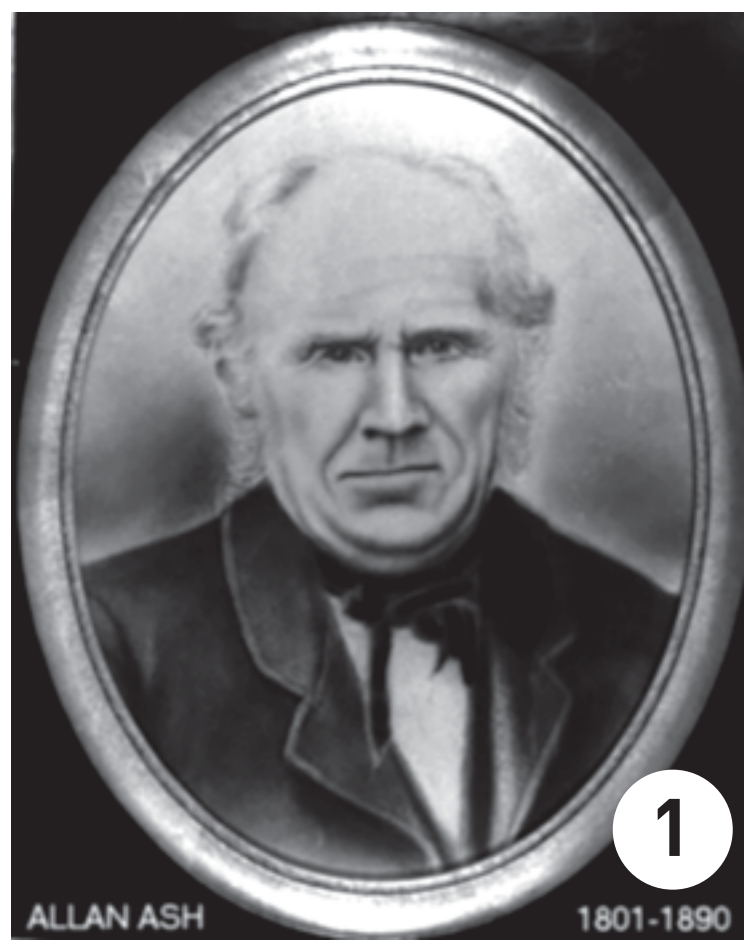


COBOURG'S EARLY SETTLERS

PLACED BY LOTS AND CONCESSIONS



1 - Lot 12 Conc A/B - George ASH 1799 until possibly 1841 - Of his son, Samuel Ash, and his daughter-in-law, is told this story. "Among the many privations from which the settlers suffered, one of the greatest was the lack of footwear. Mr Ash would tell in later years how he sometimes came home from work in the evening to find his wife absent. He would know that she had gone in search of the cows, which were in the habit of straying into the woods. He would then set out to look for her, in the knowledge that he could find her by tracing the marks of her bleeding feet on the stones and

brush as she went along." Source: Hidden Ontario, Secrets from Ontario's Past - by Terry Boyle (Portrait: Allan Ash - George's



2 - Lot 12 Conc 1 - Daniel McEVERS In the 1841 census Daniel, at the approximate age of 29, was farming 60 acres and had another 40 acres uncultivated. By 1851, 80/100 acres were cultivated. Of these 60 acres were pasture, 18 acres were in crops such as 6 acres of oats. Daniel owned 10 cattle, 5 horses, 14 sheep and 7 pigs. (grandson)



3 - Lot 13 Conc A/B - John COVERT By 1821, Covert had purchased two lots at the front of the township and commenced farming. In an effort to break free of what he considered Upper Canada's single-minded dependence on wheat production, Covert took up the cultivation and processing of hemp. In 1830 Covert was the first to claim a government grant,

under an 1822 act, for the purchase of machinery for dressing hemp.



4 - Lot 13 Conc 1 - Joel and Joseph DEAN farmed here from at least as early as 1841. In that year they had 169 cultivated acres.



5 - Lot 14 Conc A/B - Darcy E. BOULTON had 50 cultivated acres in 1841 and is reported to have had Shropshire sheep. Source: Walter Riddell who farmed Lot 27 Conc A/B in late 1800s.

6 - Lot 14 Conc 1 - In 1841, Richard DALE has 36 acres cultivated and 40 uncultivated.

7 - Lot 15 Conc A/B - William BRADBEER Bees, for farming pioneers, were wonderful social times, and while work was accomplished, it felt like a break. Free liquor for the helpful neighbours and friends was part of the deal! Temperance Societies began to have an impact in the 1840s. In Cobourg, at this time, "A builder named Bradbeer, who had



"signed the pledge", found that his usual helpers refused to come to raise a barn when they heard that no liquor was to be served. The cause of temperance was vindicated, however, for with the aid of the town clerk large numbers of "temperance people" were obtained to help with the raising, and they enjoyed tea and coffee as refreshment." (E C Guillet, Early Life in Upper Canada)

8 - Lot 15 Conc 1 - Stoddard BATES /James BATES - Stoddard and his brother, Levi, had a store in 1804 in Cobourg. In 1851, the Bates family consisting of son, James, aged 25, his mother Amelia and sister Margaret, had 19 1/2 acres in crops: 7 acres of wheat [yield 120 bushels], 6 acres of oats [yield 300 bushels], B wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnip, carrots, mangles, hay to feed 3 milch cows (producing 250 pounds of butter), 2 calves, 6 horses, 11 sheep providing 40 pounds of wool, 5 pigs, and 10 barrels of pork.

