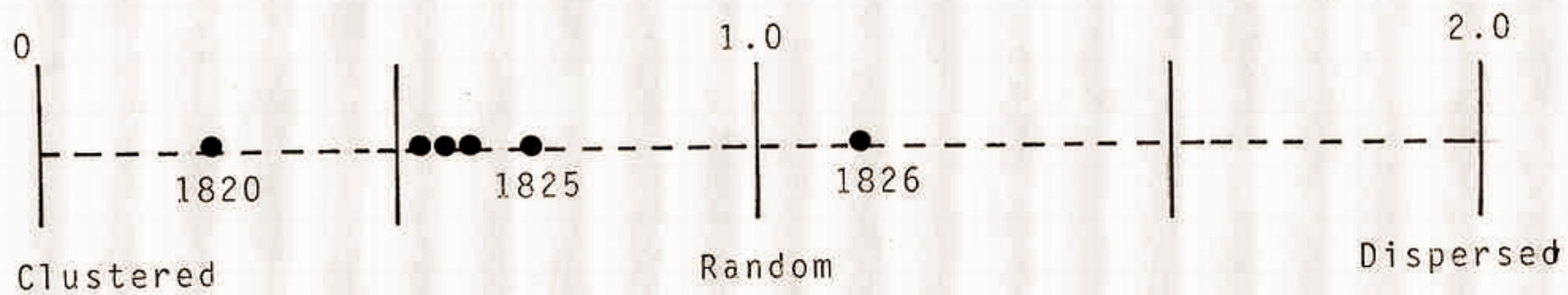
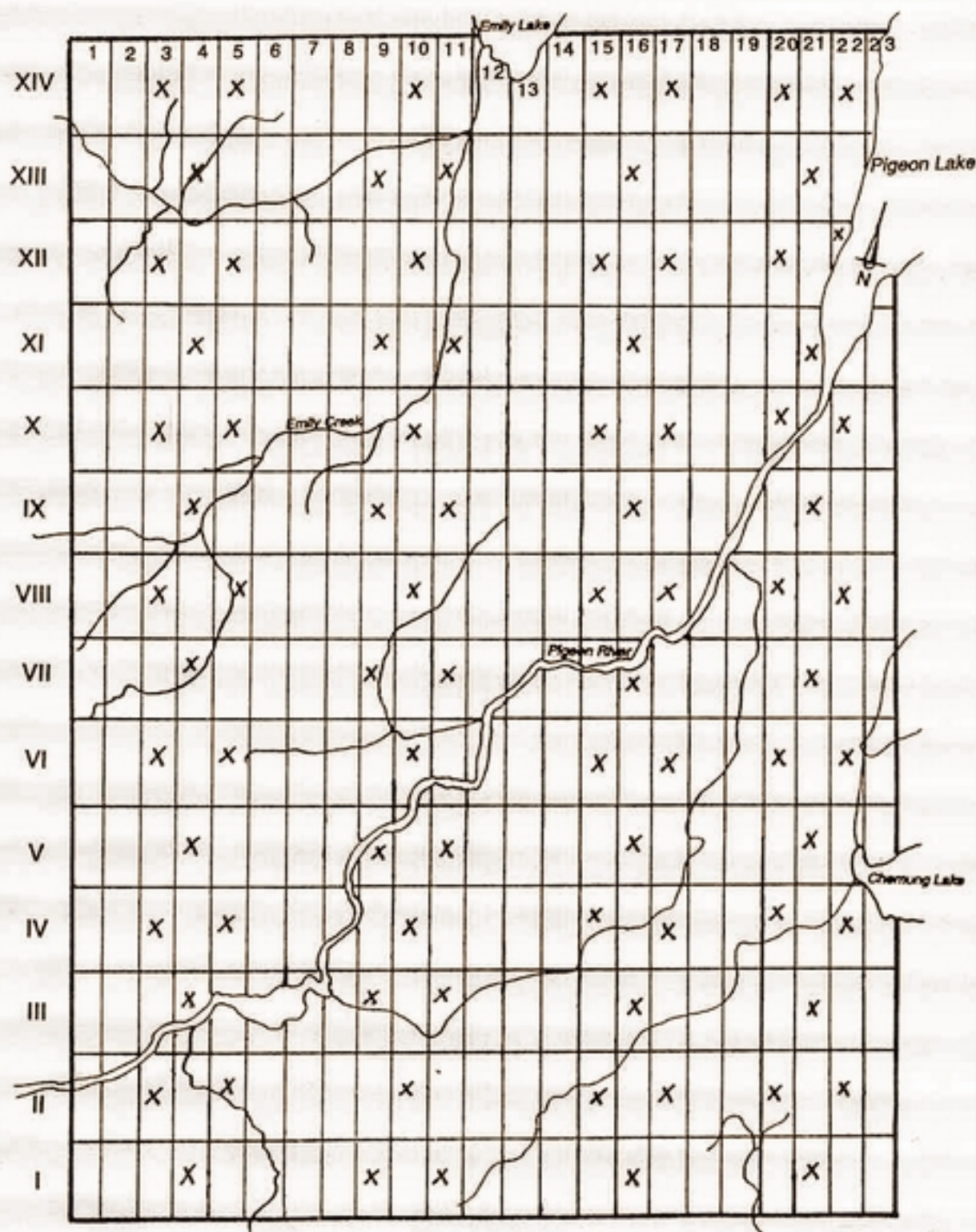


Figure 4.4 Nearest-Neighbor Statistic Scale

MAP OF EMILY TOWNSHIP



Emily Township :
Crown and Clergy Reserves

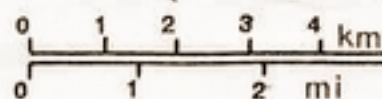


Figure 4.5 : Emily Township - Crown and Clergy Reserves
(Source: Pammett, 1974)

MAP OF **EMILY** TOWNSHIP

Emily Township Settlement Pattern 1821

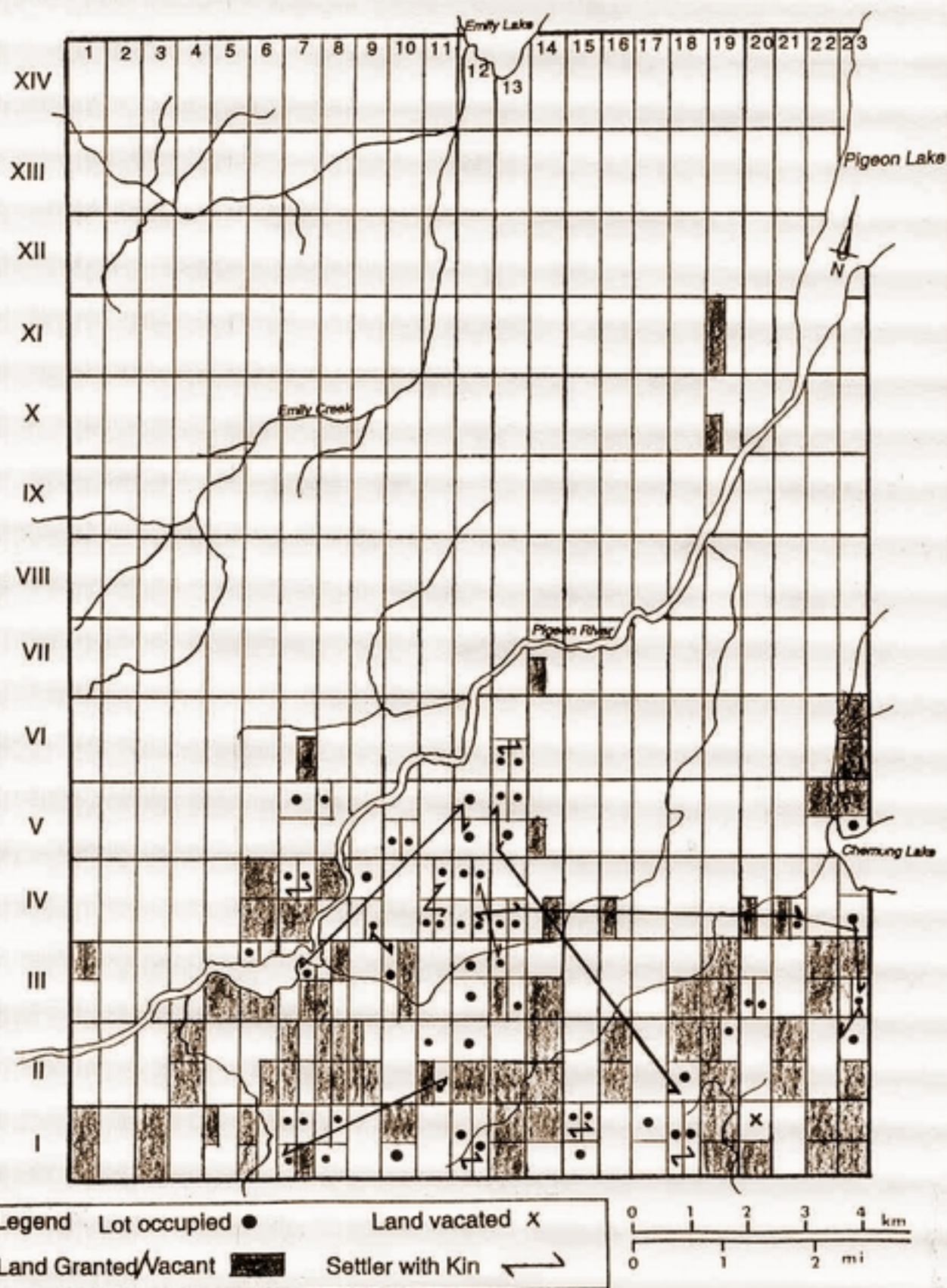


Figure 4.6 : Emily Township Settlement Pattern - 1821