

reasons: i) a drop in immigrants coming to the district as a whole, and ii) the Land Board showed an interest in sending more newcomers to Smith, Otonabee, Ops, and Mariposa Townships (Pammett 1974,p.18).

The settlement pattern throughout 1822 to 1825 remained very slightly random in nature (Figure 4.4). There does appear to be a core group of settlers establishing themselves as persisters and as founding families of the township (Figure 4.12). Figure 4.13 illustrates the rise in the number of settlers who are present from one census year to another, as well as the number of settlers who have left the township; i.e., one 1820 settler was gone in 1821, seventeen settlers present in 1821 were gone in 1822.

The Hendersons, the Mitchells, the Bests, the Dixon family, and the Jackson clan all had strong kinship links. These founding families also had additional kin arrive in the years following first settlement - sons or fathers who selected lots near to earlier arrivals. Robert Mitchell, Sr. arrived in September, 1822, settling at Con.5, Lot 8, adjacent to his sons and grandson, who had located at Con.5, Lot 7 a year earlier. The number of settlers with kin was consistently above 50% through 1825, a figure that increased with the arrival of the Robinson immigrants in 1826. These families with kin displayed a pattern of locational propinquity (Brunger,1982), as is evident in Table 4.2. Six or seven out of ten family members preferred to live contiguously and about 80% had kin within one mile.

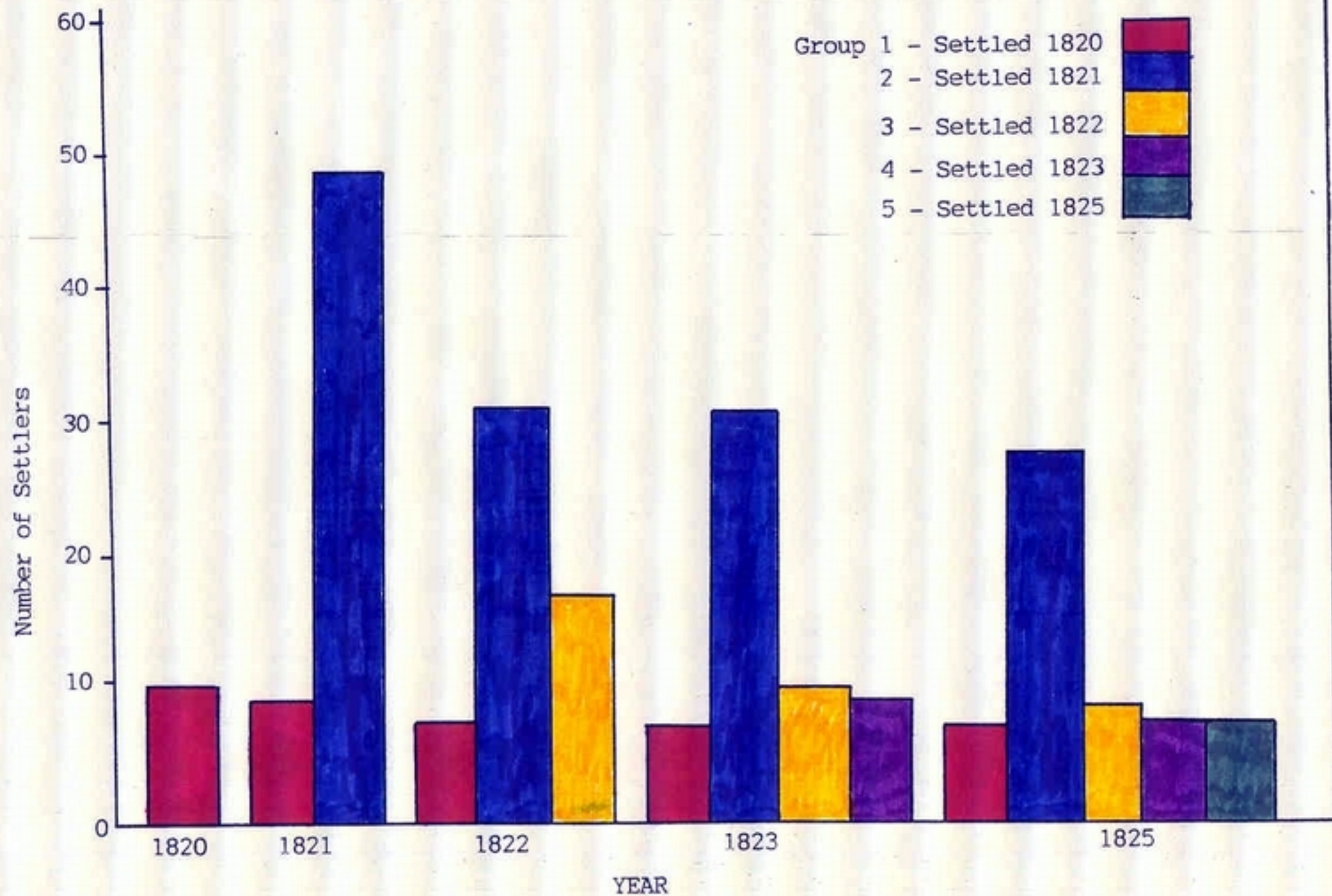


Figure 4.12 : Frequency Histogram of Settler Persistence - 1820-1825

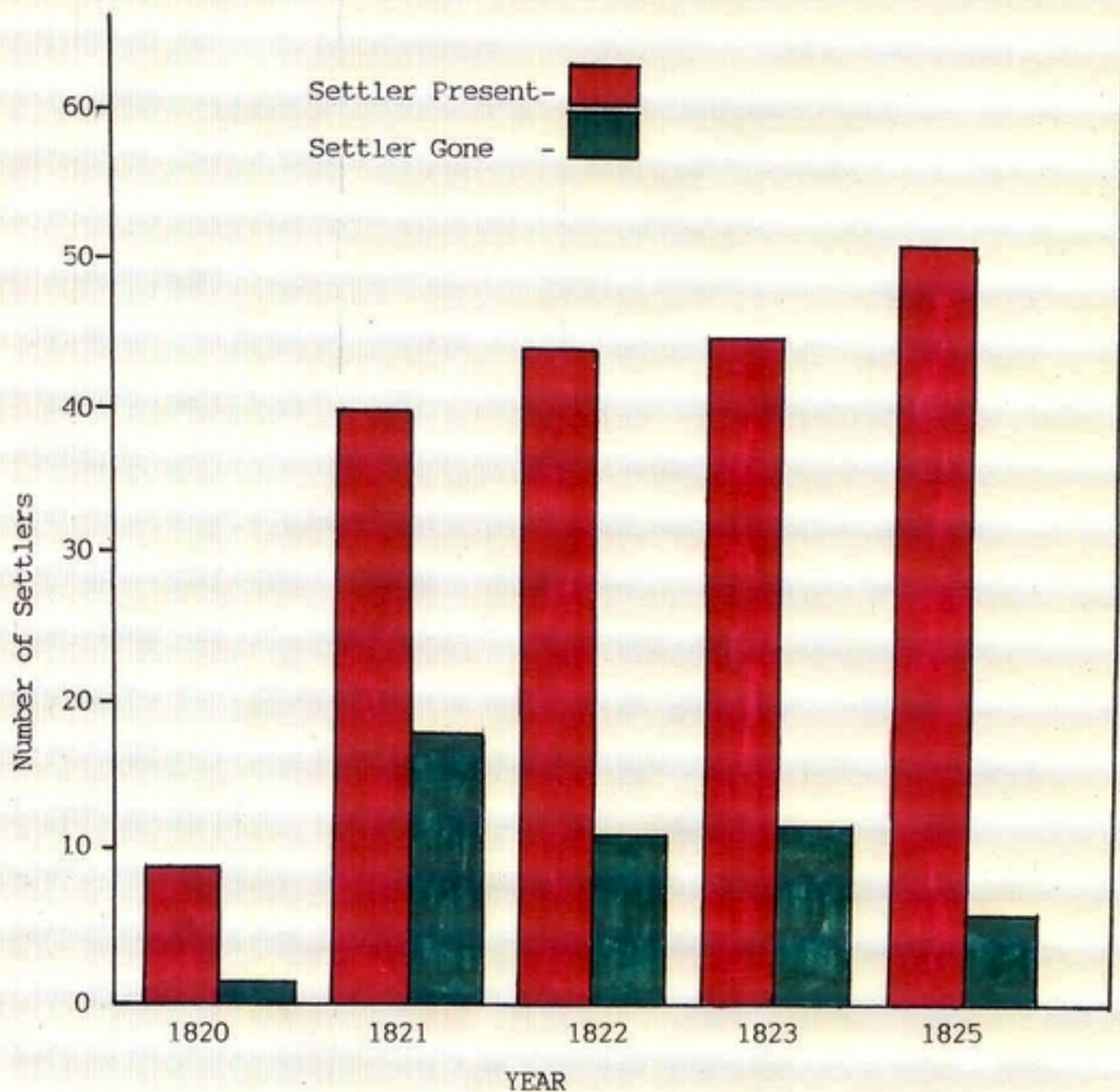


Figure 4.13 : Frequency Histogram of Settler Present/Gone
Next Census Year - 1820-1825

Table 4.2 Emily Township Kinship Distance 1820-1826Distance From Nearest Kin (Miles)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CONTIGUOUS</u> ¹	<u>0-1</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>0-1(%)</u>	<u>Rn</u>
1820	4	-	-	-	-	4	100	0.25
1821	22	4	4	1	-	31	84	0.55
1822	16	7	4	3	-	30	77	0.56
1823	18	9	3	2	-	32	84	0.57
1825	21	8	2	7	-	38	76	0.61
1826	80 *(58)	12 *(7)	8 *(5)	17 *(11)	2 *(2)	119	77	1.10

Note: ¹ Contiguous - next lot

* Robinson Emigrant Figures

Russell (1989) argues that Emily's internal geography isolated settlers from each other. Close examination of the 1825 settlement map and the results of nearest neighbor and kinship distances does not support this view. There are several 'isolated' settlers to the west of the Pigeon River, but most pioneers are settled in a relatively small area of southeast Emily.

While affairs may have been subdued as far as settlement expansion was concerned, there appears to have been some activity in the pioneer settlers' bedrooms! The steady increase in family size and population density through 1825 is evident in Figure 4.14. Many of the single men had married

and started families, while others had now brought their households to live on the lot after clearing some land and building a shelter. Gagan commented, "The immigrant farmer was taught that children ... are in Canada his greatest blessing, and happy is he who has a quiver full of them...." (1976,p.5).

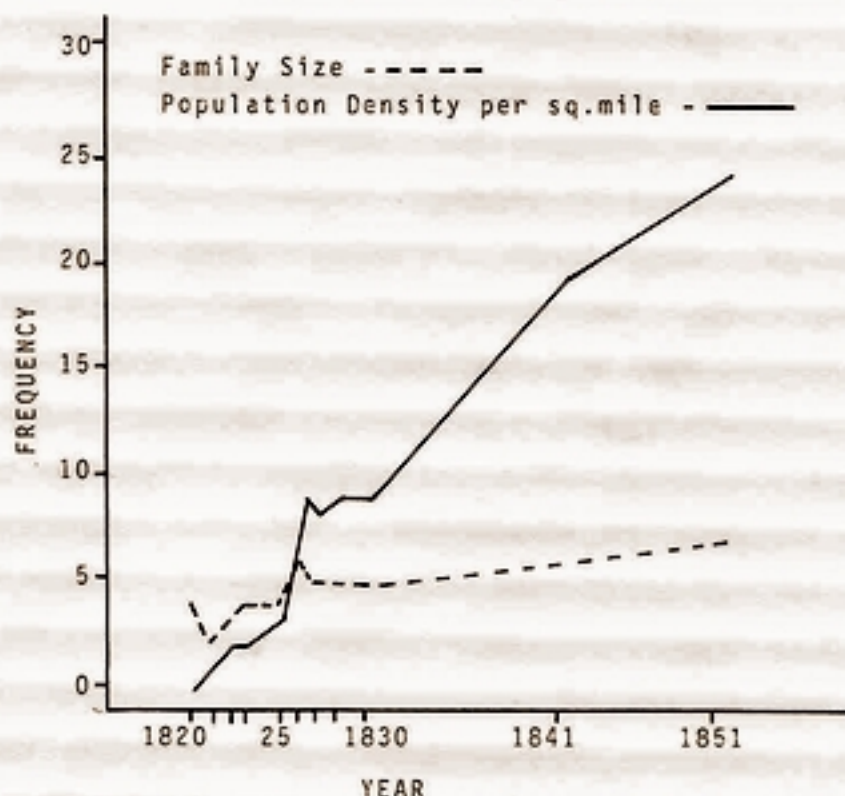


Figure 4.14 : Family Size and Population Density
1820-1851

The increase in Emily's population, while settler numbers remained consistent, is crystal-clear in Figure 4.15.

There is some evidence of settlers having been concerned over their lot location 'vis-à-vis' land and soil quality.

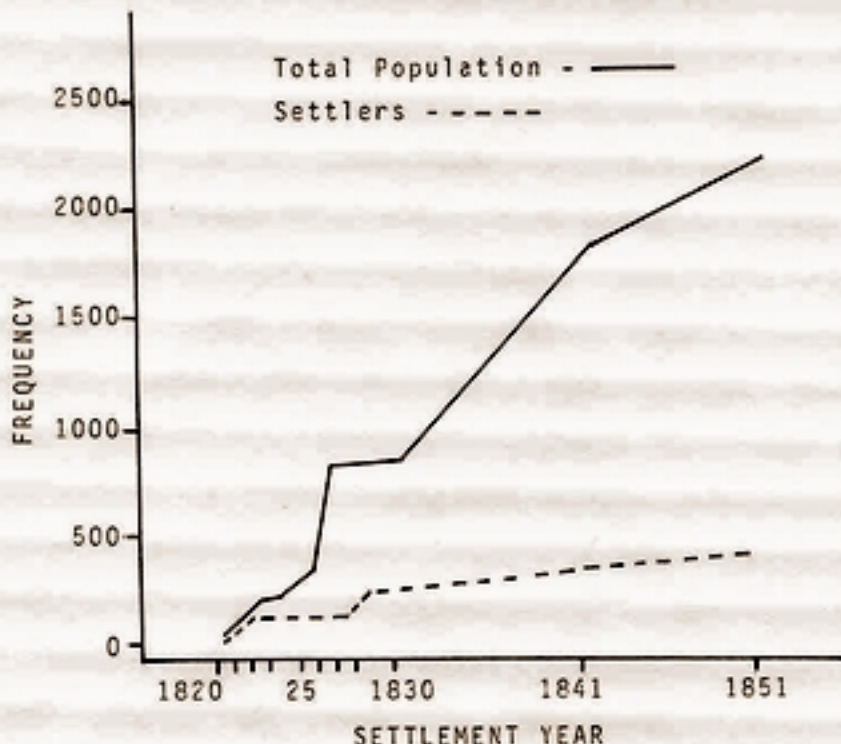


Figure 4.15 : Total Population and Settlers
1820-1851

A number of settlers had applied to the Land Board and received approval to exchange lots in swampy areas for better lands (Pammett 1974, p.18). An examination of the site of many previously settled, now vacant lots on the map of non-agricultural soils (Figure 4.16) reveals that many of these abandoned lots were located in areas of marginal land quality with non-agricultural soils.

James Henderson, for example, was allowed to exchange Con.4, Lot 13 S.E., a swampy area, for Con.2, Lot 19 N.W., an area of Class I agricultural soils (Figure 4.17). William and John Mitchell also drew swampy lots at Con.6, Lot 13,

MAP OF EMILY TOWNSHIP

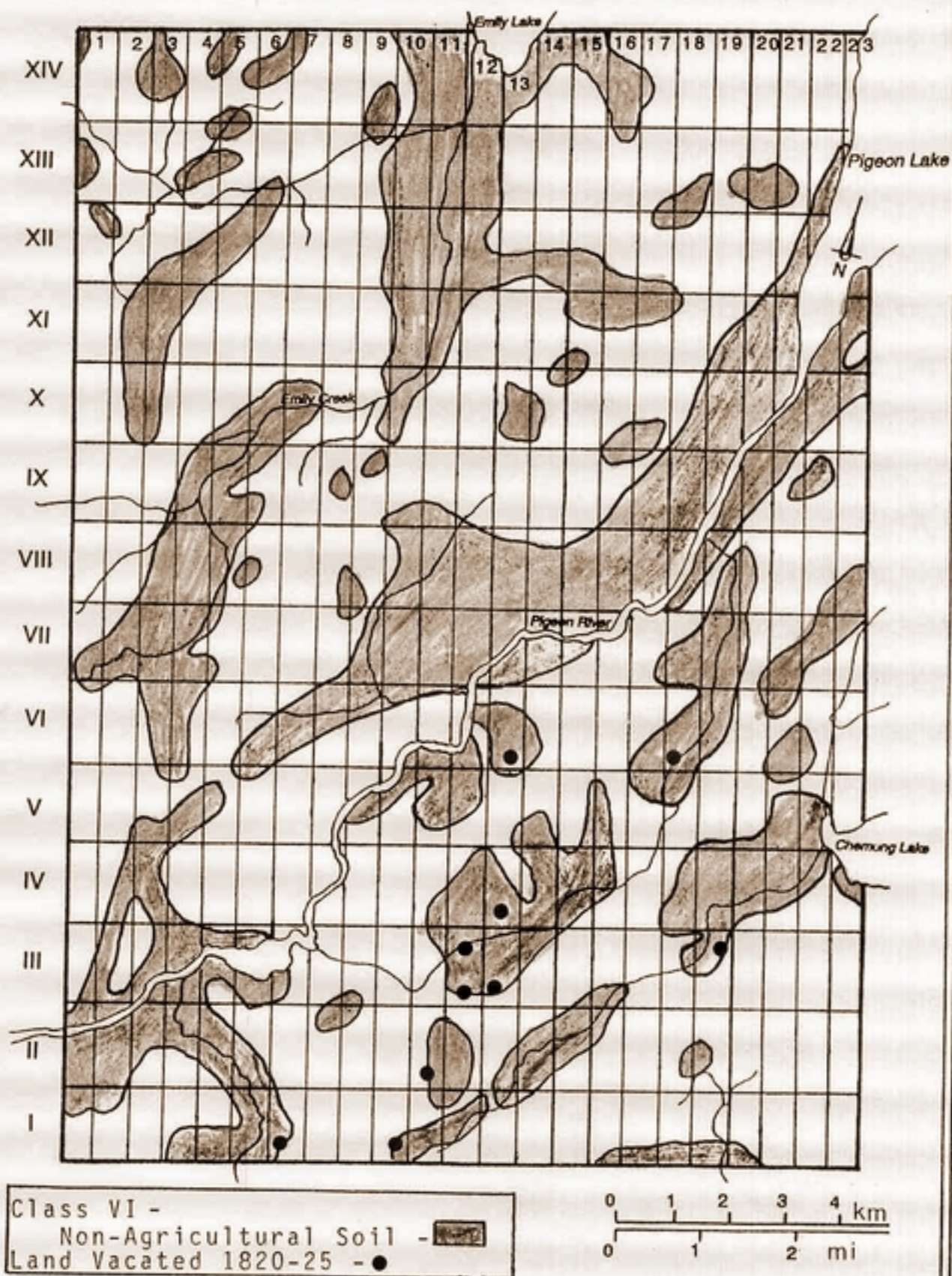
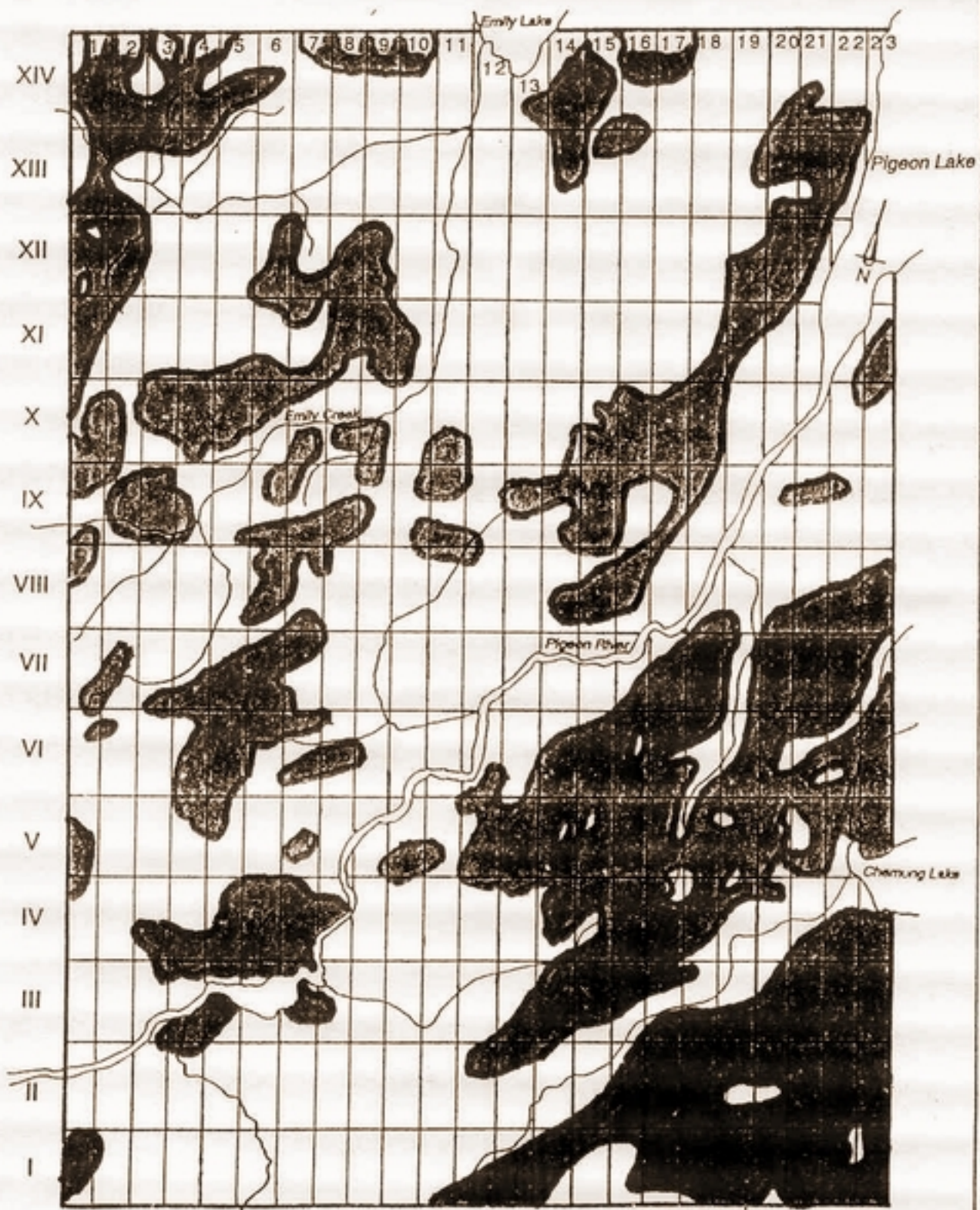


Figure 4.16: Class VI Non-Agricultural Soils

MAP OF EMILY TOWNSHIP



Class I Agricultural Soils

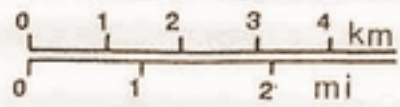


Figure 4.17 : Class I Agricultural Soils