

Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1881) Their Children and Families

Preface

The McKinley-McCune family history was initially undertaken by my cousin Charles Henderson. Charlie conducted his research prior to the age of the internet, and hence had spent numerous hours in libraries and archives. Charlie concluded his history in 1993. Since that time, my identical twin sister and I have undertaken to continue his magnificent work and have been doing so since 2007.

This McCune history commences with Andrew McKinley, circa 1789, who arrived in Quebec about 1828. No substantive evidence can be found from any Passenger or Immigration lists of the time as to a specific date of arrival or ship name.

After each family mentioned, a list of their children appear, and dates and names, if available, are provided. After the birth, marriage and death columns, a check mark indicates a record exists. A date which appears under the Census column indicates the Census record has been located for the person named in the extreme left hand column. To the right of the Census column is a column titled "Pic" - a check mark in this column indicates a picture of the tombstone exists.

In the Appendix is a list of all persons mentioned within the document and their relative dates of birth and death. Within the body of the report the dates for spouses (with the exception of Andrew McKinley and Sarah McCune's children) are not identified. However, these are identified in the Appendix.

The result of our work is captured under Ancestry.ca; including documents, stories and photos are captured on the site. Although we have strived for thoroughness and excellence, there may be misstatements or inadvertent incorrectness. Any comments, substantiated corrections or questions are kindly appreciated. We would be pleased to add any new family members, stories, etc. with due credit. Our efforts as well as this document should be considered a work in progress. This report will be updated periodically. As a first edition, the report only captures and documents the lives of Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885) and their children's families.

Introduction

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, large numbers of English and Scottish tenant farmers were transplanted to Ireland in an attempt to strengthen the British presence throughout that island. Most of these emigrants left their native land reluctantly. Evicted from Scotland during the Clearances, and from England by the chronic, rural population explosion, they found that their new life in Ireland was as difficult as their previous existence in England and Scotland. Lacking the financial means and the skills to do otherwise, many of them were destined to remain tenant farmers at the mercy of the local gentry. Although, in most cases, their standard of living was substantially better than that of the indigenous Irish population, they still faced enormous problems as they attempted to survive and to prosper on marginally productive land.

By the early nineteenth century, as conditions in Ireland worsened due to disastrous overcrowding and reduced agricultural productivity, severe changes were made to the local tenancy laws. As a result, mass evictions commenced. Thousands of families, both Protestant and Catholic, were expelled from their homes and their lands seized. Many of these dispossessed sought relief in the flourishing industrial centres of London, Manchester and Liverpool. Many more looked across the Atlantic Ocean, towards British North America and the United States, where they perceived an opportunity for a more tolerable existence.

During the thirty years between the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815) and the outbreak of the Great Irish Famine (1845), half a million Irish men, women and children immigrated to British North America. Not all of them had suffered the loss of their Irish lands, and many of them brought adequate funds to begin their new life in America. Mostly farmers, labourers and tradesmen, the majority of these Irish immigrants were descendants of those English and Scottish Protestants who had earlier settled in the northern Irish province of Ulster. Once in North America, they found that the abundance of free or inexpensive land allowed them to return to their previous occupation as farmers. Rural communities with a concentrated Irish population came into existence in several parts of what is now eastern and central Canada.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Scotland, like Ireland, also experienced a mass emigration of citizens to British North America. Between approximately 1770 and 1870 over 200,000 Scottish settlers arrived in Canada. Unlike Irish immigration, which tended to be highly disorganized and, in many cases, a desperate attempt to escape the horrendous economic conditions in Ireland, Scottish immigration was usually a structured and organized movement of families who were often more financially secure than their Irish counterparts. Many Scottish immigrants arrived in North America through resettlement schemes sponsored by the British government or as clients of private land companies. As well, a large number of Scottish soldiers who served in North America during the war of 1812, or in Europe during the Napoleonic Wars, accepted land in Canada as settlement for their military service. Again, like the Irish, Scottish immigrants were usually farmers who tended to settle alongside other Scots, particularly in Nova Scotia and on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River in present day Quebec and Ontario.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the early Scottish, Irish and English immigrants to British North America had become adjusted to their new surroundings and were beginning to experience a limited sort of prosperity. Their struggles with the land appeared to be over as they expanded their farms and continued to build and to improve on their somewhat primitive infrastructure (roads, bridges, schools, etc.). Yet, for many of these immigrants, the search for economic security was not yet complete. In possession of only marginally productive land, they found that by the mid 1800s they could no longer adequately support themselves and their expanding families. As a result, a flurry of movement began as settlers left their farms in search of better land. In response, the government increased the amount of land available for settlement by opening up large sections of the country's interior. This, in turn, provided the means for greater integration among the various ethnic groupings, as an ethnic mixing occurred during the scramble for new land. By the beginning of the twentieth century, this integration was well on its way to creating the Canada we know today.

Andrew McKinley and Sarah McCune

From their tombstones found in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Valcartier, both Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885) were from Armagh, Ireland. Information obtained from a McKinley/McCune family researcher indicates both families came from Ballygorman in the Parish of Loughgilly, County of Armagh.

Ballygorman is 4 miles south of Markethill, just off Highway 295 (Armagh-Newry). From land records dating back to 1815 and onwards, there were several McKinley as well as McCune families living as neighbours in Ballygorman.

Andrew McKinley's father was Moses, but his mother's name is not known. Moses and wife unknown had five children in Ballygorman, of which at least one, Andrew, emigrated to Lower Canada. Family lore suggests that Andrew's sister Susan may have resided in Quebec City during her adult life.

Sarah McCune's father was David, but her mother's name is not known. David and wife unknown had twelve children in Ballygorman, of which six emigrated to Lower Canada: Henry (1799-1848), Mary (1799-1877), Sarah (1803-1885), Maria (1806-1869), David (1811-1848) and John (1816-1900).

Henry McCune (1799-1848) was a farmer at Riviere Aux Pins and died at aged 50 years, according to his death certificate which was witnessed by his brother John (1816-1900). He is buried with a tombstone at St. Andrew's Prebyterian Church in Valcartier.

Mary McCune (1799-1877) married George Armstrong (- bef 1851) on December 27, 1827 at the Mountnorris Presbyterian Church at Ballygorman. Their daughter Elizabeth Jane, was born on August 29, 1827 and baptized at Mountnorris on January 1, 1828. Their son James was born on February 13, 1830 and baptized at Mountnorris on August 1, 1830. It is unclear if James survived the crossing to Canada.

George Armstrong (-1851) died before 1851, as at that time, Mary McCune (1799-1877), also known as Polly, was living with her second husband John Mather (1782-1867) and his son Adam Mather (1834-1892) at St. Gabriel de Valcartier West. John Mather's first wife, and Adam's mother, was the late Janet Hogg (-1837).

Maria McCune (1806-1869) married James Armstrong (1802-1892), George Armstrong's (-1851) brother. Their son Francis was born on August 16, 1827 and baptized on November 19, 1827 at Mountnorris, Ballygorman. Their son John (1832-) and at least another five children were born in Lower Canada. Maria McCune and James Armstrong came to Canada between August 1827 and April 1832, but no record can be found. They settled in Riviere Aux Pins, Quebec, as farmers, where they raised their family.

David McCune (1811-1848) was a farmer at Valcartier and died about the age of thirty eight. His death certificate is witnessed by his brothers Henry (1799-1848) and John (1816-1900).

John McCune (1816-1900) came to Canada as a single man and married a neighbour in Riviere Aux Pins, Mary Davis (1827-1900), who was born in Lower Canada, daughter of Thomas Davis (1789-bef 1872) and Catherine Pritchard (1796-1872). John and Mary had at least eleven children.

The following is a timeline event summary of Sarah McCune's (1803-1885) brothers and sisters who emigrated to Canada:

	Birth	Marriage	Spouse	Death	Census	Pic
Henry	c 1799			12 Oct 1849 ✓		✓
Mary	c 1799	27 Dec 1827 after 1837	George Armstrong John Mather	21 Apr 1877 ✓	1851, 1861	✓
Maria	c 1806	c 1826	James Armstrong	13 Apr 1869 ✓	1851, 1861	
David	c 1811			21 Mar 1848		
John	c 1816	c 1849	Mary Davis	21 Jun 1900	1851, 61, 71, 81, 91	

Sarah McCune was born c. 1803 to David and mother unknown. She married Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) about 1828 in Ballygorman.

According to the McKinley/McCune family researcher, Andrew McKinley was baptized at Tyrone's Ditches Presbyterian Church on April 13, 1789. A note in the Tyrone Church records states "Andrew Kinnel certified in full Communion has emigrated to America 1828." It appears the McKinley's are difficult to research as there are many families, with the name McKinley spelled Kinnel, Kennell, Kindle, McKinly, McKinlay,

McKinley, etc.

Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885) had at least six children. Their first child Susannah was born in Lower Canada in 1829. The 1831 Census of Valcartier identifies Andrew McKinley as a resident of Riviere Aux Pins with four persons in the household: one between the ages of 0 and 5 (i.e.: Susannah), one unmarried male between the ages of 18 and 20, one married male between the ages of 14 and 44, i.e.: Andrew McKinley (1789-1881), and one married female, i.e.: Sarah McCune (1803-1885).

At the first opportunity, Andrew and Sarah obtained a grant of ninety acres of land which, over the years, they increased to one hundred and eighty acres. As their children grew to adulthood, they sold or gave each of them sections of the family farm for their own use.

Like their neighbours, Andrew and Sarah McKinley discovered that their land was not of sufficient quality for large scale and productive farming. Within one or two generations, most of the farmers in the area had turned to logging and to other occupations to survive.

The McKinley farm, Range 5, Concession 1, lot 8 was originally a heavily wooded area which, over the years, Andrew gradually cleared so that by 1861 he had ninety acres under cultivation. The house, which was originally made of logs, was now a one story frame dwelling, valued at twelve hundred dollars. In addition, the family owned farm implements valued at forty dollars, and livestock (6 pigs, 3 horses, 6 colts, 6 sheep, 9 steer, 6 cows and a bull) valued at three hundred dollars. As a yearly yeild, the farm produced 12 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of potatoes, 2500 bundles of hay, 900 pounds of butter and 10 pounds of wool. It is surmised the regular assistance of all the McKinley children was needed to keep the farm productive. None of the children attended school, even after a local school was constructed.

By 1871, Andrew and Sarah held only thirty acres of land for their own subsistence and employed a young, Irish farm worker, Thomas Nolan, to cultivate it. They also possessed the family home, two barns, a stable, two wagons and a plow. With the assistance of Thomas Nolan, they produced twenty acres of oats, potatoes and hay.

Andrew McKinley and Sarah McCune are buried at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Cemetery at Valcartier. Their tombstone indicates they were natives of County Armagh, Ireland.

The following children were born to Andrew McKinley and Sarah McCune and their names appear after the parents.

	Birth	Marriage	Spouse	Death	Census	Pic
Andrew	c 1789	c 1828	Sarah McCune	15 Dec 1881	1831, 51, 61, 71, 81	√
Sarah	c 1803	c 1828	Andrew McKinley	6 Apr 1885	1851, 61, 71, 81	√
Susannah	4 May 1829	√ 15 Apr 1857	√ William Henderson	15 Feb 1907	√ 1851, 61, 71, 81, 91, 1901	
Moses	2 Jul 1832	√ abt 1857	Ann Lannin	24 Jan 1910	√ 1851, 61, 71, 80, 93, 1900	
		27 Jun 1891	√ Clara Allbee			
Mary Ann	12 Oct 1834	√	Adam Mather	27 Mar 1918	1851, 61, 81, 91	√
David	9 Aug 1837	√ 25 Jan 1864	√ Catherine Billing	9 Sep 1931	√ 1851, 61, 81	
Henry	5 Nov 1839	√ c 1866	Mary Ann McBain	25 Jan 1924	√ 1851, 61, 71, 81, 91, 01, 11	√
Sarah	30 Jul 1848	√ 3 Apr 1865	√ David McBain	18 May 1929	√ 1851, 61, 81, 91, 1901, 11	

Susannah McKinley and William Henderson

Susannah McKinley was born in Lower Canada to Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885) on 4 May 1829. Susannah married William Henderson on April 15, 1857 at the Church of England at Sainte-Catherine. William Henderson was born in Lower Canada to John Henderson (1791-1864) and Elizabeth Brown (1797-1873) on November 6, 1828. His parents were from County Fermanagh, Ireland.

There were two females of the same name, Susannah McKinley, who both lived in the area of Valcartier, at the same time, in the 1800's. However, one Susannah McKinley, born in Lower Canada, married William Henderson (1828-1899). The other Susannah McKinley, born in Ireland, married William McPherson.

The first two born daughters of William Henderson and Susannah McKinley were named after their respective grandmothers, Sarah (McCune; 1803-1885) and Elizabeth (Brown; 1797-1873). Their first two born sons were named after their respective grandfathers, Andrew (McKinley; 1789-1881) and John (Henderson; 1791-1864).

After the marriage of William and Susannah, they took up farming at Concession 1, lot 1 near the village of Valcartier, not far from Susannah's parents. At the time that William and Susannah went to live on their farm at least 90 acres of it was clear of trees and brush, indicating the land had been previously cultivated. Initially, only eight acres was placed under cultivation and a further 82 acres was pasture. Gradually, over a period of a few years, they increased their cultivated acreage and, in time, even purchased another thirty acres of land. They came to own two hundred and seventy acres of land, of which one hundred acres were eventually placed under cultivation. The average yearly yield of crops was 900 bushels of oats, 900 bushels of potatoes and 15,000 bundles of hay (each bundle weighing sixteen pounds). In addition, the farm produced almost 350 pounds of butter and 200 pounds of barreled beef annually.

While William and Susannah occupied their farm, they lived in a one story frame house. Also erected on the property was a barn and an adjoining stable. The barn and stable held the family livestock - 2 horses, a colt, 4 cows, 3 pigs and 2 sheep, from which they obtained twelve pounds of wool.

Although they themselves had no formal education, William and Susannah were obviously anxious that their children should be educated. Each child received a basic education at the local school in Valcartier. It is probable they could spare their children the arduous tasks associated with farming because they had adult help. For several years, William's brother Thomas (1837-1901) lived with them and assisted in the heavy farm labour. As well, they were able to afford the services of a local farm girl, Maureen Quinn, who would have performed numerous chores.

Although William and Susannah most likely worked hard to make their farm a success, it is most probable their soil was of poor quality and was deteriorating with each passing season. Had they purchased virgin land it might have been possible to successfully operate for one or two more decades.

By 1875 it appears that many of their neighbours were leaving their farms most possibly in search of other ways to make a living. So too did William.

By the late 1870s, the railway boom was in full swing in Eastern Canada. Every city, town and village demanded its own rail line. William Henderson lived in a location that was ideally suited to profit greatly from this consuming interest in railways.

Prior to 1870, Quebec City did not have its own rail line. Any traveler wishing to reach the city by rail could only go as far as Levis, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, and across from Quebec City. Once Quebec received its own line in 1870, there was an immediate rush to organize spur lines which would reach north, east and west of the city. About this same time, William and Susannah decided to sell their farm, move their family to Quebec City, and find jobs for William and his older sons as railroad men. In the late 1870's they left their farm and took up residence, in a rented house, in the section of Quebec City known as St. Roch.

By the mid and late 1880s, railway construction in and near Quebec City had reached its saturation point. However, west of Quebec City it was a different story. The Grand Trunk Railway was in the midst of a constructing a line along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, from east of Montreal, and west toward the Ottawa valley. William gained employment on this new line, and he and his family left Quebec, following the rail line west until, by 1890, they were residents of the small village of Wakefield, Quebec.

Wakefield, a farming and logging community situated on the Gatineau River, about thirty miles north of the city of Ottawa, was then the northern terminal for the newly created Gatineau Valley Railway which in time, would extend north from Hull, Quebec to the Gatineau River village of Maniwaki.

Living in rented premises in Wakefield, William and his sons worked on the northern extension of the Gatineau Valley Railway, as it snaked its way north toward the small village of Gracefield, Quebec. As well, for a short while they were employed in the construction of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway (known locally as the "Push, Pull and Jerk") which was pushing its way west into the heart of Pontiac County, Quebec.

By the mid 1890's, William Henderson was becoming too old for the heavy work involved in railway construction. Accordingly, he and Susannah, along with the children who still resided with them, left Wakefield. They moved across the Ottawa River to the city of Ottawa, where, by 1897, they were living at 88 Kent Street. William opened a small lumber retail business in a wooden addition which adjoined the family home. A year later, William and Susannah were forced to vacate this rented house when it was taken over by the Massey-Harris Company. They moved to other rented premises at 549 Wellington Street, at which time William gave up his short career as a lumber merchant and became a railway "contractor". By 1899, he and Susannah were living in Hull, Quebec with their son Andrew (1863-1942) and his family. On March 22, 1899, William died in his son's home at 180 Alma Street, Hull, Quebec and was buried two days later, on March 24th in St. James Anglican Cemetery, Hull.

By 1901, after the Great Ottawa-Hull Fire of 1900, Susannah Henderson had moved back to Ottawa where, by 1906 she was lodging in rented rooms at 166 Division Street in the old LeBreton Flats area. On February 15, 1907, at 8:40 am, Susannah died at her residence. A few days later she was buried next to her husband in St. James Cemetery.

Susannah McKinley's sister, Mary Ann (1834-1918), married Adam Mather (1834-1892). Mary Ann and Adam Mather's tombstone rests at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Valcartier. On the side of their tombstone is an inscription for William Henderson and Susannah McKinley's daughter Elizabeth which indicated Elizabeth died on August 26, 1879 at the age of 19 years, 9 months.

Their son Adam Henderson (1872-) married his first cousin, Jane Sissons (1872-), daughter of Elizabeth Henderson (1834-1881) and Robert Sissons (1848-1916).

William Henderson and Susannah McKinley had the following children:

	Birth	Marriage	Spouse	Death	Census	Pic
Sarah	c 1858	22 Oct 1884 ✓ 1 Aug 1900 ✓	William G Blackburn George M Clark	11 Jul 1939 ✓	1871, 1881, 1891, 1901	
Elizabeth	c 1859			26 Aug 1879		✓
Jane	10 Aug 1861 ✓	22 Oct 1881 ✓	William F Elliott		1871, 1881, 1891, 1901	
Andrew	7 Jul 1863 ✓		Edith Eliza Morrison	Sep 1942	1871, 81, 91, 1901, 1911	
John	5 Nov 1865 ✓		Ida Nell Johnstone	1929	1871, 1881, 1891, 1911	✓
Mary Ann	25 Nov 1867 ✓				1871, 1881, 1891	
Susan	21 Feb 1870 ✓				1871, 1881, 1891, 1901	
Adam	27 Aug 1872 ✓	3 Jun 1899 ✓ 17 May 1911 ✓	Jane Sissons Maude May Hudson		1881, 1891, 1901, 1911	
Agnes Watt	19 Oct 1875	1 Jun 1899 ✓	Alfred McWilliam	30 Jan 1909 ✓	1881, 1891, 1901	

Moses McKinley and Ann Lannin

Moses was born to Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885) on July 2 1832 at Riviere Aux Pins. It is presumed he married Ann Lannin about 1857 although a marriage certificate has not been found. Ann's last name has been difficult to decipher over the years as whenever it appears it is very illegible (Lamon, Lemmon, Lammon, Layman). In this document I have used Lannin for the sake of consistency, but this may not be correct either. Ann was born on March 30, 1831 to Thomas Lannin and Ellen Gilfoyle.

Moses and Ann had at least twelve children, all born in Lower Canada. After the birth of their last child in 1878, the family moved to Brighton, Essex, Vermont and continued to farm. Upon Ann's death on July 11, 1886, Moses was living at Island Pond, Essex County, Vermont. Ann is buried and her tombstone can be found at the Old Catholic Cemetery at Island Pond. Moses McKinley's burial place has not been found.

On Jun 27, 1891, Moses married Clara Allbee in Brighton. The 1900 US Census identifies Moses (1832-1910) as a widow living at Brighton, Essex, Vermont, with his son Andrew (1872-). Moses died on January 24, 1910 at Brighton (Island Pond), Vermont.

Not much is known about their children as very few records can be found. The Census records that can be found are so erroneous it is difficult to decipher exactly how many children existed at any given time.

It is thought Moses McKinley and Ann Lannin had the following children:

	Birth	Marriage	Spouse	Death	Census	Pic
Sarah	12 Sep 1858 ✓			27 Apr 1879 ✓	1861, 1871, US 1920	
David	abt 1859				1861	
Mary Ann	3 Aug 1860 ✓	27 Jun 1884 ✓	John T Ladd		1861, 1871, US 1880	
Moses	abt 1861				1861	
Ellen	7 Jul 1862 ✓	23 Mar 1881 ✓	John C Farmer	1951	1871 US 1880, 1900, 10, 20	✓
Elizabeth	abt 1865		Mr Maroney	16 Dec 1899 ✓	1871, US 1880	✓
Bridget	abt 1867				1871	
Amy B	14 Apr 1868	9 Oct 1893 ✓	Thomas G Todd	17 Oct 1932 ✓	US 1880, 1900	
Susan	20 Oct 1870			22 May 1879 ✓	1871	
Andrew	abt 1872				US 1880, 1900	
Alice	abt 1874				US 1880	
Maude Francis	abt 1878	13 Jun 1895 ✓	William A B Reeve	12 Jan 1966 ✓	US 1880, 1910, 1930	

Mary Ann McKinley and Adam Mather

Mary Ann McKinley was born at Riviere Aux Pins on October 12, 1834 to Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885). Although no marriage certificate can be found the 1861 Census indicates she was married to Adam Mather (1834-1892). Adam was son of John Mather (1782-1867) and Janet Hogg (-1837). His mother Janet died when Adam was three years old. His father remarried to widow Mary McCune (1799-1877), whose first husband was George Armstrong (-1851), of Armagh, Ireland. Mary McCune (1799-1877) was the only mother Adam knew and she was also Adam's wife's, Mary Ann McKinley (1834-1918), mother's sister (Sarah McCune (1803-1885)).

Adam Mather was identified as a labourer in the 1861 and 1881 Census. However, the 1891 Census identifies him as a grocer in the St. Roch area of Quebec City.

Adam Mather died on June 1, 1892 at the age of 58, and Mary Ann McKinley died on March 27, 1918 at the age of 83. Both are interred at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery in Valcartier. On the side of their tombstone is an inscription for Elizabeth Henderson which reads: Also Elizabeth Henderson died Aug 26, 1879, aged 19 years, 9 months. Mary Ann McKinley (1834-1918) was Elizabeth's aunt, as Elizabeth's mother Susannah (1829-1907) was Mary Ann's sister.

No children of Mary Ann McKinley and Adam Mather have been found.

David McKinley and Catherine Billing

David McKinley was born to Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885) on August 9, 1837. He married Catherine Billing on January 25, 1864. Catherine Billing was born on March 21, 1842 in Valcartier to Curtis Billing (1798-1872) and Mary Ann Abraham (1795-1881).

David McKinley and Catherine Billing's children were all born in Valcartier. David was a farmer all his life and moved with Catherine to Orford, Sherbrooke some time after 1901. The 1911 Census indicates David and Catherine were living with their daughter Mary Margaret (1870-) in Orford. Catherine died at Orford on March 13, 1914 and her death certificate indicates David is an ostrich farmer of Orford. She is buried at Valcartier Presbyterian Cemetery, but there is no tombstone. In 1930 David was living with his daughter Frances' (1876-) family in Berlin, Coos, New Hampshire. He died on September 9, 1931, at the age of 94, at his daughter Alice's (1873-) family home in Auburn, Maine. He is buried with his wife at Valcartier Prebyterian Cemetery, but there is no tombstone.

David McKinley (1837-1931) and Catherine Billing's (1842-1914) son Andrew (1864-1929) married Mary Ann McBain (1876-1944), daughter of David McBain (1843-1913) and Sarah McKinley (1848-1929). Andrew McKinley's (1864-1929) father David (1837-1931) was the brother of Mary Ann McBain's (1876-1944) mother Sarah McKinley (1848-1929). In addition, David McKinley (1837-1931) and Sarah McKinley (1848-1929) had a brother Henry McKinley (1839-1924) who married Mary Ann McBain (1846-1909), daughter of Arthur McBain (1817-1878) and Elizabeth Billing (1826-1908). David McBain (1843-1913) was Mary Ann McBain's (1846-1909) sister, (married to Henry McKinley (1839-1924)), and the father of Mary Ann McBain (1876 -) who married Andrew McKinley (1864-1929). If that is not confusing enough, there is an additional twist. David McBain (1843-1913) and Mary Ann McBain's (1846-1909) parents were Arthur McBain (1817-1878) and Elizabeth Billing (1826-1908). Andrew McKinley's (1864-1929) mother, Catherine Billing (1842-1914) and Mary Ann McBain's (1846-1909) mother, Elizabeth Billing, were sisters, whose parents were Curtis Billing (1798-1872) and Mary Ann Abraham (1795-1881).

At least four of David and Catherine's children lived in the United States (Susannah (1866-), Alice (1873-), Frances (1876-), John Joseph (1879-)). Son Andrew (1864-1929) lived in the United States for a short time but returned to Canada and may have moved west. By 1911, Mary Margaret (1870-) moved from the Valcartier area to live at Orford, Sherbrooke. In 1916 Curtis was living in Kinso, Alberta as per his World War I Attestation Papers. By 1911 David (1882-1920) had moved to Nipissing, Ontario and then to Cobalt, Ontario.

Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1881), Their Children and Families

Authors: Audrey, Charles and Faye Henderson

April 2013 (updated May 17, 2014 but not including Can Census 1921)

David McKinley and Catherine Billing had the following children.

	Birth	Marriage	Spouse	Death	Census	Pic
Andrew	23 Oct 1864 ✓	7 Apr 1896 ✓	Mary Ann McBain	24 May 1929	1871, 81, 91, US 1900	
Susannah	7 Jun 1866 ✓	23 Sep 1893 ✓	Daniel O Ellingwood		1871, 81, 91, US 1900, 10, 20, 30, 40	
Sarah	22 Oct 1867 ✓				1871, 1881	
Mary Margaret	12 May 1870 ✓	5 Jul 1898 ✓	John Armstrong		1871, 81, 91, 1911	
Curtis	15 Jan 1872 ✓				1881, 91	
Alice	15 Dec 1873 ✓	16 Apr 1897 ✓	James W Connolly		1881, 91, US 1910, 20, 30	
Frances	9 Mar 1876 ✓	3 Mar 1903 ✓	James A Mulligan		1881, 1891, US 1910, 20, 30	
John Joseph	4 Jul 1879 ✓	25 Nov 1906 ✓	Lillian Rose Firman		1881, 91 US 1910, 20, 30, 40	
David	6 Sep 1882 ✓		Jessie Legarau	27 Feb 1920 ✓	1891, 1901, 1911	

Henry McKinley and Mary Ann McBain

Henry McKinley was born to Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1885) on November 5, 1839. He married Mary Ann McBain, who was born on November 8, 1846 to Arthur McBain (1817-1878) and Elizabeth Billing (1826-1908). Although no marriage certificate has been found it is assumed they married about 1865 or early 1866. See the third paragraph under David McKinley (1837-1931) and Catherine Billing (1842-1914) above for the intricate details of family relationships between Henry McKinley (1839-1924) and MaryAnn McBain (1846-1909).

Mary Ann McBain (1846-1909) died on June 16, 1909. Henry died at the home of his daughter Elizabeth Florence McKinley (1873-1930), at the 5th Concession, Valcartier on January 25, 1924. Henry and Mary Ann lived in Valcartier all their lives. They are buried at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery in Valcartier. Their tombstone also includes inscriptions for their sons Andrew and Arthur.

Henry McKinley and Mary Ann McBain had the following children:

	Birth	Marriage	Spouse	Death	Census	Pic
Andrew	19 Dec 1866 ✓			17 Nov 1947 ✓	1871, 81, 91, 1901, 1911	✓
Arthur	13 Dec 1868 ✓			20 Jun 1892 ✓	1871, 81, 91	✓
Oliver	16 Nov 1870 ✓	7 Sep 1898 ✓	Sarah May McBain	bef 1938	1871, 81, 91, 1901, 1911	
Elizabeth Florence	22 Jan 1873 ✓	7 Jul 1897 ✓	William Goodfellow	11 Feb 1930 ✓	1881, 91, 1901, 1911	✓
John Joseph	abt 1875	24 Sep 1901 ✓	Elizabeth Crawford		1881, 91, 1901, 1911	
Henry Trevor	14 Aug 1877 ✓	8 Apr 1907 ✓	Bertha V Fleming	8 Oct 1954 ✓	1881, 91, 1901, 1911	✓
Agnes	12 May 1879 ✓	17 Jul 1900	Henry Rourke	19 Jul 1965	1881, 91, 1901, 1911	✓
May Mary Ann	abt 1882	29 Jul 1910 ✓	Robert J Clark	1974	1891, 1901, 1911	

Sarah McKinley and David McBain

Sarah McKinley was born to Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1802-1885) on July 30, 1848. Sarah McKinley married David McBain (1843-1913) on April 3, 1865 in Quebec City. David McBain was the son of Arthur McBain (1817-1878) and Elizabeth Billing (1826-1908), born on May 21, 1843.

See the third paragraph under David McKinley (1837-1931) and Catherine Billing (1842-1914) above for the intricate details of family relationships between Sarah McKinley (1848-1929) and David McBain (1843-1913) and their children.

Their first four children and last two children died at an early age. Arthur (1866-bef 1871) is not mentioned in the 1871 Census and in addition, Sarah and David named another child Arthur in 1878. There is a death addendum to the 1871 Census that indicates a male McBain died in March 1871 but there is no first name recorded. Their second son Andrew (1867-bef 1881) appears in the 1871 Census but is not in the 1881 Census. Sarah Alice, born August 27, 1868 is not mentioned in the 1871 Census. In addition, their son David, born in 1869 as indicated in the 1871 Census is not mentioned in the 1881 Census and Sarah and David named another child David in 1885. Their youngest two children died in infancy; Sarah died at 2 months old and Caroline at birth.

Sarah McKinley died at Riviere Aux Pins on May 18, 1929, aged 81 years and is buried at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Valcartier, but there is no tombstone. David McBain died at 70 years old on August 5, 1913 and is also buried at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Valcartier with no tombstone.

Sarah McKinley and David McBain had the following children.

	Birth	Marriage	Spouse	Death	Census	Pic
Arthur	14 Jan 1866 ✓			bef 1871		
Andrew	abt 1867			bef 1881	1871	
Sarah Alice	27 Aug 1868 ✓			bef 1871		
David	abt 1869			bef 1881	1871	
Elizabeth	1 Nov 1873 ✓				1881, 1891	
Mary Ann	6 Feb 1876 ✓	7 Apr 1896 ✓	Andrew McKinley	7 Mar 1944 ✓	1881, 1891	
Arthur	13 Jul 1878 ✓	23 Sep 1908 ✓	Mary Jane Roarke	21 Aug 1953	1881, 1891, 1901, 1911	✓
Agnes	12 Aug 1880 ✓	23 Jul 1906 ✓	John Gallagher	4 Aug 1967	1881, 1891, 1911	
		26 Sep 1907 ✓	Hopper Ireland Brown			✓
Andrew Thomas	10 Nov 1883 ✓			21 Apr 1906 ✓	1891, 1901	
David	4 Dec 1885 ✓	12 Jul 1920 ✓	Alice McCune	1964	1891, 1901, 1911	✓
Susan Margaret	10 May 1888 ✓	20 Mar 1905 ✓	Edward Atkins	1969	1891, 1901, 1911	
Sarah	19 May 1890 ✓			16 Jul 1890 ✓	1901	
Caroline	12 Jul 1891 ✓			6 Sep 1895 ✓		

Appendix

Persons Identified in Report

Name	Dates	Page
Mary Ann Abraham	1795-1881	8
Elizabeth Jane Armstrong	1827-	3
Francis Armstrong	1827-	3
George Armstrong	-bef 1851	3, 8
James Armstrong	1802-1892	3
James Armstrong	1830-	3
John Armstrong	1832-	3
John Armstrong	1864-	9
Elizabeth Jane Armstrong	1827-	
Edward Atkins	1878-1918	10
Catherine Billing	1842-1914	4, 8, 9, 10
Curtis Billing	1798-1872	8
Elizabeth Billing	1826-1908	8, 9
William George Blackburn	1839-1894	7
Elizabeth Brown	1797-1873	5
Hopper Ireland Brown	1868-1942	10
George Mark Clark	1875-1930	7
Robert James Clark	1878-1955	9
James Webber Connolly	1876-	9
Elizabeth Crawford	1881-1940	9
Mary Davis	1827-1900	3
Thomas Davis	1789-bef 1872	3
Daniel Obed Ellington	1866-1931	9
William Francis Elliott	1856-1928	7
John C Farmer	1860-1923	7
Lillian Rose Firman	1876-	9
Bertha Veronica Fleming	1888-1958	9
John Gallagher	1873-1907	10
William Goodfellow	1869-1948	9
Adam Henderson	1872-	6, 7
Agnes Watt Henderson	1875-1909	7
Andrew Henderson	1863-1942	6, 7
Elizabeth Henderson	1834-1881	6
Elizabeth Henderson	1859-1879	6, 7, 8
Mary Ann Henderson	1867-	7
Jane Henderson	1861-	7
John Henderson	1791-1864	5
John Henderson	1865-1929	7
Sarah Henderson	1858-1939	7
Susan Henderson	1870	7
William Henderson	1828-1899	5, 6
Janet Hogg	-1837	3, 8
Maude May Hudson	1883-1930	7
Ida Nell Johnstone	1875-1936	7
Ann Lammon	1833-1886	7
Jessie Legarau	1881-	9

Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1881), Their Children and Families

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Adam Mather	1834-1892	3, 6, 8
John Mather	1782-1867	3, 8
Agnes McBain	1880-1967	10
Andrew McBain	1867-bef 1881	10
Andrew Thomas McBain	1883-1906	10
Arthur McBain	1817-1878	8, 9
Arthur McBain	1866-bef 1871	10
Arthur McBain	1878-1953	10
Caroline McBain	1895-1895	10
David McBain	1843-1913	4, 8, 9, 10
David McBain	1869-bef 1881	10
David McBain	1885-1964	10
Elizabeth McBain	1873-	10
Mary Ann McBain	1846-1909	4, 8, 9
Mary Ann McBain	1876-1944	8, 9, 10
Sarah McBain	1890-1890	10
Sarah Alice McBain	1868-bef 1871	10
Sarah May McBain	1880-1954	9
Susan Margaret McBain	1888-1969	10
Alice McCune	1902-1924	10
David McCune	1811-1848	3
Henry McCune	1799-1848	3
John McCune	1816-1900	3
Maria McCune	1806-1869	3
Mary McCune	1799-1877	8
Sarah McCune	1803-1885	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
Agnes McKinley	1879-1965	9
Alice McKinley	1874-	7
Alice McKinley	1873-	8, 9
Amy B McKinley	1868-1932	7
Andrew McKinley	1789-1881	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
Andrew McKinley	1864-1929	8, 9, 10
Andrew McKinley	1866-1947	9
Andrew McKinley	1872-	7
Andrew McKinley	1874-1929	8
Arthur McKinley	1868-1892	9
Bridget McKinley	1867-	7
Curtis McKinley	1872-	8, 9
David McKinley		3
David McKinley	1811-1848	3
David McKinley	1837-1931	4, 8, 9, 10
David McKinley	1859-	7
David McKinley	1882-1920	8, 9
Elizabeth McKinley	1865-	7
Elizabeth Florence McKinley	1873-1930	9
Ellen McKinley	1862-1951	7
Frances McKinley	1876-	8, 9
Henry McKinley	1799-1848	3
Henry McKinley	1839-1924	4, 8, 9
Henry Trevor McKinley	1877-1954	9
John McKinley	1816-1900	3
John Joseph McKinley	1879-	8, 9
John Joseph McKinley	abt 1875-	9
Mary Ann McKinley	1834-1918	4, 6, 8
Mary Ann McKinley	1860-	7
Mary Margaret McKinley	1870-	8, 9

Andrew McKinley (1789-1881) and Sarah McCune (1803-1881), Their Children and Families

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Maude Francis McKinley

1895-1966

7

May Mary Ann McKinley	1882-1974	9
Moses McKinley		3
Moses McKinley	1832-1910	4, 7
Moses McKinley	1861-	7
Oliver McKinley	1870-bef 1938	9
Sarah McKinley	1848-1929	4, 8, 9, 10
Sarah McKinley	1858-	7
Sarah McKinley	1867-	9
Susan McKinley		3
Susan McKinley	1869-	7
Susannah McKinley	1829-1907	4, 5, 6, 8
Susannah McKinley	1866-	8, 9
Alfred McWilliam	1873-	7
Edith Eliza Morrison	1878-1954	7
James A Mulligan	1876-	9
Thomas Nolan		4
Catherine Pritchard	1796-1872	3
William A B Reeve	1878-1954	7
Henry Roarke	1867-1949	9
Mary Jane Rourke	1886-1919	10
Jane Sissons	1872-bef 1911	6, 7
Robert Sissons	1848-1916	6
Thomas G Todd	1857-1945	7

