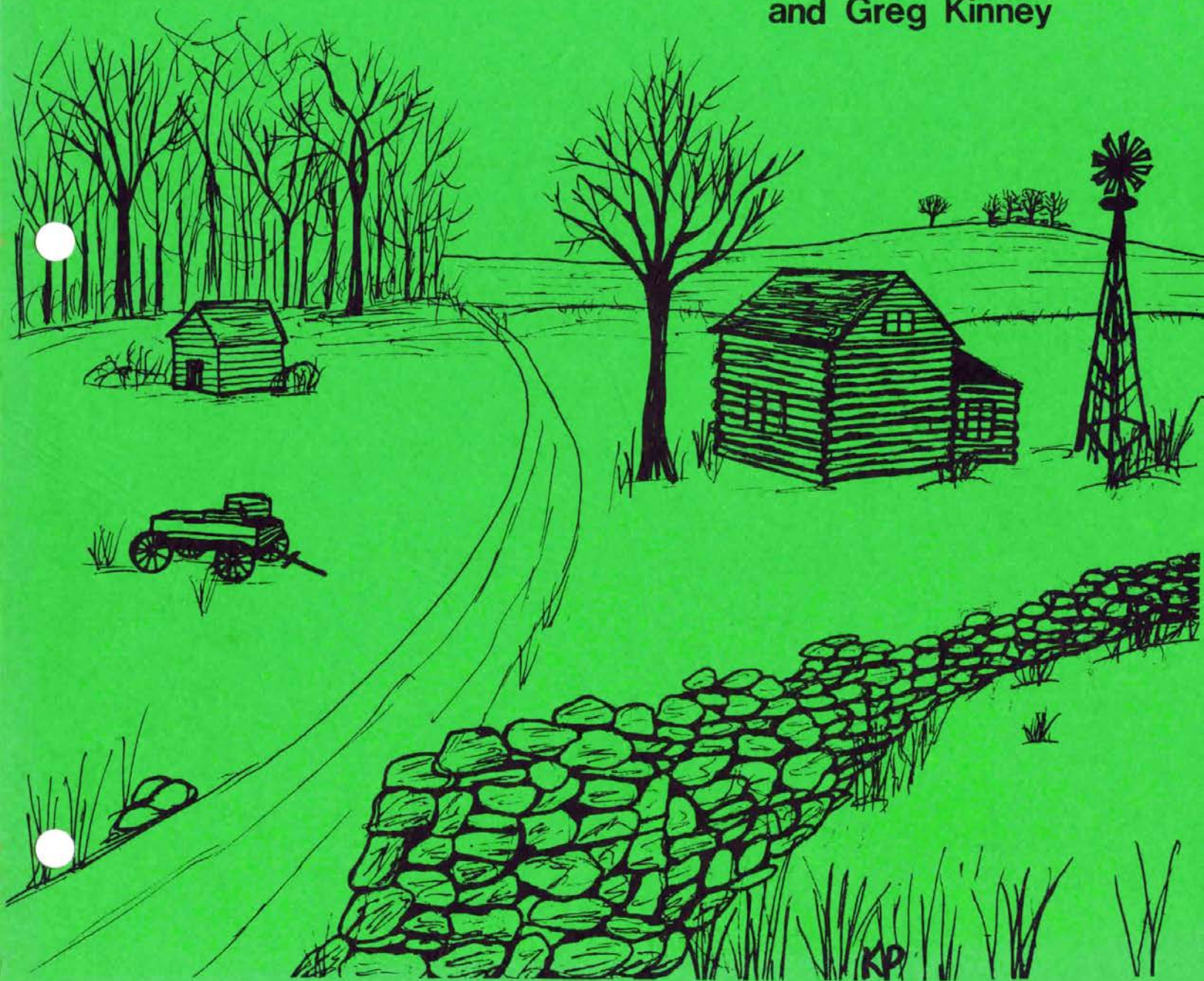
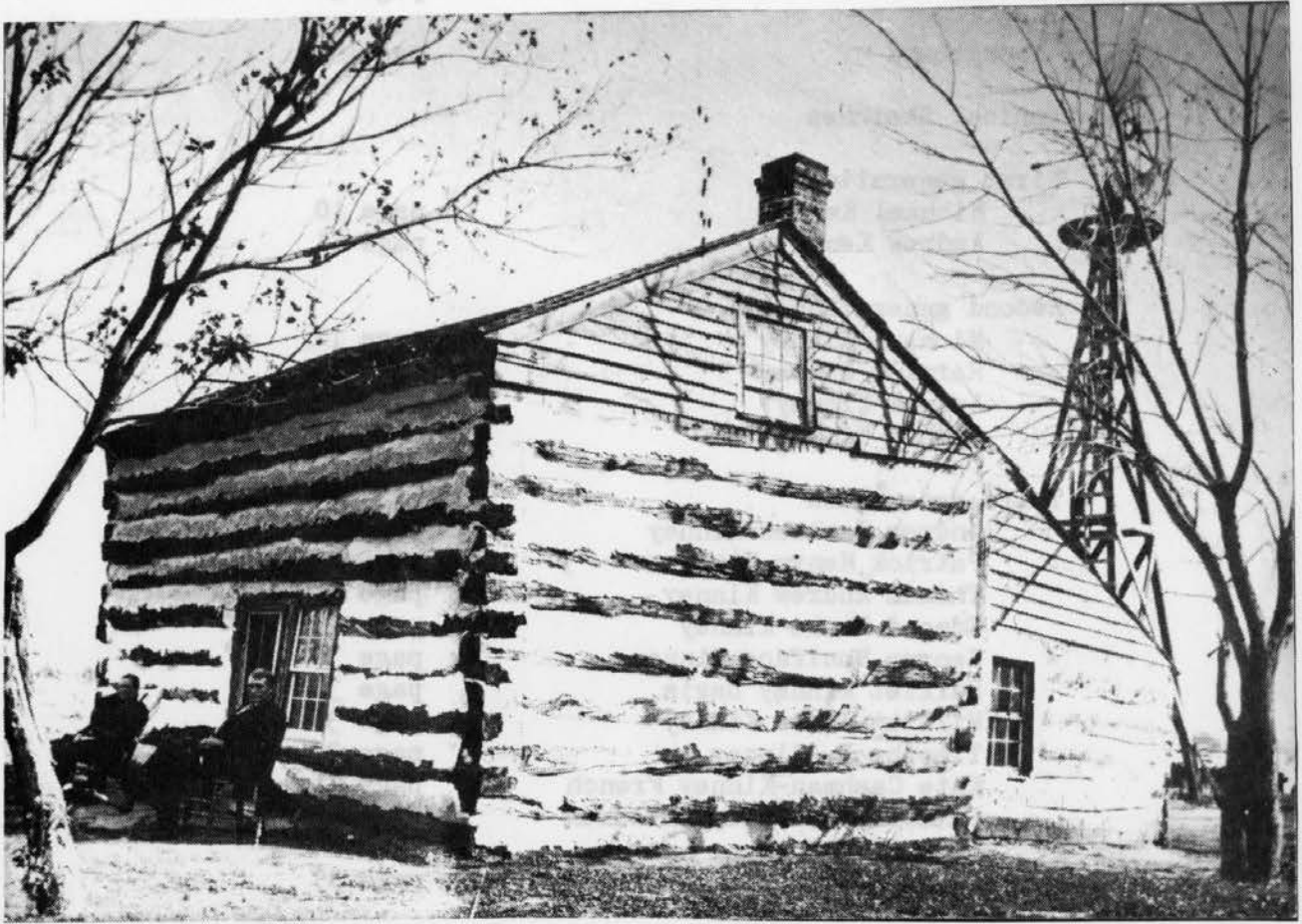


From County Mayo to St. Croix County

a history of the northern branch
of the Kinney family

by Mary Ann Pattison
and Greg Kinney





***"We are what we are because we stand on the
shoulders of those who have preceded us.
May we so live that those who
follow us may stand on
our shoulders."
Anonymous***

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INTRODUCTION
by Mary Ann Pattison

In 1976 several conditions were right for a dormant idea to take root. It was the United States Centennial year, the death of my in-laws had put some interesting papers into my hands, the story "ROOTS" was popular, and somewhere I had heard about records at the State Historical Society, so I must have tricked my husband Jim into a trip we took to Madison. Remember, though, that we were researching Pattison family history. But as long as we were in the area, we decided to visit Willie and Mary Kinney at Fitchburg, the original home of the Kinney family in Wisconsin. After a few questions, a wonderful Pandora's box was opened. Mary said she would call over her grandson, Tom, who had been working on Kinney history. Tom and his mother, Carole, have had "family history disease" for some time already, so a lot of credit for this book must go to them.

Gradually what I remember hearing from Dad (Robert H. Kinney) and others began to fall into a pattern. My family got tired of hearing "some day I'm going to Ireland" and a ticket fund was started. Brother Bernard and his wife Peggy got talked into the trip in 1980. Bernard and Peggy's son, Greg, was already in Europe, and decided to spend some time with us. We went with very little real information and probably only a wild hope of finding anybody or anything. The second day we found a Hawkins family that Father Kinney had visited 40 years earlier. The fourth day we found four Kenny families who knew a story we had only recently heard about from Tom and Carole.

The most exciting thing then was to see what happened to Greg. He suddenly developed a full blown case of "family history disease". Most of the credit for any finesse in this book goes to him. Also, some credit goes to Bernard, who, being older, remembers more.

The story of the Kinney family history will not be finished with publication of a book. Too many things remain to be researched. We are trying to include suggestions where future genealogists can continue with the project. The importance of writing things down was made apparent at the Kinney Picnic in 1977. On that day, Emmett Kinney told a number of stories we had not heard before--his sudden death the next day probably left many more untold.

At another Kinney Picnic we were jokingly told not to drag too many skeletons out of the closet. But those skeletons are what makes genealogy so interesting and challenging. Ancestors are not just pictures and stories. They were real people who laughed and cried, worked and played, suffered and prospered. A search like this helps us understand why they left homes in Ireland, Canada, eastern United States and Madison to finally settle in St. Croix County looking for a better life for themselves and the six generations born in this country.

Much of the actual composition of the book is the effort of Greg and me. But we are grateful to the notes of Father Ed, the Madison research Carole and Tom Kinney have done, the Mormon research of Helena Speed, the time, effort and support of Bernard and Peggy Kinney, the research and help Roger Bever gave in checking out land contracts, locations and tidbits for the section on the farms of the Kinneys, the typing by Kathy Lynn Pattison, the typing, proofreading and layout by Jackie Kinney, the printing by the Mondovi printing class and help by instructor Glen Bratberg, and especially to those who returned questionnaires the first time, to Richard Kinneys for agreeing to continue researching some questions remaining about the South Dakota families, and to the patience of my long-suffering family and their help in making the trip to Ireland a reality. Drawings are by Karen Pattison.

You will probably notice that there is repetition in several parts of this book. When we decided to make it more than a listing of names, we discovered that the times, places, events and attitudes interacted and applied to many aspects of the story. These details offer insights that allow each of us to understand what made us the people we are today.



SWINFORD AREA



MEELICK

NEWCASTLE

Kilconduff

Swinford

CARRACANADA

DERRY RONNAE

Castlebar

KilKelly

Knock

Finding records of Catholics in Ireland is a most difficult task. Many things weren't reported because they didn't want the English to know - many were destroyed by the plundering English, or the retreating Irish - many were lost in the Easter Sunday Rising of 1922 - and many Irish met in Ireland, have very little sense of family history. Perhaps they don't have the same driving urge to trace their roots that we in this country have now. So this history will be incomplete and only fragments go back to 1800. Perhaps in years to come, more of the records of obscure parishes and offices in Ireland will be microfilmed by the Mormons and later generations of this family will be able to complete more of the story.

This will be the story of two brothers, MICHAEL KENNY born about 1798 and ANDREW KENNY born about 1805 in County Mayo, Ireland. These brothers had six children, and all of them will be talked about, but this book will be largely the story of one - EDMOND - who traveled north in Wisconsin and founded what has been called the Northern Branch. The story would not be complete without understanding the connection to bits and pieces emerging about possible roots and relatives in Ireland, and the influence of the early ties in Madison. The hope is that someday the Madison cousins will put together all their notes and share with us.

The name KENNY is numerous in Ireland; it has 76th place in the list of commonest surnames. The majority of the name today belongs to those of the O'KENNY sect which in Irish is O'Cionnaoith (*O'CONNOR*): it is of the Ui Maine (Hy Many). When the name changed from KENNY to KINNEY is uncertain, but early records found have it spelled many ways. The people met in Ireland use KENNY.

Reading any Irish history you'll see that the country has had many invasions, both peaceful and destructive. But a visit to their museums, libraries, monasteries, castles, or churches will show a richness of art, literature, music, tradition and national pride.

Early stories of why the two brothers left Ireland say that they were 'political refugees' which translated means that they talked too much. Ship records haven't been found as yet, this may have indicated that they were farmers. But then most men put this down at that time because artisans couldn't leave, so everyone was a farmer. But to understand why they may have left when they did, we need to understand what was happening in Ireland at that time.

In the late 1790's the English and French were struggling for control of that area of the world. In 1796 there was a bloody insurrection around Wexford in the south of Ireland. In an attempt to help the Irish, the French had sent a navy to invade the southwest coast. However, the surprise attack was blown off course and the navy nearly lost at Bantry Bay, and this also alerted the English.

In the 100 years before the advent of MICHAEL and ANDREW, untold numbers of young Irishmen were recruited into "The Brigade" for military service in France and other European countries. Estimates that a million of them died - how many joined? This is an account of how they went:

"Sleek cutters would slip into Irish harbours and unload the wines, teas, tobaccos, brandies, its velvets and silks for the ladies, the gilt mirrors for their parlours" - and for its return cargo - "contraband Irish wool - but another part of its cargo - more precious, but equally contraband was the recruits."

Both contraband were needed by the French for their factories and armies but neither helped the Irish economy. Many of these young recruits achieved fame and fortune in Europe.

"but Ireland had a name of her own for them. Ransacking nature for its most desolate image to figure forth her thought of them, its most desolate cry to render the wailing made in her ears by their last farewell, she called them na Geana Feadhaine, "the WILD GEESE".

(Quotes from THE STORY OF THE IRISH RACE - Seamus MacManus)

The only real help the Wild Geese gave to Ireland was HOPE - hope that someday they would return and free Ireland. After the failure of the insurrection at Wexford and the naval disaster at Bantry Bay, the French were finally persuaded to try another attack. This happened in the northwest section near Killala, in the summer of 1798. For five days the French soldiers under General Humbert and the untrained, unequipped, ragtag Irish peasants were successful, but then the English regrouped. In the end it was one of the worst examples of man's inhumanity to men - Irish men, women and children. (A tv documentary of "The Year of the French" has been made). County Mayo is the area where most of the fighting and atrocities took place. The suppression of the Irish lasted for years. This was the time and the place where MICHAEL and ANDREW came into this story.

Eventually the Irish people pulled themselves up again. In the 1820's, the "Ribbon Conspiracy" erupted in Mayo as well as all of Ireland. The leaders were called Ribbonmen. An English account had this to say about them:

"Agarian terrorists banded together to coerce a reduction of rents."

However, another account seemed to clarify the situation:

"Ribbonmen terrorized profiteers, bad landlords, all enemies of the people which helped swell unrest throughout the land."

To understand unrest you need to understand "landlord" in the early 1800's. Because of the Penal Law (page 86), a landlord was the "Master" - he could raise rents at will - he could evict, whether rent was paid or not - if the tenant improved his holding, he could be taxed for doing so (rent went up) - if he defended the chastity of his daughters, or they did so, he was liable for eviction. The landlord owned his tenants, his tenants land, his tenants vote, and as he thought, sometimes his tenants womenfolk.

The Penal Laws of the 1700's forbade education and the practice of their religion for Catholics. But in Ireland in those trying times, just as in the more glorious days of Ireland's golden age more than a thousand years before, learning and learners were held in hi reverence. Many young Irish were sent to the continent where they were educated and/or ordained. Later they returned and the teachers taught in what were called "Hedgerow Schools" behind hedges, in ditches, or in caves. The priests offered Mass on uncovered altars made of earth and stone in open fields, or on mountains that could be storm lashed and mired in freezing mud. Catholicism was referred to as "popery", and Catholics were always called either "papists" or "persons professing the popish religion". It was considered an honour to house a scholar or preacher even though it was dangerous if caught.

MICHAEL and ANDREW both signed their own Declaration of Intent to become citizens at Madison, so we can assume they had some education. A story repeated, said that MICHAEL also did accounts for Madison businessmen.

Times were changing in the late 1820's with men like Daniel O'Connell and his struggle for Catholic Emancipation, which finally became law in 1829. Many Irish Protestants of the time could recognize themselves in this story.

"There was in Roscommon a character named Myers who "craved salvation through the Protestant religion" when he found out that his neighbor was going to report Myers worth. Immediately, he rushed his conversion to meet the deadline, and at a dinner in his honour, the good prelate at a suitable time requested the neophyte to state his grounds for adjuring the errors of popery, Myers promptly replied, "twenty-five hundred acres of the best ground in County Roscommon". (MacManus)

Many of these "Protestants" helped the Catholics with education; they would accept legal transfer of the lands of his Catholic neighbor, and hold it for them to avoid "discovery"; or hide the hunted priest. The Fox family (early neighbors of the Kinney's in Madison) were educators and lost their lands and titles in Ireland because of educating Catholics.

Father Ed Kinney of Madison had done a lot of research and left notes that are invaluable now with the early generations all gone. In the early 1940's, a sort of a genealogy of the Northern Branch had been put in print. In the past few years many pieces of information have been gathered to add to the total story. What follows next is an attempt to put the known and the surmised into some sort of chronological order.

On Feb. 28, 1827, MICHAEL KENNY married MARY LAMB in Meelick-Kilconduff parish in Co Mayo. (Helena Speed found this in Mormon Library - Utah). Father Ed told this story - two children were born in Ireland. The wife, Mary Lamb, died in Ireland. It seems that MICHAEL may have taken a second wife, MARY GOLDEN, in March, 1831, only a few months before leaving. When they went to Canada the two children wanted to return to Ireland to be with grandparents. We know that MICHAEL and ANDREW left Ireland in 1831 from WESTPORT Co. Mayo. So the children would have been very young to have such strong attachments, and yet Father Ed's story continues that they died in Canada and may have been in the grave under a wooden cross on what may have been the MICHAEL KENNY farm near Trois Riviere, Canada. It is near a church overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

On a 1980 trip to Ireland, KENNY's were found in the same area where MICHAEL was married. Bernard Kinney remembered hearing of CASTLEBAR. After a stop at the Castlebar Records Office; a visit to the parish priest at SWINFORD; and receiving directions, four families were found. (Pictures and information on page 84).

When the marriage record of MICHAEL was found, a letter was sent to one of these families. Here is the response:

"It did intrigue me that you should couple Meelick-Kilconduff together. When I mentioned to a friend of mine from Meelick about the letter I had from you he told me something I didn't know before. He said that an old man by the name of Pat Walsh told him a few years ago that several families of Kenny's lived in Meelick in the last century. Today there is not a trace of the name but a spot called KITTY KENNY'S FORD".

(Eugene Kenny-Swinford, Ireland)

All the Kenny's in Ireland knew the story of a Tim Kenny Jr. who had gone to America and became a wealthy sheep rancher. The story had surfaced shortly before the Ireland trip in 1980. Carole and son, Tom Kinney of Madison had found out that this Tim Jr. was only 17 when he came to Madison and he stayed with his uncle Tim Kenny Sr. who had a hotel in Madison. The people in Ireland knew Tim Jr. as Uncle Tim.

Carole and Tom Kinney have a home away from home at the State Historical Society. They found the applications for citizenship of MICHAEL and ANDREW here. The applications told the ages, that they left from Westport in 1831.

They went to Canada - it was illegal for Irish to go to the United States during this time. The passage from Westport took from three to six weeks. The failure of the potato crop (but not the Great Famine) caused many to leave at this time. Ships bringing corn to the hungry Irish carried back immigrants. Some of the evicted tenants too poor to provide for their own passage may have been helped by their former landlords with small sums to pay for it. It is said, they only did this because support of paupers in the poorhouse proved to be a drain on them. The bulk of the Irishmen traveled steerage (cost about \$5), with their own bedding, food and but a few articles of furniture. Lack of sanitation, impure water and spoiled food often brought on cholera and typhoid fever, which claimed many victims, especially women and children. Storms aroused terror among seasick passengers and many ships sprung leaks and sank. Often there was instances of highhandedness and even cruelty towards immigrants on the part of captains and members of the crew.
(Sr. Grace McDonald FSPA)

On his application for citizenship, MICHAEL said he entered at Queenston, New York in 1845. ANDREW said he entered at Lewiston, New York in 1844. MICHAEL's dates may be closer to the truth, as we have reason to believe he had a farm in Canada, and his two daughters were born there according to the 1850 census. But ANDREW seems to have been doing a little border hopping - perhaps following seasonal work. ANDREW was married at Salisbury, Connecticut. The court record said:

"Litchfield County - Salisbury March 23rd
(Kenney) 1834 that Andrew Kieney & Lucretia Clark
both residents in Salisbury were legally
joined in marriage.
Before me

Eliphalet Whittlesey J P"

LUCRETIA CLARK has also been called Mary Jane, Jane, Johanna and J. L..
Four granddaughters were named Mary Jane.

Besides the name problem Jane or Mary Jane Clark poses questions about where she was born. Her daughter Harriet's death certificate says she was born in Connecticut. But another story that Harriet told was that her mother talked about Royal family because she was born in England. (Harriet also said that she was born the same year Victoria became Queen in 1837 - but census records all say she was born in 1840). The 1850 federal census says J. L. Kinney was born in Mass. - as were all the children.

ANDREW and wife had four children, eldest son EDMOND was born in Hudson, New York in 1835. Michael was born in Trois Riviere (or Montreal) in 1838. Father Ed had a note saying Harriet was born in Salisbury in 1840. Andrew was born in Trois Riviere (or Montreal) in 1842.

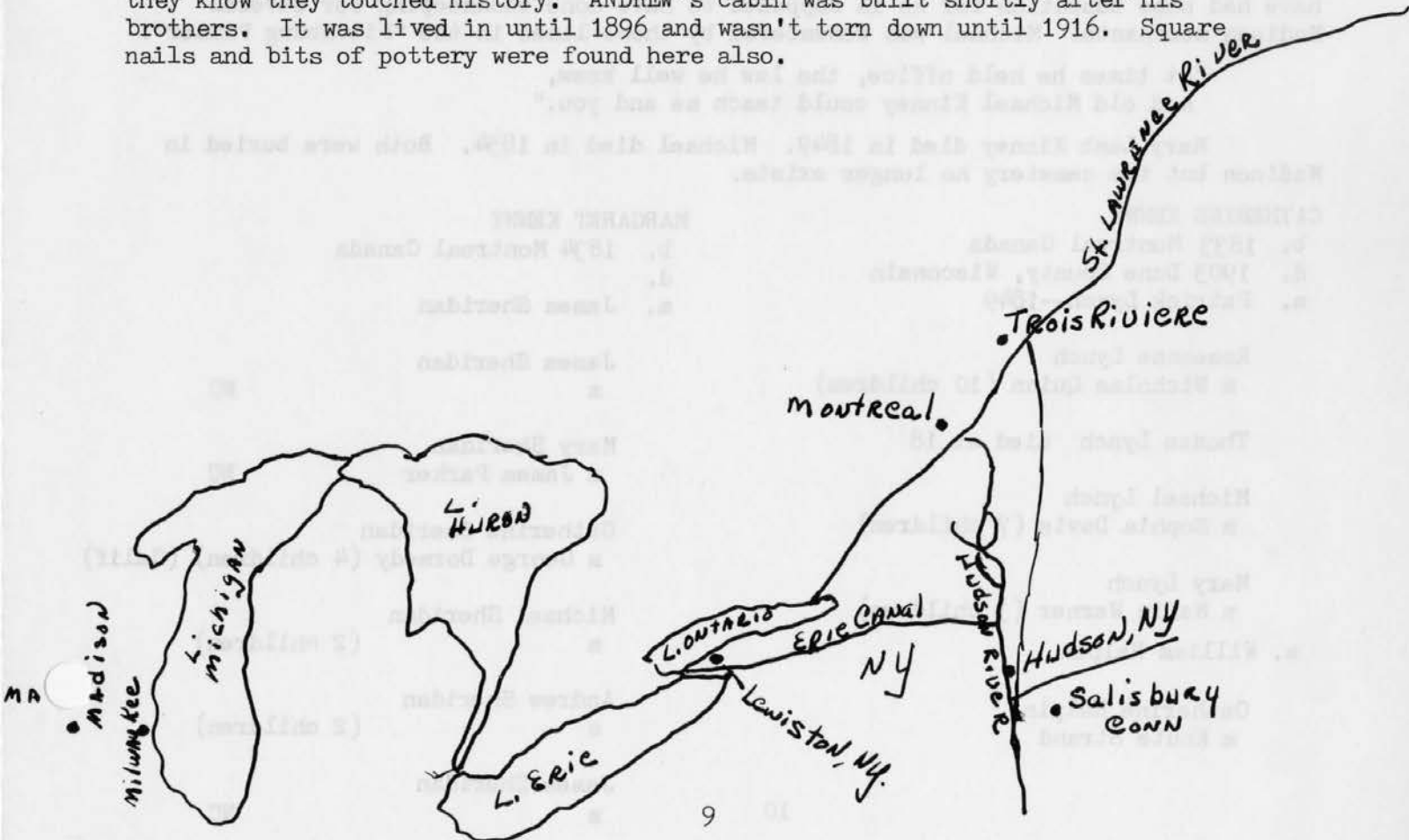
Father Ed went to Trois Riviere and talked to Clark's who were not too friendly to him, but they did direct him to the KENNY farm. The story about

the Clark's is that her father was a Methodist minister who may not have approved her marriage. She must have converted to Catholicism and became a devout Catholic. Before the church was built in Fitchburg, she made sure that every Sunday a priest would come out and say Mass in the Kenny cabin.

The Erie Canal was built in the 1820's. One story repeated about the two brothers, was that they had worked their way west by repairing the canal in the early 1840's. Dates and places don't exactly correlate, however. ANDREW said he entered at LEWISTON, which is near the end of the canal. His youngest son Andrew had been born a year or so before, near Montreal, so it is possible that they made their way down the St. Lawrence River, across Lake Ontario and landed at Lewiston in 1844. MICHAEL said he entered at QUEENSTON, New York. Believe this is in upper New York, so he may have worked on the canal. They say they entered in 1844-45. Records in Madison show that MICHAEL was establishing a homestead of 200 acres in 1844 and applying for records in Milwaukee in 1845.

It is uncertain how they got to Madison or why they came there. Probably landagents had told of the fertile land or other immigrants had told them. They may have boarded a sailing vessel on Lake Erie and followed the chain of lakes (Erie, Huron, Michigan) to Milwaukee area. Often the immigrants were victims of profiteers. In the early 1840's the passage to Milwaukee on the lakes was about \$10 - twice the steerage from Ireland. Another route that many took was overland travel through Ohio. Some of the people in Fitchburg came this way. (History of Fitchburg)

MICHAEL's farm was recorded in June 1845. He had the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 in the Town of Greenfield - now Fitchburg. ANDREW's farm was recorded on Sept. 4, 1849. He had the SW of NW of Section 23. There will be more on the Kinney farms in another section. MICHAEL built his log cabin first. Recently, the Kinney's at Madison were doing some digging in the place where this cabin was, and found some pieces of pottery etc. It was the only house on that land, so they know they touched history. ANDREW's cabin was built shortly after his brothers. It was lived in until 1896 and wasn't torn down until 1916. Square nails and bits of pottery were found here also.



MICHAEL KENNY (KINNEY)

Michael Kenny was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1798. It is believed he married Mary Lamb on February 27, 1827, in the Meelick-Kilconduff parish near Swinford, that they had two children before Mary died and that Michael then married Mary Golden on February 13, 1831.

In addition to his younger brother, Andrew, who emigrated to America with him, Michael is believed to have had a brother Timothy and a sister Mary who remained in Ireland. Information gained from Kennys in Ireland suggests another nephew, John, see chart, page 80-81)

Michael and Andrew left Ireland from Westport in 1831. After a three-to-six week ocean voyage, the emigrants arrived in Montreal, Canada. Michael, with his wife and two children, is supposed to have established a farm near Trois Riviere, just north of Montreal. A story that passed down through the family says that the two youngsters longed to return to Ireland. Both children apparently died not long after arriving in Canada, possibly from the "seasoning" sickness that struck many emigrants. Father Ed Kinney is supposed to have found Michael's farm and seen a grave with a small wooden cross, perhaps of the two children.

Two daughters were born while Michael and Mary Golden lived in Trois Riviere, Catherine in 1833 and Margaret in 1834. On Michael's application for citizenship, he stated that he entered the United States in 1845 at Queenston, New York. However, he had purchased land in Greenfield (now Fitchburg) township, Dane County, in 1844. He eventually patented 80 acres adjacent to his brother Andrew.

A log cabin was built and Michael farmed this land until his death. The farm was then owned for some time by his daughter, Margaret, and her husband, James Sheridan. The farm was later purchased by Michael's nephew, Michael, and is still in the family.

Michael was apparently a man of some standing in the community. He held several minor town offices including being the first "fence viewer." He seems to have had some education for he is supposed to have done bookkeeping for several Madison merchants. Michael was remembered by these lines in the "Fitchburg Primer":

"At times he held office, the law he well knew,
And old Michael Kinney could teach me and you."

Mary Lamb Kinney died in 1849. Michael died in 1854. Both were buried in Madison but the cemetery no longer exists.

CATHERINE KENNY

b. 1833 Montreal Canada
d. 1905 Dane County, Wisconsin
m. Patrick Lynch--1849

Roseanne Lynch
m Nicholas Quinn (10 children)

Thomas Lynch died at 18

Michael Lynch
m Sophia Davis (7 children)

Mary Lynch
m Malin Werner (3 children)

m. William Halpin

Catherine Halpin
m Knute Strand

MARGARET KENNY

b. 1834 Montreal Canada
d.
m. James Sheridan

James Sheridan
m NC

Mary Sheridan
m James Parker NC

Catherine Sheridan
m George Dormedy (4 children) (Calif)

Michael Sheridan
m (2 children)

Andrew Sheridan
m (2 children)

James Sheridan
m NC

ANDREW KENNY (KINNEY)

Andrew Kenny was born in 1905 in County Mayo, Ireland. The names of his parents are not known but he is believed to have had at least two brothers and a sister. Andrew emigrated with his brother Michael to Canada. A Mary Kenny was married to a Hugh McNicholas on February 9, 1831. Michael and Andrew were the witnesses so presumably Mary was their sister. There was a Tim Kenny who ran a hotel in Madison whose father's name also was Tim. Tim was supposed to be a first cousin to Andrew's children, which would have made his father a brother to Michael and Andrew. (See chart, page 80-81)

The two brothers left Ireland from Westport in 1831. Initially, Andrew seems to have settled with his brother on the farm at Trois Riviere, but while Michael led a sedentary life, Andrew repeatedly was crossing the U.S.-Canadian border. Some of his travels can be traced through the birthplaces of his children.

Andrew was married in Salisbury, Connecticut, to Mary Jane Clark on March 23, 1834. She apparently was born in Salisbury and is supposed to have been the daughter of a Methodist minister. Some of the Clark family may have lived near Michael's farm at Trois Riviere. Father Ed Kinney is supposed to have met some of the Clarks in the 1940s who directed him to the Kenny farm. Andrew and Mary Jane's first child, Edmond, was born in Hudson, New York, in 1835; Michael was born at Trois Riviere in 1838; Harriet in Salisbury in 1840; and Andrew in Montreal in 1842.

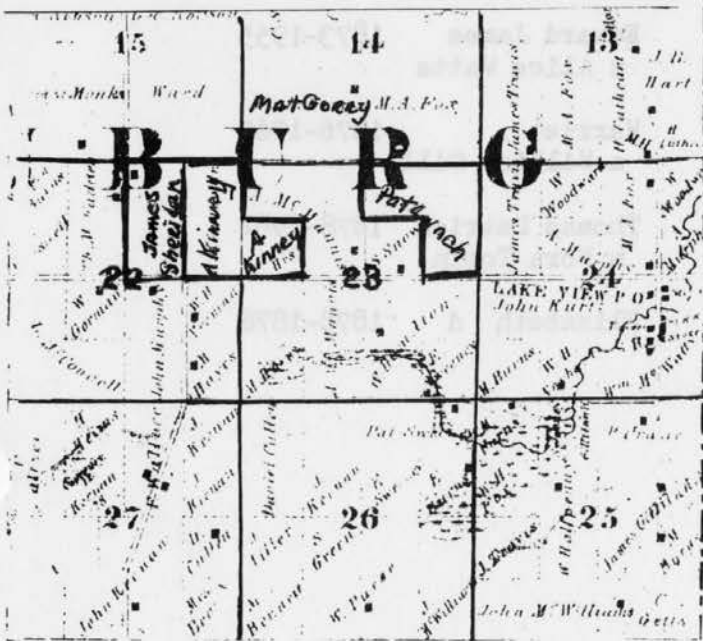
A family story maintains that Andrew spent some time working on the Erie Canal. His travels could have been related to this or some other seasonal work.

When Andrew applied for U.S. citizenship, he stated that he entered the United States permanently in 1844 at Lewiston, New York. He purchased land adjacent to his brothers in Greenfield (now Fitchburg) and built the log cabin pictured on the first page of this book. The cabin was used until 1896 and finally torn down in 1916.

Andrew farmed until his death in 1855. When his son, Michael, became old enough, he inherited the farm and later purchased his uncle Michael's farm. Andrew's grandson, Edward, owned the farm next, and currently a great grandson, Wilfred (Willie) lives on the land first occupied by Kinneys in the 1840s.

In 1845 Andrew purchased 160 acres in the town of Martell, Pierce County, which he later willed to his son, Edmond. When Edmond, his wife, Catherine, and two small sons settled on this land they started what has become the NORTHERN BRANCH of the KINNEY FAMILY. A copy of Andrew's will appears on page 69)

Mary Jane Clark Kenny died sometime between 1850 and 1855. Andrew died in September 1855. He was buried from St. Raphael's Cathedral on September 6, 1855. They were buried in Madison but the cemetery no longer exists.



Section of 1861 Fitchburg Plat Map showing Kinney farms in Sec 22-23

Andrew Kinney's heirs had his land.
 First Michael's farm was owned by his son-in-law James Sheridan, later owned by Andrew's son Michael.
 Farm of Pat Lynch-he was married to other daughter of Michael.

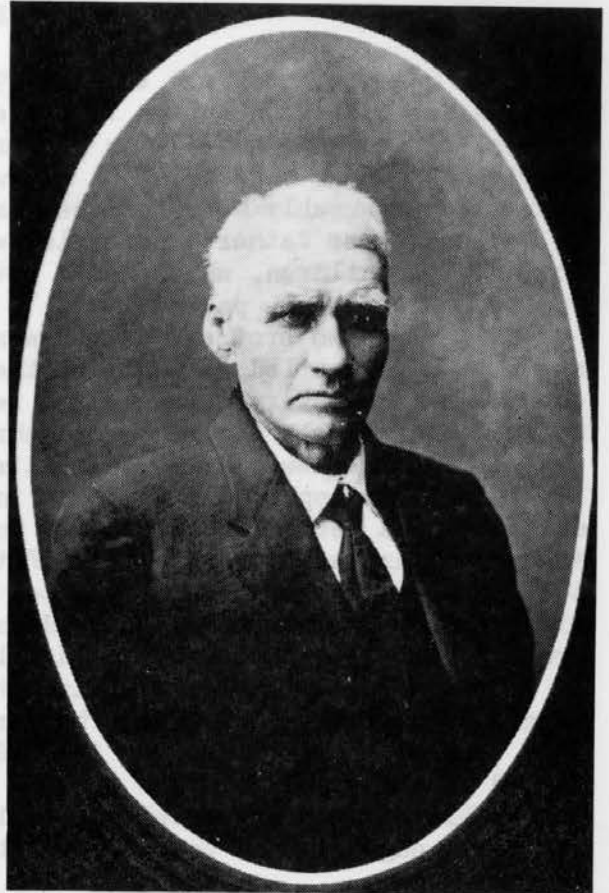
MICHAEL KINNEY

Michael, second son and child of ANDREW and MARY JANE CLARK KENNY, was born in Trois Riviere, Canada on June 18, 1838. He came with his folks to Fitchburg and settled on a homestead. Both parents died by 1855 and when he became of age, he inherited the main 60 acres. Later he bought 80 acres from his cousin and her husband, James and Margaret Sheridan. This formed the farm that has been in the Kinney family ever since.

Michael married Alice Lynch on July 14, 1861 (or 62) and they had a family of 10 children, all born and raised in the log cabin. He built a new house in 1896, called the Yellow House. It burned in 1920 and the present house was built. The log cabin was torn down in 1916 and the logs were used to build a machine shed. Stones were used in a pumphouse, garage and granary.

Michael died Nov. 12, 1912 and was buried at Oregon, WI. His son Edward James and wife, Alice Watts, inherited the farm. The present residents of the farm are grandson Wilfred and wife Mary Flemming Kinney. Their son Bill and family have a home on the farm which is on Irish Lane.

Michael was one of the few people in the area who could read, so the neighbors would gather at the log cabin and he would read the paper for them.



MICHAEL KINNEY 1838-1912
 m Alice Lynch 1837-1898

Andrew 1862-1915

Rose Ann 1872-1956
 m Patrick Purcell

Bridget 1865-1938
 m Matthew Lochuer

Edward James 1873-1955
 m Alice Watts

Michael Joseph 1867-1951
 m Maude Watts

Harriet 1876-1962
 m William Gill

Alice 1869-
 m James Byrne

Thomas Patrick 1878-1962
 m Nora Tobin

Mary Jane 1870-1910
 m Phil Byrne

Elizabeth d 1878-1878

HARRIET KINNEY MATHEWS

Harriet was born in Salisbury, Connecticut on September 14, 1840. She was third in the family and the only daughter of ANDREW and MARY JANE CLARK KENNY. She came to Wisconsin with her family as a child. When her mother died, sometime between 1850 to 1855, she became her father's "housekeeper" in the Kenny log cabin and for her brothers after the fathers death.

She married James Mathews in the early 1860's. Not much is known about him, but there was a Mathews Hatchery on Verona Road that could be a place to look. This hatchery was a link in the underground railroad, helping slaves reach freedom.

The Mathews had ten children. Eight were born in Dane County. Ellen, the 9th, was born in Chicago in 1876. The last child was born in Wisconsin in 1882.

Sometime after this, the family moved to Frederick, South Dakota. There seemed to be new country opening up there then, as many went. Two of the Hudson relatives also went.

Harriet died there on August 14, 1914.



HARRIET KINNEY 1840-1914
m James Mathew

Mary Jane d

Henrietta 1869-
m Joseph McArdle

John

Mary Jane
m Bonner

Kathryn d 1864-1864

James Henry 1874-

Andrew d

Ellen 1876-
m Ray

Margaret 1866-
m McNally

Kathryn 1882-
(kittie)

ANDREW KINNEY

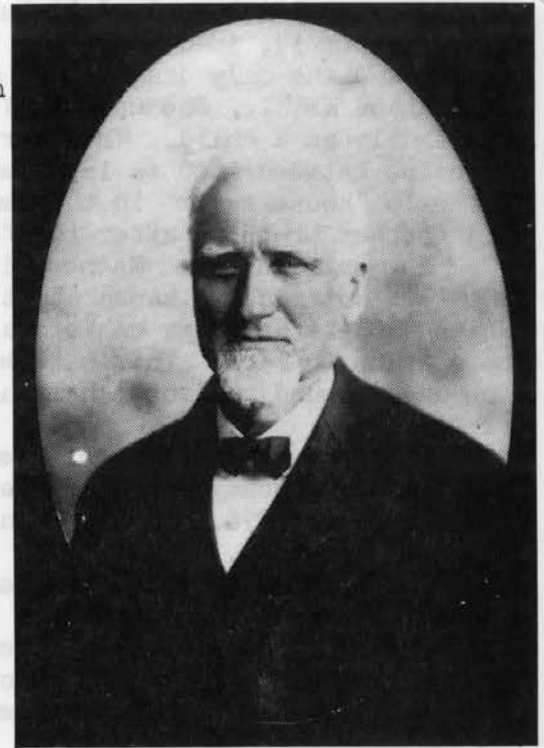
Andrew was the youngest son of ANDREW and MARY JANE CLARK KENNY. He was born at Trois Riviere or Montreal, Canada on August 18, 1842. He traveled with his family to Wisconsin. Both parents had died by the time he was 13, and HOTEL Tim Kenny was named his guardian. Tim was an older cousin. Andrew may have stayed at the hotel for a time. One report said he spent his time at the farm. Another story said he ran away. At any rate, he was with his brother, Edmond, at Martell when he volunteered for service in the Civil War in 1862. He remained until peace was declared.

After his discharge from the Union Army, he returned to Madison where he was employed for Wells Fargo Express Co. for 42 years prior to his retirement. He was an early member of the Madison fire team. He was captain for one term.

He was also a crew member of the old Madison Boat Club and the G.A.R.. He was a pioneer resident of the 4th Ward in Madison.

He married Mayme Hobbs on September 30, 1868. They were the parents of eleven children.

Andrew died after a very brief illness on June 21, 1930.



ANDREW KINNEY 1842-1930
m Mayme Hobbs 1850-1923

Mary Jane 1869-
m John O'Neil

Ellen 1871-
m Charles O'Neil

Edmund 1876-
m Elizabeth Simon

Harriet 1876-1922
m Tim Quinlin

Grace d 1878-1878

Andrew III 1879-
m Lena Sherer

Lillian 1882-1958
m Joseph Meier

Grace 1884-
m Leroy Beator

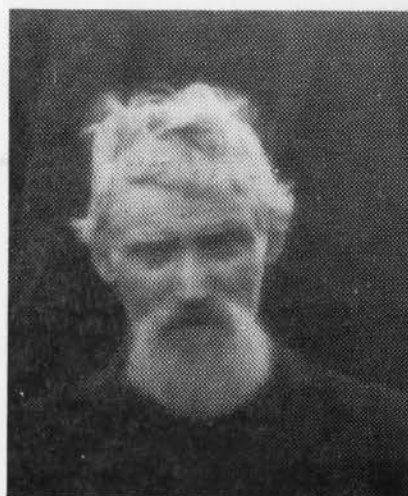
Alice s 1886-1979

Jessie 1888-
m Joseph Kopp

Josephine s 1890-1969



EDMUND KINNEY



Edmund Kinney, founder of the northern branch of the family, was born in Hudson, New York, on December 7, 1835. He was the first child of Andrew Kinney, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and Mary Jane Clarke who was born in Salisbury, Connecticut. In his first nine years, Edmund traveled with his family from Hudson, New York, to Montreal, Salisbury, Connecticut, back to Montreal and then to Fitchburg, Wisconsin. Edmund was nine years old when the family moved permanently to the United States. Andrew Kinney's application for citizenship states that he entered the United States in 1844 at Lewiston, New York. Presumably his wife and children were with him at that time.

By 1845 the family was living in Fitchburg, then known as Greenfield, on 80 acres adjacent to the farm of Andrew's brother, Michael. Edmund, his brothers Michael and Andrew, and sister Harriet were raised in the log cabin pictured on page 1. Little is known of Edmund's youth except that he must have received a good education.

Andrew Kinney died in 1855, and under the terms of his father's will, Edmund was to manage the family farm until his brother Michael came of age. Andrew also left Edmund 160 acres in Martell township in Pierce County. This land was located just south of the "Hawkins settlement" in Pleasant Valley, St. Croix County. Edmund did not take up his inheritance until five years later.

On January 15, 1856, Edmund was married to Catherine O'Connor at St. Raphael's Cathedral in Madison. Catherine's parents were both of Irish descent. Patrick O'Connor was born in Ireland in 1806 and was in Canada by 1808. Sarah Kelly emigrated to Canada at a young age. (For more on the O'Connors, see page 41-42) Shortly after his marriage, Edmund purchased 95 acres in Medina, Dane County, from his father-in-law. This land was sold to Sarah O'Connor in 1858 but Edmund and Catherine were still living in Medina in 1860. Their two oldest sons, Andrew Jackson and Patrick Henry, were born either in Fitchburg or Medina.

Edmund and Catherine, their two sons, and probably several O'Connors, moved to Martell in the late summer or fall of 1860. The family lived there until 1865. Thomas, Edmund B., and George were born in this house, the last while his father was serving in the Union Army.

Edmund enlisted in Company A of the 44th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at River Falls on August 22, 1864. He was mustered in at Camp Randall

in Madison on September 27. His military record described him as 5-foot-9½, grey eyes, brown hair and of fair complexion. Company A was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, in October 1864. The 44th Regiment did not see much action, being engaged primarily in guarding prisoners and picket duty. Edmund seems to have been in the hospital in Nashville from November to March in 1865. In March, the Regiment was transferred to Eastport, Mississippi, but was back in Nashville within a month. From there the unit was stationed in Paducah, Kentucky, where it performed picket duty. Edmund, however, may not have been with his unit on these manuevers. On March 29 he was transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps but this order was later revoked. Edmund was mustered out of the Army on July 2, 1865, nearly two months before his unit. After the war Edmund belonged to the G.A.R., the Grand Army of the Republic, the major Union Army veterans organization.

Shortly after returning from the war, Edmund sold the farm in Martell and moved his family to Pleasant Valley where he farmed 160 acres. Three more children--Harriet, William and Timothy--were born there. Edmund served several terms as justice of the peace in Pleasant Valley and ran for town chairman in 1867 but lost the election 40-31. The family lived in Pleasant Valley until 1877 when Edmund bought a 480-acre farm in Hudson township. He farmed this land until his death, raising wheat and other grains as cash crops and maintaining a small dairy herd. This farm also contained a stone quarry which produced much of the grey stone used in several buildings in the city of Hudson.

In 1878, Edmund and Catherine adopted their niece, Kate Cashman. She was the daughter of Patrick Cashman and Catherine's sister, Elizabeth O'Connor. When Elizabeth died shortly after Kate's birth, the infant was taken in by her godmother Catherine and raised as one of the family. She apparently was legally adopted by the Kinneys, for on her marriage license, she gave her name as Catherine Cashman Kinney.

Edmund held several offices in the town of Hudson. He served as justice of the peace from 1884 to 1898 and was elected to another term in 1900. His neighbors elected him to the town board of supervisors eight times between 1881 and 1888 and again in 1894. He also may have been an officer of the Pleasant View school district.

Catherine O'Connor Kinney died January 29, 1891. A stained glass window in St. Patrick's Church in Hudson is dedicated to the memory of a Catherine Kinney. It is possible that Edmund donated the window as a memorial to his wife. Edmund died June 22, 1900. According to the death certificate, he had suffered from heart disease for twelve years and his death was brought on by over-exertion.

The Hudson Star-Times' obituary of Edmund contained these lines: "Always industrious, he kept at work until the last. Thursday night he felt as well as usual but before morning he was summoned to his final account...The funeral was held from the Catholic Church on Sunday afternoon and was well attended by a large number of old settlers and citizens. The G.A.R., of which he was a member, attended the services in a body. Two brothers of the deceased, Michael and Andrew of Madison, also were present. A sister Harriet of South Dakota was unable to be here." Edmund and Catherine are buried in the Hudson Cemetery.

Andrew Jackson Kinney, or Captain Kinney as he was often called because of his service in the Spanish-American War, was the first Kinney native to Wisconsin. He was born May 17, 1857, in Fitchburg. He was named after his uncle and the eleventh president of the United States. At the age of three, Andrew made the journey from Dane County to Martell in Pierce County.

Andrew J. received his primary education in the Pleasant Valley schools, attending a one-room school just across the road from the Kinney home. From 1879 to 1881 he was enrolled in the Normal School at River Falls, graduating from the "elementary" program in December 1881. Andrew then spent at least two years teaching school. A part of that time was apparently spent in South Dakota. The Normal School directory for 1883 lists Andrew's occupation as teacher and gives his post simply as "S Dak." Many young teachers from the area went to the Dakotas to find work and it is quite possible Andrew may have gone to the area in which his aunt, Harriet Matthews, lived.

In the 1883-84 school year, Andrew J. returned to River Falls and completed the "advanced course." At the same time, he began to study law in Hudson. He "read law" under the prominent attorney John Bashford and later under Judge S.H. Clough. "Reading Law" was then a common way to obtain a legal education. The student acted essentially as a clerk and absorbed as much knowledge as he could from hands-on experience and directed reading. When the student felt ready, he simply took the bar examination, and if he passed, he was a lawyer. Andrew passed the bar in December 1884 and immediately set up a practice in New Richmond. One year later, he moved to Hudson and became associated with W.H. McDonald, whose practice he later bought. In 1890 Andrew J. formed a partnership with his brother-in-law Edwin Pierce. This partnership lasted for four years, after which Andrew J. practiced alone. His office was in the old bank building and is said to have been one of the first in Hudson with a telephone.

Andrew served as city attorney for New Richmond in 1885 and 1886 and held the same position in Hudson from 1890 to 1891. He also served many years as a court commissioner. On two occasions, Andrew J. was the Democratic candidate for district attorney but lost both races to James Frear. In addition, Andrew J. served as a member of the Hudson Board of Education.

Andrew J. was involved in several notable cases. In the murder case of State v. Chatman, he secured an acquittal for the defendant. In State v. Colbeth, a burglary case, his client was found guilty by the circuit court but Andrew J. managed to secure a new trial and obtained an acquittal. He also was involved with the building and loan association cases. In the case of Jensen v. Omaha Railroad, he won the decision at the circuit level and though it was later reversed by the state Supreme Court, the case settled the law concerning railroad crossings. A not-so-famous case was noted by the Hudson Star-Times. The January 21, 1898, issue included an item stating that attorney Andrew J. Kinney had defended Gus Erickson on a charge of operating a disorderly house at the Merchants Hotel. Apparently, he lost the case.



Andrew J. Kinney at about 26

Another notorious case was recounted by Congressman James Frear in his memoirs:

Captain Kinney of the local military company when it fought in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War was an attorney of the democratic persuasion who ran against me unsuccessfully on two occasions. After the last defeat, he called me aside to ask how I had won, when, to use his confidential information, he "had stolen several hundred Republican votes from me" through the stalwart Progressive split then started in the state. After berating him for his despicable conduct in practicing open larceny in politics, I admitted that I, too, in a moment of weakness yielded to the same sordid spirit and had convinced many democrats that, with old-time Republican bosses against me, these unprejudiced democrats should not join his heterogeneous leadership. Results showed that, minus the leaders I had the largest local army at the polls.

More constitutional questions were fought out in those Police Court cases with Bradford, ex-district attorney; Bashford; McNally, a brilliant attorney; and Capt. Kinney, than were ever brought before the Circuit Court. The burden of sustaining the constitution as public prosecutor was always my duty, with a certainty of support from the Justice in every case, but the defendants were kept unsure of the outcome until his decision was rendered and they usually felt they had a run for their money when paying their attorney for the defense.

I well remember one exceptional case when both state and federal constitutions were overthrown in the Police Court before Judge Randall, a Civil War veteran. An Italian, barely able to speak English, was held on a charge of burglary committed the preceding day at a neighboring village. Captain Kinney conducted his defense. On the Judge's decision to bind over the defendant to the Circuit Court despite an eloquent appeal by Kinney, a screw broke loose in the latter's upper story, whereupon he grasped a large volume of the State Statutes, containing both the state and federal constitutions, and hurled it directly at Judge Randall's devoted head. Kinney was a good soldier but a notoriously poor shot, so, aided by quick ducking by the court, the book fell harmlessly to the floor.

Thoroughly indignant, I demanded a finding for contempt of court which I felt, though not expressed, should cover Kinney's larceny of Republican votes mentioned above. After a suitable apology by Kinney, the Court overruled my motion.

The other aspect of Andrew's public career was his involvement with the Hudson City Guard. He took part in the organizing of the city guard in 1885 and served as private, corporal, quartermaster and captain. Andrew J. was elected captain of the unit in 1895 and was serving in that capacity when the Hudson guard was called up at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. Captain Kinney was ordered to call out the guard in late April of 1898 and the Hudson unit was mustered in as Company C of the Wisconsin National Guard. Andrew J. and his men were stationed in Lyttle, Georgia, from where they were scheduled to depart for Cuba to take part in the siege of Santiago. Spanish resistance collapsed so rapidly, however, that Santiago was secured before Company C left Georgia.

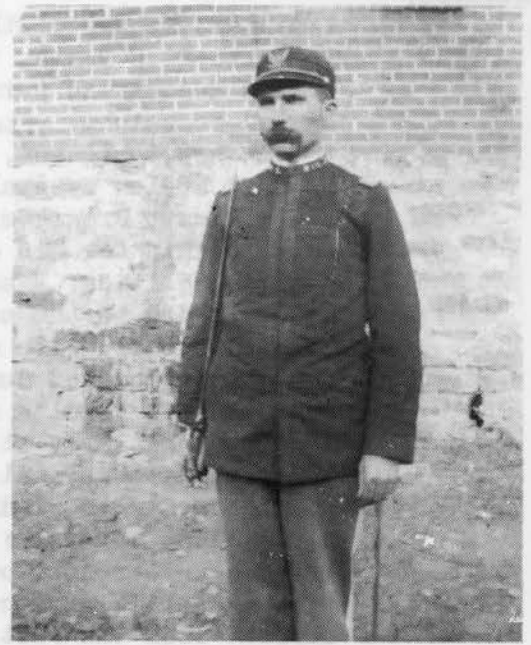
Instead, the Hudson unit was sent to Puerto Rico to assist in "pacifying" that island. Even here, Andrew J.'s troops did not see any real action. In a

letter printed in the Hudson Star-Times, he described the sickness and boredom which were the chief enemies. Of 56 Wisconsin soldiers who died during the war, only two succumbed to battle-related causes.

Company C returned to Hudson in October 1898 but without Captain Kinney. He and several others had been kept in Puerto Rico for a while longer. Andrew J. made his way back to Hudson via New York City, several weeks later. At the end of December, Captain Kinney officially mustered out Company C, bringing his career as a military officer to an end.

Andrew J. was married to Susan J. Pierce on September 15, 1886. Susan was born in Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin, and later lived in Neillsville. They had four children: Emma Catherine, Edmond Pierce, Lucian Blair and Irving. Emma was born August 11, 1887. She married a Whaley from Hudson but they had no children. Emma published several volumes of poetry. Edmond worked for a time as a court reporter in Hudson and later moved to western Minnesota. Lucian, born January 15, 1894, graduated from the University of Minnesota with a degree in mathematics. He later received a doctorate in mathematics education, wrote several widely-used mathematics textbooks and published numerous articles in scholarly journals. The University of Minnesota honored him with a distinguished alumni award. Lucian was married to Ida Quam but they had no children. He died in Palo Alto, California, in 1970. Irving apparently died rather young.

Andrew Jackson Kinney was active in numerous civic and fraternal organizations. He belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen, the Catholic Knights and the Sons of Veterans. Andrew died July 13, 1915 and is buried in the Hudson cemetery. Susan survived her husband but it is not known where or when she died.



Captain Kinney

At the Kinney Picnic in 1960, left to right, are Lori, Florence, Jay, Rob, Marie, LUCIAN, IDA, Mark, Marian, Phil.



PATRICK HENRY KINNEY (II)



Above, Patrick Henry Kinney about 1884, at about age 26

At left, wedding portrait of Patrick Henry and Mary McLaughlin. Standing, Robert McLaughlin, Harriet Kinney, Thomas Kinney and Celia Ring-Caffrey Kinney.

Edmund and Catherine named their second son after his maternal grandfather and another hero from American history. Patrick Henry Kinney was born on Christmas Day 1858 in Fitchburg. He was only two when the family moved to Martell. Patrick may have gone to school briefly in Martell but he received most of his education in the Pleasant Valley schools. There is no record that Patrick had any formal education beyond the country school.

Patrick was 19 when Edmond purchased the farm in Hudson and apparently he spent several years farming with his father. In 1884 Patrick purchased 240 acres in the town of Hudson, just more than a mile to the northeast of Edmond's home. He raised sheep and a variety of grains as cash crops. (For a more detailed account of the farm, see pages 54-69). In 1886, Patrick built the house which, though since modified, is still in use.

On June 2, 1886, in St. Bridget's Church in River Falls, Patrick married Mary McLaughlin, the "girl next door." Mary was the daughter of James K. McLaughlin and Winifred Hawkins whose farm in Pleasant Valley had adjoined Edmond's. Mary's mother, Winifred, was the sixth of Lawrence Hawkins' and Cecily Joyce's twelve children. The Hawkins had emigrated from Loughrea, County Galway sometime in the late 1840s. They first settled in Meriden, Connecticut for a few years and in 1852 moved to Fitchburg where they lived near the Kinneys until 1855.

In that year the entire Hawkins clan, numbering 30, including some future in-laws, made the overland journey to Pleasant Valley.

James McLaughlin, known as "Big Jim" to distinguish him from another James McLaughlin who was a cousin, accompanied the Hawkins to St. Croix County. Their caravan consisted of four covered wagons, each pulled by eight oxen, with cattle following behind. James and Winifred were married in 1856 and had three children: Catherine, Mary and Margaret. After Winifred's death in 1860, James married Jane Taggers, by whom he had a son, Robert.

Mary McLaughlin was born October 16, 1858 (church records say 12/6/58), and baptized January 9, 1959. Father Stehle, the priest from Hudson, must have made one of his periodic visits to the Hawkins' settlement on that day since four of Mary's cousins were baptized at the same time. Mary, whose father was instrumental in the organization of St. Bridget's parish in River Falls, received a strong religious upbringing and she, in turn, would give the same to her children.

Patrick and Mary quickly set about filling their new house with children. Robert Hermangild was born in 1888, followed by Thomas Ignatius, 1889; Catherine Winifred, 1890; James Edmond, 1892; Patrick Henry, 1893; and Andrew Lawrence, 1896.

The bestowing of names was serious business and each of the children's names carried some family significance. The two eldest sons were named for members of Patrick and Mary's wedding party. Robert was named for his uncle Robert McLaughlin. The middle name came from Saint Hermangild on whose feast day Robert had the misfortune to be born. Thomas Ignatius is named after his uncle Thomas Kinney and Saint Ignatius. Catherine Winifred honors her grandmothers Catherine O'Connor Kinney and Winifred Hawkins McLaughlin, while James Edmund was named for his grandfathers. Patrick Henry, of course, was named after his father and Andrew Lawrence does honor to his great-grandfathers Andrew Kinney and Lawrence Hawkins.

Less than four months after Andrew Lawrence (Lorie) was born, Patrick died at the age of 38. The official cause of his death was given as "pernicious anemia," a somewhat imprecise term for tuberculosis. This disease was little understood at the time and, as often as not, proved fatal. Rob, who was only eight years old when Patrick died, could remember his father suffering from violent coughing attacks and other symptoms of TB. Patrick's premature death was apparently brought on by a case of pneumonia contracted while helping to dig a well at his brother Will's farm.

Mary must have been a very strong-willed woman for she managed to keep the family together through some difficult times. Two years after Patrick's death, the farm was foreclosed on and sold at a sheriff's sale. With the help of Will Bradley, the work of her sons and the children's one-ninth share of the proceeds of Edmund's estate, Mary was able to regain title to the farm in 1906. Each of the boys worked for neighboring farmers and turned their wages over to their mother. By the time he was 13, Rob was doing a man's work on threshing and silo-filling crews, giving all his earnings to support the family.



James K McLaughlin and grandson
Bunny McLaughlin

In addition to the income from the sale of livestock and cash crops, Mary earned money by selling butter, eggs, chicken and meat in the city of Hudson. Once or twice a week, "the widow Kinney", as Mary was often referred to in the community, would load the buggy (later a Model T) with the farm's produce and make the rounds to her regular customers. In the first six months of 1918, for example, she sold \$500 worth of butter. Mary's account books contain many entries similar to the following one for November of 1919:

Sold to Mrs. Murphy:
 Nov. 2, 2# butter 68¢
 2 dozen, 3 eggs 60¢
 5# chicken 35¢
 Nov. 9, 2# butter 68¢
 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ # chicken 35¢
 Nov. 16, 3# butter 68¢
 Nov. 23, goose 10# 30¢

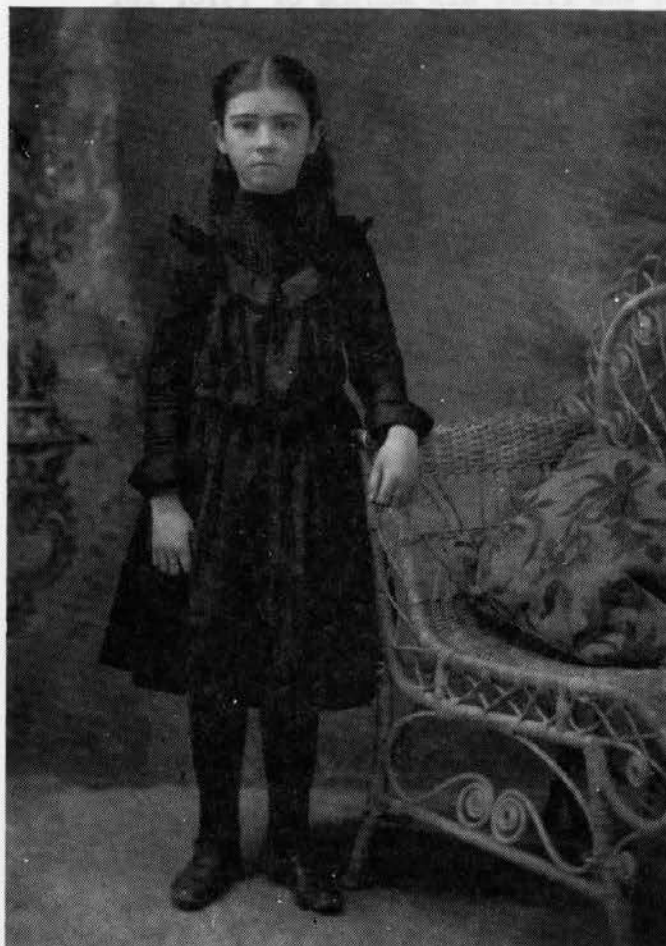


Among her regular customers were the nuns affiliated with the church in Hudson. Eventually, Henry and Catherine took over the farm. Mary lived on the farm until the time of her death. It was said that her fondest wish was to live to see her first grandchild, but she died of cancer on December 1, 1921, just two months before Bernard was born. Both Patrick and Mary are buried in the Hudson cemetery.

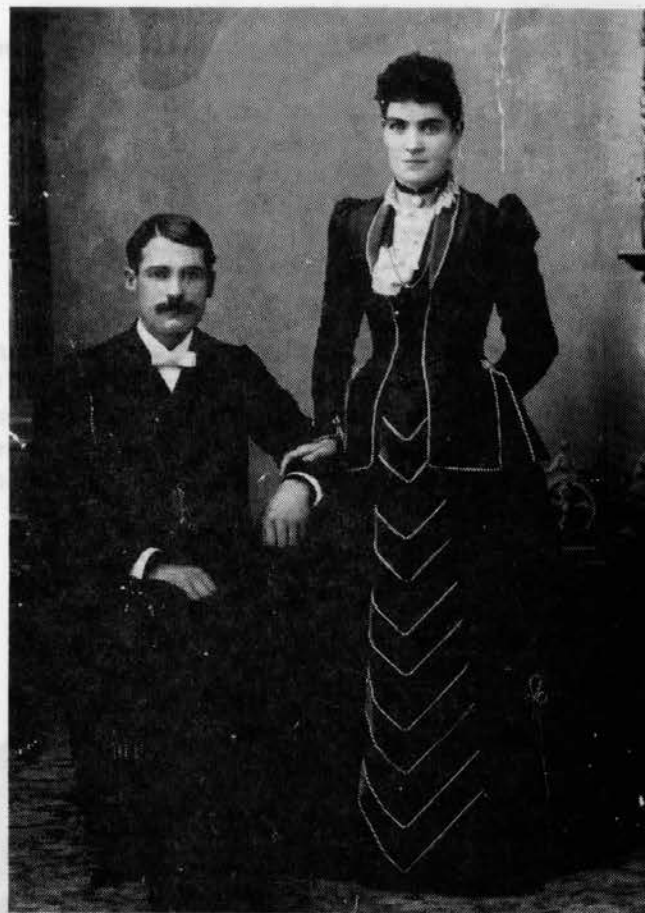


Left to right: Lorie, Jay, Catherine, Henry and Mary McLaughlin Kinney in a model "T" Ford in front of P.H. Kinney house, circa 1920. It was said that Mary always road in in the back seat and usually had her rosary out before the end of the driveway.

THOMAS ANDREW KINNEY (III)



Bessie Kinney about 9 years old



Thomas A. and Celia Ring-Caffrey

Thomas Andrew Kinney, the third son of Edmond and Catherine, was born in Martell on March 14, 1861. Thomas was baptized by Father Stehle of Hudson on October 13, 1861. His sponsors were Thomas Hawkins and Elizabeth O'Connor.

Two other children from the Hawkins Settlement were also baptized on October 13. It is possible that the families journeyed to Hudson for the christenings, but more likely that the priest had come on one of his periodic visits to the Hawkins settlement. At the time the Hudson parish stretched from Somerset, New Richmond, and Erin Prarie in the north, down to Martell and settlements south of River Falls. With only one clergyman to serve this territory, a settlement may have had the benefit of a priest only two or three times a year. When the priest did arrive at a settlement the families would gather at one of the homes to hear mass and receive the sacraments. The Pleasant Valley Irish settlement acquired a regular mission church when the original Kinney homesite was sold to the LaCrosse diocese. The settlers worshipped here until St. Bridget's parish in River Falls was established in 1876.

Tom probably received all of his education at the Pleasant Valley school. When Edmund bought his farm in Hudson, Tom apparently spent several years working with him. It is possible, however, that as early as 1883 Tom was working his father's remaining eighty acres in Pleasant Valley. Edmund later sold this land to Tom but it apparently reverted to Edmund when Tom moved to a farm in Kinnickinnic. Tom spent many winters working in the logging camps. He eventually became a "woods boss" and managed several camps.

On August 6, 1892, Thomas married Celia Ring-Caffrey, the adopted daughter of Michael Caffrey and Bridget Hawkins. Celia was born in August, 1865 to Patrick Ring and Honora Hawkins. Michael and Bridget Caffrey were childless and though they often hosted a number of their Hawkins nieces and nephews, they apparently wanted a child they could consider their own. The story is told that Honora, who had eleven children, lined up her younger sons and daughters and then, with eyes closed, picked out the one who would live with the Caffreys. Celia, who was still quite young, was chosen. Michael and Bridget raised their niece as a daughter and she was always known as Celia Ring-Caffrey.

Celia came into possession of her father's Kinnickinnic farm in 1893. The following deed transferred title to 120 acres in the $W\frac{1}{2}$ and the $SW\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.

Michael Caffrey, widower, to Celia R. C. Kinney, wife of Thomas A. Kinney.

Warranty Deed. consideration, \$1 and love and affection.

It is hereby, agreed that the grantee shall not encumber or transfer the above premise during lifetime of said grantor, then this estate shall revert back to and become part of estate of said Caffrey, but if in meantime, Thomas A. Kinney shall have added any permanent improvements, he shall be paid for same as they may be worth, same to be determined by arbitration.

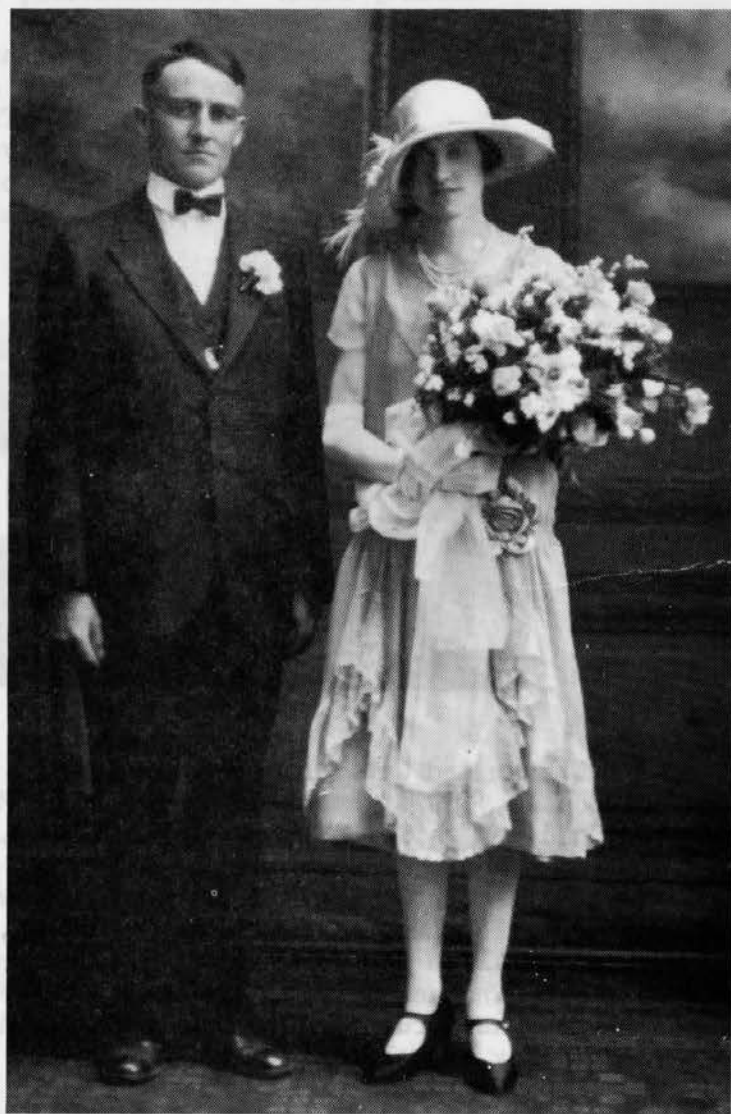


Thomas Kinney farm
town of Kinnickinnick

Thomas and Celia had three children: Bessie, born in 1893; Michael, 1895; and Edmond, 1897. Bessie died in 1903. Michael married Opal Boles in 1918, they had one child, Sheldon, born in 1919. Michael moved to the Pacific northwest where he worked as a policeman. He was killed in 1934. Edmond married Frances Gavin, a descendant of some of the early Irish settlers of Erin Prairie. Frances was born October 1, 1903, the second daughter of Peter Gavin and Alice (Agnes) Padden. Edmond and Frances had three children, Patricia, Thomas and Edmond. Edmond and Frances lived in River Falls where he worked as a rural mail carrier until his death in 1942. Frances later married Coy Fennel.

Celia Ring-Caffrey Kinney died December 16, 1909. Each of her sons received a one half interest in her farm, subject to the "life estate" of Thomas. The sons owned the farm but Thomas had the right to operate it during his lifetime. Eventually Thomas bought out Michael's share. Thomas and Edmond took out a series of loans on the farm which were consolidated into a single mortgage to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1928. Edmond, who was by then living and working in River Falls, inherited his father's share of the farm in 1930. In 1932, during the depth of the depression, the Northwestern Mutual Company began foreclosure proceedings on the mortgage it held. Edmond then sold the farm to D. W. Polkinghorn.

Thomas Andrew Kinney died at the age of 69 on April 22, 1930 at the River Falls hospital. The funeral service was performed by his nephew, Rev. Ignatius Kinney. Both Thomas and Celia are buried in the Hudson Catholic cemetery.



EDMUND BURKE KINNEY (IV)



At left, seated, Susan Moore Kinney, Edmund Burke Kinney; standing, uncertain though probably Susan Pierce Kinney, Andrew Jackson Kinney. Above, Jessie Rider Kinney and Homer Kinney.

Edmund Burke Kinney was born in Martell in 1863. He was named after Edmund Burke, the 18th century Anglo-Irish statesman, conservative political theorist and critic of the French Revolution. In hopes of securing Irish loyalty to England's anti-revolutionary cause, Burke had sponsored the Relief Act of 1793, which repealed some of the penal laws and granted Catholics the right to vote.

Edmund was about two years old when the family moved to Pleasant Valley. He received his primary education in the schools of that town. He attended the Normal School at River Falls from 1882 to 1884 and also studied at St. John's University. Edmund received his legal education at the University of Minnesota Law School, getting his degree in 1892 with the fourth graduating class. After passing the bar examination, he worked as a clerk under Judge S.H. Clough in Hudson and set up a practice in Baldwin. It was apparently a general practice that required frequent trips to the courthouse in Hudson. The Hudson Star-Times, in its local goings-on columns in the late 1890s and early 1900s, carried frequent notices

such as "Attorney Kinney of Baldwin was in evidence with the barristers this week at court." Homer recalls that his father was the favorite lawyer of the old Norwegian settlers in the Baldwin area because he knew their language. Edmund had picked up Norwegian as a young boy when many of his neighbors and classmates in Martell and Pleasant Valley used Norwegian as their first language.

Edmund married Susan Moore of Erin Prairie in about 1895. Very little is known about Susan. She died at about 28 years of age when her only child, Jean, was still quite young. Jean was raised by her aunt, Mayme Moore Murphy. Edmund later married Jessie Rider, daughter of Homer Rider, who was one of Baldwin's pioneer settlers. Jessie and Edmund had one son, Homer, who was to follow his father's footsteps into a legal career. Homer received his college education at River Falls and got his law degree from what is now known as William Mitchell Law School. For many years he served as corporate attorney for Northwest Orient Airline. Homer married Margaret King of Minneapolis and had three daughters: Delores, Dorothy and Janet. Jean Kinney married George O'Keefe, a younger brother of Rob's wife, Aimee. They lived for many years near Wilson, where George ran a saloon. They had seven children: Edmond, George, James, Clyde, Verne, Thomas and Mary Lou.

As names like Andrew Jackson, Patrick Henry and Edmund Burke might suggest, an interest in politics and history has been a longstanding trait among Kinneys. The list of public offices held by family members, printed on page attests to the practical results of this interest. Edmund B. was no exception in this regard. He served several terms as village president of Baldwin, but, as Homer recalls, he preferred behind-the-scene political activity to holding office. He was active in the Democratic Party and may have served as a county officer.

The Hudson Star-Times of January 14, 1898, carried an item stating that William Jennings Bryan, four-time Democratic/Populist candidate for the presidency, had passed through Hudson escorted by Ed Kinney of Baldwin. On another occasion, Robert LaFollette was campaigning in Baldwin and rather than risk offending either faction of his Republican Party supporters, he spent the evening with Democrat Kinney.



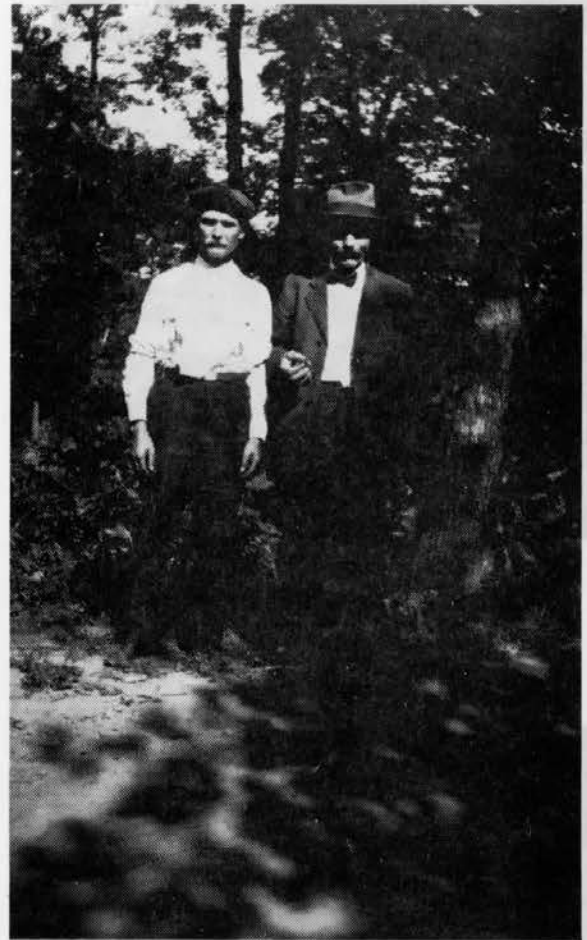
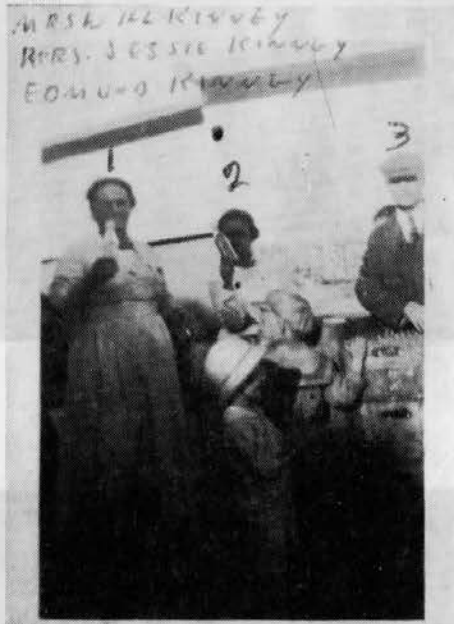
Jean MaryLou Edmond George George Jr

The Kinneys were aligned with the Democratic Party from the time of Michael and Andrew's arrival in the United States, a period when "Jacksonian Democracy" was at its peak. Among the political parties operating at the time, the Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson actively sought the support of the Irish immigrants and was the most tolerant toward Catholics. Jackson's personal stature as victor over the British in the War of 1812 held a special appeal for the Irish. The opposition Whig Party tended to be composed of evangelical protestant, "Yankee" types who were indifferent, if not actively hostile, to the interests of Catholic immigrants. Later, the Know-nothing and other nativist parties would adopt virulently anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant platforms. By default, if for no other reason, the vast majority of Irish Catholics aligned themselves with the Democratic Party.

The 1845 census for the town of Fitchburg is unusual in that it lists the party affiliation of the male residents. Both Andrew and Michael are recorded as Democrats. In the years just prior to the Civil War, the Kinneys were "Douglas Democrats," supporters of Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois against Abraham Lincoln in the election of 1860. When the Civil War broke out, the Kinneys supported the Union cause and two of Andrew's sons served in the Union Army.

This initial identification with the Democratic Party was maintained over the years and even today most Kinneys would identify themselves as Democrats.

After retiring from his law practice, Edmund spent several years living with Father Ignatius at Reserve, where he tended the rectory's garden and took care of the cows. His final years were spent with his niece and nephew, Catherine and Henry, on their farm in Hudson. Edmund Burke died and is buried in the Hudson cemetery.



Above left: Mrs Will Kinney, Jessie Rider Kinney, Edmond B. Kinney

Above: Edmond B. and George Kinney

Left: Edmond B., Homer, Father Ignatius Kinney, unknown priest





George B. & Mary Ann Dec 1943



George at about 25

Edmund was serving in the Union Army when Catherine gave birth to their fourth son. George Boniface Kinney was born in Martell on January 27, 1865. He is supposed to have been named after an officer under whom Edmund was serving in the Civil War.

Shortly after Edmund was discharged from the Army in July 1865, the family moved to the farm in Pleasant Valley. George received most of his primary education in the Pleasant Valley school across the road from the Kinney home but may have attended the Pleasant View school in Hudson for a few years. He also received one or two years of university education at St. John's College in Collegeville, Minnesota.

George was married to Mary Ann Sammon on June 30, 1897. Mary was the daughter of Thomas Sammon and Bridget Lenihan. She was born December 26, 1867, in Scarriff on Shannon, County Clare. Many received a university degree in the arts before emigrating to the United States in 1885. Thomas Sammon owned a farm adjacent to Edmund's land in the town of Hudson. This farm had been owned by John Ryan and there was apparently some connection between the Ryan and Sammon families.

In 1890 George bought 123 acres from his father and later purchased an additional 80 acres from Robert Whaley, land which had been part of Thomas Sammon's farm. George erected all of the buildings on the farm. The original house was destroyed by a fire in 1928. The farm was given the name "Lily Lake Stock Farm" and raised Holstein cattle and the usual assortment of grains.

The arrival of the grain threshing crew was one of the eagerly awaited events of every farm. From the 1880s to the 1840s, traveling, steam-powered rigs came to each farm to thresh the year's grain harvest. Neighbors working together, big steam engines, fast horses with fancy harnesses, the enormous meals prepared by the women and storytelling late into the night all contributed to the excitement which made threshing a community social event.

The two threshing rigs pictured on the next page both worked in the Hudson area. Pat Fable, who was the son of Catherine McLaughlin, used to take his threshing rig on a regular circuit of farms, from Troy east through Kinnickinnic, Pleasant Valley and Rush River and then back through Hammond, Warren and finishing up at Rob



Top: Threshing rig that worked in the Hudson area, believed to be early 1900's.
Bottom: Pat Fable's steam and threshing machine, early 1920's. Pat Fable standing on steam engine. Rob Kinney seated on threshing machine second from left. Pat threshed for Rob, Henry and George B, Kinney. Pat's mother was a sister of Mary McLaughlin Kinney.

Kinney's in Hudson. Pat's rig usually included a sleeping car for the regular members of the crew.

Each farmer would cut and bind his own grain and either gather it in shocks in the field or pile the bundles in stacks near his buildings. Stacking bundles was a fine art and great pride was taken in the size and shape of the stack. When Pat Fable brought his rig to Hudson, usually late in the fall, he would thresh for Henry, George and Rob. After the rig was set up, each man on the crew had a specialized job, working as steam engine tender, separator man, water tank man, or fireman. There always were a number of neighbors, relatives and friends around to drive teams and pitch bundles. The steam engine tender had the most prestigious job and supposedly it was the ambition of every young farm boy to some day own or operate a steam engine.

George and Mary had five children: Philip Ambrose, Marcus Andrew (Mark), Florence, George Emmett and Marion. Philip was born December 8, 1898. He attended St. John's University and was inducted into the Army during World War I but was not sent overseas. In June of 1918, Philip was married to Myrtle Osher of Baldwin. Myrtle, born August 18, 1901, was the daughter of Knute Osher and Julia Thoreson. Julia was a native of Bergen, Norway. Phil worked for the American Express in St. Paul and helped to organize a union there. In 1920 he moved to Mason, Wisconsin, where he operated a farm. Phil was appointed postmaster for Mason in 1934 and held the post for $34\frac{1}{2}$ years, the longest tenure of any postmaster in Wisconsin. He was active in the cooperative movement in northern Wisconsin and served on the boards of Midland and Group Health. Myrtle was a pianist and played in movie theaters during the silent movie era. Philip died June 27, 1972, and Myrtle passed away July 28, 1981. Both are buried in Mason.

Mark was born July 22, 1901, and, like his brothers and sisters, attended the Pleasant View school. He worked in steel mills in Pennsylvania for a few years but returned to Hudson to take over the family farm. On August 25, 1937, Mark was married to Ellen W. Joyce at St. Bridget's Church in River Falls. Ellen, the daughter of Thomas and Barbara Joyce, was born August 22, 1906. Before her marriage she taught in rural schools including Midway where seven Kinneys attended. Mark served briefly as treasurer of the town of Hudson and was also the clerk of the Pleasant View school district for many years. In 1942, the Hudson farm was sold and the family moved to a dairy farm in the town of Hammond. When Mark retired from farming, he and Ellen purchased a house in the village of Hammond and in their later years spent winters in Florida. Mark died March 22, 1981, in Orlando, Florida, from complications following heart surgery. He is buried in St. Mary's cemetery in Hammond.

Florence was born July 18, 1903, and after finishing school in Hudson worked for a publishing company in St. Paul. She was married to Ador Carlson in Hudson. Florence died May 24, 1977, in St. Paul.

George Emmett, always known by his middle name, was born March 12, 1905. He spent a total of six years and four months in the military. On his tour, Emmett spent two years in the Army Cavalry Corps. He was recalled into the Army in April 1941 and served as a medical NCO, attaining the rank of corporal. Emmett received a number of decorations and citations, including the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. Normandy, Ardennes and the Rhineland were among the campaigns he took part in. After the war, Emmett worked as a rural mail carrier for 28 years. He married Laura Jensen of Hudson on October 15, 1950. Laura graduated from the teachers college in River Falls in 1940 and spent four years teaching high school English. In 1948 she finished nursing school at the University of Minnesota and then spent 32 years working as a registered nurse. For many years they lived in a converted brick school house east of Hudson. Emmett died June 27, 1977, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery in Hammond.

Marion was born January 26, 1907, and she also worked in St. Paul for several years. She married Ingmar Dahl of Hudson on June 6, 1946. Marion died January 22, 1971, and is buried in Hudson.

When Mark took over the family farm, George and Mary bought a home at 802 Second St. in Hudson. Marion lived in the upstairs apartment and looked after

her parents. George's grandson Robert Dahl now owns this house.

Mary Sammon Kinney died November 17, 1946. George Boniface, the last surviving son of Edmund Kinney, died December 7, 1949. Both George and Mary are buried in the Kinney family plot in the Hudson cemetery.



Thanksgiving-1940- 802 2nd St
Front: George B., Phil, Marion, Donald,

Back: Mark holding Mary Ellen, Ellen,
Vincent, Myrtle, Mary Ann, Eileen Sammon
Catherine, Florence, Ador Carlson,
Lorraine.

George B Kinney children-1908

Back; Phillip Mark
Front: Florence, Marion, Emmett



HARRIET KINNEY DAVIS (VI)

Harriet, the only natural daughter of Edmond and Catherine Kinney was born in 1867 and named after Edmonds only sister. She attended school in Pleasant Valley for several years but received most of her education at the Pleasant View school at Hudson.

After finishing school, she seems to have remained at home and managed the family household. Catherine Kinney died of a strangulated hernia in 1891. Harriet was then 24 years old, Tim was 17 and Kate was 13. Will, age 22, may still have been living with his father. Not knowing the severity of her mothers hernia problem, it can only be speculated that Harriet may have had to take over most of her mothers household duties well before 1891.

Harriet seems to have lived on the farm until it was sold in 1906. The home was said to have been one of the showplaces of the county in the 1890's. Judging from the picture of the parlor below and the household items listed in the inventory of Edmond's estate, it must have been a well furnished home. Among the furnishings listed were:

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 divan | \$ 5.00 | 1 center table | \$ 1.00 |
| upholstered chairs | 12.00 | 8 dining chairs | 2.00 |
| 31 yards carpet | 0 | 1 side board | 4.00 |
| 1 bedroom suite | | 31 pieces glassware | 1.90 |
| 1 bedroom set | | 35 pieces tableware | 1.50 |
| 1 rocking chair | | 1 8 day clock | 1.00 |



Harriet Kinney and Kate Cashman in their parlor
Picture on the wall above Kate may be Edmond Kinney

When the farm was sold Harriet apparently went to South Dakota, probably to the Huron area where her Aunt Harriet and sister Kate Cashman Kinney French were living. It is believed that Harriet taught school for some time.

In 1916 when she was 49 years old, Harriet married Ed Davis, a rancher from Huron. They had one adopted daughter Rose, who died quite young. Harriet and husband Ed visited Hudson regularly and many of the Kinneys made the trip to Huron. Bernard accompanied his parents on a visit to the Davis' when he was about five years old. One of his few memories of the ranch was a large constantly flowing artesian well in the yard.

Harriet died in 1930 and her body was returned to Hudson for burial in the family plot. It is not known when Ed Davis died.



left- Rose Davis

above - Ed Davis and
Harriet Kinney - 1916



WILLIAM JAMES KINNEY (VII)



William Kinney-Mary Ann Barrett
Wedding 1901



William James Kinney
About 20 years old

William James, Kinney, the seventh child of Edmund and Catherine, was born in Pleasant Valley in 1869. He began school in that town, but after the family moved to Hudson, finished his primary education at the Pleasant View school. Will apparently worked with his father for a time and then bought 160 acres from his father in 1896. He later purchased an additional 80 acres from Robert Whaley.

According to the Hudson assessor's reports, Will erected all the buildings on the farm. He built his house and barn on a wooded knoll and named his homestead "Cottage Grove." Will lived on this farm until 1905 when he sold his 240 acres for \$7,000. He then paid \$8,500 for a 160-acre farm in Pleasant Valley. This farm was located in the NE $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 8 and contained a spring which flowed into a branch of the Kinnickinnick River. Will lived on this farm until 1929.

Will was known as a great horseman, and his teams apparently were some of the best in the area. An item in the December 12, 1898, Hudson Star-Times noted that "M.E. Collins and W.J. Kinney, the two champion hay pressers of the Northwest, have departed with two six-horse teams for Mansfield, Minnesota, to take the records hauling logs."

The years from 1880 to the early 1900s were the heyday of the logging industry in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Like hundreds of other farmers, the Kinney men spent many winters working in the woods. Lumbering provided some extra income but the adventures of participating in the booming industry and the camaraderie of the camps also attracted men to the woods.

Andrew J., Thomas, Patrick H., George, Edmund B., Will and their nephew, Rob, all spent several winters working in the woods. Thomas was said to be the greatest logger among them. He was a woods boss and managed several camps. Edmund B.

spent several years working as a clerk for John Glover, operator of several sawmills in Somerset and New Richmond. The others all took horses to the woods because teamsters earned slightly higher pay and were looked upon as the elite of the camp. The teams were used to pull huge sled loads of logs from the woods to sawmills or to the rivers edge where the logs would be floated downriver to Stillwater or Hudson in the spring.



Logging-probably near Clear Lake about 1900
William Kinney standing between horses

The Kinneys worked in what was referred to as "the Big Woods," beginning in northern St. Croix County and extending past Hayward. George worked as far north as Bayfield County and others went almost as far as Duluth. Rob, who was the last to work in the woods, took a team north in 1916. He drove from Hudson to Willow River, Minnesota, where he worked for the McGrath Lumber Company icing sled roads. Each night he took a sled loaded with a water tank and iced the roads to make hauling the giant loads easier. For this job Rob received an extra 50 cents per day.

Willam married Mary Barrett in 1901. She was the daughter of John Barrett and Ann Clark, whose families had been early settlers in Erin Prairie. Their first two children, Harriet and Frank were born in Hudson. John E., Cecelia Margaret, William Raymond, Daniel, Gregory James, and Henry Edward were born in Pleasant Valley.

Will was elected to four terms on the Pleasant Valley Board of supervisors and was town chairman for three years. As chairman, he served on the county board. He also served as an officer of school district No. 2 for more than 20 years. Peggy Kinney's Grandfather Hendrickson used to tell Bernard that "old Will Kinney, he knew how to run the town." Will was remembered as quite a storyteller,

one not averse to stretching the truth.

The family lived in Pleasant Valley until 1929 when the farm was sold to Stella Gotham. Will moved to St. Paul where he was in the real estate business for a short time. William James Kinney died of cancer on April 25, 1931. He is buried in the Hudson cemetery.



William Kinney home in Pleasant Valley

Frank William John Cecelia Mary Harriet

Will, George, and Patrick each married a Mary (Barrett, Sammon, and McLaughlin) To distinguish one from the other they were commonly referred to as Aunt Mary Will, Aunt Mary George and Aunt Mary Pat.

TIMOTHY E. KINNEY (VIII)

Edmund's and Catherine's youngest son, Timothy E., was born in Pleasant Valley on August 14, 1871. The name Tim recurs several times in the Kinney genealogy. Edmund had a first cousin Tim who owned a hotel in Madison. This Tim's father, also named Tim, was Edmund's uncle, an older brother of Michael and Andrew who remained in Ireland.

Edmund moved to Hudson when his son was only four years old so Timothy received all his education at Pleasant View school. Located just one-fourth mile east of Edmund's house, the Pleasant View school, more commonly known as the "German settlement" school, played an important role in the lives of two generations of Kinneys. The school was built in the 1860s and was in continuous use until the early 1940s. Edmund's children George, Harriet, William, Timothy and Kate Cashman received part or all of their primary education there. The children of George and Patrick as well as the orphans living with Henry and Catherine also were educated in this school.

Pleasant View was a typical one-room country school. A single teacher instructed young scholars ranging in age from five to 20. The curriculum was built around the McGuffey Reader, the standard

textbook for many years. Instead of speaking of grade levels, a student's progress was commonly measured by the number of books completed. Because the students were farm children, many were able to attend only during slack times on the farm. Rob attended regularly only through the "third book" or until he was about eight years old. After his father died and he had to assume much of the work on the farm, Rob would go to school for only a month during the winter.

Among the teachers who labored over the young scholars of Pleasant View were two relatives of the Kinneys, Marie Hawkins and Mildred Wink Obermueller.

The school also was used for weddings, funerals, dances and social gatherings. In a day when separation of church and state was less scrupulously observed, religious services and catechism classes were held in the building. When Ignatius was home from the seminary he would give religious instruction. A unique fixture in the school was the confessional in the vestibule.

After the country schools were consolidated and Pleasant View was closed, Rob bought the building. It has since been moved to the Bernard Kinney farm where it serves as a family museum.

When Tim finished his schooling, he farmed with his father. Since all of his brothers had their own farms or other careers, Tim apparently was set to take over his father's farm. Tim did manage the farm for several years after



Tim Kinney Charles Cashman Willie Kinney
Hattie Kinney Kate Cashman-Kinney

Edmund's death in 1900. When the estate was settled, however, the farm was sold. The story that has come down is that Tim developed a drinking problem and was neglecting the farm. Apparently the family issued an ultimatum to straighten out or lose the farm. The confrontation must have created some bitterness for Tim soon headed West and never returned to Hudson. According to Homer, Edmond B. never spoke of his brother Tim. Lucian, Emmett and Rob, who all knew Tim, regarded him as their favorite uncle, however.

When he left Hudson, Tim went to South Dakota and probably spent some time in the Huron area with either his Aunt Harriet Matthews or his adopted-sister Kate Cashman French. In a letter to Rob postmarked in 1907, Tim said he was looking for some land in the Huron area. This apparently was the last anyone in Hudson heard from Tim. It is said that Tim went to Oklahoma to take part in a land rush and was killed sometime in 1912 or 1913.



PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL
(commonly called "German Settlement")

KATE CASHMAN-KINNEY FRENCH (IX)

Kate Cashman-Kinney was the daughter of Patrick Cashman and Elizabeth O'Connor. Kate was born March 24, 1878, and her mother died shortly thereafter. Kate was raised by her aunt, Catherine O'Connor Kinney. She apparently was legally adopted by the Kinneys, at least she gave her name as Kate Cashman Kinney on her marriage license application.

Patrick Cashman, the son of John and Mary McCarthy Cashman was born in St. Louis in 1845. John and Mary and their older children left Ireland in about 1841. They were in Nova Scotia for a time and then spent several years in St. Louis before moving to Hudson in 1852.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Patrick O'Connor and Sarah Kelly. She was born in Ontario, Canada, about 1845. Her father was born in Ireland in 1807. His family emigrated to Canada a few years later. Sarah Kelly, also a native of Ireland, was born in 1810 but it is not known when her family left for Canada. Patrick and Sarah settled in Medina town, Dane County sometime around 1852.

From a variety of sources, it has been possible to learn something about the O'Connor family. Patrick and Sarah had at least seven other children:

John, Catherine, Patrick, Peter, Thomas, Mary and Daniel. All were born in Canada.

Catherine O'Connor, born in 1835, married Edmond Kinney in 1856. In 1860, they were living in Medina on a farm owned by her parents. In the 1860 census, Edmund and Catherine's household included John O'Connor, age 30, listed as a boarder, and a Thomas O'Connor, age 19, a farm laborer. Presumably these were Catherine's brothers.

When Edmund and Catherine made their journey north to Martell in 1860, it seems probable that several O'Connors accompanied them. It is most unlikely that Edmund and Catherine and their two small children would have set out on the 250-mile journey alone. Peter, Thomas and Elizabeth probably went with them. Peter and Thomas enlisted in the Union Army in Prescott on August 29, 1861. Their address was Martell and both gave their occupation as laborer. Thomas's age fits that of the Thomas living with Edmund and Catherine in Medina in 1860. Baptismal records of St. Patrick's Church in Hudson show that Elizabeth was in Martell in 1861. In that year Elizabeth was baptismal sponsor for Edmund and Catherine's son Thomas. With this evidence, it seems reasonable to conclude that these O'Connors were probably related and all travelled to Martell together.

Patrick and Sarah O'Connor are listed as being 53 and 51 years old in the 1860 Medina census. They had two children living at home--Sara, 12; Daniel, 9; and both born in Canada. A seven-year-old Michael O'Connor, born in Wisconsin, is also listed in the household, because he is so young it is possible he was a grandson. The St. Croix County Register of Deeds office records Patrick and Sarah purchasing land in Kinnickinnic. So it is certain that Elizabeth's and Catherine's parents lived in Kinnickinnic for a time.



Kate Cashman-Kinney age 20

The Patrick O'Connor in the 1860 Sun Prairie census, age 22, born in Canada with a wife Bridget, may be the same Patrick who later purchased land from Sarah in St. Croix County, suggesting he may have been her son. There are still many unsolved mysteries in the O'Connor genealogy, but given the fact that almost nothing was known at the start of this project, it seems possible that more research may solve some of them.

What is known for certain is that Elizabeth O'Connor married Patrick Cashman on February 8, 1868. Their first child, Theresa, was born in 1870. Charles was born in 1871, Mary in 1874, Elizabeth (Lillian) in 1877, and Catherine (Kate) on March 14, 1878. In the 1880 census, Theresa, Charles, Mary and Elizabeth were listed in the household of Patrick and his second wife, Elizabeth Granger, from the town of Warren, along with their infant son, Harry, born January 24, 1880. Kate Cashman, two years old, is listed in the Kinney household. It is known that there was another daughter Susan, but she is not included in either household and may have been living with some other relative. Elizabeth O'Connor Cashman died shortly after Kate was born, possibly during childbirth, and the infant girl was taken by her aunt and uncle and raised as one of their family. Patrick and Elizabeth Granger possibly had a child, Francesca, born in 1881, and Gertrude born in 1883. Patrick's second wife also died young and he then married Mary Ross. Patrick Cashman apparently was a colorful figure, commonly known as "Property Cashman." The name is said to have come from his usual response to the ladies trying to play matchmaker. Whenever a match was proposed, Pat would respond, "Bring the property around and I'll look her over."



On the ground, Kate Cashman-Kinney (Mrs. Charles French). Mary Cashman (Mrs. Earl Ross), William Kinney, Lillian Cashman, Harriet Kinney (Mrs. Ed Davis). Seated, Susan Cashman (Mrs. John Bohmert), Kate Sammon (Mrs. Frank Hackett), unknown man, EDMOND KINNEY, Edmond Kinney Jr. Standing, Charles Devereaux, Charles Cashman, Tim Kinney.

Kate Cashman attended the Pleasant View School. After finishing school in Hudson, Kate may have taught school in South Dakota for a few years. She was married in 1903 to Charles French of Faulkton, South Dakota.

Little is known about Charles French's background but there are a few suggestive bits of evidence. Kate's "aunt" Harriet Kinney from Fitchburg married a Matthews from Fitchburg and they later moved to a place near Huron, South Dakota. Kate is known to have spent time with her Aunt Harriet. There were several French families in Fitchburg and it is possible that the French and Matthew families were acquainted and if some of the French's also moved to South Dakota, the families may have stayed in contact. All this speculation is to suggest that Kate might have met Charles French through her Aunt Harriet.

Charles and Kate French had three children, Leona, Maybelle, and a third daughter whose name is unknown. Leona married a Callahan and Maybelle a widower named Kruse.

For many years close contact was maintained with the South Dakota relatives. Kinneys made regular trips west and French's, Davis' and Matthews visited Wisconsin. Today, however, all contact with the descendents of these three families have been lost.



Kate's wedding - 1903
 Charles French Tim Kinney
 Kate Cashman-Kinney Hattie Kinney

French daughters

Kate Cashman-Kinney--Charles French Wedding 1903

Sitting: Harriet K; Catherine K; 3 ; Jean K; 5 ; Phil K; Edmond K;
Bessie K; Michael K.
2nd Row: Andy K; 2 Tim K; Charles French; Kate C-K; Hattie K; Suann Pierce K,
baby Irving K; Mary Sammon K. baby Florence K
3rd Row: Mary McLaughlin K; Anna McLaughlin. Jo O'Connor, Mary Barrett K; 5
Edmond B. K; Emma K; Thomas K; Celia Caffrey K; Mayme Moore; George K
holding Mark K; 13 14; Will K; 16; Rob K; Caterer from Hudson 19



1902
Misses: Mabel K. [unclear] / Jean K. [unclear] / Nell K. [unclear]
Mrs. [unclear] / Miss [unclear] / Miss [unclear]
The [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]



ROBERT H. KINNEY

Rob was the eldest son of Patrick Henry and Mary McLaughlin Kinney. Born in the family home on April 13, 1888, Rob was forced to grow up fast because of his father's death when he was only eight years old. He was soon working out to support the family. Rob worked regularly for Will Bradley and by the age of thirteen he was earning a man's wages on the threshing and silo filling crews. His sister Catherine said he turned over all his wages to his mother until he was 21.

Rob finished the "third book" at the Pleasant View (German Settlement) school but after his father died he was able to attend classes only during slack times on the farm, maybe one or two months a year. His desire for education never diminished and through extensive reading became a well educated man. His reading was said to be almost an obsession and like his uncles his interests ran towards histories and political works. Shortly before his stroke he was reading the biography of Winston Churchill--a huge volume. He got very upset with his daughter, Mary Ann when she wouldn't promise to stop at the library on the way home and get the book.

In 1914 Rob and his brother Jay bought 200 acres of land in section 26 town of Hudson. They cash cropped and began to build a dairy herd. For several years Rob worked in the woods during the winter. He took his team as far north as

the Willow River Camp, 60 miles below Duluth. Rob also worked for Al Faltisek at his ice house in North Hudson and for Faltiseks Certified Ice in South St. Paul.

In 1919 Rob bought Jay's share of the partnership and operated the farm until 1950 when his son Bernard purchased it. After retiring Rob moved to a house built by his son Dennis, with the help of the others, at 815 Kinnickinnick in Hudson.

On June 15, 1920 in St. Michaels Church, Stillwater, Rob was married to Amelia (Aimee) Ann O'Keefe, the daughter of Dennis and Mary Cashman O'Keefe. Aimee was raised in the town of Kinnickinnick and earned a RN degree from St. Josephs School of Nursing in St. Paul. She served with the Army Nurse Corps in France in WW I. Later she was active in the American Legion and became the first woman in Wisconsin to command a Legion Post. Aimee and Rob were involved with the Hudson Historical Society.



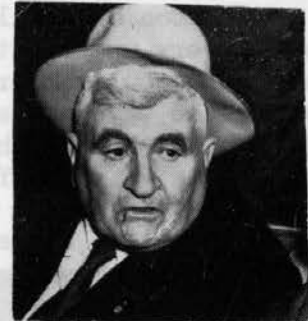


Rob was Clerk of the Midway School District for 24 years and served one term as Hudson Town Chairman. He helped organize the Burkhardt Co-op and was on the board of directors for many years. He was involved with the cooperative movement--creamery and livestock co-ops. The picture below was taken during an annual meeting of Central Livestock Association.

He belonged to Farmers Union and was the first leader of the Hudson Badgers 4-H Club. He belonged to the Hudson Council of the Knights of Columbus. At one time all five sons and son-in-law were all active members of the K of C.

Rob was the Democratic party nominee for assemblyman in 1944 and nearly upset the Progressive candidate. The picture at the left was his Campaign picture.

Aimee Kinney died after a brief illness on July 15, 1959. Robert H. Kinney suffered a stroke in the spring of 1969 and died at the age of 81 on September 18, 1969. Both are buried at the cemetery in Hudson.



Robert H. and
Thomas Ignatius Kinney

THOMAS IGNATIUS KINNEY

Thomas Ignatius, called "Natus" by his family, was second born on July 31, 1889 at the farm in Hudson Town. His early education was at the Pleasant View School. It is possible that he may have gone to St. John's, Collegeville for a time before he entered St. Francis Seminary. In a letter to Rob (in the woods) the Mother wrote that Ignatius had received all A's. He did go through the Seminary in 8 years. He was the first priest from Hudson. He was ordained on May 28, 1919, at Hudson by Bishop Koudelka. His first appointment was to a missionary parish in South Range where he served until 1920.

He was appointed as assistant at Sacred Heart Cathedral parish, Superior where he served until 1925.

Father Kinney was made pastor at St. Francis Solanus Indian Mission at Reserve, where he served Lac du Flambeau, New Post and Stone Lake areas.

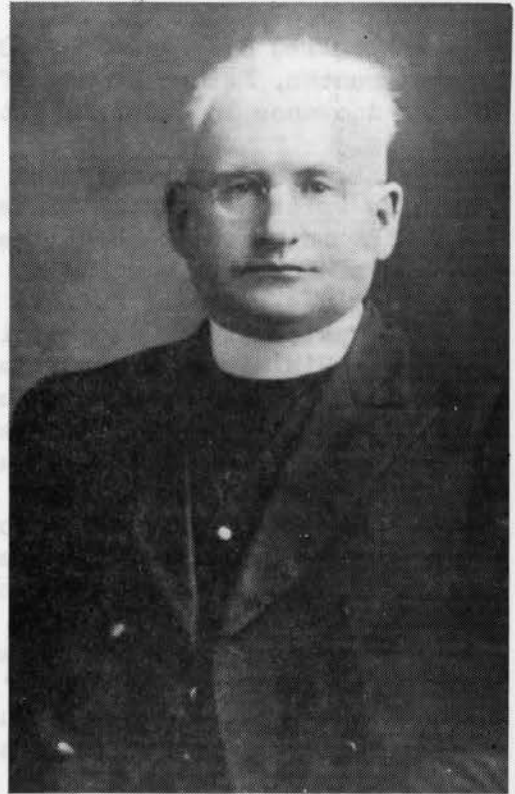
An account by Sister M. Sirilla LaRush OSF in CADOTTE FAMILY STORIES tells the story of when Father Kinney was assigned to Reserve. The old church had burned and the place was neglected. Her father was ill and she contacted some priests to visit him. Getting no response she wrote to Bishop Reverman and he sent Father Kinney. A few months later her father had improved and she was coming to visit him. She arrived in Stone Lake and met Father Kinney and then went on to her father's home. The next morning she heard bells ringing and asked her father about it. He said that Father Kinney was ringing to get the children to come for catechism classes. She and her father walked a mile and found Father Kinney trying to teach a class of unruly children in a bad setting. She wrote to her Mother Superior and said she would stay there until she heard, but that she wanted time to help clean up the mission. She stayed six weeks, returned for a Retreat and then was assigned to the Mission. She got Indians to help clean and repair.

Eventually a new stone church was built. Another Sister came, and when they needed things, Father Kinney would call his brothers in Hudson. One day the Sisters asked for a cow - they got it. During the drought and depression years, the brothers and Catherine would round up potatoes and other produce

and Lori would use his trailer and take it up.

Father Kinney's Uncle Ed stayed with him for a time at Reserve and was a great help around the Mission. Sister Sirilla mentions Uncle "Ned's" help in her story.

Some relatives visiting Father Kinney at one of the Indian Missions



A Mission church was built at New Post and was called St. Ignatius. During the winter months, Father Kinney often had to ski or snowshoe in order to get out to the missions.

Father Kinney's work among the Indians was also written about by Sister Carolissa Levi FSPA in her book about the Chippewa Indians of Northern Wisconsin.

After his years at Reserve he was appointed pastor at the Cathedral in Superior in 1934. His sister joined him as housekeeper. In 1937 he was transferred to Sacred Heart Hospital in Tomahawk. In 1941 he was assigned to St. Louis Parish in Washburn, but was soon given a leave of absence. Probably for what is now called "burn-out". In October 1944 he became pastor of St. Joseph's in Barron where he served until February of 1950. At this time, he returned to Superior and was appointed chaplain at St. Joseph's Hospital. He died there after a long illness, on April 18, 1952. He is buried at Calvary Cemetery in Superior.

Father Kinney was a fiesty Irish priest. He did what he thought was appropriate for most occasions, but could insist on being proper if necessary. He was a very knowledgeable man and probably years ahead of what came out of Vatican II. A recent story told to a nephew was that he was being considered for Bishop, but that his early views of changes for the church may have shelved the possibility. He liked to travel and any Eucharistic Congress or tour could be an excuse. A story often repeated by brother priests and relatives alike, was that he needed his guardian angel and a host of other saints with him when he got behind the wheel of his car.

People at St. Joseph's in Barron were concerned about his personal appearance. A friend who worked in the dry cleaning shop told of candle wax and burns on his clothes. The parish would buy him a new winter coat, but the first tramp that stopped at his door usually walked out of town with it - after being given a good meal.



Father Ignatius & Brother Pat



Father Kinney with some his parishioners at Reserve.

CATHERINE WINIFRED KINNEY

Cathie was born Dec. 20, 1890 at the farm in Hudson Town. She was the only girl, third in the family and fatherless by age five. She attended Pleasant View School.

It seems that she stayed at home to help her Mother - especially during the battle with cancer which took the Mother's life in 1921. Catherine and Henry continued on the farm and over the years took in about 20 orphans from the Diocesan Home. Among the children they raised were Mannions, Blahniks, Bievers, Padluski, Lukasavich. There were also Indian girls from Reserve, Wi.

When Father Kinney went to the Cathedral in Superior she went with him as housekeeper at the Rectory. She returned to the farm and stayed there until 1941 when Nick Buhr rented the farm and she bought a house on the hill in Hudson. Lori and boys lived with them for awhile when he came back from Wabasha. When Henry entered the Jesuits she bought a home on 9th St.. From 1944-1950 she was housekeeper for Father Kinney at Barron. She returned to Hudson and shortly bought a house on 3rd St. so she could be closer to the Church. She died from cancer on Feb. 20, 1954.

She was a strong willed woman - knowledgeable and argumentive. She loved to play cards. Peggy Kinney remembers meeting her the first time - she said "Hello - Glory be to God" - her favorite expression, made to fit the occasion, whether meeting people, playing cards, or good or bad news.



Catherine Kinney
Mary McLaughlin Kinney
about 1919



Lori Cathie Henry Jay

JAMES EDMOND(JAY) KINNEY

Jay was fourth in the family born on Nov. 20,1892. He attended eight grades at Pleasant View School and one year of commercial school at St. Johns, Collegeville, Mn. He spent three months in the army at the end of W W I.

His future wife,Marie, was actually dating his brother Henry until the day a group of young people gathered for a party at the Downhower home and Jay asked her to swing on the porch swing. The swing broke--but they dated until they married on Oct. 31, 1924

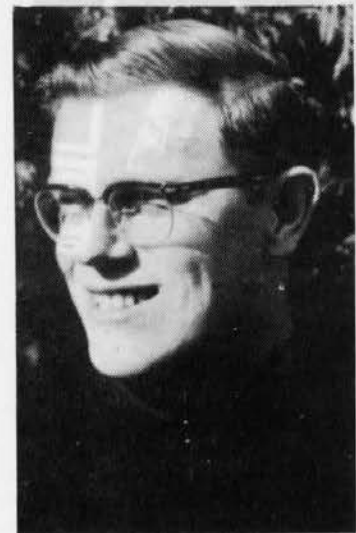
Jay and Rob farmed together for a time before his marriage. After getting married they farmed near Hudson until a cyclone in 1929 took all the buildings except the silo. They decided to leave Wisconsin and rented a farm at Wilmont, Mn. for two years and then bought a farm near Avoca where they lived for 19 years. In 1951 they moved to Glenwood, Mn. where they farmed until he retired.

Jay was an avid reader, history and novels. That along with his religious convictions made him family censor. Several books were burned--- but only after being read cover to cover.

He was active in parish affairs and was a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Jay and Marie had a family of twelve children. One son died after drinking kerosene. One son, Edwin joined the Benedictines at St. Johns, Collegeville, Mn. and took as his professed name that of his brother Sylvester who had died. Brother Sylvester is a member of the community at St. Maurs Priory, South Union, Kentucky.

Jay died at the age of 70 from a stroke on Sept 15, 1963. He was buried at Glenwood, Mn.



Marie Mensen James Kinney
1959

Brother Sylvester O.S.B.

PATRICK HENRY KINNEY

Henry was the 5th in family and was born on Dec. 5, 1893 at the farm in Hudson Town. He was only 3 when his father died. He attended Pleasant View School and probably went through, with time out for seasonal work.

He was active in town and school affairs - he was trustee for St. Patrick's Church.

He is remembered for being a good dancer, the "spats" he wore, the string on his wrist for arthritis, being the "best hard ball player around", and five days before he died he was still wearing his baseball cap in bed.

For many years he and his sister, Catherine, farmed and cared for about 20 orphans and Indians from the orphanage and Reserve in the Superior Diocese. In Feb. 1943, he deeded the farm to Catherine and taking a vow of poverty, entered the Society of Jesus as a Brother at Florrisant Mo. He was called Brother Pat. His farm background was used in the gardens at Florrisant and Decatur, Ill. but he was probably happiest when he went to St. Stephens Indian reservation at Riverton Wyo.. He was able to bring some order to the place with his special relationship to his Indian helpers. The reservation had an irrigation system so forage crops could be grown. He built a square silo because he had no round forms.

His last assignment was at a new seminary at St. Bonafacious, Minnesota, (since sold to another group.) He died of cancer on October 19, 1967. The Sunday before he died Rob and some of his family went to see him. After some good talk, Rob walked over to brother Pat, took his hand, and said, "If you get there first, tell Mama hello." He got there first.

He was buried at St. Bonafacious, but was reburied at some other Jesuit Priory.



Brother Patrick H. Kinney, S.J.



Father Ignatius
Lori
Brother Pat
Rob
Jay

At Florrisant Missouri

ANDREW LAWRENCE KINNEY

Andrew Lawrence Kinney, known as "Lorie" was the youngest of the family, born on Jan. 11, 1896, just three months before his father died. He was educated at Pleasant View School and attended St. Johns University for a short time. During World War I he served in the U.S. Army from Aug. 1918 to March, 1919.

After returning from the army, Lorie purchased the former Will Bradley farm. He then married Emma Thome, descendant of a pioneer "German settlement" family. in 1923. Lorie and Emma had five children, Ignatius, Mary Therese, Margaret Rose, Andrew Francis and Richard Lawrence. Margaret and Richard died in infancy. Emma and Mary Therese were killed in an auto accident in 1939.

Following his wife's death, Lorie sold his farm and with his two sons, moved to Wabasha, Mn. where he worked as a caretaker for St. Elizabeths Hospital.

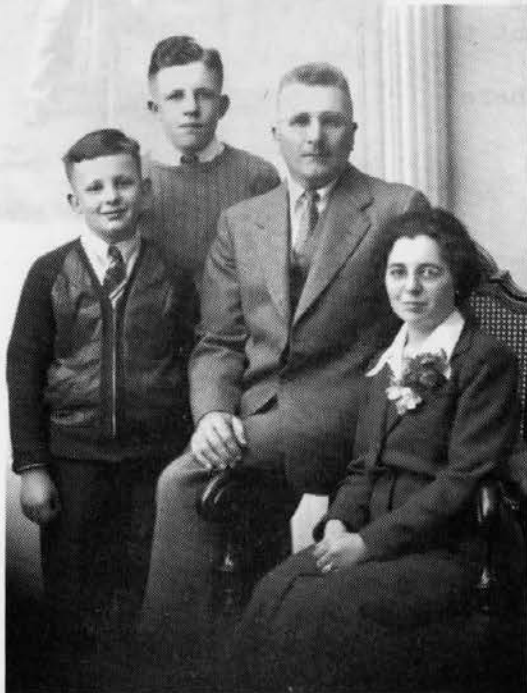
Lorie returned to Hudson about two years later and married Clara Knott in 1942. They had one son, Daniel.



Lorie Kinney
Emma Thome
1923



Mary Therese Kinney



Andy, Ignatius, Lorie Kinney, Clara Knott 1942

Lorie worked for a time at the railroad carshops in North Hudson and then was employed for thirteen years at the United Refrigerator factory. He was an active member of St. Patrick's parish, serving for many years as the sexton of the Catholic cemetery and doing parish bookwork until the time of his death.

Andrew Lawrence Kinney died on March 21, 1978 of complications following surgery at the VA Hospital in St. Paul. He was buried with military honors at the Hudson cemetery.

Public Offices held by Kinneys

Edmund
Supervisor: eight terms 1881-1888
a single term in 1894
Justice of Peace; continuously from
1884-1898 and a single
term in 1900.

Thomas
Election Clerk: 1897

Patrick Henry:
Constable: 1884, 1891, 1892.
Election Clerk: 1885

George
Overseer of Roads: 1889-1892, 1898-1903.
Constable: 1899, 1909, 1911.
Justice of Peace: 1902, 1905.

William
Election Clerk: 1901.

Timothy
Constable: 1903, 1904.

Robert H.
Justice of Peace: 1923
Constable: 1947.
Chairman: elected 4/8/1949. As Chairman
he served on County Board. He
offered his resignation 2/6/50
after moving to city of Hudson.
Clerk of School District #4: 24 years.

Henry
Justice of Peace: 1925
Supervisor: 1934-1942

Mark
Treasurer: 1942, reelected 4/8/43 but
served only through Nov. when
he moved to Hammond.

Marion
Election Clerk: 1935, appears to have
been one of the first women
to serve as clerk.

Lorie
Health Officer: 1935, appears to have
served in this office for
most of the years he lived
in the township. In 1938 he
was paid \$6.18 in expenses
incurred for quarantining
Rob Kinney's house for
scarlet fever.

Bernard
Chairman; 1981

Richard
Supervisor:

Dennis
Building inspector:

Homer
Mayor: Richfield, Minnesota

Edmond B.
Village President: Baldwin

William Pleasant Valley
Supervisor: 1908-1911
Chairman: 1922-1924
County Board: 1922-1924
Director of School Dist. #2: 1909-1915
Clerk of School Dist. #2: 1923-1938

OATHS OF OFFICE

127

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
St. Croix COUNTY. } ss.
having been elected (appointed) William Kinney, I, William Kinney
Chairman
in and for the Town of Pleasant Valley
Pleasant Valley
in said County, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the
Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Chairman
Chairman to the best of my ability. So HELP ME GOD.
William Kinney
I HEREBY CERTIFY That the foregoing oath was taken and subscribed before me this
6th day of April 1925
Murray Jorstad
Town Clerk

Kinney Farms in Wisconsin
by Greg Kinney

Much of the history of the Kinney family can be told in terms of the farms on which they lived. Through the first three generations, most of the Kinney men and women made their living from the soil. According to one story, still unconfirmed, the brothers Michael and Andrew set up on a farm near Montreal, Canada, shortly after arriving in Canada in the early 1830s.

That the new immigrants should immediately take to farming is not surprising since they had undoubtedly been peasant farmers in Ireland. Although their exact place of origin and immediate ancestors remain a mystery, Michael and Andrew are believed to have come from the Swinford area of County Mayo. If they were at all like the vast majority of Mayo residents, they probably were tenant farmers on the estate of some great English landlord. To pay the rent, they may have raised grain and possibly a few head of cattle - both destined for the export market - and potatoes and a few vegetables for subsistence. The land they rented had likely been in the family for years, being subdivided into smaller and smaller plots with each succeeding generation.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that the Kinneys may have been slightly better off than many of their neighbors. The brothers left Ireland well before the massive famine-induced emigration of the 1840s. Historians generally believe that, during this earlier migration, it was those with enough resources to purchase passage on ship and not the desperately poor who left for the New World. The exact factors which led Michael and Andrew to leave Ireland may never be known for certain, but the desire to become independent landowners was surely among them. In this desire they would have reflected a longstanding Irish "landhunger" which was to receive political expression in the activities of the Land League in Ireland and the many groups such as the Hammond land league, which met and sent money to support Parnell's league in the 1880s.

Michael and Andrew spent about 10 years in Canada with occasional interludes in New York and Connecticut. From there they moved to Greenfield township (now Fitchburg) in Wisconsin Territory in 1843. Why and in what manner they came to Greenfield is unknown. In the 1840s Wisconsin was one of the prime areas for new settlement, attracting both native and foreign settlers. Census figures for Dane County reveal several communities with concentrations of Irish-Canadian settlers, suggesting there may have been a semi-organized movement into the area. The brothers are supposed to have worked on the Erie Canal and presumably would have traveled via the Great Lakes to Milwaukee or Racine and then overland to Greenfield.

Michael and Andrew purchased adjoining land in Sections 22 and 23 of Greenfield township. Michael obtained a patent in June 1845 on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 and Andrew's patent on the SW of the NW of Section 23 is dated September 1849. The cabin pictured on page 1 was built on Andrew's property and housed the families for a number of years until a more substantial structure could be erected.

Andrew farmed this land until his death in 1855. In accordance with the terms of his will, (see page 79), Andrew's farm was divided between his sons Michael and Andrew. However, since both of them were minors, Andrew's eldest son, Edmund, was given use of the farm until Michael came of age. Michael turned 18 in 1856 and presumably took over the farm shortly thereafter. The younger Andrew eventually sold his share of the farm to his brother Michael. The elder Michael passed his farm on to his son-in-law James Sheridan. The younger Michael eventually purchased this land, thus, consolidating all of the original Kinney property into one farm. This farm has been in the Kinney family ever since and is currently owned by Wilfred Kinney. It was officially designated a century farm in 1948.

Andrew's bequest to his son Edmund was a tract of land in Martell township in Pierce County. Apparently Andrew purchased the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5 in 1854. The purchase was not recorded with the Pierce County Register of Deeds and attempts to obtain a copy of the patent from the national archives have been unsuccessful. The tax assessment records for Martell state that the land was entered on July 13, 1854, but that the owner was unknown.

During that same year a number of other Dane County Irish patented land in Pleasant Valley in St. Croix County, just a few miles from Andrew's Martell land. Lawrence Hawkins and his sons-in-law Michael Caffrey and Patrick Shields entered land in Pleasant Valley on October 26, 1854. James K. McLaughlin obtained a patent to his land on September 15, 1854. Lawrence Hawkins had been a neighbor of the Kinneys in Fitchburg for a few years and eventually there would be a number of interconnections between the families.

When Michael came of age, Edmund apparently moved off the home farm but did not immediately take up his inheritance in Pierce County. Just recently married to Catherine O'Connor, he instead purchased some land from his father-in-law. Edmund paid Patrick O'Connor \$ for 95 acres in Sections 22 and 34 in the town of Medina in Dane County. Edmund and Catherine lived there until late in 1860. The 1860 census shows that Catherine's brothers (presumably), John and Thomas, lived with them. The 1860 census was taken in June and Edmund and Catherine's third son, Thomas, was born in Martell in March 1861.

In the meantime, however, Edmund's title to the Martell land had become clouded. For whatever reason, the property taxes had never been paid. The Martell assessment records and the Pierce County tax sale ledger for 1856 reveal that Edmund's land in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5 was valued at \$348 with an assessment of \$6.77. When the taxes became delinquent, Pierce County sold the land at auction. Griffin H. Miller, who apparently was a speculator in delinquent tax lands, entered the high bid of \$8.69 which entitled him to a deed on April 10, 1858. The delinquent taxpayer had three years to redeem his land. The Pierce County Register of Deeds recorded the transfer of title from Pierce County to Griffin Miller on April 11, 1858. The tax sale ledger for 1858 contains a rather cryptic entry. Following the entry for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5 is the note "~~paid by E. Kinney~~" carefully crossed out. It may have been confusion or inadvertance in the wake of Andrew's death that resulted in the failure to pay the taxes. Since the final settlement of Andrew's estate did not occur until June 12, 1858, Edmund may have assumed that the administrator of the estate was responsible for paying the taxes since Andrew's death. Pierce County, of course, did not know who owned the land and had no place to send the bill. It is probable that Edmund tried to pay the taxes in 1858 only to discover that he no longer owned the property. This may also explain why Edmund remained in Medina until 1860. On March 18, 1858, he deeded his property to his mother-in-law, presumably in anticipation of moving to Martell. When he discovered that he had lost title to the land in Martell Edmund then remained in Medina for another two years. (There is some ambiguity in the tax records. In one place it appears that the entire NE $\frac{1}{4}$ was sold at auction, but in another there is a note suggesting that the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ may have been redeemed but there is no indication of when or by whom. Miller obtained a deed only for the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Griffin Miller held on to the property until October 30, 1860, when he sold the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ to Peter Lomo for \$50. Less than one month later Lomo sold the same tract to Edmund Kinney for \$50. 1860 is the first year in which Edmund is recorded as paying the taxes on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$. His total tax bill for that year was \$9.46 plus a collector's fee of 36 cents. In the 1861 tax rolls, Edmund is for the first time listed as the owner of the entire NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Edmund, Catherine and their five children lived in Martell township until late 1865. Life on this pioneer farm must have been difficult. The 250-mile trip from Madison was a major undertaking in itself. Edmund and his family and at least two of Catherine's brothers and her sister Elizabeth made the journey together. There is no record of Edmund's trip to Martell but Catherine Kinney, Patrick's daughter, wrote this account of the Hawkins and McLaughlin families: "Quite a large number of Hawkins and McLaughlins emigrated to St. Croix County in the spring of 1855. They came overland with oxen and horses and as there were no bridges and no roads it was necessary to build bridges and ford rivers so it took most of the summer to make the trip. When they came to the Black River it was so swollen the wagonbox with Mrs. Jim McLaughlin Sr. and her infant son floated off the wagon and floated downstream before the men could float it ashore."

The first task upon arriving in Martell would have been to build a house, probably a rather rude log structure, and some out buildings. Presumably little if any of the land had been cleared so that arduous task had to be completed before the first crop could be planted. The nature of Edmund's farm is left to speculation. If it was a typical pioneer farm of the day, wheat was the main crop. There probably were a few head of cattle, a team of oxen and one or two horses. A large vegetable garden and potato patch would have provided most of the family's food. To make matters more difficult, Edmund was called into the Union Army in August of 1864. Catherine and her young sons were left to manage the farm until Edmund mustered out of the Army in June of 1865.

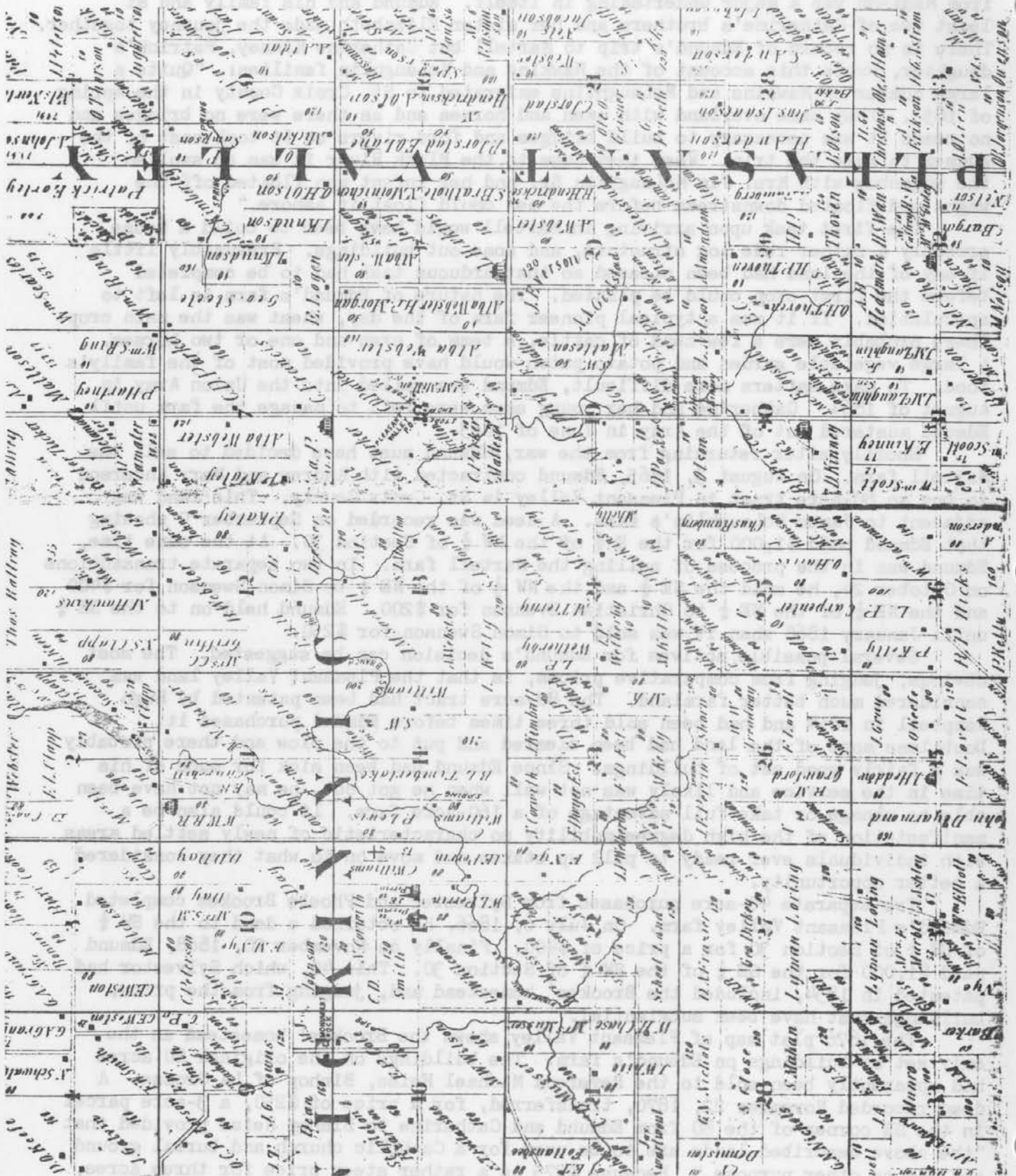
Shortly after returning from the war, Edmund must have decided to sell the Martell farm. On August 3, 1865, Edmund contracted with Andrew and Mary Anderson to buy an 80-acre tract in Pleasant Valley in St. Croix County. This land was adjacent to James McLaughlin's farm. A deed was recorded on September 9 showing that Edmund paid \$1,000 for the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30. At the same time, Edmund was in the process of selling the Martell farm. In two separate transactions on October 24, he sold the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ to Simon Swenson for \$400 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ to Christian Evenson for \$200. Edmund held on to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ until January 1868 when it was sold to Simon Swenson for \$250.

Several possible motives for Edmund's decision can be suggested. The most obvious, judging from comparative prices, is that the Pleasant Valley land was considered much better farmland. The 80-acre tract had been patented by Hugh Campbell in 1854 and had been sold three times before Edmund purchased it. Doubtless most of the land had been cleared and put to the plow and there probably was a fairly good set of buildings. Since Edmund had been sick for much of his time in the service and likely was not well when he got out, he may not have been able to manage or take full advantage of a 160-acre farm. It could also be a manifestation of the high degree mobility so characteristic of newly settled areas with individuals ever ready to pull up stakes and move on to what they considered a better opportunity.

Two separate 40-acre purchases from Sylvester and Phoebe Brookes completed Edmund's Pleasant Valley farm. On July 6, 1866, he obtained a deed to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30 for a price of \$400. Finally on November 20, 1868, Edmund paid \$1,000 for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30. This 40, which Sylvester had patented in 1854, included the Brookes' homestead and, judging from the price, buildings must have been substantial.

The 1876 plat map of Pleasant Valley shows the Brookes' homestead as the only set of buildings on Edmund's farm. The buildings on the original 80 acres had apparently been sold to the Reverend Michael Heiss, Bishop of La Crosse. A deed recorded November 22, 1870, transferred, for a price of \$250, a 3-acre parcel in the SE corner of the 80 from Edmund and Catherine to Bishop Heiss provided that "the above described lands are to be used for a Catholic church and burial ground and for no other purpose." Because \$275 is a rather steep price for three acres,

1876 Plat Map, Pleasant Valley and Kinnickinnic.



THOMAS KINNEY-Kinnickinnick

NE $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 24
This farm was owned by Michael and Bridget Caffrey, parents of Thomas Kinney's wife Celia Ring Caffrey. She was given farm by Michael in 1893. When Celia died in 1909 the farm passed on to her sons Michael and Edmond. Thomas later purchased his son Michael's $\frac{1}{2}$ interest and when Thomas died Edmond became sole owner of the farm. He sold the land in 1932.

ANDREW/EDMOND KINNEY-Martell

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 5 160A entered 1854
Andrew Kenny of Fitchburg entered this land with the General Land Office in 1854. It is not known when the patent was issued. Andrew left this land to his son Edmond in his will. Edmond moved to the land in 1860 and lived there until 1865 when he purchased the land in section 31-Pleasant Valley.

WILL KINNEY-Pleasant Valley

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 8 160 A
Will purchased this land in 1905 after selling his farm in Hudson. It was near the Post Office and a blacksmith shop until the railroad came to Hammond. Will sold the land in 1929.

EDMOND KINNEY-Pleasant valley

E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 31 & S $\frac{1}{2}$ id SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 30
Edmond purchased land in Sec 31 in 1865. Original buildings were located in SW corner of the parcel. Edmond paid \$400 on 7/6/1866 for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 30 and \$1000 on 7/12/1868 for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 30. Family moved to the house in Sec 30 and original buildings and 3 acres in Sec 31 were sold to the La Crosse Diocese for a church and cemetery. Edmond sold land in Sec 31 when he moved to the farm in Hudson. His son Thomas farmed in Sec 30 until 1893. Edmond still owned this land when he died. It was sold by the family in 1901.

DENNIS O'KEEFE-

Kinnickinnick
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 4 160 A
This farm was purchased by Frank O'Keefe in 1867. He sold it to his brother Dennis in 1871. Dennis sold the farm in 1899 and bought another in Sec 7 of Kinnickinnick(not shown) Dennis O'Keefe was the father of George and Aimee who married Kinneys, John Galvin who owned the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 4 was married to Dennis' sister Anne.

THE HAWKINS SETTLEMENT

The original Hawkins settlement often referred to as "The Thicket" was located in sections 30, 31 and 32 of Pleasant Valley. The following land was patented by members of the Hawkins party which emigrated from Madison in 1855.

LAWRENCE HAWKINS
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & N $\frac{1}{2}$ cf SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 32 on 10/26/1854

THOMAS HAWKINS
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 32 on 10/26/1854

PATRICK HAWKINS
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 32 on 10/26/1854

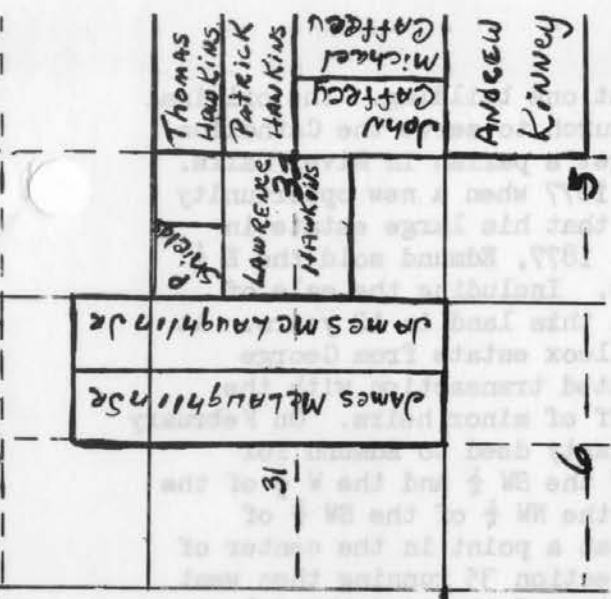
PATRICK SHIELDS
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 32 on 10/26/1854

MICHAEL CAFFREY
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 32 on 10/26/1854

JOHN CAFFREY
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 32 on 10/26/1854

St. Croix
Co.

Martell
Pie Rec



JAMES McLAUGHLIN SR

W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 31
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 31
on 9/15/1854

JAMES K McLAUGHLIN JR
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 31
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 31
on 9/15/1854

This land was heavily wooded and thick with underbrush, hence the name "the thicket." Stephen Hawkins discussed the setting, perhaps a bit vividly, in a history of the Hawkins settlement. "Brush, thickets, jungles and "Big Woods" on one side and wild trackless and desolate valleys of prairies on the other side, where the wind swept through with a dismal howl and in the winter the drifts of snow, often six to twelve feet high were almost impenetrable." Within a few years most of the Hawkins clan had sold their farms in "the thicket" and purchased the land shown on the 1876 map.

it seems safe to assume that the land included at least one building. The original Kinney house may have been converted into a mission church to serve the Catholics of Pleasant Valley until the organization of St. Bridget's parish in River Falls.

Edmund farmed in Pleasant Valley until February 1877 when a new opportunity presented itself. The death of Augustus Wilcox meant that his large estate in the town of Hudson was on the market. On February 20, 1877, Edmund sold the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31 to Mathias Nelson for \$2,000. Including the sale of the church land, he had more than doubled his money on this land in 12 years. At the same time, Edmund was arranging to purchase the Wilcox estate from George Munson, Wilcox's son-in-law. It was a fairly complicated transaction with the exchange and assignment of mortgages and the paying off of minor heirs. On February 22 George Munson and his wife Permalia executed a warranty deed to Edmund for \$10,000 conveying title to the following lands: S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, the W $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35 and a small parcel described as commencing at a point in the center of the road which is 29 rods, 5 links east of center of Section 35 running then west 108 rods, 13 links then north 68 rods, 20 links to center of the road then along center of said road to point of beginning.

In addition, Edmund paid Emmeline Wilcox, widow of Augustus, \$1,200 for a quit-claim deed and \$1 for a quit-claim deed from the other heirs. To finance the purchase Edmund gave Munson a mortgage for \$4,881.80 on the Hudson land and his remaining 80 acres in Pleasant Valley. He also granted a mortgage of \$2,817.20 to Newell H. Clapp, guardian of Ella Thompson and Fred Mann. Both of these were satisfied on January 18, 1883.

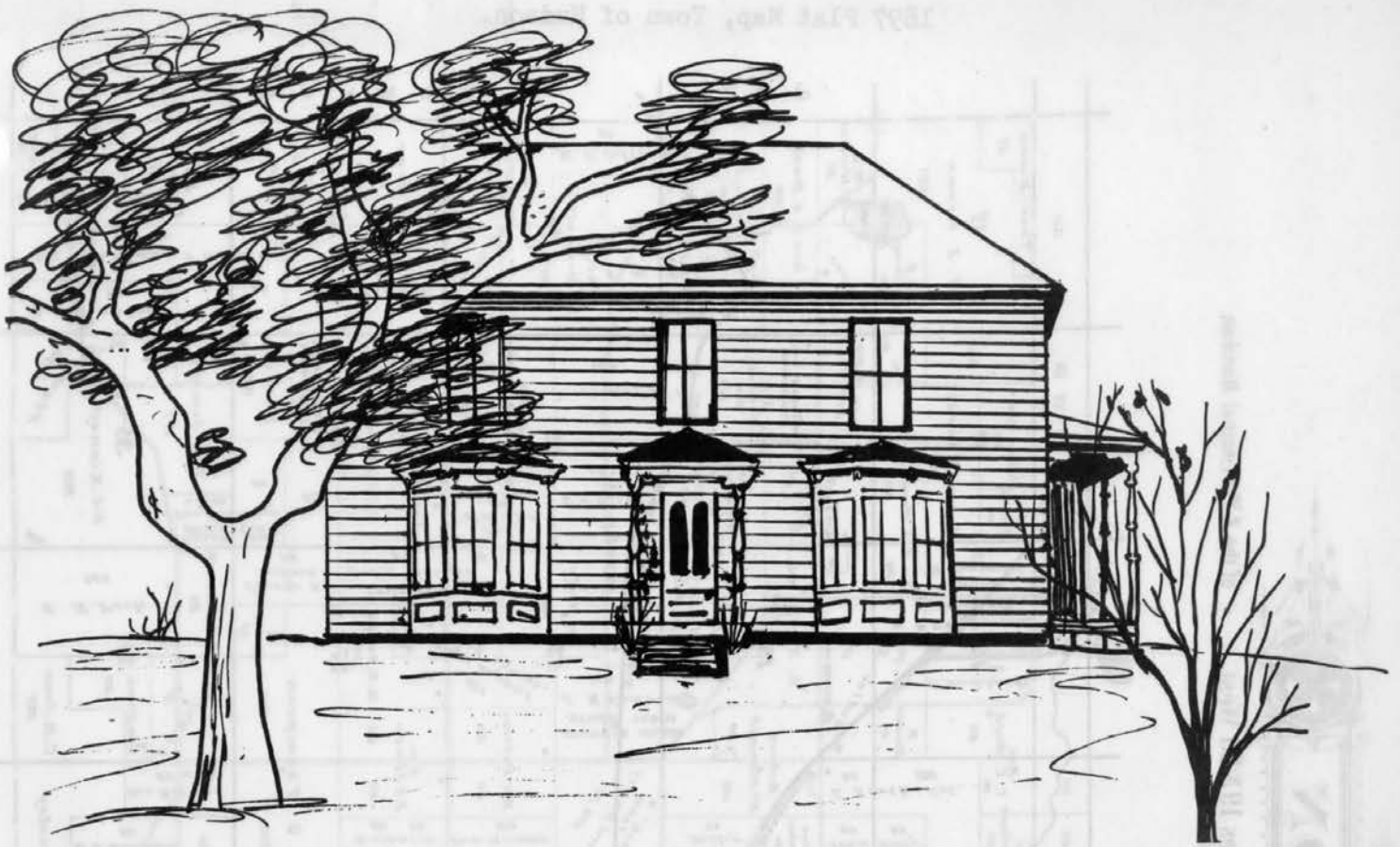
Various portions of this land were originally patented by James Streeter, William Sweeney and Peter Boucheau in 1856. James consolidated all the above land in Section 35 into one farm which Augustus Wilcox purchased for \$8,850 in 1868. At the time of his death Wilcox owned more than 1,000 acres in the town of Hudson plus land in Polk County.

The Wilcox property must have been attractive to Edmund for several reasons. First of all, it was - and still is - very good farm land. With six sons ranging from six to 20 years of age, he had the manpower to manage a larger farm. Secondly, the farm was closer to markets and was located on the Hudson-Menomonie stage road, the major thoroughfare of the day. In a day when transportation costs were high, this was an important consideration.

Edmund made one additional purchase of land in the town of Hudson. On August 3, 1885, he paid William and Frances Phipps \$300 for the 80 acres in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26. This brought Edmund's holdings in Hudson to 520 acres in Hudson and the 80 acres in Pleasant Valley.

From the inventory of Edmund's estate, it is possible to reconstruct something of his farming operation. Wheat was certainly the major crop, at least in the early years. During the decade of the 1880s, St. Croix County was the leading wheat-producing county in Wisconsin. By the 1890s, however, wheat farming was dying out in western Wisconsin. Continuous wheat cropping had depleted the soil and a plague of chinch bugs was the final blow to wheat farming in St. Croix County. With the opening of the vastly more productive prairie of the Dakotas, the center of wheat culture moved west.

In its place, a more mixed farming centered on dairying began to develop. Oats, corn and hay production became more important as cash crops and as cattle feed. Flax, rye, and other small grains also may have been raised. The corn planter valued at \$2.50 and the two-horse cultivator suggest the growing importance of corn. In the year of his death, Edmund owned 24 head of cattle. These included 11 milk cows with values ranging from \$15 to \$30. The brown, red, roan and white cows listed in the inventory were shorthorns, a popular "dual" purpose breed at the time. They were looked upon as both a milk cow and a beef animal and could even be hitched to a wagon.



Edmund built the house, pictured above, in 1883. On February 7 of that year, he borrowed \$4,500 from Mary Newhall. Part of this may have been used to pay off the two mortgages satisfied on February 17 but a good share of it probably went toward building the house. Judging from the inventory of the household goods, Edmund and Catherine had a well-furnished home. According to an article in the Hudson newspaper, the farm was considered one of the show places of the county.

As early as 1890 Edmund began to sell parts of his farm to his sons. In September of that year, Edmund and George had an agreement to convey recorded with the county Register of Deeds. George agreed to pay \$2,400 for the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26 and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and all of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ north of the stage road. George was to pay \$1 cash and make payments of \$499 on January 1, 1891 and \$500 on January 1 of 1892, 1893, and 1894, and \$400 in 1895 all at 7 percent interest. The terms of this agreement were revised several times. In its final form, George agreed to pay off seven notes of \$250 each, one due each year from 1896 to 1902.

While Edmund's estate was in probate, George borrowed \$2,500 from the Burlington Savings Bank in Vermont and paid off the balance owed on the contract to Edmund. He received a warranty deed to his farm on April 4, 1902. At the same time he purchased the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and all of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ north of the stage road all in Section 35 from Robert Whaley for \$1,600.

George and his son Mark farmed this land until 1942. There were no buildings on the property when George bought it. According to the Hudson tax assessor's field notes for 1932, the granary standing in that year had been built in 1890 and

EDMOND KINNEY-Hudson

The original Kinney farm in Hudson included the

SE $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 35
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 35
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 35

and a small parcel of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 35 bringing his holdings in Hudson to 520 acres. Parts of the farm were sold to his sons George and William in 1890. The remainder of the farm was sold in 1906.

GEORGE KINNEY-Hudson

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26
part of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26 north of highway.

George purchased this from Edmond in 1890. He later got NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and part of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ north of road in Sec 30. Total of 200 acres. George's son Mark then farmed here until 1942.

WILL KINNEY-Hudson

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26
Will purchased this land from Edmond in 1890. Later he purchased

N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 35
Will sold this farm in 1905

PATRICK KINNEY-Hudson

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec 26

Originally purchased by Andrew J Kinney in 1883 but apparently farmed by Patrick Henry. P.H. Kinney received the title to the farm in 1891. Later this was farmed by Henry and Catherine and is now owned by Bernard Kinney. Part of the farm is used as BADLANDS RECREATION, a family corporation.

ROBERT H KINNEY

BERNARD KINNEY

W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26

This farm was purchased in 1914 by Rob and Jay. Rob bought out Jay in 1917 and farmed until 1950 when he sold it to his son Bernard. Rob and Bernard later bought

SE $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ all Sec 26
Bernard and son Patrick now operate the farm.

LORI KINNEY-Hudson

Lori purchased the W.C. Bradley farm in section 25 about 1924 and farmed until about 1940.

THOMAS SAMMON-Hudson

Farm in section 35 owned by Thomas Sammon, brother of George's wife Mary Sammon.

PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL

Jt. School #2 in Sec 36

Two generations of Kinney children received their primary education at the "German Settlement School."

KINNEY ROAD

When Patrick Henry moved on to his farm there was no road between what was then called the Menomnie Stage Road and the Hudson-Twin Lakes Road. The Town Board, meeting at Edmond Kinney's house on Dec. 27, 1883, authorized construction of a road in response to a petition from eight freeholders. It was apparently several years before the road was finished. Ed Kinney was awarded \$35 in damages and P. H. Kinney received \$45. When the town roads were named in 1978 this stretch of highway was named for the Kinneys who at one time or another owned most of the land on either side of the road.

a house must have been constructed at about the same time. The present barn was built in 1917 and, following a fire, a new house was built in 1928. As was the fashion of the day, George registered an official name for his farm, calling it "Lily Lake Stock Farm."



William James also purchased a portion of his father's farm. At the same time George was buying his farm, Edmund sold William the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26 for \$2,397.33. Here again the original terms were revised several times, the final form being a land contract recorded on April 17, 1899. Just as George did, William borrowed money from the Burlington Savings Bank in 1902 and paid off the balance owed to Edmund's estate. He received a warranty deed from George, the administrator of the estate, on April 20, 1902. On the same day, he paid \$1,600 to Robert Whaley for 80 acres in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35. William apparently must have erected all the buildings on his farm because there is no homesite indicated on the 1886 plat map. This farm was registered as "Cottage Grove." William, his wife and two children lived on "Cottage Grove" until 1905. On March 29 of that year, William sold his farm to Robert Holliday for \$7,000. He then moved to a 160-acre farm in Pleasant Valley.

Edmund set up his third son, Thomas A., on his remaining land in Pleasant Valley. In 1896 an agreement to convey was recorded in which Thomas was to pay \$2,132 for the 80 acres. This land apparently reverted to Edmund when Thomas and his wife, Celia, acquired 120 acres in the town of Kinnickinnic from the estate of Celia's stepfather, Michael Caffrey. Edmund's heirs sold the Pleasant Valley land to William Nelson in November 1901 for \$1,888.

Edmund continued to farm his remaining 260 acres until his death in 1900. After Catherine's death in 1891 he lived with daughter Harriet, adopted daughter Kate Cashman and his youngest son Timothy. Edmund also may have been living at home for part of this time. After Edmund's death, Timothy operated the farm for several years although it was leased to Robert and Albert Karras in 1906.

In the final settlement of Edmund's estate, each of his eight living children received a one-ninth share and the children of Patrick Henry also received a

one-ninth share. Andrew J., Thomas, George, William and Timothy all quit-claimed their interest to either Edmund B. Harriet or Kate. Will Bradley, as guardian of Patrick's minor children, received a cash settlement.

According to a story told by George Emmett Kinney, Tim operated the farm until his heavy drinking resulted in mismanagement. The family apparently gave Tim an ultimatum to quit drinking or lose the farm. No one knows exactly what transpired, but Tim left for somewhere in the southwest and the farm was sold on October 11, 1906. The Register of Deeds office recorded a warranty deed from Edmund B. Kinney, Harriet M. Kinney and Kate French to Peter Larson for \$15,000. With this transaction, the original Kinney homesite in Hudson passed out of the family. There was to be one further connection, however. A few years later, the farm was purchased by Gerhard Mensen. His daughter Marie was to marry Edmund's grandson James.

Edmund's second son, Patrick Henry, also had taken up farming in the town of Hudson. In 1888, he received a deed to 240 acres in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25. It is probable that he was farming this land as early as 1883. Patrick's farm had been part of the estate of Augusta Wilcox. George Munson purchased the land from his father-in-law's estate in 1876 and later sold it to A. Goss, a Hudson banker, who was active in the land markets. Edmund's son, Andrew J., purchased the land March 25, 1883 for \$2,200.

It is doubtful that Andrew J. ever farmed the land himself. He had attended the normal school in River Falls from 1879 to 1881 and then taught school for several years. In 1883-84, Andrew finished the Higher Course at River Falls and then began his study of law in Hudson. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and immediately opened a practice in New Richmond. He hardly had time for farming. Andrew had apparently purchased the land with money he had saved from teaching and then entered into some type of an agreement by which Patrick operated the farm. Whatever the terms of the agreement, Andrew had, in effect, financed Patrick Henry's purchase of the farm. On June 28, 1888, Andrew and his wife Susie quit-claimed their interest in the land to Patrick for \$4,000.

The 1876 plat map does not show any buildings on the farm so Patrick was surely the first person to live on the land. Since the present house was not built until 1886, however, he probably continued to live with his parents after 1883, possibly until near the time of his marriage in 1887. It is probable that Patrick's 240 acres was unbroken and largely wooded at the time he purchased it, though some of it may have been logged. Each year a few more acres would be cleared and eventually brought under cultivation. For the first year or two after a field had been cleared, but before the stumps had been removed, it would be planted to turnips and rutabagas. Soil conditions were favorable to these crops and they were better suited to a "stump jumping" style of farming than grains or row crops. Patrick's son, Robert, could remember harvesting turnips as a young boy and taking them to market in Stillwater. Breaking the centuries-old sod of a new field was an arduous task that often required a special plow and a good team of horses. Thomas and Patrick Hawkins, for example, had purchased a breaking plow and hired out to anyone who needed some virgin ground broken. When these new fields had been plowed, they were planted to a variety of grains that were intended both for market and for livestock feed, and also to provide flour for the family. At various times, Patrick's farm produced oats, barley, wheat, rye, flax, buckwheat and succotash.

In November of 1891 Patrick and Mary sold the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 to Lars Peter Peterson for \$1,600. Peterson, however, apparently defaulted on the purchase for the next year Patrick was again listed as the owner and took out a mortgage on the property. Most likely, Peterson had purchased the land with the intention of logging off any valuable timber and then defaulting on his payment and allowing the land to revert to Patrick. This was a common practice at that time.



Patrick and Mary took out two mortgages on December 10, 1892, that were to prove fatal to the family farm. The first was for \$1,000 to the Amoskeag Savings Bank of Manchester, New Hampshire. The Amoskeag and several New Hampshire and Vermont banks appear repeatedly in the St. Croix County Register of Deeds records. They financed many land transactions from the 1880s to the early 1900s and also were active in the personal loan market. Patrick and Mary also borrowed \$1,000 from their neighbor, Annie Bradley. Her mortgage was later assigned to the Amoskeag Bank. The entire farm was put up as collateral for both of these loans. The purpose of these loans may have been to pay off earlier loans, finance improvements on the farm, or simply to tide them through bad times. Given the combination of a nationwide financial panic and a family tragedy, they were to spell disaster a few years down the road.

The early 1890s were years of economic hardship for the nation as a whole and for farmers in particular. The financial panic of 1893 developed into a full-scale depression from which the economy did not begin to recover until 1897. The number of foreclosures in St. Croix County went up appreciably as farmers were unable to repay their loans. Those years saw a number of protest movements sweep the farm belt. The Grange, Farmers Alliance and the Populist Party all proposed remedies to relieve the farmers' suffering. Considering the general attitudes of the Kinneys, it is probable that they belonged to or supported some of these movements.

Patrick's death in 1896 at the age of 38 could only make hard times worse. Mary was left with six young children and a farm to manage. With the help of neighbors, Patrick's brothers and her young sons, Mary was able to keep the farm going while Patrick's estate was in probate. On March 25, 1898, however, the Amoskeag Savings Bank filed a LIS PENDENS in St. Croix County Circuit Court beginning foreclosure proceedings on the two \$1,000 loans. The farm was sold at public auction by Sheriff L.H. Green on September 18, 1899. Eben J. and James Manning were the high bidders, offering \$2,501.60 for the 240 acres. These two brothers from Hastings, Minnesota, bought a number of foreclosed farms in the 1890s. They were not interested in taking possession of the farm, however, and quickly made arrangements whereby Mary could buy back her farm. Under terms of

an agreement recorded with the Register of Deeds on November 1, 1899, Mary was to pay the Mannings \$2,500 plus interest in installments, the last of which was due in December 1904. After the first \$1,000 was paid, the Mannings were to give Mary a deed to the property.

Mary was able to save a small amount of money from the proceeds of the farm to make payments to the Mannings but it was eventually the money which the children received from Edmund's estate which bought back the farm. Will Bradley had been appointed the guardian for the children's interest in Edmund's estate and seems to have handled most of Mary's transactions with the Mannings. Bradley's account books include several entries such as the one dated October 7, 1904: "Paid Manning cash for 80 acres of land for Kinney estate - \$721." E.J. Manning, who had in the meantime moved to Iowa, must have agreed to extend the terms of the mortgage because the final payment was not made until December 3, 1906. On that day Bradley "paid Manning check for Mrs. Kinney for 40 acres - \$688.70." To make the final payment Mary had apparently scrounged money from every available source. The children's last share from Edmund's estate was paid to Bradley in November 1906. This money and another \$200 of the children's money went toward the last payment along with \$30 in Rob's wages from Bradley, a \$100 advance on four months of Rob's work for Bradley, \$3.50 from the sale of butter to Bradley, and a \$32.50 loan from Bradley. It had surely been a struggle, but the farm was finally back in the Kinney name.

Ironically, the foreclosure proceedings and the probate of Patrick's estate reveal some insights into the operations of the farms in the years 1896 to 1899. In the inventory of Patrick's estate, the receipts and expenditures for the farms are listed as follows:

| <u>RECEIPTS</u> | <u>EXPENDITURES</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1896 \$343.65 | \$709.86 |
| 1897 438.53 | 689.61 |
| 1898 798.86 | 1,194.30 |
| 1899 188.00 | 546.75 |
| \$1,738.53 | \$3,140.52 |

The itemized accounts for the year 1898 show the sources of income and the types of expenses incurred:

| <u>INCOME</u> | |
|---|----------|
| 1,042 bushels succotash @ 40¢ | \$312.60 |
| 580 bushels oats @ 20¢ | 116.00 |
| 198 bushels barley @ 20¢ | 39.60 |
| 627 bushels rye @ 45¢ | 282.15 |
| 70 bushels flax @ 80¢ (10 bu. shrinkage) | 48.00 |
| | \$798.35 |
| <u>EXPENDITURES</u> | |
| Taxes | \$37.19 |
| 50 bushels seed oats, W. Kinney | 15.00 |
| 100 bushels seed oats, C. Fable | 27.00 |
| 30 bushels seed oats, C. Fable | 6.00 |
| B. Green, 8 months labor @ 18¢ | 144.00 |
| F. Taylor, 3 months food and clothing | 45.00 |
| W. Kinney, two men and team | 54.00 |
| 27 men for 3 days threshing board | 40.00 |
| 22 men and 10 teams for 2 days | 80.00 |
| Threshing bill | 43.96 |
| Twine, Oliver Bros. | 25.00 |
| Two men and 2 teams, seeding 2 days | 12.00 |
| Two men and 2 teams, and mower ½ day | 2.50 |
| Two men, two teams, binder, G. Kinney, 2 days | 20.00 |
| Frank Heller, 1 man 1 day | 1.50 |



| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Haying, driver 17 days @ \$1.25 | \$21.25 |
| Windmill wheel | 20.00 |
| Repairs on pump | 5.25 |
| Repairs on fence | 10.00 |
| McNeney 2 days | 3.50 |
| Oliver hardware | 11.15 |
| Cuddebach | |
| Board for men, 12 altogether \$10 per month | 120.00 |
| Rent of team | 350.00 |
| Use of machinery | 100.00 |
| | <u>\$1,194.30</u> |

As the accounts make amply clear, the years after Patrick's death were very lean. After a few years, things began to improve somewhat as the farm began to provide a steady income. Patrick apparently did not own any milk cows at the time of his death. The only livestock listed in the inventory of his estate were 24 sheep (\$34), 13 lambs (\$5), four horses (\$45), and a single calf (\$5). Mary purchased several cows from Edmund around 1898 and also bought some calves from Will Bradley. Bradley was probably most responsible for Mary's taking up dairying and for the development of a Jersey herd.

Will Bradley was known as one of the most progressive farmers in the area. He was a director of the Farmer's Institute, which promoted the new methods of "scientific farming," which were coming out of the University of Wisconsin. Along with men like George Hoard and William McKerrow, Bradley used the Institute to encourage farmers to give up their dual purpose breeds and develop herds intended solely for milk production. He promoted the Jersey breed in particular for its suitability for butter production. (The promoters of dairying also had to overcome the stigma attached to milking cows since milking traditionally had been women's work when only a few cows were kept for family needs.)

From the several calves purchased from Bradley, Mary and later her son Henry developed a predominately Jersey herd. For a number of years, the sale of butter provided the family's main income. At first Mary sold most of the butter she churned to Bradley. Both Mary's and Bradley's account books document regular transactions. Bradley's entry for May 15, 1908, for example, states "Settled with Mrs. Kinney, owed for butter - \$65.47." Mary also sold butter directly to customers in Hudson. She also sold some whole milk. For a time it was sold to Bradley who put it on the train at northline for shipment to creameries in Spooner or Clear Lake. Later, the milk was sold to local cheese factories or creameries.

With the help of her sons and several hired hands, Mary managed the farm until her death in 1921. After Rob and Jay had purchased their own farm in 1914, Henry operated the farm, which by then included chickens, geese, sheep and hogs in addition to the dairy cows. When Mary died intestate in 1921, her estate was divided among her six children and each received 40 acres of land. Eventually, Henry and Catherine acquired all of the land and operated the farm until 1941.

Henry built the present barn in 1918 and the silo in 1916. He was a progressive farmer and was probably the first in the county to put up grass silage. Henry purchased a number of registered cattle and became active in the Jersey cattle club. He regularly showed cows at various fairs, including the Chippewa fair, which was a big event in the area. The farm had one of the first "Grade A" dairy setups in the region and for a time the milk was shipped through the "Bigelow Dairy" on the old Charlie Ward farm.

Henry and Catherine retired from farming in 1941 and moved to the city of Hudson. The farm was rented to Nick and Iolah Buhr for a number of years. When Henry entered the Jesuits and took a vow of poverty, he deeded his interest in the farm to Catherine. On her death in 1954, Catherine bequeathed the farm to the Jesuits. Her will, filed March 4, 1954, reads: "I give, devise and bequeath to

the Jesuit Novitiate of Wisconsin, Route 1, Oshkosh, Wis., all real estate owned by me in 25-29-19 in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, together with all my interest in all machinery, livestock, feed supplies, and personal property located on said property."

The Jesuits are supposed to have considered building a retreat on the property but eventually decided to sell it. They wanted to return the land to the family and eventually Patrick Henry's grandson, Bernard, bought it in 1962. He and his son, Patrick Henry, great grandson of the original Patrick Henry, continue to operate the farm today.

R.H. KINNEY FARM

In 1914 Rob and Jay Kinney purchased 200 acres in Hudson--the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26. As Rob recounted the purchase, he and brother Jay, both single men in their twenties, were looking for a farm to buy. When the Davin farm came up for sale, they decided to buy it but between them they could scrape up barely \$200 cash. To make the purchase they gave a \$5,000 mortgage to Edwin Kelly and borrowed \$2,000 from Will Bradley, \$900 from G.H. Tappin, and \$1,300 from their mother. The purchase and mortgages were recorded October 10, 1914.

Over the next few years, some of the mortgages were paid and others refinanced. Rob and Jay cash-cropped in the early years. Rob said that when they bought the farm much of the land had been badly depleted from years of continuous wheat cropping. They had a soil test done, only the 130th such test made in the state, and through good farming practices were able to restore the land's productivity. Rob purchased much of his machinery at the Will Bradley auction in 1914. Among the items bought were:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 hand cultivator--\$1.00 | single harness--\$4.00 | 1 harness heavy--\$13.25 |
| 1 drag--\$1.00 | 1 wagon-iron wheels--\$3.56 | 1 binder--\$55.00 |
| 1 wagon--\$13.00 | 1 grain rack--\$16.00 | 1 mower--\$18.00 |
| 1 hay rack--\$3.00 | 1 set harness--\$12.50 | 1 buggy--\$10.00 |
| 1 gang plow--\$1.00 | 1 set collars--\$3.55 | |

After Jay was married in 1924 Rob bought his share of the partnership. Rob began to build a herd of Jersey milk cows and also raised some sheep and hogs. During the worst of the dry years of the 1930s, Rob put his cows on the train at Northline and shipped them north to the Minong area where pasture was more plentiful. The farm's milk was usually sold to local cheese factories or creameries although some years Rob hauled the milk or cream to Northline where it was put on the train to Clear Lake.

According to the assessor's notes for 1832, the house and barn were built in 1874. (When the old porch was torn off about 1960 old papers of the Civil War were found in the wall.) Rob had the old silo being built in 1917 and the granary was simply described as "old." This assessor commented that "all buildings need paint and repair."

Over the years, Rob purchased several additional parcels of land. In 1946 he bought the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{2}$ in Section 26 from Henry and Catherine. He later bought the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ from Catherine's estate. In 1957 Rob's son Bernard bought the farm and he and son Patrick operate the farm today. Bernard later bought the "Hodgins 80" in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, bringing the farm to 400 acres.

The Rob Kinney's was a "summer home" for a number of cousins--Homer, Tom, Ignatius, various O'Keefes, Cashmans, O'Connors stayed there at times.

Andrew Kenneys will

The last will and testament of Andrew Kenney of the Town of Fitchburgh County of Dane State of Wisconsin. I, Andrew Kenney considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, and being of sound mind and memory (blessed be almighty God for the same) do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following (that is to say) First I give and bequeath to my Eldest, son Edmond Kenney, the South half of North East quarter, and the North West quarter of North East quarter of Section No five in Township No Twenty seven of Range No Seventeen Containing one hundred and twenty one acres, and also will and bequeath, the North East quarter of North east quarter of Section number five in Township Number Twenty seven of Range No seventeen, Containing Forty one acres, to the same. I give and bequeath to my Daughter Harriet Kenny the sum of Three hundred dollars in money to be taken out of my personal property, which sum is to be paid her six months after my decease. I further give and bequeath to my daughter Harriet the white cow and calf and also her Mothers Bed and bedding. I give and bequeath to my son Michael North half of the North east half of the North east quarter of section twenty two Township No six Range nine. I also bequeath to my son Michael the west half of south half of North east half of North east quarter of the same section and Town. I bequeath to my son Andrew Kenny South west quarter of the North west quarter of section Twenty three Town six Range nine, and also to my son Andrew East half of south half of East half of North west quarter Town six Section Twenty two Range Nine. And lastly as to all the rest Residue and remainder of my personal Estate, goods, Chattles (sic) of what kind and nature soever, I give and bequeath the same to my said four children, to be equally distributed between them.
I hereby appoint executors of this my last will and testament.

Mathew Gorry

Timothy Kenny

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 6th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

Andrew Kenny

The above instrument consisting of two sheets was now here subscribed by Andrew Kenny the testator, in the presence of each of us, and was at the same time declared by him to be his last will and testament and we at his request sign our names hereunto in his presence as attesting witnesses

Mathew Gorry

Timothy Kenny

Francis Etchman

Codicil to this Will

Whereas I Andrew Kenney of the t. of Fitchburg Dane Co. State of Wisconsin have made my last will and testament in writing, bearing date 6th day of July AD. 1855, - I do by this writing, which I hereby declare to be a codicil to my said will, to be taken as part thereof, will and direct that my son Edward shall have the use of the farm lying in this County and decribed as above, until my younger son Michal is of age. Edward however shall give a fair compensation to Michal & Andrew, that is as long as Edward will stay on the farm. This compensation shall consist of the yearly sum of forty dollars for each, to be paid over to the executors, and then to apply it to the use of my younger boys.

I further order and give to Michal a pair of steers two years old last spring, and to Andrew a pair of yearlings, and the rest of my personal property belongs to Edward, with the exception of the cow and calf, and also the above mentioned sum of money, which will belong to Harrieth.

My son has to pay the expenses of the house-keeping and the funeral expenses after my death.

This codicil was now here subscribed by Andrew Kenny the testator in the presence of each of us, and was at the same time declared by him to be his codicil to his last will and testament and we at his request sign our names hereunto in his presence as attesting witnesses.

- Francis Etchman
- Timothy Kenny
- Mathew Gorry

Dane County Court
 In Probate
 In the Matter of the Estate
 of
 Andrew Kenny deceased

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the real Estate and personal property, goods chattles rights and Credits of Said deceased which have come to the possession or knowledge of the undersigned executor of Said estate or to the possession of any other person for him up to this date 12th 1856.

| | |
|--|---------|
| E 1/2 of N E 1/2 Sec 22 Town 1, Range 9 | 2000.00 |
| East 80 acres with improvements at \$25 per acre | |
| S W 1/4 of N W 1/4 Sec 23 Town 1, Range 9 | 600.00 |
| with improvements at \$15 per acre | |
| One Black ox and one Red ox 7 yr old | 125.00 |
| One Brown & one Red Oxen 4 yr old | 90.00 |
| One Red & one Speckeled oxen 3 year old | 55.00 |
| One Red Cow 9 years old | 30.00 |
| One white Cow 9 years old | 20.00 |
| One Red & shite cow 5 years old | 25.00 |
| One Red Heiffer 2 years old | 16.00 |
| One Yoke of whitish Steers 2 years old | 32.00 |
| One Yoke of Red Steers 1 year old | 20.00 |
| One whitish Heiffer 1 year old | 10.00 |
| One Black Mare 11 years old | 85.00 |
| One steel Gray Mare 3 years old | 125.00 |
| One Double set of Harness & whiffle trees | 24.50 |
| Six Hogs | 28.50 |
| Forward \$ | 3286.00 |

K stands for Kinney and Ed's was the fate
 To make out a list of his father's estate.
 His good early training was then brought about
 And not even one single item left out.

From "The Fitchburg Primer" by Joe Wallace
 Printed in Fitchburg: a history

| | |
|---|------------|
| Brought forward | \$ 3286.00 |
| 3½ Dozen Fowl | 4.50 |
| One Old Plough | .30 |
| One Neck Yoke | 2.62 |
| Two Plows | 11.00 |
| One Waggon | 70.00 |
| One Cultivator | 4.00 |
| One Hundred and Fifty Bush Corn (?) | 56.25 |
| Two Hundred Bushels Wheat @ \$120 | 240.00 |
| One hundred and twenty Bush Oats @ 60 | 68.00 |
| One Single Waggon | 20.00 |
| One Stove and fixtures | 10.00 |
| One Table (?) Six chairs @ (?) | 3.50 |
| Two Bedsteads | 7.00 |
| Two Feather Beds & Bedding | 20.00 |
| One Gun | 6.00 |
| One Clock | .50 |
| One Watch | 5.00 |
| One Lot Crockery | 2.00 |
| One churn (?) Eight | 4.75 |
| Two old Axes (?) one spade and shovel & scoop | 2.00 |
| Two Hay Forks (?) one auger & one axe | 3.50 |
| One box (?) Brass | 2.00 |
| 7 barrels pork \$36.00 three barrels \$4.50 | 40.50 |
| One looking glass | .75 |
| Thirty bushels potatoes @ 68 | 20.40 |
| One wash tub and one water pail | 1.25 |
| Wareing apparel | 20.00 |
| | \$ 3911.12 |

Dated June 12th, 1856

We the undersigned appraisers do hereby certify that pursuant to the annexed warrant to us directed we have appraised all the property described and mentioned in the above inventory which has been to us exhibited setting down opposite

Forward \$ 3286.00

I stand for Henry and Bill's estate
 To make out a list of his father's estate
 His good early training was then brought about
 And not even one night left out
 From "The Pritchard Primer" by Jos Wallace
 Printed in Pritchard's history

State of Wisconsin, County Court for St. Croix County:

In the matter of the estate of EDMOND KINNEY deceased.

REAL ESTATE

| | value in money |
|--|----------------|
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3500.00 |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4000.00 |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, less about 5 acres lying north of highway | 500.00 |
| All that portion of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ lying south of the highway and containing about 23 acres | 300.00 |
| All that portion of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ lying south of the highway and containing about 7 acres | 40.00 |
| All of the above described land lying and being in section 35, Township No. 29 of Range 19 west. | |
| Also the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26 | 1500.00 |
| the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35 | 1400.00 |
| And that portion of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 35 lying north of the highway and containing about 5 acres. | |
| All of said land lying in town 29, range 19 west, and being under contract of sale to George B. Kinney. The promissory notes of George B. Kinney, listed below for the purchase price of said land. | |
| Also the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 26, town 29, range 19, being under contract to W. J. Kinney. | 3000.00 |
| Also the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Sw of sec. 30--28--17, being under contract of sale to Thos. A. Kinney. The notes of Thos. A. Kinney. The notes of Thos. A. Kinney, listed below are for the purchase price of the land. | 1600.00 |

PERSONAL PROPERTY

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| McCormick twine binder | 10.00 | 1 set blacksmith tools | 15.00 |
| Champion | 5.00 | 1 set pump tools | 8.00 |
| Superior Drill | no value | 1 ten gallon kettle | no value |
| Disc Harrow | 10.00 | pitchforks | 1.00 |
| 2 two horse cultivators | 8.00 | 2 shovels | .20 |
| 1 horse rake | 1.00 | 1 Fairbanks scales | 5.00 |
| 1 corn planter | 2.50 | 2 set farm harness | 9.00 |
| 2 plows | 9.00 | 1 set driving harness | 2.00 |
| 1 hay fork and tackle | 1.00 | 1 platform spring wagon | 10.00 |
| 1 fanning mill | 16.00 | | 101.20 |
| 1 Divan | 5.00 | 31 pieces glassware | 1.90 |
| 1 upholstered chair | 12.00 | 36 pieces table ware | 1.50 |
| 1 coal stove | 5.00 | 1 lot knives, forks, spoons | .50 |
| 31 yards carpet | 2.50 | 15 pieces tin ware | 1.00 |
| 1 Bed room suite | 10.00 | 1 Revolving churn | 1.00 |
| 1 Bed room set | .75 | 1 set flat irons | .50 |
| 1 center table | 1.00 | 40 grain sacks | 2.00 |
| 8 Dining chairs | 2.00 | 1 rocking chair | .60 |
| 1 Heating stove | 0.00 | 1 8 day clock | 1.00 |
| 1 side board | 4.00 | 1 clock | .25 |
| 39 yards carpet | 1.56 | 1 spring, mattress & bedding in parlor B.R. | 4.00 |
| 1 Bed room suite | 2.25 | | |
| 1 kitchen table | 3.00 | 1 lot stone ware | 1.00 |

72.81

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| cook stove and furniture | 2.00 | Furniture, bedding room 6 | 6.00 |
| 6 kitchen chairs | .50 | Furniture, bedding room 1 | 1.50 |
| Furniture, bedding room 5 | 5.00 | Furniture, bedding room 3 | 1.00-----16.00 |
| 1 pr light sleighs | 5.00 | 1 Roan horse | 55.00 |
| 1 pr bob sleds | 12.00 | 1 gray mare | 65.00 |
| 1 wagon | 10.00 | 1 Bay mare | 50.00 |
| 1 old wagon | 5.00 | 1 dark gray mare | 125.00 |
| 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords wood | 22.00 | 1 gray gelding | 110.00 |
| 1 neck yoke | .50 | | <u>405.00</u> |
| 1 set whiffletrees | 1.00 | | |
| 1 set whiffletrees | 1.00 | | |
| | <u>52.50</u> | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Cows, | | | |
| No. 1, Red 4 years old | 28.00 | No. 9, white 3 years old | 19.00 |
| " 2, Bown, 4 " " | 25.00 | " 10, Red 2 " " | 19.00 |
| " 3, Red 2 " " | 19.00 | " 11, Red 2 " " | 18.00 |
| " 4, Red 10 " " | 30.00 | 2 2 year old red steers | 50.00 |
| " 5, Gray 5 " " | 28.00 | 1 yearling bull | 16.00 |
| " 6, Red 12 " " | 15.00 | 7 calves | 33.00 |
| " 7, Red 2 ♀ " | 28.00 | 5 hogs | 30.00 |
| " 8, Roan 5 " ♀ | 25.00 | 2 yearling heifers | 30.00 |
| | | 1 yearling heifer | 12.00 |
| | | | <u>425.00</u> |

PROMISSORY NOTES

| | |
|---|---------|
| 7 notes, \$250.00 each, against Geo. B. Kinney one due each year from 1896 to 1902, | |
| 1 note, \$380.00, against Geo. B Kinney, due Jan. 1, 1902 all at 7% interest | 2459.90 |
| 16 notes \$100.00 each, Thos. A. Kinney, due June 1, each year from 1896 to 1911 | 2132.00 |
| Land contract with W. J. Kinney, dated 4/17/99 | 2397.33 |

Subscribed and sworn before me this 5th day of September A D 1900

Geo. B. Kinney

A. J. Kinney
Notary Public

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, }

COUNTY OF DANE, SS. }

To the Hon. DAVID IRVIN,

Judge of the District Court in and for the County of Dane aforesaid:

£, *Michael Kearney* an alien born, being first duly sworn according to law, on my said oath DO DECLARE AND MAKE KNOWN, that I was born in the *Ireland in the Kingdom of Great Britian*

and that I am about *forty Eight* years of age; that I emigrated from the Port of *Westport* in the Kingdom of *Great Britian* in the month of *May* A. D. 1831 and entered within the limits of the UNITED STATES, at *Dukenston* in the State of *New Yorke* in the month of *May* A. D. 1845 and that I have ever since remained within the limits of the United States, and that it is my bona fide intention to RENOUNCE FOREVER all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Power, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and more especially such allegiance and fidelity as I may in any wise owe to *Victoria the*

present Queen of Great Britian & Ireland

either as a Citizen or Subject, and that I do not now enjoy or possess, nor am I in any wise entitled to any order of distinction or title of nobility, by virtue of any of the laws, customs or regulations of the said *Queen of Great Britian & Ireland*

or any other country; and that I am sincerely attached to the principles contained in the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, and well disposed to the good order and well-being of the same, and desire that this, my DECLARATION and REPORT, may be accepted and filed, preparatory to my intended application to be admitted as a Naturalized Citizen of the United States, in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *seventeenth* day of *March* A. D. 184*6* *Michael Kearney*

E. Mills

Clerk D. C., Dane County.

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, }
COUNTY OF DANE, SS. }

To the Hon. DAVID IRVIN,

Judge of the District Court in and for the County of Dane aforesaid:

£, *Andrew Kenney* an alien born, being first duly sworn according to law, on my said oath DO DECLARE AND MAKE KNOWN, that I was born in the *County of Mayo in Ireland*

and that I am about *forty* years of age; that I emigrated from the Port of *Hastport* in the Kingdom of *Great Britain* in the month of *May* A. D. 1831 and entered within the limits of the UNITED STATES, at *Lewiston* in the State of *New York* in the month of *May* A. D. 1844 and that I have ever since remained within the limits of the United States, and that it is my bona fide intention to RENOUNCE FOREVER all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Power, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and more especially such allegiance and fidelity as I may in any wise owe to *Victoria the present*

Queen of Great Britain & Ireland

either as a Citizen or Subject, and that I do not now enjoy or possess, nor am I in any wise entitled to any order of distinction or title of nobility, by virtue of any of the laws, customs or regulations of the said *Queen of Great Britain & Ireland*

or any other country; and that I am sincerely attached to the principles contained in the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, and well disposed to the good order and well-being of the same, and desire that this, my DECLARATION and REPORT, may be accepted and filed, preparatory to my intended application to be admitted as a Naturalized Citizen of the United States, in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *Seventeenth* day of *March* A. D. 1846

Andrew Kenney

G. Mills

Clerk D. C., Dane County.

Some Incidents of my Ancestors

by Catherine Kinney

Quite a large number of the Hawkins and McLaughlins emigrated to St. Croix County in the spring of 1855. They came overland with oxen and horses and as there were no bridges and no roads, it was build trails and ford rivers so it took most of the summer to make the trip. When they came to the Black River it was so swollen the wagon box with Mrs Jim McLaughlin Sr and her infant son was floated off the wagon and carried downstream before the men could float it into shore.

Pioneering was especially hard for the women. There were no stoves in those days and traveling all day they would have to bake their bread at nite in kettles over camp fires. Then when they got to the place where they were homesteading there was nothing to welcome them but woods so dense they couldn't walk in it.

So it was a hard years work for a man to clear a few acres to plant a few potatoes. My grandfather, James K McLaughlin Jr, built his log cabin and cleared enough land to plant what vegetables they needed and plant a little wheat. I was told they were so proud of having enough wheat seed for the next year they kept it in a wagon box in the corner of the cabin.

Everything was homemade, whittled out of wood. The women spun the wool and had cloth made by some one that had looms and done custom weaving. Also they grew the flax and made their own linen. Life was certainly hard but they were all able to meet it.

When there were weddings, funerals or christenings it was not only a family affair but a community affair. The women all contributed of their best cooking and took great pride in being good cooks and homemakers. At the picnics and weddings the men got great pleasure from athletic events. High jumping, horse shoe playing, wrestling, and in later years ball playing and boxing were all great favorites.

In the early years missioners were very few and far between and when there

babies to be baptized the parents would get together and make up a party and go where they would hear there would be a missioner. My grandfather took his wife and baby daughter, his sister, her husband and baby son and two other couples with their infants and made a caravan and went to Stillwater, Minnesota, to have their babies baptized. It was a week's trip as twenty miles was a days traveling for oxen. I was told that the party camped on the outskirts of what has since become Hudson. This was about 1857.



Note: Catherine McLaughlin who married Christ Fable was the baby in 1857.

* This is an article Catherine Kinney wrote before 1951. She may have been responding to a request from Sister Grace (Justille) McDonald F S P A who was doing her Ph D dissertation on "The Irish in Wisconsin" in 1952. For years there had been reports of an unpublished biography by Catherine Kinney and this material may have been it.

There is a report that Sr. Grace's article has been reprinted. It would be excellent reading for future genealogists if you could get a copy of it.



The annual family picnic has been an event on Kinney social calendars for many years. Some records have been lost but it appears that a picnic has been held each summer since the late 1920's.

A photo of an even earlier picnic shows a gathering of Kinneys and Cashmans at the EdmondKinney farm in the 1890's. In 1948, the states centennial year, another picnic was held to mark the Kinney and Cashman families' 100 years in Wisconsin. At the earlier picnic there was a close family bond, O'Connor sisters had married a Kinney and a Cashman. The family ties were reinforced when a Kinney grandson and granddaughter married O'Keefe grandchildren of the founder of the Cashman family.

At one time the secretary reminded the families of the time of the picnic but also asked for sandwiches, casseroles, pickles, salad, cake, coolaid, cream or a tablecloth. Now the card has the date and "sandwiches, a dish to pass and dishes" And it always works---plenty of food and a good variety.

Each picnic day begins with a Mass at St. Patricks dedicated to all deceased members of the family. Sometime after lunch and before ice cream a meeting is held and officers elected. Florence Carlson was secretary for many years and Ellen Kinney served as historian. At one period Catherine Kinney was made permanent chairman to insure that the event would take place each year. An energetic softball or volleyball game is always a part of each picnic.

Picnics have been held at Liberty Hill/Prospect Park, Hudson; St. Mary's, Hammond; Glen Park, River Falls; and at the Henry and Catherine, Mark, Rob and Bernard Kinney farms.

Records show that the 1966 picnic had the highest attendance, attracting 132 relatives and 5 guests. 1955 had the lowest with only 55 Kinneys and 5 guests.



Picnic at Henry and Catherine Kinneys in early 1930's

STANDING: Greg K, Bill K, M/M Schmuck, Marie Mensen K, Homer/Margaret King K, Florence/Ador Carlson, Mary Barrett K, Josephine O'Connor, EllenJoyce K, Cecelia McKeon, Mary Elizabeth McKeon, Mary Sammon K, L Farnsworth, Mary Ross, Harriet K Farnsworth, Mark K, Emma Thome K, Emmett K, Catherine K.
 KNEELING: Henry Biever, Frank Blahnik, Jay K, Henry K, Aimee O'Keefe K, George K,, Lorie K, Henry K, Tom O'Connor, Dick McKeon. Rob K,
 SITTING: Bernard K, Schmuck, Andy K, Ignatius K, Richard K, Schmuck, Mike K., James K Dennis K., Clayton K, Patrick K, Mary Theresa K, MaryAnn K, Catherine K,

A Reminiscense of the "Klan Times"

by Bernard Kinney

Probably the most frustrating and traumatic period for the Kinneys in Hudson township was the "Klan times" of the late 1920s. To put the times in context, you must remember that the Ku Klux Klan, with its anti-immigrant, anti-black, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic prejudices, was a powerful, and in some areas dominant, force in Wisconsin politics. Tensions came to a head in 1928 when Al Smith, governor of New York and an Irish Catholic, won the Democratic Party's nomination for president.

That year I was six years old, old enough to know what was going on, but not old enough to understand all the events. St. Croix County had a large and well-organized Klan. Its major meeting place in the county during the summer of 1928 was a large circus tent in a field in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21 of the Town of Hudson (junction of U.S. 12 and Co. A). We saw this tent every day when Dad (Rob Kinney) delivered his milk to the cheese factory on the corner immediately north of the tent. That summer (1928) was the most active for the Klan in our area. Many nights they parked on the road west and east of the house and played spotlights on the house and had the hand-operated sirens going. Uncle Lori and Uncle Henry had circular driveways. The Klan members, disguised behind white hoods and sheets, would drive around their houses with their sirens going and guns plainly visible in the cars.

One night, Dad had had it. He got his .22 and headed for the road to shoot out their tires. Mother tried to stop him at the door but he went anyway, however, they must have seen him in the spotlight because they took off. The Kinneys attracted the Klan's special attention because they had a priest in the family. Whenever Father Ignatius came to Hudson for a visit it seemed that the Klan would almost beat him to Dad's or Uncle Henry's place. Dad refused to let Father Kinney walk down the road to Uncle Henry's for fear the Klan might corner him. You can imagine it was frightening times for us children.

During the summer, Father Rice, pastor of Hudson, and the Knights of Columbus, including Uncle Jay and Uncle Henry, decided to confront the Klan at its tent. Lo and behold, during the fracas the Klan tent burned down. The Klan brought court action against Father Rice, Uncle Henry and many others before Judge Arnquist, but Arnquist threw it out of court because the Klan would not name its officers. In going through Dad's stuff, I found a letter from a law firm in Milwaukee threatening Uncle Henry with a law suit unless he agreed to pay for the tent. In this letter, the St. Croix County officers were named. The next generation can turn this letter over to the archives at River Falls when it shouldn't embarrass too many people. There are families named in this letter that still live in Hudson.

The hard feelings and bitterness remained for many years. My folks sent me to live with my aunt Mildred Sullivan in Stillwater where I went to St. Michael's school for the first three grades. Midway School was pretty rough on a Catholic kid. Uncle Lori had orphans living with him and they had to fight every day, especially if Notre Dame won a football game.

One time when filling silo at Uncle Henry's, Mark Kinney came that day all battered up with black eyes. He had been to a dance the night before and the old Klan hostilities still rankled. Somebody had called him a "Catlicker," he called them a "Klucker," and the fight was on. But Mark was outgunned and outmanned and came out the loser. So he was organizing the boys to get even. It took many years before such confrontations died out.

Dad and Uncle Henry said the only neighbor to decry what the Klan was doing to Catholics and the Kinneys in particular was Arthur Kelly. He was town chairman and chairman of the county board and lived a mile north of Dad's place. So that can explain the affection and admiration the Kinneys had for Arthur Kelly.

* In the notes of the family of Uncle Jay, the tent burning was noted with this quote: "The foray netted him a short piece of rope and a \$5.00 fine."

TIMOTHY KENNY
m Mary Early

JOHN KENNY
m Bridget McNicolas 1820?

JAMES KENNY b 1805
m Marie Stanton 1825

ANDREW KENNY b 1808
m Alice McNult 1828

- A. Andrew Kenny
- m Winifred McManus
- 1. Winifred
- 2. Julia
- 3. Ellen
- 4. Bridget
- 5. Andrew
- 6. Thomas
- 7. Patrick
- 8. Mary Ellen
- 9. Honora (Nora)

- ## A. TIMOTHY KENNY
- m Margurette
- Crookston M
- Mathews
- 1877 in Utah
- ↓
- SHEEP RANCHER

- B. James Kenny
- m Bridget McKeever
- 1. James
- 2. John
- 3. Michael
- 4. Mary
- 5. Timothy
- 6. Ann
- 7. Bridget
- 8. Ellen

- A. Andrew (US)
- B. James d
- C. Anthony
- ##D. Helen (US)
- ##E. ALICE (US)
- m C E Beggerly
- 1.
- a. HELENA

- a. James d
- b. Joseph
- c. Eugene d
- d. Bridie
- **e. TIMOTHY
- m Mary Kate Ward
- **Eugene
- Mary Veronica
- **f. MICHAEL JOHN (GINGER)
- ** m Ellen Higgins
- Michael
- Raymond
- Margaret
- Norine
- Lena
- Geraldine
- Martina
- ** Luke

(cousins)
m October 16 1904

- m John O'Hara
- **a. BRIDIE
- **b. JOHN
- c. Angela
- d. Martin
- e. Sabina
- f. Ellen

Helen and Alice
lived at HOTEL for
two years.

THOMAS KENNY (Aren't sure where this family fits in)
m Marie Lydon ((Other Kennys said to see Michael)
**1. MICHAEL (Kilkelly)

- m Elizabeth Cunningham
- a. Thomas
- b. Michael
- c. James
- d. Valentine
- e. Timothy
- f. Frank
- g. Carmel (Margaret)
- h. Florence
- **i. Ellen

** People met in Ireland

Lived at HOTEL with their Uncle Tim

MARY KENNY
m Hugh McNicolas
2/9/1831

MICHAEL KENNY
m Mary Lamb 2/27/1827
Mary Golden 2/13/1831

ANDREW KENNY
m Mary Jane Clark 3/23/1834

Witnesses
Michael Kenny
Andrew Kenny

↓
CATHERINE
MARGARET

↓
EDMOND
MICHAEL
HARRIET
ANDREW

TIMOTHY KENNY
m Mary O'Malley

- A. Mary
- B. Anna
- C. Timothy s
- D. Jane(Jennie)
- E. Joseph

HOTEL

SPECULATIVE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FAMILY

LINE I

1. Michael and Andrew were brothers who went to the United States.
2. Mary Kenny---possibly a sister--because a Michael and Andrew Witnessed her marriage on Feb 9, 1831.
3. Timothy Kenny--probably a brother--Andrew's son Michael referred to HOTEL Tim as his first cousin.

LINE II

4. Hotel Tim is known to have brothers James, Andrew--and possibly John. Andrew's daughters Helen and Alice stayed with their Uncle Tim James' son Tim stayed with his Uncle Tim at Hotel before going west to become a sheep rancher.
5. Sheep rancher Tim was an uncle to Tim who married Nora (and possibly also to Nora) Ginger told us his parents were cousins. He also knew the story about the Sheep rancher Tim who was his great uncle.

Ginger's (and others) relation to Sheep rancher Tim (plus his resemblance to Henry Kinney) almost convinces us we have found some cousins in Ireland.

HELENA SPEED connection

Timothy Kenny Sr. had a brother, Andrew, in Ireland. This Andrew married Alice McNulty. They had 5 children. The last, Alice Agnes, was born after Andrew died in 1850. An older sister, Helen, born in 1845, and Alice were sent to Madison in 1857 to live with their Uncle Tim Sr.. They were there for two years, and in 1859 when they were about 14 and 9, they were sent to Chicago to work. Of the 3 boys in the family - James died young - Andrew came to Madison in 1867 and then on to Missouri. Anthony stayed in Ireland and died there in 1901.

Helen married John Madden in Chicago. Alice Agnes married Charles Everett Baggerly in Chicago and is the grandmother of Helena Speed.

Tom Kinney (6th generation) had a 4-H exhibit on Kinneys at the Dane County Fair, received an award and a writeup in a Madison paper. Helena Speed saw the article in California. She has been involved with our family ever since.

Helena visits the Mormon Library in Salt Lake City often, she has made several trips to Ireland and has visited the Kinneys in Madison.

TIMOTHY KENNY SR connection

Timothy Kenny Sr. was born in Newcastle, County Mayo in 1823. He went to the California gold rush by way of Cape Horn. He made money, but became very ill. He was put on board a ship and a kindly Chinese man nursed him back to health. He entered at New York in 1848 and was able to take out his first papers there in 1850. He moved to Madison about 1853 and purchased the HOTEL which will be his connection. He helped draw up the charter which was presented to the State Legislature and Madison became a city in 1853. He served as councilman from the 4th Ward for many years. He was active in promoting education. He picked up the U.S. Mail from the depot for many years. In 1880, he was also in the grocery business. His second papers were taken out in 1860.

In 1856 he married Mary O'Malley at St. Raphael's. They had 3 children.

Mary E. Born 1857. She became a school teacher in Madison. Married Dennis Murphy. Moved to Green River Wyo.. Had 2 sons, Robert and Walter. Died 1938.

Anna Born 1859. Married Peter Hendricks. Had 2 daughters, Angela and Sussie.

Timothy Born 1860. Remained single.

Mary O'Malley died in 1861, leaving 3 small infants. Timothy Sr. married Mary L , a hat maker in the first ward. They had 2 children.

Jane (Jennie) Born in 1865

Joseph Born in 1867. Story was that Joseph moved to Texas and became an oil millionaire. For a time it was thought that he might have been honored by having a city and a county in Texas called Kinney. But it was actually named in 1873 for a Henry Kinney who had already made a name for himself as founder of Corpus Christi. Joseph never married.

The HOTEL was between Bedford St. and the Prairie du Chien railroad depot. Timothy Sr. died of a heart attack in 1886.

When ANDREW died in 1855, Timothy Sr. was appointed guardian for young Andrew, then about 13 years old. Msgr. Ed Kinney left a note saying that his grandfather Michael (second son of ANDREW) and Timothy Sr. were first cousins.

TIMOTHY KENNY JR. connection

He was born in 1846. When he was 17, he came to Madison and stayed at the HOTEL of his Uncle Timothy Sr.. It is believed he stayed for some time in Madison and worked for his uncle collecting passengers and mail from the depot and other things. Eventually, he went west and became a wealthy sheep rancher.

In Ireland, the Kenny's knew the story of this Kenny and also said that they knew him as uncle to their parents.

Sheila Kinney (granddaughter of George B.) found a Kinney museum that needs to be checked out further out west.

MSGR. EDWARD M. KINNEY

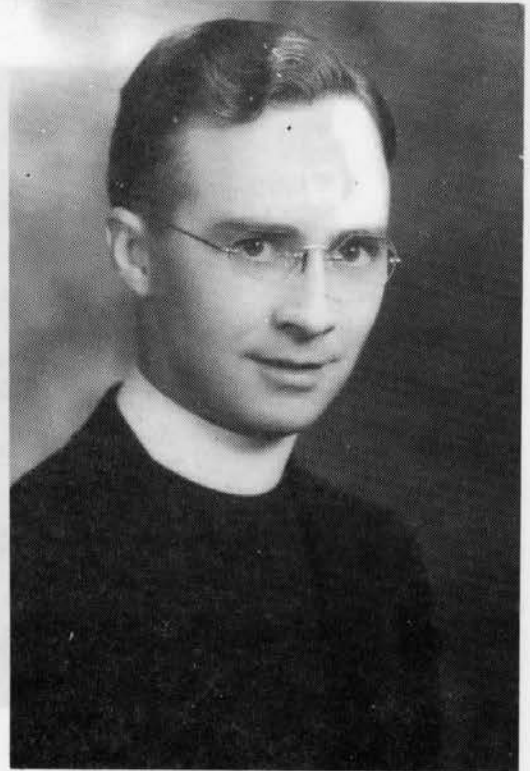
Edward M. Kinney was born Aug. 17, 1903 to Edward and Alice Watts Kinney of Fitchburg.

He attended school in Fitchburg, Madison Central H.S., St. Francis Seminary in Milwaukee, and Catholic U. of America. He was ordained by Samuel Cardinal Stritch on May 21, 1932.

He was first chancellor of the Madison Diocese and former president of the National Catholic Cemetery Conference.

He retired in 1974. One of the parishes he served was St. Raphael Cathedral, Madison and while there, he found records that, along with stories he'd heard about the Kinney family, started his research. He also had earned a M.A. degree in history and speech at the U. of Wisconsin.

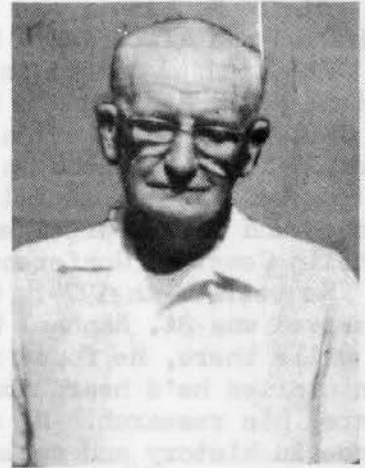
His notes have been a great help in putting this sketch together.



Carole Wilfred (Willie) Gina (daughter)
Bill (son) Andy (grandson) Mary Tom (grandson)

At the home of Willie and Mary Kinney on Irish Lane. Mary called her grandson, Tom, over to her house in 1977 when the Northern Branch Kinney's began the search that has led to this book. Bill and Carole and three sons, Eddie, Tom and Andy, also have a home on the farm homesteaded in the 1840's. Tom and Carole are largely responsible for much of the information on the Kinney family in Wisconsin. But thanks also to the patient, long suffering family members who have members with this family history disease.

KENNYS MET IN IRELAND



Bro. Patrick H. Kinney S.J.

(Ginger was a look alike)

Luke Kenny

Ellen Higgins
Kenny

Michael John Kenny
(Ginger)

Parents were Timothy and Nora Kenny Kenny



MaryAnn Kinney
Pattison

Luke
Kenny

Ellen Higgins
Kenny

Ginger
Kenny

Bernard
Kinney

At the Kenny home at Carracanada, Swinford, County Mayo



Vincent Walsh Bridie O'Hara John O'Hara
 (adopted by Bridie) (Mother was Bridget Kenny O'Hara)
 In front of John's garage in Derryronnae, County Mayo, Ireland
 Bridie had a shop in Swinford.



Greg Kinney (River Falls) in front of Timothy Kenny's Pub and Boot Shop
 Market Street, Swinford, County Mayo

Timothy's parents were Timothy and Nora Kenny Kenny

THE PENAL CODE

1691-1829

The Penal Laws enacted or reenacted in the new era succeeding the siege of Limerick, when under the pledged faith and honour of the English crown, the Irish Catholics were to be "protected in the free and unfettered exercise of their religion" provided amongst other things that:

- The Irish Catholic was forbidden the exercise of his religion.
- He was forbidden to receive education.
- He was forbidden to enter a profession.
- He was forbidden to hold public office.
- He was forbidden to engage in trade or commerce.
- He was forbidden to live in a corporate town or within five miles thereof.
- He was forbidden to own a horse of greater value than five pounds.
- He was forbidden to purchase land.
- He was forbidden to lease land.
- He was forbidden to accept a mortgage on land in security for a loan.
- He was forbidden to vote.
- He was forbidden to keep any arms for his protection.
- He was forbidden to hold a life annuity.
- He was forbidden to buy land from a Protestant.
- He was forbidden to receive a gift of land from a Protestant.
- He was forbidden to inherit land from a Protestant.
- He was forbidden to inherit anything from a Protestant.
- He was forbidden to rent land that was worth more than thirty shillings a year.
- He was forbidden to reap from his land any profit exceeding a third of the rent.
- He could not be a guardian to a child.
- He could not, when dying, leave his infant children under Catholic guardianship.
- He could not attend Catholic worship.
- He was compelled by law to attend Protestant worship.

Throughout its history, Ireland has been invaded, subdued, and plundered by foreign countries, for the most part, England. Since about the year 1200 the Irish have been in almost constant rebellion against the English, who came to their land, took their property, subdued them and tried to destroy their religion, passing very severe laws against all Catholics. England had gained almost complete control over Ireland by the year 1169, but did not succeed in stamping out their religion. This was the beginning of a long struggle that went on almost incessantly until 1922. At that time, Southern Ireland gained a measure of independence.

This partial listing of the Penal Laws is taken from The Story of the Irish Race by Seamus MacManus. It is included here to exemplify some of the disabilities which Irish Catholics lived under.

FAMILY SURNAMEN WHICH HAVE BECOME PART OF THE KINNEY LINE

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Clark | Valek | Rogers |
| O'Connor | McKegney | Witzsche |
| Pierce | Leathly | Wells |
| McLaughlin | Fuchs | McDonald |
| Ring-Caffrey | Hensing | Holten |
| Moore | Finken | Pfalzgraf |
| Rider | Rajdl | Marsha |
| Sammon | Weis | Kolac |
| Davis | Burgeyne | Drake |
| Barrett | Nyberg | Straining |
| French | Bixby | Porter |
| Whaley | Gondert | Larson |
| Quam | Hall | Hanson |
| O'Keefe | Bevers | White |
| Mensen | Preston | West |
| Thome | Weisenbeck | Lomnes |
| Knott | Helland | Armbruster |
| Boles | Bowen | Bartholomew |
| Gavin | Driscoll | Tutland |
| King | Besau | Asfeld |
| Osher | Kromer | Saitz |
| Joyce | Alden | Walters |
| Carlson | Muller | |
| Jensen | Roane | |
| Dahle | Peterson | |
| Farnsworth | Mahoney | |
| McKeon | Zeuli | |
| Sochereck | Krumm | |
| Wallek | Roeder | |
| Callahan | Hecimovich | |
| Kruse | Coulson | |
| O'Connell | Talsky | |
| Pattison | Johnston | |
| Keefe | Ambrose | |
| Scoles | Frankot | |
| Dabruzzi | Anderson | |
| Ecker | Hable | |

GUIDE TO THE FAMILY CHARTS

The following chart of the NORTHERN BRANCH of the KINNEY family is arranged by generations and families. EDMOND belonged to the second generation of Kinneys living in Wisconsin. His children were of the third generation and each has been classified by a Roman numeral (I). The fourth generation is designated by a capital (A) and the Roman numeral of their parent. The fifth generation is designated by an Arabic number (1) and the number of their Kinney parent. The sixth generation is identified by a lower case letter(a) and the number of their Kinney parent.

For Example: Sixth generation Timothy Kinney of Eau Claire would be (III C 2 a). This identifies Thomas (III C 2) as his father; Edmond P. (III C) as his grandfather; Thomas A. (III) as his great-grandfather; and Edmond as his great-great-grandfather.

- I Andrew Jackson - Susan Pierce
1857-1917 m. 9/24/86
- II Patrick Henry - Mary McLaughlin (McGloughlin, McGlaughlin)
1858-1896 1858-1921 m. 6/2/87
- III Thomas Andrew - Celia Ring-Caffrey
1861-1930 1865-1904 m. 8/6/91
- IV Edmond Burke - Susan Moore
1863-1935 Jessie Rider
- V George Boniface - Mary Ann Sammon
1865-1949 1867-1946 m. 6/30/97
- VI Harriet M. - Ed Davis
1867-1930 m. 1916
- VII William James - Mary Ann Barrett
1869-1931
- VIII Timothy E.
1873-
- IX Kate Cashman-Kinney - Charles French
1878- m. 1903



EDMOND KINNEY-CATHERINE O'CONNOR FAMILY

About 1885

Standing: Timothy; William; Edmond; Thomas; George

Front; Harriet; Kate; Andrew; Patrick

I ANDREW JACKSON KINNEY - Susan Pierce

A. Emma Catherine Whaley N C
1887-

B. Edmond Pierce s
1891-

C. Lucian Blair Ida Quam N C
1894-1970

D. Irving s

II PATRICK HENRY KINNEY - Mary McLaughlin

A. Robert Hermangild Amelia (Aimee) O'Keefe
1889-1969 1889-1959 m. 6/15/20

B. Thomas Ignatuis
1889-1952 ordained-1919

C. Catherine Winifred s
1890-1954

D. James Edmona Mary Ann (Marie) Mensen
1892-1963 1905- m. 10/21/24

E. Patrick Henry
1893-1967 entered Jesuits-1943

F. Andrew Laurence (Lorie) Emma Thome
1896-1978 1913-1939 m. 1923
Clara Knott
m. 1942

III THOMAS ANDREW KINNEY - Celia Ring-Caffrey

A. Bessie
1892-1902

B. Michael Opal Boles
1895-1934

C. Edmond Patrick Francis Gavin
1897-1942 1903- m. 6/23/26

IV EDMOND BURKE KINNEY - *Susan Moore
**Jessie Rider

*A. Jean George O'Keefe
1899-1956 1894-1946 m. 1921

**B. Homer Margaret King

V GEORGE BONIFACE KINNEY - Mary Ann Sammon

A. Phillip Ambrose Myrtle Osher
1898-1972 1901-1981 m. June 1918

- B. Marcus Andrew 1901-1981 Ellen W. Joyce 1906- m. 8/25/37
 - C. Florence 1903-1977 Ador Carlson ne m. 5/31/39
 - D. George Emmett 1905-1977 Laura Jensen 1918- m. 10/5/50
 - E. Marion Celestine 1907-1971 Ingmar Dahle m. 1946
- VI HARRIET MARY KINNEY - Ed Davis
- A. Rose (adopted)
- VII WILLIAM JAMES KINNEY - Mary Ann Barrett
- A. Harriet 1902- Lloyd Farnsworth 1886-1951 m. 6/30/36
 - B. Frank 1903-1967
 - C. John E. 1906-
 - D. Cecelia Margaret 1907- Richard McKeon m. 8/21/35
 - E. William Raymond 1911-1981 Ruth Sochurek m. 1938
 - F. Daniel 1913-1936
 - G. Gregory James 1915-1971
 - H. Henry Edward 1917-1976 Donna Mae Wallek
- VIII TIMOTHY E KINNEY
- IX KATE CASHMAN (KINNEY) - Charles French
- A. Leone Charles Callahan
 - B. Maybelle (Mabel) Kruse
 - C.



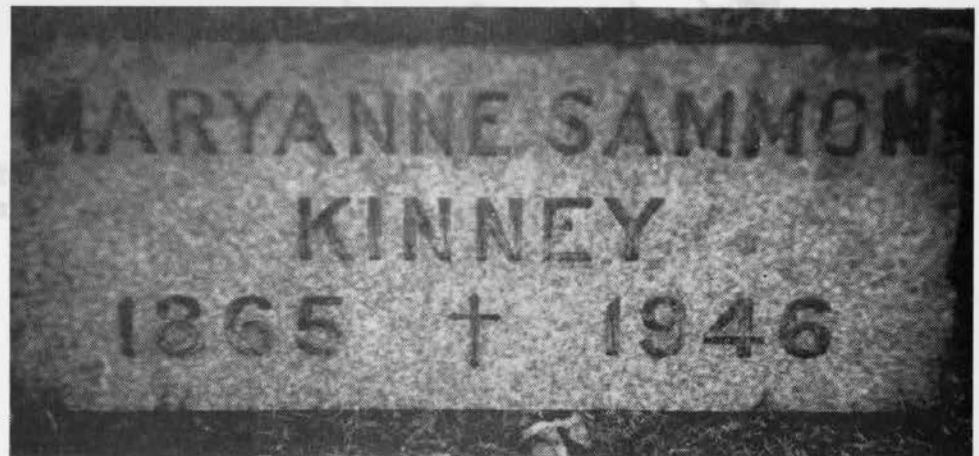
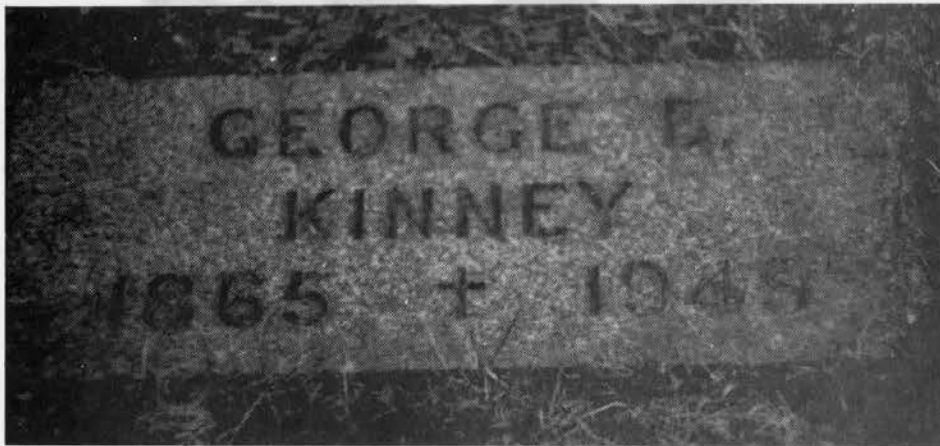
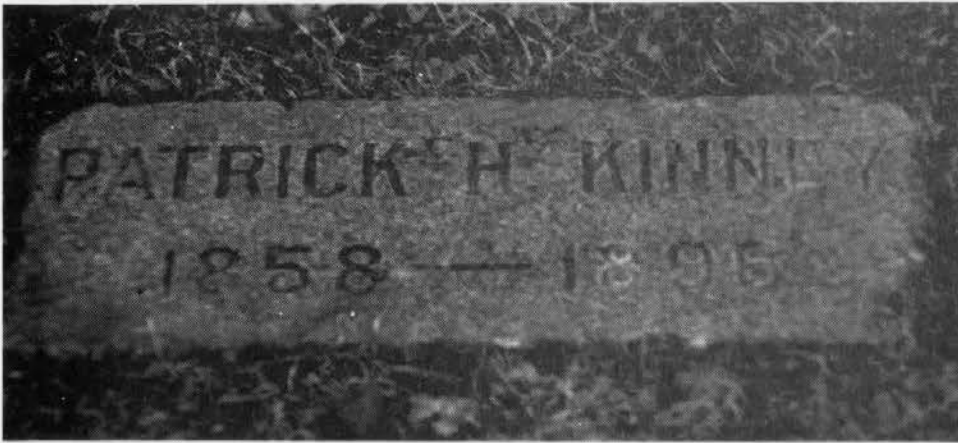
Andrew J. Kinney, right,
and his uncle Dan O'Connor,
brother of Catherine O'Connor
Kinney. About 1912.



Kate, Will, Hattie,
Tim.
about 1895.



Marion, Mary Sammon K.
George B., and Florence
October, 1944



for Mary Sammon K.
the B., and Florence
October, 1946

John, Will, Katie,
The
about 1875



Andrew J. Kinney, right,
and his uncle Dan O'Connor,
brother of Catherine O'Connor
Kinney. About 1912.



Kate, Will, Hattie,
Tim.
about 1895.



Marion, Mary Sammon K.
George B., and Florence
October, 1944

WISCONSIN CENTURY 1848 1948 FAMILY



Catharine Kinsey

HAVING PRESENTED SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE TO THE STATE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF PRESENT RESIDENCE IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN AND DIRECT DESCENT FROM

Andrew Clark Kinsey

WHO LIVED IN WISCONSIN WHEN IT BECAME A STATE IN 1848, AND OF RESIDENCE IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN SINCE THAT DATE OF ALL ANCESTORS THROUGH WHOM SUCH LINEAGE IS DERIVED, IS HEREBY AWARDED

THIS CENTENNIAL CERTIFICATE.

Signed this 31 day of December 1948 at Madison, Wisconsin.

Dean Lombard

Centennial Governor of Wisconsin

Arne R. Rice

Chairman, State Centennial Committee

ST. PATRICK

Prior to the year 432 A.D., Ireland was a pagan country. Tradition has it that a warlike King called Niall sailed from Ireland about 400 A.D. with ships or boats and soldiers. Upon his return, he had captured and brought back slaves. One young lad, by the name of Patrick, vowed that he would escape and return to his homeland, continue his education and then return to Ireland to teach the Irish people Christianity. According to the story, he did escape and did return in 432 A.D.. He preached so well that the entire country was won over to Christianity and a golden era of religion, literature, education and missions was opened.

The Shamrock on Patrick's tunic was worn as a symbol, showing the way of the true cross and the Trinity. According to an Irish legend, St. Patrick first chose the Shamrock as a symbol of the Trinity of the Christian faith, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, because of its three leaves. It was with a shamrock that he is said to have driven the snakes of Ireland into the sea. Before St. Patrick's time, the shamrock, however, was generally believed in Ireland to be a defense against witchcraft. In the Bogs and Moors, where Banshees cried and the fairies stole traveler's souls, a shamrock held in the hand was a protection. The word shamrock came from the old Irish word seamrog, meaning three leaved. The name is believed to have been given originally to the white clover, black medic or wood sorrel. The first two plants are clover, wood sorrel also has leaves with three leaflets.

BLARNEY STONE

Blarney Castle, a medieval fortress, was built by Cormac McCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, in the middle of the fourteenth century. It is situated in the village of Blarney in County Cork. This is an attractive area with the romantic Blarney Lake and the famous Grove of Blarney.

In the early times, castles offered protection from the assault of enemies. After the invention of cannon balls, castles were vulnerable to attack. The owner of Blarney Castle used diplomacy, a combination of flattery and promises to hold off the enemy. Out of this situation grew the legend of the Blarney Stone. This stone forms part of the face of the Tower Wall of Blarney Castle. It bears the date 1446 and a Latin inscription. The stone was knocked out of place by a cannon ball in a siege of the castle in 1643 but is now secured in the wall by an iron clamp. Tourists to Ireland like to kiss the Blarney Stone in spite of the inconvenience of reaching it. It is thought that the kiss results in great eloquence. The word "blarney" has come to mean smooth, flattering talk.

II A. Robert H. Kinney

Amelia (Aimee) O'Keefe

1. Bernard Edward
1922-Margaret O'Connell
1930- m. 10/12/492. Mary Ann
1924-James Pattison
1919- m. 6/15/483. Robert Henry
1925-June Keefer
1931- m. 11/24/544. Dennis Patrick
1928-Marion Scoles
1930- m. 10/14/505. Michael
1929-Janice Dabruzzo
1937-1979 m. 8/30/586. Richard James
1931-Leona Ecker
1938- m. 4/11/59

II D. James Edmond Kinney

Mary Ann (Marie) Mensen

1. Patrick Jerome
1925-Lillian Valek
m. 4/9/622. James Edmond
1927-Alice McKegney
m. 6/16/533. Clayton Andrew
1928-Winifred Leathley
m. 1/28/534. Catherine Ellen
1930-Raymond Fuchs
m. 10/6/495. Sylvester John
1932-19336. Thomas Ignatuis
1933-Carol Lee Hensing
m. 8/2/697. Rose Marie
1934-Thomas O'Connell
m. 9/3/558. Edwin Joseph
1936- entered Order of St. Benedict-19559. Leona Cecelia
1937-Elmer Finken
m. 8/6/6010. Rita Ann
1940-Harlan Rajdl
m. 8/26/58

11. Vincent Raymond Jean Weis
1941- m. 10/23/65

12. Joseph Lawrence Carolyn Ann Burgeyne
1942- m. 6/6/70

II F. Andrew Lawrence (Lori) Kinney *Emma Thome
**Clara Knott

*1. Ignatuis John
1925-

*2. Mary Therese
1927-1939

*3. Margaret Rose
1929-1929

*4. Andrew Francis Alva Hanley
1930- m. 6/ /52

*5. Richard Lawrence
1931-1931

**6. Daniel Anthony Mary Nyberg
1946- Donna Bixby

III B. Michael Kinney Opal Boles

1. Sheldon Arlene
1919-

III C. Edmond Patrick Kinney Frances Gavin

1. Patricia Ann
1928-

2. Thomas Andrew Mary Alden
1932- m. 12/28/54

3. Edmond Patrick Shirley Mullen
1939- 1942- m. 5/28/62

IV A. Jean Kinney (O'Keefe) George O'Keefe

1. Edmond Luke Edna Mary Roane
1923- m. 1945

2. George
1925-1947

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3. James Homer 1926-1975 | Pauline Peterson m. 10/5/48 |
| 4. Clyde 1927- | Shirley Mahoney m. 6/9/51 |
| 5. Verne 1930- | Shirley O'Connell 1928- m. 6/6/53 |
| 6. Thomas 1937- | Marge Zeuli m. 1956 |
| 7. Mary Lou 194 - | Victor Krumm |

IV B. Homer Kinney

Margaret King

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Delores | Jon Roeder |
| 2. Dorothy | |
| 3. Janet | |

V A. Phillip Ambrose Kinney

Myrtle Osher

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Eileen Muriel 1920-1920 | |
| 2. Lorraine 1921- | |
| 3. Phillip Vincent 1925- | |
| 4. Donald Francis 1930- | Shirley Hecimovich 1937- m. 4/23/55 |

V B. Marcus Andrew Kinney

Ellen Joyce

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mary Ellen 19380 | Francis Coulson m. 8/1/64 |
| 2. Joyce Ann 1941- | Richard Talsky m. 4/24/65 |
| 3. Mark James 1942-1964 | |
| 4. George T. 1947- | Virginia Johnston m. 8/21/70 |
| 5. Paul Joseph 1948- | |

V D. George Emmett Kinney Laura Jensen

1. Timothy David
1951-

2. Sheila Mary Joseph Ambrose
1953- m. 4/18/81

3. Thomas Joseph
1953-

4. Kathleen Ann
1955-

5. Terrance Michael
1959-

V E. Marion Celestine Kinney (Dahl) Ingmar Dahl

1. Robert Anthony Lisa Frankot
1947- 1955- m. 9/21/74

VII A. Harriet Kinney (Farnsworth) Lloyd Farnsworth

1. Mary Jane Stephan Anderson
1940- m. 11/25/61

2. Theresa Ann Richard Hable
1945- m. 3/29/68

3. William Byron Mary Ann Rogers
1947- m. 1/10/76

VII D. Cecelia Margaret Kinney (McKeon) Richard McKeon

1. Mary Elizabeth Albert Witzsche
1936- m. 10/1/55

VII E. William Raymond Kinney Ruth Sochurek

1. Patricia Ann Leonard Wells
1941- m. 1958

2. Daniel Lee
1949-

VII H. Henry Edward Kinney Donna Mae Wallek

1. Henry Edward
1956-

2. Darla Jean
1962-

3. Michael Joseph
1969-

II A. 1. Bernard Edward Kinney - Margaret O'Connell

a. Mary
1950-1950

b. Ann Marie
1951- Larry Gondert
1951- m. 3/2/74

c. Gregory Thomas
1952-

d. Patricia Rose
1953- Roger Bevers
1952- m. 8/18/73

e. Bridgette Jean
1954- Thomas Preston
m. 9/23/79

f. Margaret Susan
1956- Gary Hall
m. 10/8/77

g. Kathleen Cecelia
1958-

h. Francis Mary
1959-

i. Jacqueline Rita
1961-

j. Patrick Henry
1963-

k. Robert Charles
1965-

l. Elizabeth Ann
1967-

m. Mona Rachel
1972-1972

II A. 2. Mary Ann Kinney - James Pattison

a. Michael James
1949- Dorothy Weisenbeck
1955- m. 9/9/77

b. Francis Joseph
1950- Karen Helland
1957- m. 9/1/79

c. Kathleen Ann
1952-

d. Robert John
1954- Kathryn Bowen
1956- m. 11/8/80

II A. 5. Michael Kinney - Janice Dabruzzo

a. Mary Jo
1959-

b. Michael Lawrence
1962-

c. Annette Marie
1966-

II A. 6. Richard James Kinney - Leona Ecker

a. Roseanne
1960-

b. Colleen Marie
1961-

c. Karen Marie
1962-

d. Jeanne Frances
1965-

e. John Francis
1967-

f. Carolyn Anne
1970-

g. Barbara Joan
1972-

II D. 2. James E. Kinney

- Alice McKegney

a. Susan Marie
1954-

Dennis Dunne
m. 9/21/74

b. John Raymond
1955-

Carol Mittlestadt
m. 5/30/77

c. Beverly Jane
1956-

Dennis Paul
m. 12/4/76

d. MarjorieAnn
1958-

e. SallyMae
1959-

Randall Ross
m. 4/24/82

f. Monica Irene
1960-

Albert Adamielz
m. 9/18/82

g. Randy James
1964-

h. Yvonne Louise
1966-

II D. 3. Clayton A. Kinney

- Janet Leathley

a. David Andrew
1953-

Patricia Callies
m. 9/4/76

b. Donald James
1954-

c. Pauline Anne
1955-

Wilton Brown
m. 3/5/75

d. Peter John
1957-

e. Leo Clayton
1959-

f. Lynne Theresa
1964-

II D. 4. Catherine E. Kinney

- Raymond Fuchs

a. Charles Raymond
1950-

Patricia Asfeld
m. 8/23/80

b. Richard James
1952-

Catherine Seitz
m. 6/25/77

- c. Robert
1952-1952
- d. Betty Jean
1954-
- e. Diane Marie
1956-

II D. 6. Thomas J. Kinney - Carol Hensing

- a. Lu Anne
1970-
- b. Kevin
1972-
- c. Kathleen
1974-

II D. 7. Rose Marie Kinney - Thomas O'Connell

- a. Roberta Rose
1956-
- b. Barbara Jo
1957-
- c. Cheryl Ann
1959-
- d. William Thomas
1960-

e. Mary Jean - Ron Walters
1962- Jan 27 1981

f. Ralph James
1965-

g. Joseph Alan
1967-

II D. 9. Leona C. Kinney - Elmer Finken

- a. Theresa Ann
1962-
- b. Mary Lynn
1963-
- c. Daniel James
1966

II D. 10. Rita Ann Kinney - Harlan Rajdl

a. Dwight John 1959- Diane Nelson m. 5/7/82

b. Dale Jerome 1960-

c. Veronica, Ann 1961-

d. Wallace Dean 1963-

e. John Paul 1964-

II D. 11. Vincent R. Kinney - Jean Weis

a. Timothy John 1966-

b. Terrance Raymond 1968-

c. Jennifer Ann 1971-

II D. 12. Joseph L. Kinney - Carolyn Burgoyne

a. James (adopted) 1979-

II F. 4. Andrew Francis Kinney - Alva Hanley

a. David Allen 1954- Elizabeth McDonald m. 6/1/78

b. Katherine Mary 1955- Jeffrey Holten m. 8/5/79

c. Karen Theresa 1957-

d. Kim Marie 1960-

II F. 6. Daniel Anthony Kinney - *Mary Nyberg
**Donna Bixby

- *a. Kristen Mary
1969-
- *b. Kelly Ann
1970-
- *c. Katie Elizabeth
1974-
- **d. Anthony David
1981-

III B. 1. Sheldon Kinney - Arlene

- a. Michael

III C. 2. Thomas Andrew Kinney - Mary Alden

- a. Thomas Andrew
1962- Cynthia Pfalzgraf
m. 9/25/82
- b. Timothy
1963-
- c. Paul D.
1965-
- d. Maureen
1966-
- e. Brian J.
1967-

III C. 3. Edmond Patrick Kinney - Shirley Mullen

- a. Edmond Patrick
1963-1963
- b. Jeanette Michelle
1971-
- c. Brenda Catherine
1974-

IV A. 1. Edmond Luke O'Keefe - Edna Mary Roane

- a. Michael Paul 1946- Patty Marsha
- b. Edmond Luke 1948- Linda Kolac
- c. George James 1951-
- d. Elizabeth Ann 1956-
- e. Sharon Mary 1959-

IV A. 3. James Homer O'Keefe - Pauline Peterson

- a. James George 1950- Pamela Drake
m. 5/3/80
- b. Barbara Irene 1951- Joseph Straining
m. 5/5/73

IV A. 4. Clyde O'Keefe - Shirley Mahoney

- a. William Clyde 1952- Andrea Porter
m. 10/76
- b. Kevin Shaun 1953- Judy Larson
m. 9/79
- c. Terrance Joseph 1957-
- d. Charles Thomas 1964-

IV A. 5. Verne O'Keefe - Shirley O'Connell

- a. Timothy George 1953-
- b. Nancy Lynn 1957- Max Hansen
m. 10/17/77
- c. Mark Colman 1959-

- d. Jean Marie 1963- William White m. 4/24/82
- e. Michael Joseph 1966-
- f. Robert Dennis 1973-

- IV A. 6. Thomas O'Keefe - Marge Zeuli
- a. Michael Shaun 1957- Becky Wert m. 1976
- b. Daniel Thomas 1958- Roxanne Lomnes m. 1980
- c. Patrick James 1959- Debbie Armbruster m. 1981
- d. Colleen Ann 1961- David Kromer m. 1982
- e. Maureen Jean 1962-
- f. Thomas Christopher 1968-

- IV A. 7. Mary Lou O'Keefe (Krumm) - Victor Krumm
- a. Bradley
- b. Kelly
- c. Richard

- IV B. Delores Kinney (Roeder) - Jon Roeder
- a. Lana Kay 1967-
- b. Eric Jason 1968-

- V A. 4. Donald F. Kinney - Shirley Hecimovich
- a. Rosanne Joyce 1955- Ronald Bartholomew m. 9/20/75

- b. Kevin Francis Tracy Tutland
1957- m. 6/6/81
- c. Donald Patrick
1958-
- d. Jeanne Marie
1960-
- e. Sharon Jacqueline
1961-
- f. Michael Jerome
1963-
- g. James Phillip
1964-
- h. Robert George
1965-
- i. Carolyn Marie
1975-

V B. 1. Mary Ellen Kinney - Francis Coulson
(Coulson)

- a. Catherine Susan
1966-
- b. Patricia Rose
1967-
- c. Carolyn Ellen
1970-
- d. Daniel Mark
1976-
- e. David Francis
1981-

V B. 2. Joyce Anne Kinney - Richard Talsky
(Talsky)

- a. Joseph Mark
1966-
- b. Ellen Marie
1968-
- c. Amy Beth
1970-

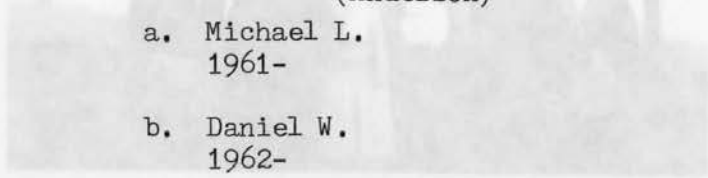
V E. 1. Robert Anthony Dahl - Lisa Frankot

- a. Melissa Marie
1976-
- b. Rebecca Erin
1979-

Mrs. W. Kinney Collins
 1940
 Mrs. W. Kinney Collins
 1940

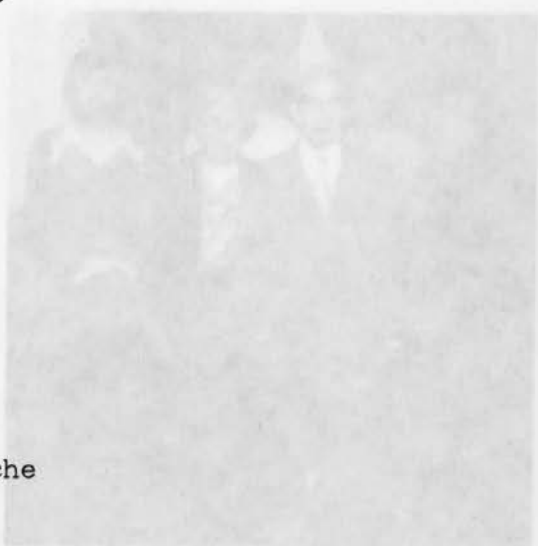
VII A. 1. Mary Jane Farnsworth - Steven Anderson
(Anderson)

- a. Michael L.
1961-
- b. Daniel W.
1962-



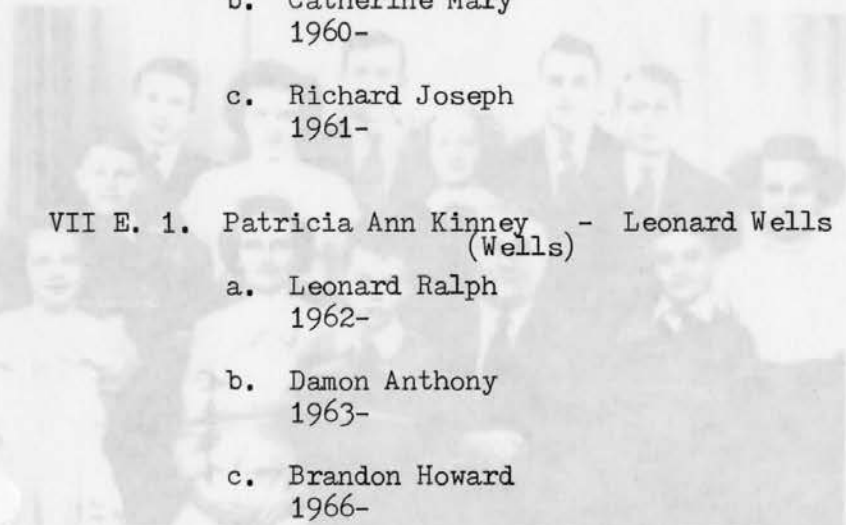
VII A. 2. Theresa Ann Farnsworth - Richard Hable
(Hable)

- a. Heather L.
1969-
- b. Rachel A.
1972-
- c. Richard
1973-1973
- d. Jason E.
1976-



VII D. 1. Mary Elizabeth McKeon - Albert Witzsche
(Witzsche)

- a. Theresa Margaret
1956-
- b. Catherine Mary
1960-
- c. Richard Joseph
1961-



VII E. 1. Patricia Ann Kinney - Leonard Wells
(Wells)

- a. Leonard Ralph
1962-
- b. Damon Anthony
1963-
- c. Brandon Howard
1966-
- d. Sean Donavon
1968-

James Kinney Family
 1940
 James Kinney Family
 1940
 James Kinney Family
 1940

R. H. Kinney children
1946

Mike, Richie, Bernard,
MaryAnn, Bob, Denny.



Mark Kinney family
1978

Mary Ellen, Joyce, Mark
Paul, Ellen, George.

James Kinney family
about 1948

front; Leona, Vince, Jay, Joe,
Marie, Edwin(Brother Sylvester)
Rita.
back; Tom, Pat, Rose Marie
Clayton, Catherine, Jim.



