

NAME
NOM

Kneeland Talbot

No.

READING ROOM

JUDITH A. LAMB (GARRETT)
4111 2nd Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2K 0Z2

February 20, 1995.

Queens University Archives,
Kathleen Ryan Hall,
Kingston, Ont.

RE: References of geneology of Kneeland (Cleland) Talbot
and Garrett

I am sending you this reference material to a broader group of publication and research on my ancestral families of Talbot - Kneeland and Garrett.

My grandparents, William Henry Talbot and Lydia Abby Kneeland Talbot lived in Kingston from 1920 until their deaths in 1942 and 1952. They had moved to Kingston from Warden, Que, (Eastern Townships) in 1920 with their five daughters.

My mother and her sisters attended public and high school in Kingston, and consequently marrying men of families of the area. Therefore, their children were born in Kingston, as I was myself.

My grandfather, Wm. Henry Talbot (1869-1942) owned and operated a lumber and coal business located on Concession Street, (on the south side between Division and Landsdowne Sts.) He also built houses along this street. Their house was on the SW corner of Concession and Landsdowne, the largest of the homes. Unfortunately, this house was destroyed by a gas leak explosion around 1953. Apartments stand on the site today.

The business shop was in the middle of the block and can be seen in the photograph - looking east towards Division St. At present this structure stands as a double house today. The name of Talbot Wood & Coal can be faintly seen. (photo taken 1941)

My grandparents were active in Zion United Church and are buried in Cataragui Cemetery.

Florence b. 1904 m. James Henderson grad. of Queens, Mech. Engineer

d.1966 Olive b. 1907 m. Everton Walker - market gardener

d.1994 Bertha b. 1910 m. Leslie Paul Garrett - builder & construction d.1962

Winnifred b. 1917 m. Cranston E. de St. Remy - Detective Kingston Police

Laura b. 1917 m Sam J. Covey, -grad. Queens U.-B. Comm. - DuPont

My father, Leslie Paul Garrett, in the photograph was a farmers son from Inverary, and area. His family had been farmers since arriving from Atherstone, Warwickshire, England in the 1840's.

He had been in the late 1930's been working on the buildings and make work projects in Barriefield.

At the time of the photo, summer 1941, he had recently enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force receiving a rank of Sgt. Major.

In late 1941, we left Kingston to live in Mt. Hope, Ont. -south of Hamilton, where my father advanced to a Warrant Officer II. He was Superintendent of Works and Buildings, constructing the air fields in S. Ontario. They were used, as was Mount Hope, a teaching bases for R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. flight crews, and training technicians.

After the War II, my father built houses arriving in Kingston after 1954.

I and my brother went to K.C.V.I., and then when Q.E.C.V.I. opened in 1955 I attended school until 1958. I was very active in the school activities being Head Girl 1957-58, and Y-Teens at the YWCA.

I am today a visual artist, graduate of Alberta College of Art, and St. Martin's School of Art, London, England.

con't -

I was married in 1961 to James L. Lamb of Kingston. He is a Diesel specialist having worked several years for the Canadian Locomotive Company Kingston.

At present, he instructs in Diesel Mechanics at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology.

We have two daughters Lesley and Janice who are professional technicians in law and medicine.

Judith Lamb



GARRATT

GARRETT GENEALOGY

The name: Garrett - English (Norman) 1. from Gerard, a personal name introduced to Britain by the Normans, composed of the Gmc elements geri, gari spear + hard hardy, brave, strong.
 2. from Gerald, a personal name introduced to Britain by the Normans, composed of the Gmc elements geri, gari spear + wald rule.
 Vars: Garratt, Garrit, Garred, Garrad, Gerrett etc. Fr. Gérard, Girard etc. IT: Gherardi, etc. N. It: Gerardi

(Rev.)? William Garratt b. 1810 - 1890 m. Elizabeth (Compton)
 of Atherstone, Warwickshire, England
 arrived in Upper Canada previous to 1845.

John Henry Compton Garratt b. March 20, 1845 - d. Jan. 23, 1896-
 m. Feb. 24, 1869, Kingston, Mary Elizabeth b. Dec. 29, 1844-
 d. of Aaron and Sarah Jackson.

William Henry Compton Garratt Dec. 12, 1869
 Mary Ellen Elizabeth Jackson Garratt Sept. 29, 1871

John Alfred (Garrett) b. April 12, 1873 d. about 1921- m.
 Mary Etta Gibson b. Jan. 29, 187?, d. 1963.
 Charles Brewer (Garratt) Dec. 11, 1875 moved to Sask. in early 1900's
 Harriet Elsie - Feb. 24, 1881
 George Allan Edwin - Oct. 7, 1883
 Stanley Andrews - July 6, 1886

children: all use Garrett

John (Jack)

Arnold (Bob) m. Mabel

Gladys m. Howard Gordon

Edna m. Swerbrook

Desdamona (Toots) m. Ed. Pierce

William m. Ruth

Leslie Paul b. Jan. 8, 1909 d. Jan. 2, 1962 m. Bertha A. Talbot
 October 14, 1929 b. May 10, 1910
 d. Mar. 3, 1994

Lillian m. ? Graham

Harold

1 child died at birth.

children:

Evelyn A. B. Aug. 18, 1930 m. Melvin Pineo 1950- 3 children

Ronald Leslie - B. March 19, 1936 m. 1962 - 1 child

Donald Paul - B. March 19, 1936 d. Jan. 19, 1946

Judith Ann - B. Jan, 26, 1941 m. James Lamb 1960 (Mar. 11)

- Leslie Pauline b. March 14, 1961

- Janice Andra b. June 17, 1967

JUDITH A. LAMB
4111 2nd Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta

pg. 1

T2K OZ2

REFERENCES-	ANCIENT	SCOTLAND	US AND CANADA	FAMILIES
	Kneiland	Kneland	Cleland	Kneeland

1. Seven Centuries in the Kneeland Family - Stillman Foster Kneeland, LLD, Judge Advocate General of the State of New York- Published 1897 NYC, 583 pg. - on microfische at the National Archives Library, Ottawa and on microfilm and in book at Salt Lake City Geneology Society of Utah and LDS Library, Calgary.
2. Burke's Commoners of G.B. and Ireland - pub. 1834-38 -reprinted 1977: Cleland, Kneland and de Sommerville = Calgary Public Library
3. Court of The Lord Lyon, and Scotish Historical Society, Edinburgh Scotland. 1542 Amorial Bearings for Kneland of that Ilk.
4. Nisbetts Heraldry (1722 memorial for Cleland) (Kneland) of that Ilk, ms 1737 - Court of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh, Scotland.
5. An Ordinary of Arms, Public record of all arms and bearing in Scotland by James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, 1893, Edinburgh, from th e Motherwell Public Library, Motherwell, Scotland
6. A Triestise on Heraldry British and Foreign by John Woodward & George Burnett LLD, Lyon King of Arms, pub. London & Edinburgh 1892
7. The Ancient Family of Cleland (Kneland) in County Lanark by John B. Cleland 113pg. (1905) I have ^Aseen a copy of this book. (JL)
~~not~~
8. Historic Notices and Domestic History of the Cleland Family, Parish of Shotts Records - William Grossart, Scotland. Motherwell Public Library, Motherwell, Scotland.
9. Scottish Record Office 1859 Ordnance Survey Maps-Motherwell Library
10. Robert the Bruce- King of Scots by Robert McNair Scott 1982, pub. by Peter Bedrick Books NY 1989 - The Sir William Wallace, an ancestral cousin, and Steward heroic stand for Scotland.
11. Concise History of Scotland - Thames & Hudson revised 1993.
12. Glasgow & Lanarkshire Illustrated: re: Colville M.P. and Cleland House 1901 (Photo)
13. Cleland Yesterday and Today by James Scobbie (the second Cleland House (photo)
14. Who's Who in America 1607-1896 - Abner, Samuel (printer) Samuel (physician) Kneeland - Calgary Public Library
15. Some Royal Noble and Colonial Ancestors by Bridg. General George Arthur Davis US Army retired - pub 1959 - grandmother Elizabeth Kneeland of Boston. St. Mary's University - Wolfeville N.S.

REFERENCES:

16. Genealogies in the Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
17. Census tapes of National Archives, Ottawa, available at P. Libraries
(County, Shefford, Quebec)
18. Canadian Men and Women Of Our Time 1912- Biographies on Abner
Winslow Kneeland and Hon. Stillman Foster Kneeland LLD- Calgary PL.
19. Records of intermarrige with Descendants of the Mayflower Expedition
families of Stone, Alden and Priest 1620's Library of Congress, DC.
20. Lydia Kneeland Lawrence: The First 100 Years in Alberta, pub. 1985
by the Lawrence Family, LDS Library, Calgary.
21. CHENEY- Cheney & Wyatts, A Brief History - Stanley Charles Wyatt
22. Cheney Family, Abstracts & Early Wills, Roxbury, Mass. pub. 184?
Idaho Historical Society,. Boise, Idaho.
23. Cheney, English Emmigrants to New England 1620-50 by Colonel
Charles Edward Bank pub. 1937 LDS Library, Calgary.
24. Cheney Geneology- Charles Henry Pope pub 1897, Minnesota Historical
Society, St. Paul, Minn. - Ebenezer Cheney, father to Hannah Cheney
Kneeland was a hero of the American Revolution. - 6 Williams
to Ebenezer line.
25. Who's Who In America - c. 1910 - John Cheney line.
26. TALBOT - Burke's Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Burke's
Peerage - University of Calgary Library
27. TALBOT - Falise Roll - Calgary Public Library
28. TALBOT - Malahide Castle, Dublin, Ireland.
29. Census tapes of the National Archives Ottawa available at
Public Libraries. County Shefford (North) Quebec.
30. TALBOT - National Library, Dublin, Ireland.

(The Talbot Research is not complete as to Ireland)
31. Family members George Talbot 1809 - 1882 and
 descendants of Lovina Galbraith Talbot 1820 - 1888.

 Walter Goddard Kneeland 1859 - 1949 and
 Sarah Cochran Kneeland 1862 -

William Henry Talbot - Lydia Abby Kneeland Talbot (JL) 1995.

ACCORDING TO WM. GROSSART - SCOTLAND

ACCORDING TO S. F. KNEELAND LLD. NEW YORK

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. ALEXANDER - b. c. 1225
m. a sister of Wallace of Riccartoun (Paisley)
uncle to Sir William Wallace - Scotland's hero</p> <p>2. James - fought with his cousin Wallace</p> <p>3. John - and fought with Robert the Bruce
at the battle of Bannockburn 1314</p> <p><u>OBTAINED THE LANDS IN THE BARONY OF CALDER</u></p> <p>4. John</p> <p>5. William - 5th in line (according to Burke
m. Jean Sommerville 1462</p> <p>6. James - m. a d. of Lord Sommerville 1450
Janet - branches of Knelands of Fas-
kin, Monkland and Cartness develop</p> <p>7. Alexander -
<u>A CHARTER of 1498</u> was appended a seal to
a hunting horn around the neck -
Sept. 9, 1513</p> <p><u>1542 Heraldic Records</u> show in manuscript
King of Arms - a Hare salient etc. confirmed
and Keeper of the Records -</p> <p>8. James -
who was an eminent man in the time of
hunting, m. a daughter of Hepburn
Lord Halles, Earl of Bothnell or
Solway Moss, Nov. 25, 1542. A grandson of James Kneland marries a "natural"
grandaughter of King James V of</p> | <p>(the Priest of Gowrie)</p> <p>2. James - also fought at the battle of</p> <p>3. John - Sterling 1297 and Falkirk 1298</p> <p>4. John - wounded at Battle of
Poitiers 1357</p> <p><u>IN W. LOTHIAN - NOW LANARK COUNTY SCOTLAND</u></p> <p>5. John - mentioned at the conflict of
Harlow, May 17, 1412 as John
Kneland of that Ilk</p> <p>6. William - b. 1417</p> <p>7. William - b. 1440 m. 1462 Jean Sommervill
-e d. of William de Sommerville, 2nd.
the branches of Faskin, etc. (Mary acc.
to Burke)</p> <p>8. Alexander -
Alexander which has a hare salient with
with cousin William of Faskin are killed</p> <p>of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon
Mrs. C.G.W. Roads MVO Lyon Clerk
April 13, 1994.</p> <p>9. James -
King James V whom he frequently attended at
of Bonnytoun, who was the son of Patrick,
Bothwell - James is severely wounded at
Scotland. (S. F. Kneeland)</p> |
|--|---|

ACCORDING TO WM. GROSSART

ACCORDING TO STILMAN FOSTER
KNEELAND PG. 2

JAMES KNEELAND OF THAT ILK

m. a daughter of HEPBURN
of Bonnytoun d. 1547 + a few
years.

- William of that Ilk
m. a sister of Walter
Stewart 1st. Lord
Blantyre

Brother of William
James Of that Ilk
m. Mary Sommerville
of Cambusnethan

1. Alexander - d. early 1600's
m. d. of Hamilton of Haggs
2. Arthur of Knownoblehill
3. Robene
4. John

both William and Arthur
are accused of treason
in 1572. (Lord Darnley)
A Maj. William Kneland is
listed, but the two Wm.s
are the same person.

The name is changed to
Cleland

1. son - Alexander - died early
m. a sister of John Hamilton
1st. Lored Bargeny no heirs
It is here that the story of
Alex. selling the lands to a
cousin of the same name.

2. son - James of that Ilk - m.
another sister of Bargeny. He
was named in a will of John
Hamilton who died in 1656

Alexander Cleland b. 1650's or
1660's - m. Margaret Hamilton about
1680 d. of William Hamilton of
Wishaw

The last of the
Clelands of Cleland

Capt. John Kneland - a younger son of Maj. Wm. Kneland
- b. c. 1570's, lives in Glasgow, d. by 1630's
m. Mary Dunbar - all arrive in Boston, Mass. c. 1635

1. John - all are born m. Mary Stewart of the
2. Edward- 1590's to 1600 Walter Stewart family
3. William - children are born in
4. Philip - Scotland

KNEELAND becomes Kneeland

Edward - b. 1640 d. 1711

Edward - b. 1677 m. Mary Alden - grandaughter of John

Joseph - b. 1704 m. Mirriam Alden - all are descend-
ants of the May-
Timothy - b. 1737 m. Moriah Stone - flower.

Asa - b. Sept. 20 1771 d. 1844 - m. Hannah Cheney (father)

Asa and Hannah come to Canada 1799, to S. Stukley,
Quebec.

Gardner - b. 1814 d. 1845 m. ^{b. USA d. 1845} Julia Ann Castle - 4 sons
2nd. Susan Goddard - 1 daughter ^{b. USA} Stillman Foster b. 1845
- CAN.

Walter Goddard Kneeland - b. 1859 - d. 1949

m. Sarah Cochran - in North Fairfax, VT. USA

Lydia Abby - b. 1882 d. 1952 - m. Wm. H. Talbot 1903

b. 1904 Florence m. James Henderson

b. 1907 Olive m. Everton Walker

Bertha b. 1910 m. Leslie Garrett 1929 WWII

b. 1917 Winnifred - m. Cranston de St. Remy WWII

b. 1917 Laura - m. Samuel J. Covey WWII

by Judith Lamb,
4111 - 2Nd. St, N.W.
Calgary, AB. T2K 0Z2
Canada

US CIVIL WAR
American Revolution
Born in Massachusetts
Born in Quebec

AUG 20 1935

SEVEN CENTURIES
IN
THE KNEELAND FAMILY.

BY
STILLMAN FOSTER KNEELAND, L.L.D.,
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

AUTHOR OF
"KNEELAND ON ATTACHMENTS," "KNEELAND ON MECHANICS"
LIENS," "THE COMMERCIAL LAW REGISTER," ETC.

"A painful work it is, I'll assure you, and more than difficult. Wherein what
toyle hath been taken; and, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth but he
hath made the tryal."

NEW YORK, 1897.

GENEALOGICAL SOC
OF UTAH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
17041

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#1933 / 1821009



Stillman F. Kneeland

No. 1238

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"IN THE NAME OF KNEELAND"

COAT OF ARMS GRANTED BY MARY STUART
TO MAJOR WM. KNEELAND, AND BROUGHT
TO AMERICA BY HIS GRANDSON, JOHN
KNEELAND, IN 1630. THE ORIGINAL IS STILL
IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY.



"KNEELAND OF YAT ILK"

THE ORIGINAL KNEELAND COAT OF ARMS, GRANTED TO JAMES KNEELAND BY ROBERT THE BRUCE, AFTER THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN. IT IS SHOWN AT PAGE 118 OF "HERALDIC MANUSCRIPTS EMBLAZONED BY SIR DAVID LYND JAY" IN 1542, PUBLISHED IN 1878 BY DAVID LAING. IT IS NOW USED BY THE KNEELANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, THE CLELANDS.

— "SIR DAVID LYND=AY"

KNEELAND, Abner, clergyman; b. Gardner, Mass., Apr. 7, 1774; s. Timothy and Moriah (Stone) K.; m. Waitstill Ormsbee, Apr. 9, 1797; m. 2d, Lucinda Mason, circa 1807; m. 3d, Mrs. Eliza Osborn, Aug. 11, 1813; m. 4th, Mrs. Dolly Rice, 1834; 12 children. Became a Universalist, 1803; licensed to preach, 1804; mem. N.H. Legislature from Langdon, 1810-11; editor Christian Messenger, 1810-21, Phila. Universal Mag. and Christian Messenger, 1821-23, Gazetteer, 1824, Olive Branch, N.Y.C., 1827; left Universalist Ch., 1829; founder First Soc. of Free Enquirers, Boston; tried for religious blasphemy in Boston, 4 times, 1834-35, served 60 days in jail, 1838; founder Salubria (Ia.), 1839. Died Salubria, Aug. 27, 1844.

UNCLE TO

Kneeland, Abner Winslow, education-ist.

S. late Gardner and Susan (Godard) K.; b. South Stukely, P.Q., May 22, 1853; e. Waterloo Acad., McGill Normal Sch., Victoria Univ. (B.A., 1884; M.A., 1887) and McGill Univ. (B.C.L., 1897); m., 1st, May, 1877, Clara F. (d. Feb., 1909), e. d. late Thos. Bedford, Port Perry, Ont.; 2ndly, July, 1911, Dora, d. Robt. Ferris, Buckingham, P.Q.; began teaching, 1877; headmaster, Panet St. Sch., Montreal, 1878-91; prof. of Eng. lang. and lit., McGill Normal Sch., 1891-1907; since then has been prof. of Eng. lang. and lit., Macdonald Coll. P.Q.; has been presdt. Montreal Teachers' Assn.; apptd. a mem. council of public instruction, P.Q., 1888; chairman, text-book comte., P.Q., since 1890; a Meth. and a senator, Montreal West. Theol. Coll.; a Can. first and last; is a strong believer in the present relations of Can. with the Empire as the best for our progress.—Macdonald College, P.Q.

KNEELAND, Samuel, printer, publisher; b. Boston, Feb. 10, 1698; s. John and Mary (Green) K.; apprenticed to printer Bartholomew Green, Boston; m. Mary Alden, 1721, 9 children. Established printing shop, Boston, 1718; printed, published Boston Gazette, 1720-27, 36-41, New Eng. Weekly Journal, 1727-41; merged papers into Boston Gazette, or Weekly Advertiser, 1741-55; ofcl. printer for Mass. Provincial Govt.; printed Christian History (1st religious periodical in Am.), 1743. Died Boston, Dec. 14, 1769.

EARLY AMERICAN COUSIN

BROTHERS

ALB. M. S. STOKLEY RUE.

KNEELAND, Samuel, physician, naturalist; b. Boston, Aug. 1, 1821; s. Samuel and Nancy (Johnson) K.; A.B., Harvard, 1840, A.M., M.D., 1843; m. Eliza Curtis, 1849. Recipient Boylston prize for M.D. thesis on contagiousness of puerperal fever (published in Am. Jour. of Med. Scis., Jan. 1846); helped found Boylston Med. Sch., 1847; physician to Boston Dispensary, 1845-47; demonstrator of anatomy Harvard Med. Sch., 1851-53; served as surgeon U.S. Army, 1862-66; in charge Univ. Hosp., New Orleans, also gen. hosps. of Mobile, Ala.; brevetted lt. col. U.S. Volunteers; mem. corp. Mass. Inst. Tech., prof. zoology and physiology, 1869-78, sec. of corp. and faculty, 1865-78; an editor The Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1866-69; sec. Am. Acad. Arts and Scis. Author: Hydrotherapy, 1844; Science and Mechanism, 1854. Translator: Andry's Diseases of the Heart, 1847. Died Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 27, 1888.

A. COUSIN

Kneeland, Hon. Stillman Foster, lawyer.

Bro. Prof. A. W. K. (q.v.); b. S. Stukely, P.Q., May 17, 1845; e. McGill Univ. and Univ. Coll., N. Y.; LL.D. (Ann Arbor); m., Nov., 1872, Miss Mary Stuart Wilson, Albany, N.Y.; served as a brig.-genl. in U. S. service during Am. Civil War (wounded in action); counsellor-at-law, 1869; removed to N. Y., 1872; since then in successful practice there; mem. law firm K., La Pebra & Glaze; counsel for H. B. Claffin Co. and other important trusts and corporations; judge advocate-genl., 1896-8; V.-P. dept. of painting, Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sciences; F.R.G.S.; formerly a mem. N. Y. Legislature; framed and secured passage of act abolishing perpetual imprisonment for debt in N. Y.; a frequent contributor to the press; author: "Treatise on Commercial Law," "Kneeland on Mechanics' Liens," "Kneeland on Attachments," "Seven Centuries in the Kneeland Family"; a Rep.; a firm believer in the commercial and political union of the U. S. and Can.—17 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.; (office:) 336 Broadway, New York; Union League Club; Montauk Club; U. S. Grand Post, G. A. R., do.

"A Canadian who has won distinction in other lands."—T. Globe.

1230.. (x.) WALTER GODDARD¹⁹, b. at South Stukely, June

^{revised 1/4/49} 2, 1859; m. Oct. 3, 1880, at North Fairfax, Vt., to Sarah Maria, daughter of Alfred and Mary A. (Page) Cochran. He resided in Montreal, Quebec, until May, 1897; now resides in Stukely. While in Montreal he was engaged in the building trade; he is now farming. He is a licensed preacher in the Methodist church and is quite a fluent speaker.

MY GREAT-GRAND FATHER:

WHO WAS FATHER OF MY MATERNAL GRAND-MOTHER LYDIA ABEY KNEELAND-TALBOT

THE CLELANDS OF CLELAND.

THE Cleland estate lies in the parish of Bothwell, but the family had possessions in Shotts parish nearly as extensive as those in Bothwell, and therefore comes within the scope of the present inquiry.

The old name of the family was Kneland, or Kneiland, now softened into Cleland. There has been a diversity of opinion about the origin of the name of the estate, and to avoid theorising I will give the old name—Clelandtoun, which signifies Cleland's dwelling or residence. From this rendering it would appear that the family name was given to the estate, a custom prevalent at an early date.

The Clelands were an ancient family of distinction as early as the reign of Alexander III., and their history, like that of other old families, is involved in obscurity and error. The following is a short summary of probable events connected with the family, correcting errors where proof offered; but both the family and estate have been so long split and divided, that it would require long and diligent research to give a complete history of these divisions, and I have, therefore, reluctantly abandoned the task.

The first of the family on record is Alexander Cleland of that ilk, who married a daughter of Wallace of Riccartoun, uncle to Sir William Wallace, Scotland's noble patriot. His son James Cleland is frequently mentioned by "Blind Harry" as cousin to Wallace. He joined his cousin Sir William Wallace, in 1296, in his attempt to wrest his country's liberties from the yoke of England. He was present at Loudonhill in 1296, Stirling in 1297, and Falkirk in 1298, and the

skirmish in the High Street of Glasgow in 1300, when Wallace cleft the head of Earl Percy with his sword, and the English were defeated. In 1301 he sailed with Wallace to France, and had a sea-fight with the French pirate, called "The Reiver;" and according to "Blind Harry," Wallace addresses Cleland, before the engagement, in these words—

"Dear cousin Cleland, take the helm in hand,
Here on the deck close by thee I will stand."

Cleland is also mentioned in the "History of the Bruce," whose cause he supported after the death of Wallace. James Cleland and his eldest son John fought bravely at Bannockburn in 1314, where he was wounded. For his loyalty and good service to Robert Bruce he obtained the lands of Calder-clere, now East Calder, in the barony of Calder, Mid-Lothian. His son and successor John was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, in 1346. No record of John or his successor has been preserved, and the next of the family met with is William, who had a son, James, married to a daughter of Lord Sommervill, which is quaintly narrated in the "Memories of the Sommer-vills"—

"In 1450 Lord Somerville, designed of Newbigging, marries his youngest daughter Janet upon James Cleland, son and heir to William Cleland of that ilk. The portion is one thousand and fyve hundreth merks, payable at three terms—and twenty milk kyne with their followers." From them—according to Nisbet—branched the Clelands of Faskin, Monkland, and Gartness. Alexander Cleland of Cleland, and his cousin, William Cleland of Faskin, were both killed on the fatal field of Flodden in 1513, fighting for their king. Alexander was succeeded by his son James, who was an eminent man in the reign of James V., whom he frequently attended in the hunting-field. He married a daughter of Hepburn of Bonnytoun. He

made his will and testament in July, 1547, and died shortly afterwards. The following extracts from this document will be read with interest by the present generation as a simple expression of the faith of that period:—

"Memorandum—That I, James Cleland of that ilk, ordainis my testament in this maner, that is to say, I leife and ordainis my executours my wife and my eldest son Alexander; I leife and ordain that my eldest son Sanders hafe my heretage and airschip as effeirs. Alsua, I ordane and maks my sone Arthure assignay in and to my steding of Knownoblehill. And gif it failzie of Arthure—as God forbid—I ordane my sone Robene to have the said steding of Knownoblehill. Alsua, I ordane that my eldest sone Sanders, that he pay thankfully to my sone Johnne, yeirly, the sum of ten pundis of this realm, aye and till he geife and resign the clerkship of the East Kirk of Calder-clere to my sone John. He doand this, I will that he be dischargit of the ten pundis foirsaid. *Item*, I ordane gif ony of my sons, Arthure, Roben, or John sleip or decese, that aye ane succeid to ane other as effeirs, or quha that misteris maist, as may be knawn be ther moder. . . . *Item*. I ordane that my obsequies be done honestlie in the kirk of Bothwell, and ane honest obit, and that my executours subsest ane preist for ane yeir, to syng mess for my saule. And ordanes my wife ilk yeir to cause ane saul mess and dirge to be done for me about the samen day twelmonth that it sall happin me to decese."

Alexander succeeded his father, and was distinguished for his loyalty to Queen Mary, and shared in her troubles. He married a daughter of Hamilton of Hags, now Rosehall. He was one of those summoned to appear before Parliament the 12th March, 1565, "to see and hear the doom of forfaltour ordourly led against them for the crimes committit be them contenit in said summons."

July 28th, 1572.—Arthur Cleland in Knowenoblehill, and William Cleland, younger, of Cleland, were charged with being guilty, art and part, in the murders of Darnley and the two Regents, and had to find security for their appearance at the next "Justice-air" at Lanark, upon fifteen days' warning. Cleland of Cleland became security for Arthur Cleland in 500 merks, and Dalma-hoy for William Cleland, younger, in 2000 pounds.

Alexander Cleland died near the beginning of the seventeenth century, and his son William succeeded, who married the sister of Walter Stewart, the first Lord Blantyre. William appears to have been succeeded by his brother James, married to Mary Sommervill. She was a daughter of Sommervill of Cambusnethan, as will be evident from the following:—"James Sommervill of Cambusnethan, who deceased September 1623, leaves legacies to Jeane and Maroun Clelands his *oyes*, dochters to James Cleland of that Ilk." The old word *oyesse*, meaning a niece, makes clear that James Cleland's wife was a sister of Sommervill of Cambusnethan. James Cleland was one of the tutors to the children of William Cleland of Knowenoble, who died in 1615.

This James Cleland has been ignored by Nisbet and his followers, who make Alexander, his son, to succeed William. Alexander was the eldest son of James, and is said to have married a sister of John Hamilton, first Lord Bargeny. He left no heirs, and probably died before his father, as James, his brother, succeeded to the estate. It is likewise said that Alexander sold the lands of Cleland to a cousin of his own name, but the sequel will show that this is all romance.

James, the next in succession, was the second son of James and Mary Sommervill. He was married and had issue, and *his* wife may have been the sister of Bargeny, as in the history of that family it is simply stated that Mary Hamilton was married to Cleland of that Ilk, which may have been James, as no name is given.

The last notice of James is in the testament of John Hamilton, burgess in Hamilton, who died 1656, where he is styled James Cleland of that Ilk, second son of the deceased James Cleland of that Ilk. How long James Cleland survived the above date I am not informed, but he was succeeded by his son Alexander, who was the last of the Clelands of Cleland. In 1685 and also in 1689, Alexander Cleland of Cleland was one of the Commissioners of Supply. He was married to Margaret Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton of Wishaw. This marriage must have taken place about 1680, as William Hamilton of Wishaw was married in 1660, and could not have a marriageable daughter much earlier than that date. The following curious corroborative document is here introduced for preservation:—

"EDINR., Dec. 2nd, 1726.

"Pay to me, Margaret Hamilton, relict of the decesit Alexander Cleland of that Ilk, or order at Muirhead's Coffee House in Edinburgh, betwixt and the tenth day of January next, nyne pounds four shillings and eleven pence halfpennie sterl., value received by you of me.

"MARGARET HAMILTON."

"To Gavin Hamilton,
Purchaser of the estate of Cleland."

"Accepts—GAVIN HAMILTON."

Margaret Hamilton or Lady Cleland, as she was then called, was liferented in part of Cleland estate, and long survived her husband, which may explain her connection with Gavin Hamilton at the above date.

Alexander, as I have already stated, was the last of the Clelands of Cleland. Finding himself deeply indebted to William Hamilton of Wishaw, Archibald Hamilton of Dalsersf, advocate, and many other persons, he sold and disposed Cleland estate, in 1702, to William and Archibald Hamilton, for behoof of his creditors, and shortly after his death, or in 1711, it was

sold by public roup, and purchased by Gavin Hamilton of Inverdovat, for the sum of £29,185 5s. 8d. Scots money, being £2432 sterling.

At the date of sale the estate is described as—"All and Hail the lands Clelandtoun, called the five pund land of Clelandtoun with the tower and fortalice, &c.—in the barony of Bothwell—All and Hail the fortie shilling land of Little Hareshaw, in the parish of Shotts—All and Hail the lands of Newarthill and Whitagreen—All and Hail the Mains and Mill of Carphin—Excepting therefra the feu ferm rights of Little Hareshaw." The teinds, both vicarage and parsonage, of the lands of Blairmucks, in Shotts parish, were sold with Cleland estate.

Alexander Inglis Hamilton of Murdoston sold Cleland estate, in 1766, to Captain Hew Dalrymple of Fordal, for £6310 sterling.

There were several branches of Clelands residing within this parish till a recent period, but the true history of these is still to find. I give a few short notes, which are all I can authenticate at present, and have rejected much that appeared improbable. The branches were as follows:—Knowenoblehill and Knowenoble, which, owing to similarity of name, have often been blended, and cause some difficulty to unravel; Gartness, Little Hareshaw, and Auchenlee.

KNOWENOBLEHILL.—This family branched off shortly after 1574. Their original residence was on a rocky eminence on the south bank of Tealing Burn, some of the old vaults being visible a few years ago. The first of the family was Arthur, son of James of Cleland. He was charged in 1572 as being guilty of treason. There was a marriage between Cleland of Knowenoblehill and a daughter of John Hamilton, of Orbiston, about the end of the sixteenth century. No name is given, but it was probably Arthur.

In 1640, William Cleland, of Knowenoblehill, was

an elder in Shotts congregation, and in 1648 he took part in the "Unlawful Engagement," for which he had to do penance before the congregation.

In the Session Records for 1652 I find John Cleland, and in 1697 James Cleland, of Knowenoblehill. About the middle of the seventeenth century Cleland of Knowenoblehill married Ann, daughter of Gavin Hamilton, of Raploch. The Clelands were in possession of Knowenoblehill till the beginning of the present century.

LITTLE HARESHAW.—The Clelands of Little Hareshaw were an older branch than Auchenlee. I find William Cleland in the Session Records from 1650 till 1680. He was a Commissioner of Supply in 1664, and in 1685-9, and in 1704, William Cleland, jun., is a Commissioner of Supply. In 1726 I find him and William Cleland, of Auchenlee, making proposals to buy the lands of Meikle Hareshaw from James Inglis.

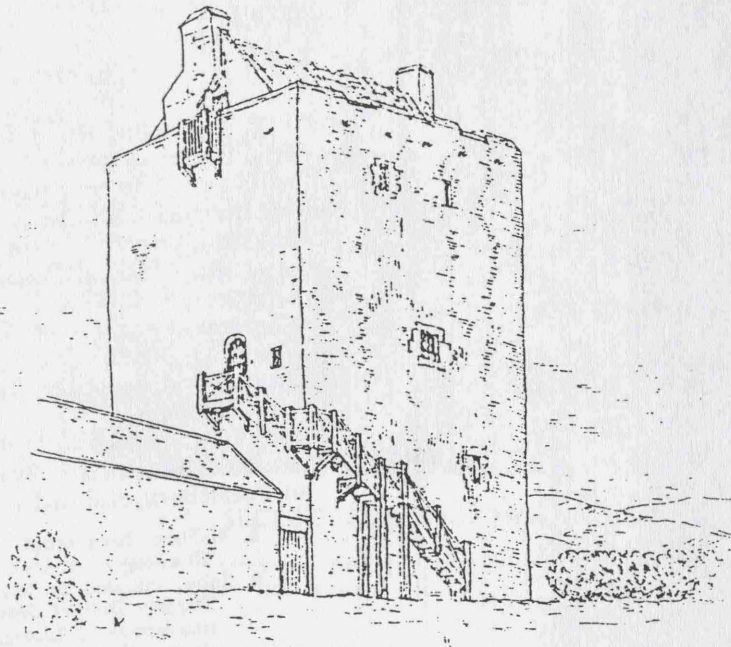
AUCHENLEE.—I do not meet with any authentic account of Cleland of Auchenlee till about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is usually stated, that when Alexander Cleland sold the estate of Cleland he reserved Auchenlee, but it has already been shown that all the reservation he made was the feu-ferm rights of Little Hareshaw, and this branch must have been established a century before the sale of Cleland estate.

At the beginning of the century I find William Cleland in Auchenlee, and in 1731 there was a Captain Cleland residing at Auchenlee. William Cleland, of Auchenlee, was married to Elizabeth Storie, a daughter of the Laird of Wester Braco, in Shotts parish. He must have died before 1742, as in that year his widow and his eldest son, James, lets in lease the mailing of North Meikle Hareshaw to Margaret Brownlee, relict of George Cleland in South Shaws.

William was succeeded by his eldest son, James, who is said to have sold Auchenlee to Robert Carrick, of Braco. He was paying cess in 1797 for the lands of Auchenlee, North Shaws, Fernieshaw, and North Meikle Hareshaw. One of the witnesses to the above lease was William Cleland, of Langbyers, and was probably a son of William. He was married to Catherine Cameron, daughter of William Cameron, minister at Greenock. Mrs. Cameron made her will in 1722, leaving her daughter, Mrs. Cleland, a legacy of five hundred merks.

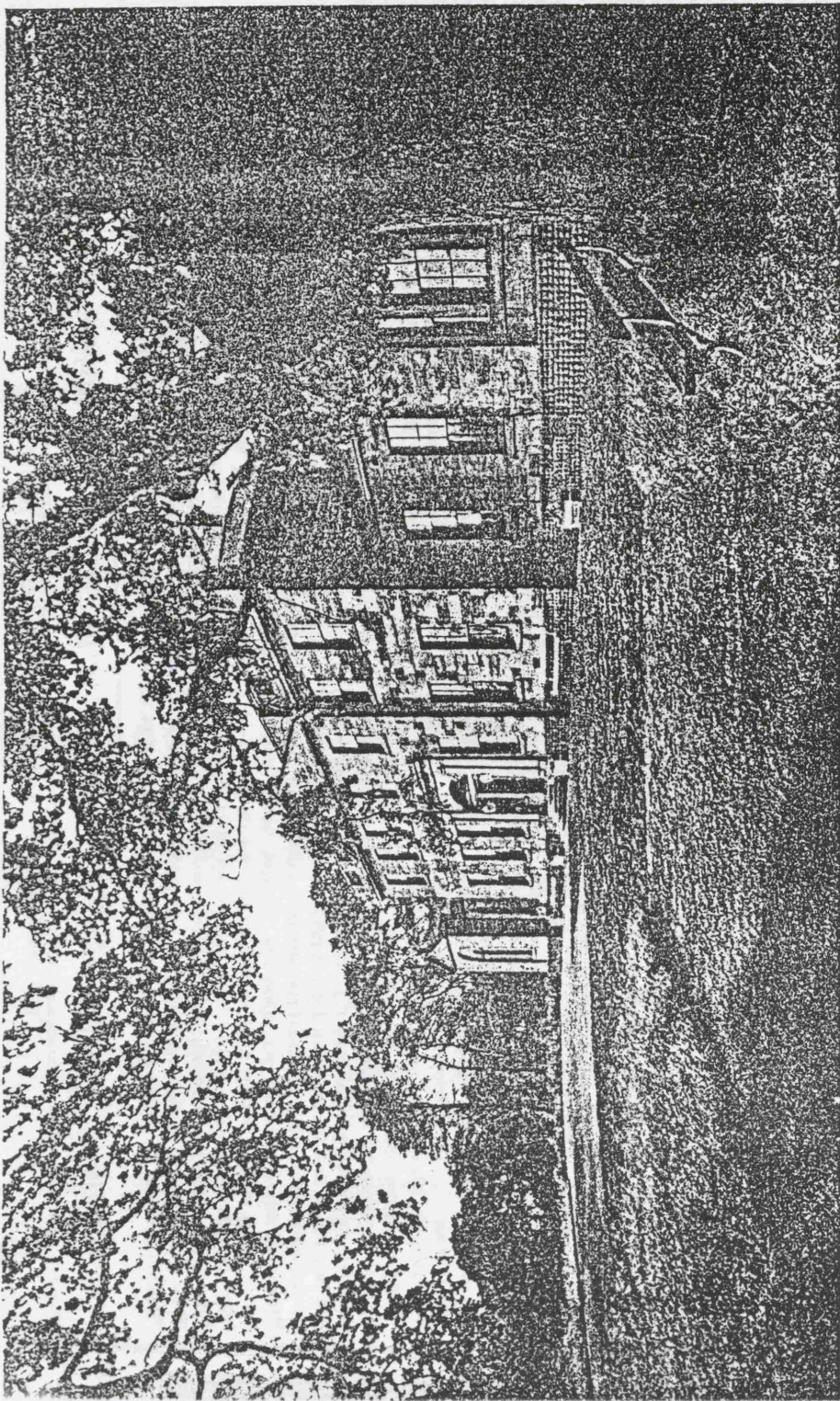
John Cleland, third son of William, of Auchenlee, was married to Mary Wardrop, daughter of the Laird of Forestburn, and had issue:—

1. William, born about 1766, was married to Agnes Bell. Was surgeon at Stonehouse.
2. John, married in 1806 to Isabella Bell, daughter of Thomas Bell, of Westerhouse, in Carluke parish, and was farmer at Linrig. Part of the family by this marriage still reside in Shotts parish.
3. James, married to Elizabeth Mack. He was proprietor of Ravenshall, and had a lease of Langbyers.
4. Robert, who died unmarried.



LIBERTON TOWER

Simpson & Brown Architects



THE SECOND CLELAND HOUSE



by
JAMES K. SCORBIE

THE ground on which the opening ceremony for the new Cleland House takes place has rung under the horse hooves of James Cleland, Second of that ilk, and his son, John, returning from Bannockburn. And if James were with us today, his incomprehension of our sporting activities here would be complete, but I think that he would understand perfectly the purpose to which his ancient domain is now dedicated, the honouring of brave men who died for their country. A twentieth century school and a family of medieval warriors join hands across the years.

As one looks back into the history of Cleland Estate, one encounters quite a few such links between past and present, and one or two odd coincidences, which make us feel not intruders in this ancient place but somehow part of the traditional pattern. Take but one example. Dalzielians, many of them the children of industrial workers, play games at Cleland in the shadow of the Ravensraig towers. Surely that, you might say, is far

enough removed from the ancient rural Cleland. Yet the earliest piece of history I can unearth about Cleland is an industrial item. The Romans, it appears, mined for coal here, and the entrance to their mine was down in our glen on the banks of the Calder.

The building that stood here from the 13th to the 18th century was the ancestral home of the Knelands or Clelands, a fighting family, who from the Scottish Wars of Independence down to the religious civil wars of the 17th century, were amongst the first to take the field when the fate of King, Country or Covenant stood in the balance. Clelands fought at Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn, fell at Flodden, and battled, romantically for the doomed Mary Queen of Scots, and piously for their religious convictions in the 'Killing Times' of the Covenanters. As we think of them, we see a kind of inevitability in the unfolding of events. Their home is now a war memorial.

If the old knightly conception of 'gallantry' means anything to

The Late MR JOHN COLVILLE, M.P.; and CLELAND HOUSE, Motherwell.

Nothing ever happened in Motherwell which stirred it so deeply as the sudden death of its foremost citizen, MR JOHN COLVILLE, M.P. The years that have passed since have only brought home to the community the greatness of its loss; and more than ever it seems true to-day that "he being dead, yet speaketh." It was during Mr Colville's connection with Motherwell that the town grew to be one of the busiest industrial centres in Lanarkshire one of the chief factors in its prosperity being the success of his own firm. That success was due to no accidental circumstances; it was well earned by the integrity, energy, and enterprise of the principals, and Dalzell steel has now a world-wide reputation. It is not, however, for his conspicuous business ability that Mr Colville is remembered to-day, but for his unceasing labours for the good of his fellow-men. Of him it can most emphatically be said that "he lived only for the good he could do." His large heart and liberal views made him ready for all forms of well-doing. It would be hard to name any religious or benevolent enterprise in the town to which he was not a tower of strength. He was the most public-spirited of men. His youthful labours in the Band of Hope and Foundry Boys' meeting trained him for the prominent part he soon took in the public life of the town, and ultimately of the country. As Volunteer Officer, School Board member, Burgh Commissioner, County Councillor, and Provost, he served the community; and by-and-bye he responded to the call to represent the constituency in Parliament. But it was no mere personal ambition that thrust him into public life; chiefly it was the desire to promote the causes that lay nearest his heart, specially those of religion, temperance, and social reform. He always took care that his public duties should not hinder his more private efforts on their behalf. At his busiest he continued to be as much a temperance advocate, a preacher, and an evangelist as ever he had been. His whole heart was in such work; the amount of it he overtook was astonishing. In its interests he travelled all over the country, never refusing to help when it was possible to comply with the request. He

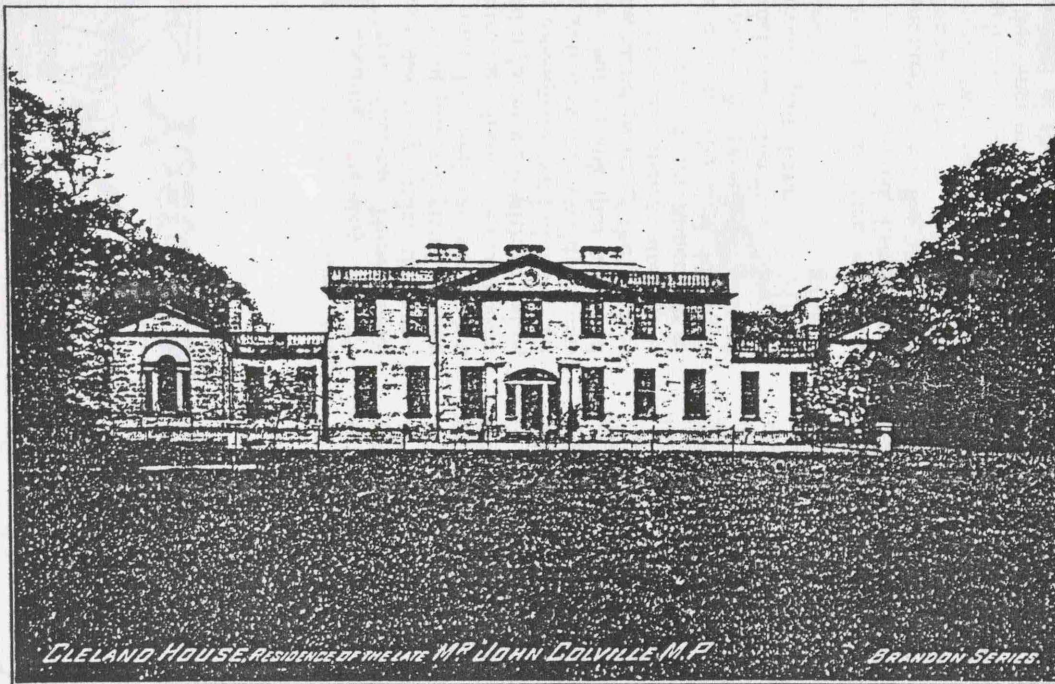


came straight from the closing of the Parliamentary session to spend the whole of his last Sabbath on earth in the religious labours which were his delight. All unconsciously, but most fittingly, he brought them to a close that evening in the open-air address which expressed the spirit of his life—the call to his brother men to yield themselves unto God. He was a man greatly beloved. His bright and sunny disposition, his winning smile, his unfeigned kindness and generosity, his great thoughtfulness for others, his manifest delight in being helpful in any way to any one, were qualities that drew all hearts. "I could write a whole book about his goodness," exclaimed one of his Parliamentary colleagues on receiving tidings of his decease; and the theme is an inexhaustible one for the people of Motherwell. It is a precious thing for any community to have abiding in it such a memory—the memory of a man who, with abundant means and opportunity of seeking his own pleasure, deliberately refused to please himself, that he might devote his energies to seeking the good of his fellow men. Needless to say that the spring of all this life of unselfish helpfulness was religion, in the form of full-hearted consecration to Christ. In early manhood he came to know the power of "love Divine, all loves excelling," and his whole after life was but one long effort to exemplify its influence. It was this which made him so pre-eminently a happy man. He found his keenest enjoyment in doing good

Mr Colville was a native of Glasgow, where he first saw the light on the 3rd of July, 1852. He was thus at the time of his death—22nd August, 1901—only in his fiftieth year. He received his early education at the Academies of Hamilton and Gartsherrie, and on the completion of his studies came to Motherwell to take part in organising the steel manufacturing enterprise which has proved so successful. His funeral was probably the largest that has ever been seen in the County. He was laid in Motherwell Cemetery. A monument, bearing his portrait in relief, marks the spot, which is sought out and lovingly lingered over by many a lowly pilgrim.

In the midst of sylvan surroundings of great natural beauty, CLELAND HOUSE may be found a few miles to the north of Motherwell. It possesses a pathetic interest as having been the residence of the late Mr JOHN COLVILLE, M.P., who acquired the estate a year or two before his sudden and very much lamented death.

A little above the house, on the banks of the Calder, may be seen a cave in which our great national hero, Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, found refuge for a time when pursued by the English; while, in later years, when the Covenanters suffered persecution for conscience' sake, they also found the cave a convenient hiding-place.



CLELAND HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR JOHN COLVILLE, M.P.

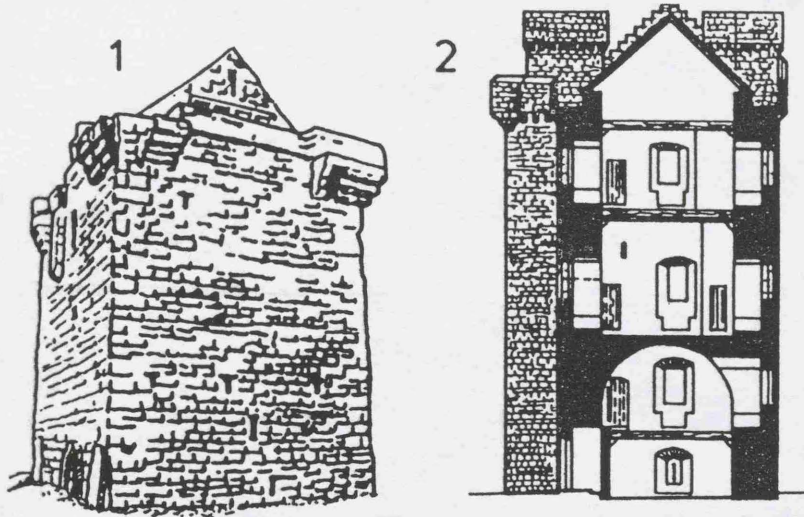
BRANDON SERIES

During the occupancy of the COLVILLE Family, CLELAND HOUSE has become one of the principal centres for conference among religious and temperance workers, as to how the great movements which they have so very much at heart may be accomplished.

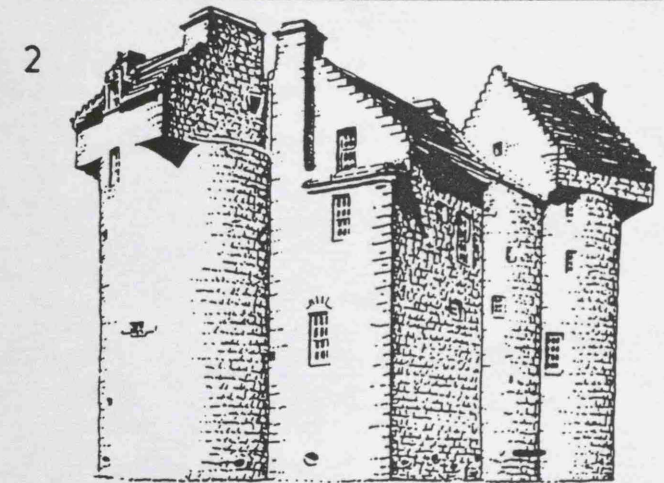
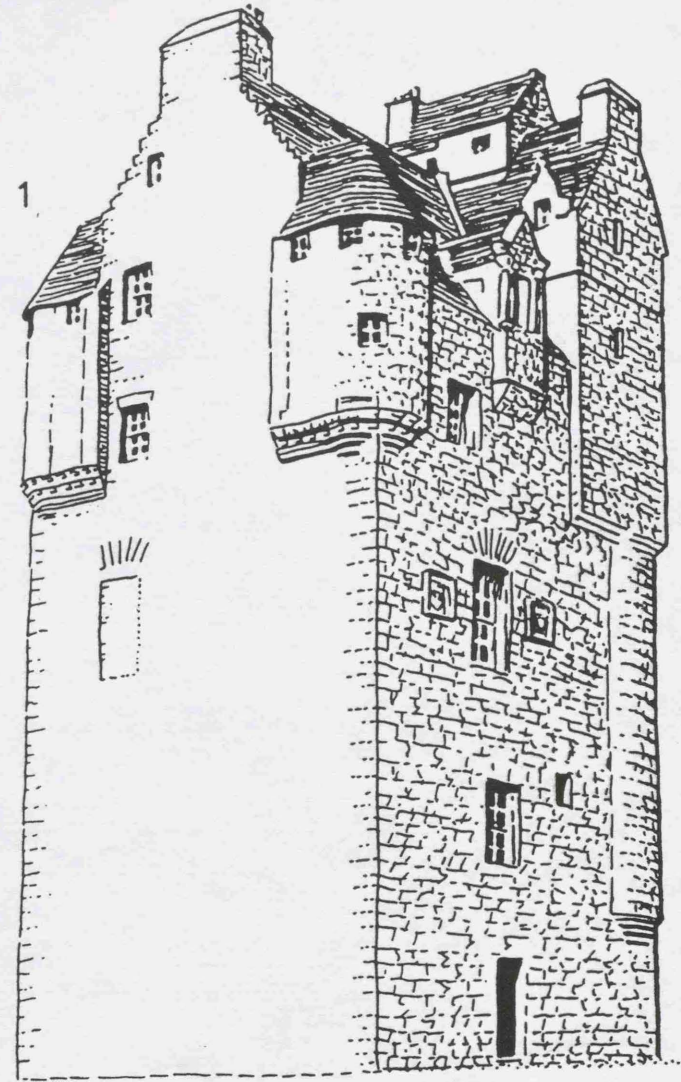
In the vicinity of the estate is the little village of Cleland, which is principally occupied by miners. The most notable architectural

feature of this little community is the beautiful United Free Church, which was erected, and has been formally dedicated, to the memory of the late Mr JOHN COLVILLE, in token of the great esteem in which he was held.

1. Vicar's Peel, Corbridge, Northumberland. This 14th-century peel or pele is typical of the small fortified towers that were frequently built in the turbulent border area, between England and Scotland, fought over for the better part of 450 years. When raiders menaced, their approach could be signalled by the peel's lookout, and people and cattle could take refuge until armed help arrived.



2. Affleck Castle, Tayside. The section shows how security was provided, in the 15th century, by thick walls, small windows and rooms arranged vertically rather than side-by-side. The ground floor provided storage space and accommodated the guard, cattle and horses. On the first floor is the hall where eating and other daytime living activities took place. The chatelain (lord or laird) and his immediate family would have slept on the second floor. Each floor could be cut off from the one below it, if necessary.



Tower-Houses

Between 1560 and 1630, it became fashionable for the lesser gentry to build themselves tower-houses, using wealth newly acquired from the dissolution of the monasteries and the reappropriation of Roman Catholic Church lands, to enhance their social status. The tower-house relied on the thickness of the walls, battlements and small grilled windows (which later generations enlarged). The rooms were still piled one on top of the other, each to be retreated into for last ditch defence.

1. Amisfield, Dumfries and Galloway. Built in 1650, this tower-house shows the "domestic" development that was incorporated into the upper floors. The windows, gable ends and turrets have all been decoratively embellished.

2. Claypotts, Tayside. Built in 1600, this displays an interesting feature in the bases of its walls – gun-loops.

TALBOT FAMILY - IRELAND

When I was in Dublin, Ireland in 1984, I went to the National Library to see what I could find out about the Talbot Family in general. Unfortunately, I did not know the names at this time. But I did find out a few things about early 19th century Ireland. And also about some earlier Talbots.

In general the population and economy of the early 1820's in Ireland was somewhat disastrous. Family fortunes had been devastated or lost completely because of the Napoleonic wars - as was the case in most of Europe.

And the question in Ireland, as it is today, was the fact of English Rule. There is documentation in the National Museum of newspaper articles of the time saying the same as they do today that is the English should get out.

Some Irish sympathized with the English and became Protestant. (I suspect this was the case with our family,) Some did not.

However, by the end of the 1820's and 1830's. Europe was on the move to the New World.

As for the Talbots, there have been a lot of Talbots famous and infamous. There had been a 19th cent. author named Talbot, and a 19th cent. voyageur named Talbot who came to Canada and sailed up the St. Lawrence, writing a diary about his visits with the "Canadians" stopping at Montreal, Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg and Yorkville (Toronto) (1821). *

The original Talbot who arrived in Ireland in 1185 was from Normandy, France - and his origins had been recorded as being Viking, and the Vikings had invaded Normandy 200 years before.

The original name was "de Talbot". One brother got a spot in Ireland - Richard - and another brother got a spot in England. Talbot is a well known name in England and Scotland also.

The spot Richard de Talbot got in Ireland was the land on which Malahide Castle stands, and the surrounding lands, 250 acres. Malahide Castle is about a 20 min. bus ride from downtown Dublin.

The family of Col. Thomas Talbot were sympathetic to England and became Protestant. They were the family living in Malahide Castle in the 1810's & 20's.

Colonel Thomas Talbot as you all must know was the one who settled the area London, Ont. which was then referred to as the Western Townships. Upper Canada.

Family stories: that Col. Thomas Talbot had visited the Talbot family in Quebec in the 1850's.??????
And, at the time of Geo. Talbot leaving Ireland, he had a great-uncle who was Lord Mayor of Dublin??????

*There had been a notorious divorce case in the 1850's or 60's of Talbot vs. Talbot, in the County of Wicklow (beside Dublin). This case involved murder and mayhem.

The Talbots are historically in the County of Dublin and County Wicklow which is a larger county south of Dublin.

TALBOT FAMILY AND KNEELAND FAMILY CENSUS INFORMATION
1841 - 1891 Shefford County & South Stukley Que.

This past November I was at the Calgary Public Library looking up an Atlas of the Eastern Townships I remember I had seen several years ago. Besides the atlas, which gave little information on the Talbots (you would have had to subscribe to the atlas to get your name put in it and the Talbots did not) I discovered there were available to 1891 microfilm tapes of the Census of Quebec (first filmed in 1954) from the National Archives. Quebec started taking a head count of people and their properties as early as 1661 for taxes no doubt.

My original purpose of researching these tapes was to find a date of arriving in Canada for George Talbot and a reference to Lovina Galbraith his wife. The early information gave more concern to origins and property, although I did find some common sense discrepancies.

George Talbot: born April 1809 died July 2 1882
(from a gravestone in N. Shefford Que - now Bromont)

Lovina Galbraith Talbot: born June 13 1820 died July 4 1888 -
(from gravestone - another reference
to her death said 68 years 4 mons, 21 days which would put
her birth date Feb 12 or 13 1820 --the gravestone information
is from Ruth McNeill as are the names of many of the family.

John Galbraith: a brother of Lovina's is listed in the 1842 Census
with the same statistics as Geo. Talbot (to follow)

George Talbot and Lovina Galbraith are not listed in the 1832 Census.
I am assuming from information given (to follow) that he arrived
about 1836 or 1837.

FROM THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP ATLAS 1881 --
Worden (not Warden) with mills, carriage factory, tannery, Methodist
Church, model school and Railway station. reference to a name of
Waterloo Pond ----- newspaper called the Advertiser --Waterloo
population of 1,800. The area settlement was founded by two
brothers of United Empire Loyalist origin named Henry and Ebenezer
Collins (area is called Brome Township) in 1795-6.

Census Tapes:

In 1842 there were about 25 families listed for the Shefford
County Records.

The make-up of Shefford County from the time of settlement of
George Talbot in 1836 or 37 was very much predominately Irish with
some English and Scots and very few French --all with the similar
occupation of farmer and religion of Church of England (Anglican) -
a few blacksmiths. The Census was taken in English.

The area counties were predominately French. Waterloo town,
a much larger area, had a mixed origins of population. The Census
was taken in French in 1871 to 1881.

By 1881, besides Farmers, there were listed occupations of Blacksmith, carriage makers, saw mill operator. (I also found a listing for a McLaughlin family (census 1871) origin Irish - born U.S. with a descending line of males in the occupation of carriage maker. According to Ruth McNeill, a McLaughlin was in partnership with Wm. Henry prior to 1920. He died a tragect death while working in the saw mill--one reason why Wm. Henry decided to sell his saw mill business and move to Kingston. They also made slieghs.)

By 1891, the area had changed. Many more French are living in Shefford County. The original families are still listed, but they are outnumbered 1 - 10. Some new people of UK origins are added to the list as are US origins. Shefford County Census for 1891 was taken in French.

There were other names I knew from the area like Maynes and McGaffrey. I could not trace them being unfamiliar to any line of descent. Also the names of Ashton, Kennedy and Whitehead are listed and they all were Irish and Church of England.

The Talbots intermarried with these families at different generations and they became relations at one point in time.

With the Talbots, I was curious as to what happened to the unmarried daughters of George and Lovina. By 1891 they (Nancy and Alice) are living with theri brother Alexander.

Also, I had known that some had used the spelling TALBERT (from a letter in the 1960's by Alma Talbot - daughter of (Charles) Alexander, who went to live in the U.S.). It appears Benjamin and Alexander had decided to be creative with the name and changed the spelling to TALBERT. At first I had thought the Census taker had made a mistake in spelling, but down the list was John Talbot.

After George and Lovina Talbot had died (by 1888) John Talbot or Elenor had changed the family church to Methodist from the Church of England (Anglican)

KNEELAND FAMILY - The Kneelands do not appear on the Census ledgers until 1891 and they live in South Stukely. The Census was taken in April 1891, so birthdays are to be adjusted for the correct year.

The Kneelands were a Methodist family. Walter Kneeland was a Lay Minister in the Church, - I remember someone telling me this when I was a child. At the time of the census 1991, Lydia was 8 years old and Cora her sister was 4. I remember seeing Cora at Gramma's (Lydia) funeral in 1952. She looked very much like Lydia had. There is a son listed of 11, Normain as it was spelled. I have never known or heard about him.

Walter Kneeland is listed as being born in Quebec, but his wife Sarah was born in the U. States.

The other Kneeland families listed had an origin of U. States; are they any relation? The information of Walter having been born in Quebec could perhaps be wrong. Having these families with the same name in such a small area without being related is a major coincidence, but possible.

They all have Irish origins, and go to the Methodist Church in South Stukely in 1891.

(The Methodist Church amalgamated with several other churches to become the United Church of Canada in the 1920's.)

By the 1920's, as the economics of the world and of Canada had shifted from the agricultural communities to the activities of industry in the city, it was reasonable that Wm Henry would want to move his growing family to a more industrious and growing region.

Kingston would have been an excellent choice for the time. And the Maynes family had moved to Kingston a few years previously. The times were changing.

The rest is your own history.

The following information is what I found after researching through several tapes. The above information is a condensation and elaboration of the ledgers.

The writing was hard to read in the early ledgers on film, but the writing and quality of image on the film was more reasonable by 1891.

ps.

To look at the information on George Talbot, there was some money from some source to have him acquire so much so soon upon arrival in Canada.

In 1842 he had planted all this land (100 acres) in potatoes* But who worked all of this land? John Galbraith, his brother-in-law also had property. Perhaps they shared labour or hired someone.
*(Plus other crops)

The potato Famine in Ireland was 1845-47.

Because George chose to live in the country and farm (as opposed to living in Montreal to be a merchant or Professional ie; law, medicine, teaching) it would be safe to say that farming was his background in Ireland. But because he was so industrious and acquired so much so soon, it would be safe to say he was probably from a "landed gentry", which meant the Talbot family had a farm, house of a style, other buildings, servants and people of work the land either as hired or tenants.

Although this is supposition, when you see the Irish social structure it is not out of line. The Social structure is based on a "class" system. It is only in the past few years that this system is breaking down. The Irish have been years behind the rest of Europe.

Also, it could be he was a younger son in the family who would not stand to inherit the family property, so he chose to go where land was plentiful.

Geo Talbot: No. of people living in home: 4 - Occupation: Farmer - Children: 2 ;
1 f. 1 m.*- No. of years each person has been in the province when not a
native - Total: 11 (to average this out between Geo. & Lovina it would be
approx. 5 Or 6 years that Geo. had been in the country.

*John Talbot was born in 1841 died 1910.

Religion: Church of England ---- Property: 100 acres owned 30 acres
improved 8 acres wheat 25 acres oats 100 acres potatoes
(who worked all of this Land)? - 9 cows 5 sheep - 12 pounds of wool
procured in last year (1840). It seems he rented some land for 9 pounds
6 pence. Origins: Irish

John Galbraith: origins: Irish - No. of years each to be in Canada: 10; this is
obviously Lovina's brother. I did not take down particulars. The family
is hard to trace in later Census. The information is about the same as Geos.

CENSUS 1871 County Shefford Quebec

George Talbot: age 61 Wife: Lovina: age 51 (both born Ireland) Occupation: Farmer

Religion: Church of England

Children: Benjamin: age 24 ..born Que.....Farmer

Nancy: " 21 "

Alexander: " 18 "

Martha: " 9 "

going to school

Alice: " 7 "

going to school

John Talbot: age 29 - Wife: Elenor: age 28 - Born Que. - Religion: Church of England

Origin: Irish - Occupation: Farmer - Married - No Disabilities 50 acres of

Children: William H.: age 2 (born 1869) (died 1942 or 1943) land

Sara: age 6 mons.

Elenor Kennedy Talbot b. July 6 1842 d. March 21, 1922 - from stones
in cemetery in Warden, Que.

CENSUS 1881

Shefford County Que.

(I could not decipher² their method of reading the information on farms etc.)

Talbot John: age 29 (mistake on records- should be 39)

" Ellen (Elenor) " 28 " " ~~38~~

Children: Wm. Henry: age 12 (Elenor's brother) (separate
Sara A. " 10 Walker Kennedy age 38
Emma J. " 8 Suzan (wife) " 36
Martha E. " 6

Talbot Benjamin: age 35 Children: George A: age 7
Nancy: 29 Edell J. " 6
Robert: " 2

Statistics are the same as before. Religion: Church of England; Origins: Irish - Occupation: Irish

Talbot George: age 71 (died 1882)

Lovina: " 61

Children: Nancy " 31
Alexander " 28
Martha E. " 19
Alice M. " 18

*perhaps this is Martha McGaffrey who was Laura Thompson's mother

Talbot Jean: age 33 farmer born Quebec (can't find that
wife Malvina age 34 obviouly French (this Talbot is
Children: Jenny age 13 Jean & not (related)
Rossana 12 John
Cora 9
Emma 5
Georgina 3
Norbert 1

Galbraith Alice (Allie)* age 17 She is listed with a family named Latimer living in Waterloo. Did she work for the family or board there?

*Both of these women are in a photograph given to Ruth McNeill by Laura Thompson. George is not in the photograph so I place the date of it after 1882 and before 1888 which is the year Lovina died.

CENSUS 1891 Shefford County Quebec 23 April 1891 3.
by Walter McDougall

Talbert Benjamin: age 44 farmer born Quebec origin Irish
 Nancy " 36 " " Scotland

Children: Arthur " 17 "
 Ada " 16 "
 Robert " 12 "
 Effie " 10 (note the spelling of the name)
 Guild " 3

Talbert Alexander: age 38 farmer " "
 Jenny 23

Children: Eva M 4 also living with Alexander is
 George L 1 Nancy (sister) age: 40
 Evelyn 2/6 (under 1 yr.) Alice " " 27

Talbot John: age 49 Religion: Methodist Occupation: Farmer
 Elenor " 48 "
 William H. " 22 "
 Sarah A " 20 "
 Emily " 18 "
 Martha " 15 (they changed churches)

CENSUS 1891 South Stukely Quebec

KNEELAND H B age 50 Born U.S. Occupation: Farmer Religion:
 Mary " 44 " Methodist
 Lillian " 13 F. Que.
 Lesley " 7 M.

KNEELAND GARDNER age 76
 Susan " 70 Born U.S. " "

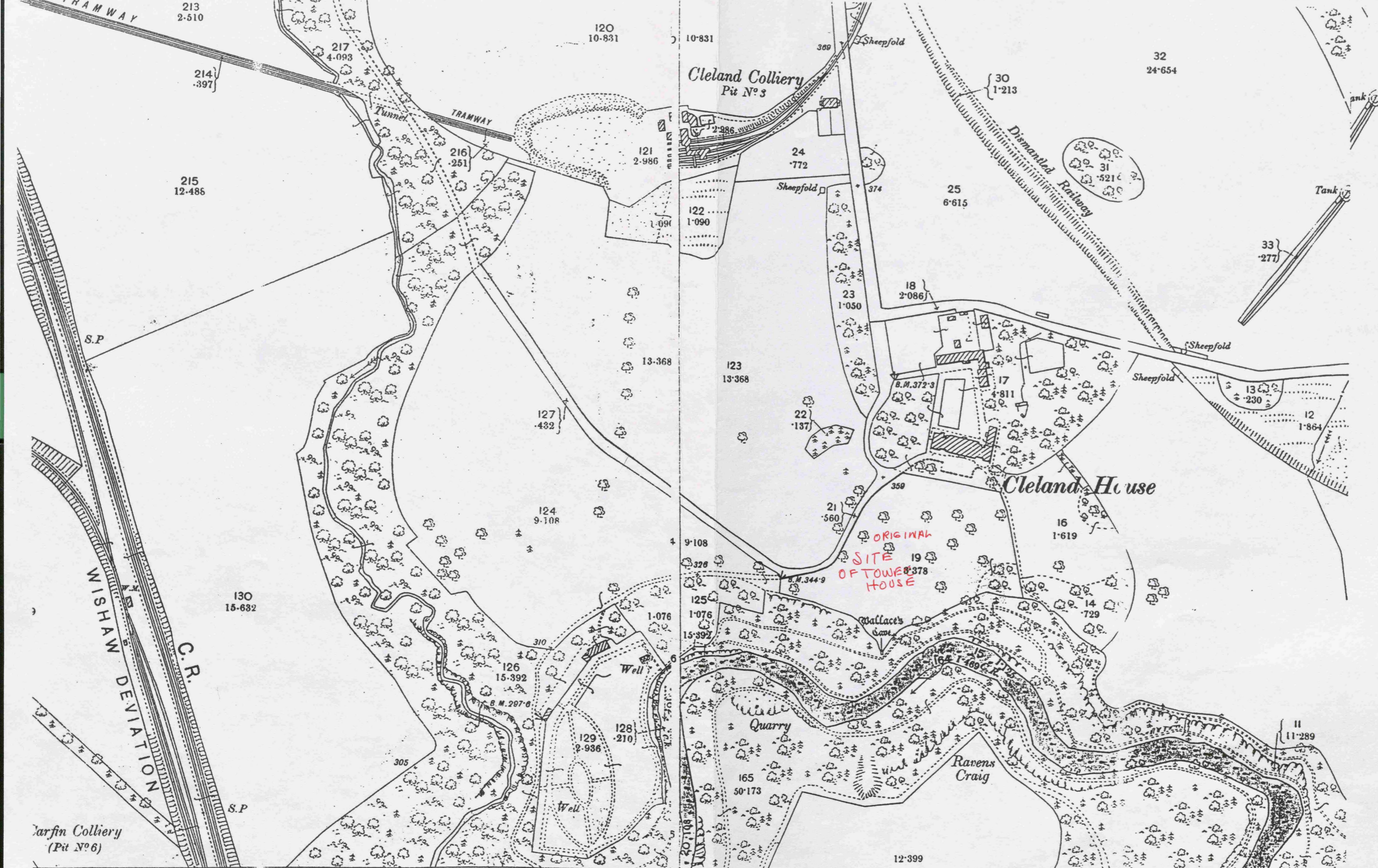
(are these people any realltion?)

KNEELAND Walter age 31 Born Que. Father born Que. Occp. Farmer
 Sarah " 29 Religion: Methodist- Sarah is born U.S.

Children: Lydia " 8 daughter born Que.
 Cora " 4 "
 Normain " 11 son " (who has heard of this child?)

Lydia Abby Kneeland Talbot born October 1884 died April or May 1952

Lydia Kneeland and Wm Henry Talbot were married in 1903.



ORIGINAL
SITE
OF TOWER 378
HOUSE

Ravenscraig
Plantation
Surveyed in 1859. Revised in 1896.
Surveyed by Helmsing

DALZIEL P.H.

Ravenscraig Plantation

Smith Water