

# The Lineage of My Children

THE HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL  
AND TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORDS OF  
THE KEOGH, BENJAMIN, KNAPP  
.: .: AND BELLINGER FAMILIES .: .:

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## The Keogh Family

*"Fuimus Troes ———  
Haec olim meminisse juvabit:  
Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi."*



LE Histoire D'Irlande, par M. l'abbé Ma Geoghegan, Paris MDCCLVIII, points out, page 204; "La Province d' Ultonie fut possedee depuis l'etablissement des Scoto-Milesiens, dans cette isle, par les descendants d'Ir, connus sous le nom de Clanna Rorys, ou Rudriciens. Des Clanna Rorys, descendent Mac Eochaidhs, etc." The name Mac Eochaidh has been Anglicised MacKeogh now Keogh. In the seventeenth century the name was written Mac K'Eogh, Mac K'eogh and K'eogh. In the sixteenth century it was written Mc. Eogh and K'Eogh. In the thirteenth century it was written Mc. Eoch', in Pipe Roll xx Edward I. (1294 A.D.) Public Records of Ireland.

The name is derived from the Gaelic word *each*, a steed, and it means a knight. The name Mc.Keogh is to be found in the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth as early as 1567 and 1585 at Cloncleive, Castle Troy and Anaghbeg (Owneybeg) in Limerick Co., Ireland.

The name K'Eogh inscribed within the present boundaries of the baronies of Clan William and Owneybeg, Co. Limerick, is to be found upon the map of the Province of Munster, Ireland, which was made by Francis Jobson, an English surveyor, in 1589. The original map, 51 x 57-1-2 c.m., is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Bordering the map is a dedication of the work, over the signature of Francis Jobson, to The Right Honorable the Lord Bourley, Lord High Treasurer of England, wherein he explains how he labored for three years, measuring and surveying the lands shown upon the map, having been appointed to the task by Sir Henry Walloppe, Sir Thomas Norris and Sir Valentine Brown, Knights, and others of her majesty's commissioners. We are familiar with other maps of Ireland; but this map of Jobson is the only one which properly locates the Mac Keogh family in their ancient Munster patrimony. We know of no other map made before 1653, which indicates the place of residence of any of the name Keogh, elsewhere located, outside the confines of the Province of Munster, whether in Connaught, Leinster or Ulster.

There is a photograph of this map in the Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois.

At the time this map was made, Mac Keogh, of Cloncleive, lived in the fortified Castle Troy, on the Limerick side of the River Shannon, near the mouth of the Mulkear River, in what is now the County of Limerick.

The Rev. Edmund Hogan S. J. in his book, "The State of Ireland as it is in 1598," indicates that Mahony Keogh lived in Castle Troy, at that time, and that he had a son John Keogh. The Fiants of Elizabeth 1601, indicate he had other sons: Donogh, Cnogher, Dermot, Donell and probably William and others.

The Keogh family, of Co. Roscommon, in the Province of Connaught, was then also one of recognized nobility and distinction. The Hogan book does not record the fact; but the Fiants of Elizabeth prove the truth of this statement.

The Annals of The Four Masters were not compiled until about the middle of the seventeenth century, however under the date 1350 A. D., is a reference therein to the Clan Keogh, and in an editorial footnote, it is pointed out this was undoubtedly the family who gave their name to Bally Mac Keogh, in the barony of Owney and Arra in the Co. Tipperary. In an English edition of the Annals of The Four Masters, under date 1401 A. D. page 200, editorial footnote xxlv indicates "Mac Keogh, chief of Uaithne Tire, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin: 'Over Owney Tire, of

rich produce, rules Mac Keogh as his chosen place.' This territory was situated in ancient Owney, which comprised the present baronies of Owney and Arra in Co. Tipperary and Owneybeg in Co. Limerick." Before 1600 the Mulryan family possessed Bally Mac Keogh; but the Keogh family retained their ancient holdings in Owneybeg until the middle of the seventeenth century.

The Rev. John K'eogh, the distinguished scholar, who was born about 1650 at Cloncleive, Co. Limerick, entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1669, and proceeded M. A. 1678. His son, the Rev. John K'eogh, published in 1748 "A Vindication of the Antiquities of Ireland," wherein he tells the ancestry of the Keogh tribe as from Feargus, grandson to Rughruidhe, Monarch of Ireland, Anno Mundi 3850, surnamed the Great, of the posterity of Ir, and Maedhbh, daughter to Eochaidh IX, surnamed Feidlioch, i.e. long sight, M. H. 3940, of the posterity of Heremon. See page 131. Of more recent historical and genealogical interest, he indicates his father's descent from the Mac Keoghs of Castle Troy, with interesting facts about Cloncleive, a part of the ancient patrimony of his ancestors, which lay on both sides of the Shannon and Mulkear Rivers, and which he pointed out, they had occupied and enjoyed for seventeen hundred years. This estate was let in 1748 for about six thousand pounds sterling per annum. The Mac Keoghs were deprived of their lands December 20,

1653, by Oliver Cromwell, on account of the loyalty of the Mac Keoghs to the cause of Charles I, King of England. From the same source we learn that other lands were offered to the Mac Keoghs, by Cromwell, in Bally Mac Ward, Co. Galway; but the Mac Keoghs declined them, hoping that, upon the return of Charles II, they would be reinstated at Cloncleive, and other ancient possessions. In this, like many others they missed their aim. The name Mulkern appears upon modern maps as Mulkear.

None of Cromwell's soldiers or adventurers were assigned portions of Cloncleive, as was the case in adjoining forfeited lands in Co. Tipperary. Cromwell reserved this with other estates for himself. Upon his death in 1658, Charles II became king and he passed this property on to the Duke of York, and upon the succession of William of Orange, the estate called Castle Troy, belonging to King James, with others were confiscated and sold to Henry Guy, Robert Rochfort and Mathew Hutton, Esq., June 1, 1693.

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

Castle Troy was built in the reign of Henry III, by one of the O'Brien Clan, as is pointed out by Maurice Lenihan in his History of Limerick.

The records of a Keogh family of Kilbride, Co. Carlow, who claim descent from Mac Keogh of Cloncleive, indicate that Castle Troy was acquired by the Keogh family in 1420 A. D., through a marriage. Whether at or before that date,

we are uninformed. As Castle Connel, the ancient seat of the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, or Limerick, or North Munster was but a short distance up the Shannon River from Castle Troy, it appears likely this statement is true. No records are to be found now however in either of these ancient strongholds, for the former was destroyed by the forces of King William, after raising the siege of the city of Limerick 1690, and Castle Troy was blown up in 1653 by Oliver Cromwell, as Hogan, Bard of Thomond, tells in his ballad, "The Romance of Castle Troy:

"Lo, grim Castle Troy, by time, tide and war shattered,  
Stands like an old chieftain, with his armor all battered,  
As if musing in gloomy and gaunt desolation,  
On those red feudal days, when green Eire was a nation.  
There the warlike Mac Keoghs in their power ruled  
and revelled,  
And often in battle their lances were leveled,  
Til Cromwell, the fiend, with his death dealing cannon  
Burst their proud castle walls, on the banks of the Shannon."

Three walls of ancient Castle Troy were in part standing in 1892, in ruins. The foundations of the structure were laid in the bed of the Shannon River. The writer over thirty years ago, carefully inspected the locality, and on several occasions he wandered up and down the old stone stairs of this ruined fortress of his Irish ancestors.

The History of the County and City of Limerick by Fitzgerald and Mc. Gregor, Vol. I, page 284, points out that William Bourke of Dromkeen, married in the reign of Charles I, a daughter of Mac Keogh of Cloncleive, now called Rivers, who lived in a fortified stone castle called Castle Troy



on the River Shannon, and at that time, David Bourke of Bally Negard, John Bourke of Kishichuirk, Grady of Knockany, and Grady of Rocksborough, were all married to daughters of Mac Keogh of Castle Troy.

Among the Irish Gentry, whose names appear in the records as ordered to be transplanted by Cromwell were, of those of Co. Limerick, Mahony Keogh, Gent., John Bourke of Kissiquirk, Theobald Bourke, of Bally Negard—the Lord Baron of Brittas, Teige Grady of Any, Donough Grady of Killballyowen and William Bourke, the Lord Baron of Castle Connel, and among those set down to accompany the last, were Dermot Mc. Keogh aged twenty years, and Teige Mc. Keogh aged thirty years, his kinsmen. Mc. Keoghs of the name, residents of the locality as late as 1825, lived at Gurtnanoe, close to the border of Co. Limerick, in Co. Tipperary, contiguous to, and formerly considered by some as a part of, the barony of Owneybeg, in Limerick Co.

Some of the above Bourkes were restored to the possession of their properties on the return of Charles II; but there is nothing to indicate that any of the male descendants of the Mac Keoghs of Castle Troy were reimbursed for the loss of their ancient patrimony. The lands tendered in exchange by Cromwell, were declined, and the Cromwellian laws banishing the Irish gentry to Connaught were not rigidly enforced for any length of time and in spite

of all laws, the English planters took the dispossessed gentry as tenants. See D'Alton, The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, Dublin Review, Vol. cxxxlv, page 336-356.

Of the Cloncleive Keogh tribe, who did remove to the Province of Connaught, of his own volition however, was the Rev. John K'eogh, the scholar. He took up his abode in Stroakstown, Co. Roscommon, where he devoted himself to belles lettres. He wrote many books. Among them were a Greek Grammar and a Hebrew Lexicon. He conducted a select school for young men whom he prepared for Trinity College, Dublin. He was a very learned man. It is recorded that he solved a mathematical problem, which had been sent by the University of Paris to the University of Oxford, which could not be solved by any other person in the three kingdoms, and for this he was honored by Oxford as one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his time. He had twenty-one children. He died at an advanced age in Co. Roscommon.

That all members of the Clan Keogh did not leave the Province of Munster, is shown by the index to Irish Wills, wherein we find mentioned the testaments of the following:

Donough Keogh	Co. Tipperary	1708.
John Mc.Keogh	Co. Tipperary	1751.
Teige Keogh	Co. Limerick	1766.
James Keogh	Co. Limerick	1781.

In 1777 James Keogh was the secretary of the gentlemen delegates of Ireland to

codify the Rules of Duelling. This Code appears in full in "Personal Sketches and Recollections of His Own Times," by Sir Jonah Barrington.

In some Genealogical and Archeological associations there obtains a belief that in Ireland there were several distinct tribes of Mac Keoghs, differing in their lines of remote descent one from another. In one very elaborate chart of the O'Kelly family of Hy Main, the Clan Keogh appears to have descended from one Thomas Mac Eochaidh, English Mac Keogh, son of Eochaidh O'Kelly, fifth son of Diarmaid O'Kelly, son of Domhnall Mor O'Kelly, who died 1224 A. D., and whose wife Duvcola was the daughter of Donald Mor O'Brien, king of Thomond, or Limerick or North Munster in 1216, whose palace was located on the River Shannon at Castle Connel, but a short distance from Castle Troy. The above O'Brien was the son-in-law of the king of Leinster. The above Domhnall Mor O'Kelly is set down as chief of Hy Main. So it would appear that the lineage of the Clan Keogh was rather national than local. In the above chart we miss the exact details one desires but seldom finds in Irish family histories, supplied in all American family records by dates of births, deaths and marriages. When one considers the havoc wrought by wars in Ireland, however, the wonder is one could find anything of genealogical value at all.

One thinks that it was the marriage of

Duvcola with Domhnall Mor O'Kelly, which affords an explanation for the presence of the Mac Keogh family as residents of Munster, and the acquisition by the Mac Keoghs in 1420 A. D. of Castle Troy, built by the O'Briens, in the reign of Henry III. For assuredly the Clan Keogh and the Clan O'Brien were in no uncertain manner neighbors in Munster and evidently more closely related, if one accepts the Annals of The Four Masters with the records contained therein under the date 1350 A. D., Vol. I, page 599:

"Pity the only son of Donnell of the meeting;  
Pity the heir of Brian Borumha;  
Pity his going as was not expected;  
Pity the Clann Keogh should triumph over him."

We are told the Clan O'Brien, under the name of Mac I Briens were seated in a part of the lands of the Clan Keogh in the barony of Owney and Arra in Co. Tipperary, thereafter.

The name written now Duvcola was in the native language called Duv - Covfla, and it was spelled Dubhchobhlaith which means Victoria Nigra. The Keoghs of Co. Roscommon were called Mongfinn, which means of the fair hair.

The Keoghs of Munster, as indicated in the case of Teige and Dermot Mc. Keogh who were set down in the list to remove with the Baron of Castle Connel in 1653, were of black and brown hair respectively.

It is of interest to note that in times past Munster was divided into many parts, as Towoun, that is North Munster, whereof Twomond (Thomond), or Co. Clare,

was accounted a part. The Irish custom or law of Tanistry must be kept in mind, whereby the chief was elected for life and at his death his estate did not go by inheritance to his own children, but by the law of Gavelkind it went to the sept, and then all the lands of the sept were reappportioned among all the members of the sept. On this principle all members of the sept held themselves and they were held to be gentlemen. These two laws of Tanistry and Gavelkind were formerly recognized by the English law.

It is pointed out in Burke's Family Records, page 355, that a branch of the Mac Eochaidh family were chiefs of Owney Tire. This has been at all times the belief of the Keogh family of Castle Troy, and that they were and are by education and tradition qualified to speak must go unchallenged. One is inclined to believe that the Keoghs, who were attached as poets or bards to the Byrnes household in Co. Wexford, were of a cadet branch of the Mac Keogh tribe of the Provinces of Munster and Connaught. A Thomas Keogh, Gent., of Wexford Co., was restored to his two hundred acres of land by Charles II; but I find no authority for a belief that the name Kehoe or Keough as the former has of late been modified, chiefly by descendants of the former in the United States of America, is of like derivation. It would be ungenerous to attribute differences of orthography to illiteracy, when the Index of Irish Wills recognizes that name as an-

cient in certain localities, and the slab of Donagh Kighow, Alisonne Archbold and Farrel Kighow indicates how this family name was spelled in 1663, as appears in The Kildare Archeological Society publication, Vol. 2, page 423.

The ancient coat of arms of the Keogh family indicates, by the charges thereon, descent from an Ulster chief and a national chieftain. The same coat of arms has been borne time out of mind by representatives of the Keoghs of Munster and Connaught, and their right to bear arms has been unquestioned, as their coat of arms was in use by them before the King of England established "Ireland, King of Arms," in 1482.

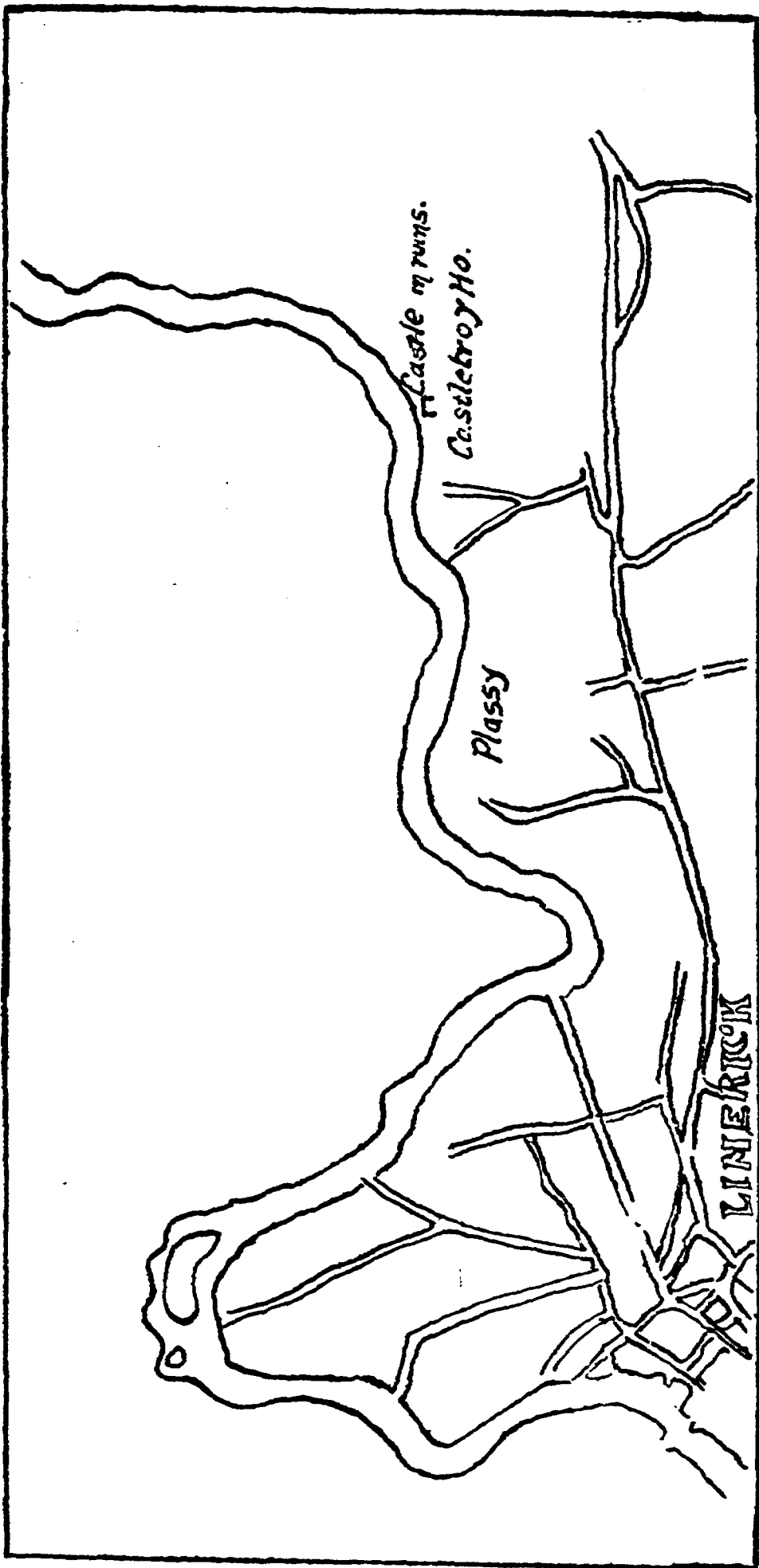
The descent of the O'Kelly Clan of Hy Main, through Colla da Crioich, indicates they were originally seated in what was a part of ancient Ulster and early moved to Connaught. It is noted that the statement is set forth in the accepted and scholarly "Tribes and Customs of Hy Main," published by The Irish Archeological Society, that John K'eogh, who wrote *Botanologia Universalis Hibernica* belonged to the Connaught family. We have the fact however over the signature of the Rev. John K'eogh, who wrote *Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*, that he was a son of the Rev. John K'eogh, the scholar, who was born about 1650 at Cloncleive, Co. Limerick. And he explains further that his grandfather's name was Dennis Keogh who was a son of, Anthony, not Mahony

Keogh. Cluain Cleath, anglicised Cloncleive, means, 'The chieftain's meadow.

With respect for the erudition of the compilers of the above O'Kelly family records, but with a sincere regard for the evidence shown upon the ancient map of The Province of Munster, made by Francis Jobson, surveyor, in 1589, and in the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, we must believe that Castle Troy was at the time of the making of this map, the principal seat of one branch of the Keogh family in Ireland.

A great similarity of Christian names obtains among the early ancestors of both Munster and Connaught Keoghs, although the two names John and Michael are noticeably infrequent or absent in the Connaught or Roscommon Keogh family. Those names indicate an almost certain line of descent from the Keoghs of Cloncleive, Ownybeg and Castle Troy of Co. Limerick. The names William, Teige, Timothy, Thadeus, Colla, Dermot, Donagh and Thomas as well as Cornelius are frequently found among the descendants of both Connaught and Munster Keoghs. Captain Mathew Keogh, of Wexford, a leader in the Rebellion of 1798, who had served in the British army in the Revolutionary War, in America, was honored by having other Mathew Keoghs named after him, by the Keoghs of Munster. We believe he was of Cloncleive lineage.

Among nearly a score of Keoghs listed as graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, are to be found the names John,





Michael, William, etc. The names Keough and Kehoe are not to be found among the alumni of Trinity College.

It is ventured that John Keogh, of Catholic Emancipation fame, belonged to the Munster Keogh family. He is set down by O'Hart as of Harold's Cross and Dublin. In the account of the night ride of Sarsfield, led by "Galloping Hogan," August 10, 1690, to destroy the ammunition train of the Prince of Orange, that the party first passed through Harold's Cross, on the Co. Clare side of the Shannon River near the city of Limerick, is pointed out by Maurice Lenihan, in his History of Limerick.

In the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth we note references to the following persons living in the Province of Munster. The date of the Fiant in each case accompanies the citation:

May 12, 1567	Moriertagh Mc. Keogh of Cluayn Cliefe, Co. Limerick.
May 12, 1567	Donell Duff Mc. Keogh of Cluayn Cliefe, Co. Limerick.
May 6, 1585	Moriertagh Mc. Keogh of Cloncleave, Co. Limerick.
July 2, 1585	Donogh Mc. Keogh of Cloncleave, Co. Limerick.
July 2, 1585	Donell roe Mc. Mahowney Mc. Keogh of Calla Treohe, Co. Limerick.
Nov. 25, 1597	John Mc. Keogh of Cloncleoffe, Co. Limerick.
Nov. 26, 1597	John Mc. Keogh of Cloncleoffe, Co. Limerick.
April 1, 1601	John Mc. Keogh of Cloncleafe, Co. Limerick.
	Cnogor Mc. Keogh of Cloncleafe, Co. Limerick.
	Dermot Mc. Keogh of Cloncleafe, Co. Limerick.
	Donell Mc. Keogh of Cloncleafe, Co. Limerick.
	Donell Mc. Shane Mc. Owhoney Mc. Keogh of Anaghbeg, Co. Limerick.
	Donogh Mc. Mohowney Mc. Keogh of Anaghbeg, Co. Limerick.
	John Mc. Donough Mc. Keogh of Callaghtroe, Co. Limerick.

In above read Anaghbeg as Owneybeg  
and Callaghtroe as Castle Troy.

The following reference is significant:

Feb. 4, 1601      Dermot M' Mahown O' Mulryan, of Bal-  
lim 'Keogh, Gent.

The Fiants of Henry VIII grant to Dermot Ryan of  
Cashel the site of the Monastery of the Franciscans of  
Kyllaly, Co. Tipperary, March 26, 1540-1.

The topographical poems of O'Heerin,  
or properly of Giolla Na Naemh O'Huid-  
hrin, may be considered a sort of Domes-  
day Book of Irish History. They contain  
accounts of the rank, titles and territories  
of the Irish chiefs in the twelfth, thirteenth  
and fourteenth centuries.

Pipe Roll xx Edward I, Co. Connaught,  
notes the following:

Eoch' M' Eoch' accounts for sixty cows fine for entry  
into lands of Feches without king's license. Pledges brother  
Gelvasius, bishop of Elphin for twenty cows, Adam Gaynard  
for twenty cows and John Comyn and Maurice Surlag for  
ten cows each. A. D. 1294.

O'Huidhrin points out, in note 746, that  
the Mac Keogh family was seated at Bal-  
lymakeogh near the River Mulkern, not  
far from the city of Limerick. Attention  
is called to the error in The Tribes and  
Customs of Hy Main, wherein it is claimed  
that John K'eogh who wrote Botanologia  
Universalis Hibernica belonged to the  
Roscommon family of Keogh.

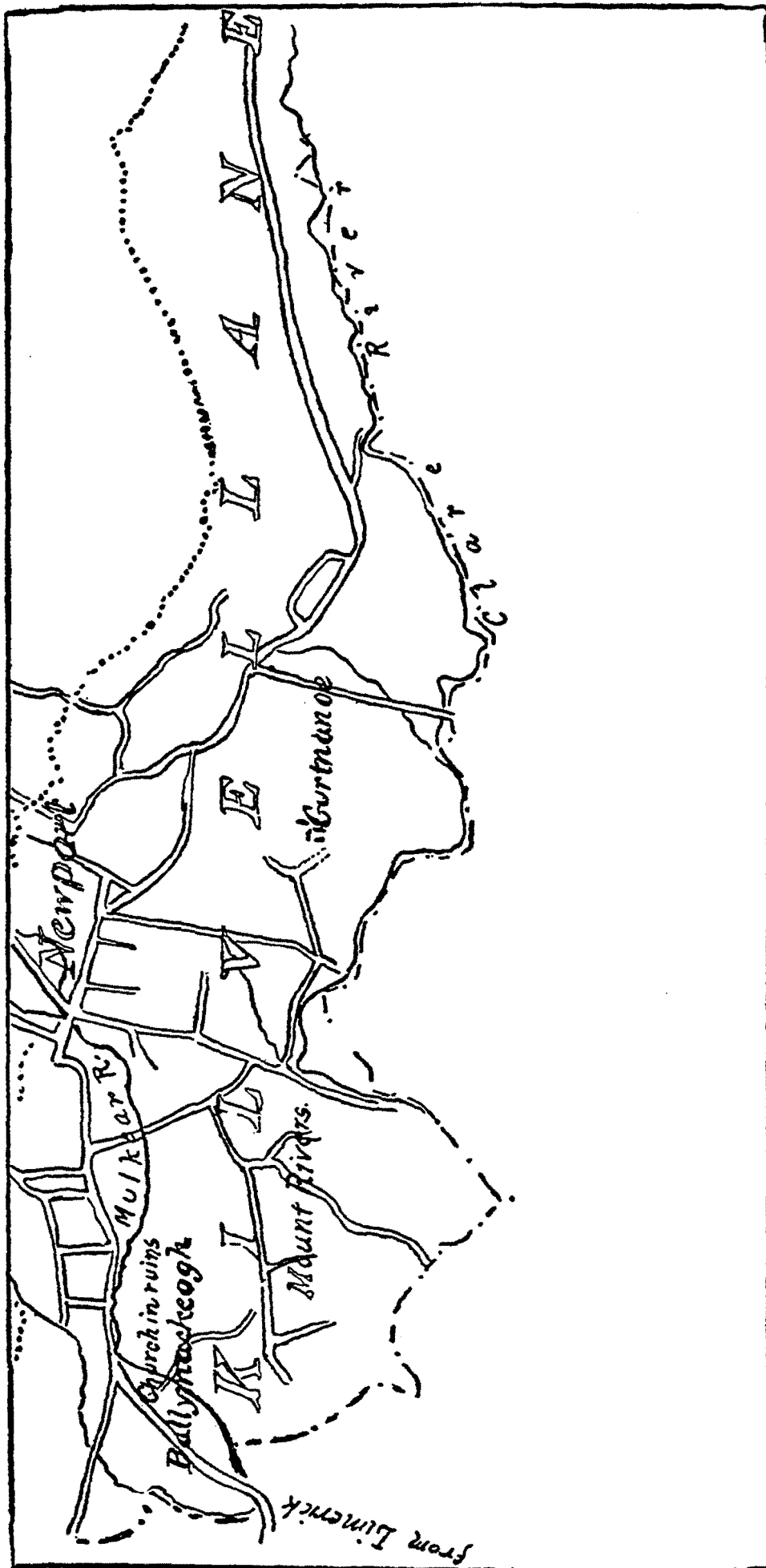
In the introduction of his topographical  
poems it is of interest to note that the pre-  
fix O in Irish surnames does not indicate  
any kind of respectability, any more than  
does the prefix Mac and that other sur-  
names never ranked as high as those  
which were formed from the names of  
kings or chieftains.

O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, it is noted, indicates on page 804 that the Irians or Clanna Rorys, of Ulster, settled in Munster as early as the first and second centuries, A. D.

The introduction of O'Huidhrin, page 11, points out that minor branches of great tribes changed the O to Mac or I, when having acquired new territory, they became independent families, as O'Brien to Mac I Brien Ara, and that all Irish surnames were formed from the names of ancestors who flourished from 850 A. D. to 1290 A. D. On page 12 we note that a branch of the O'Kellys of Hy Main, in Connaught, took the name Keogh from an ancestor Eochaidh O'Kelly, who flourished about the year 1290. With the above compare pipe roll 1294 A. D. which records 'Eoch' M' 'Eoch' in Connaught.

If in the above, any contradictions appear, or if we seem to record data in conflict with recent compilations upon the ancestry of the Clan Keogh, it is respectfully submitted that when John K'eogh set down the facts as he knew them in the history of his own family, he viewed the subject matter with the keen criticism of an educated gentleman and a scholar, with perhaps more data than we today possess, and that he wrote his history of the family almost two hundred years ago, and that the evidence we find today sustains, in all points, his representations.

The direct evidence supplied by The Annals of The Four Masters text, and by the



text of O'Huidhrin's topographical poem, and by the text of John K'eogh's book, "A Vindication of the Antiquities of Ireland," which may be found in the Public Library, New York City, and by the Francis Jobson map of the Province of Munster, Ireland, must not be influenced by the speculations of editorial comment. We close this paragraph with the closing words of John K'eogh:

*"Before the Birth of Christ, there were twelve Gathelian Monarchs of my Name, that swayed the Sceptre at the Hill of Tarah, and two since."*

Of the Mac Eochaidh, Mac Keogh or Keogh family of Munster, ancient chiefs of Uaithne Tire, was my honored father, the late William H. Keogh, of Chicago, Illinois. He was born at Gurtnanoe, in the parish of Kilvellane, close to the border of Co. Limerick, in the Co. Tipperary, Ireland. He was the youngest son of Michael son of Teige Keogh, etc. He died in Chicago, where he had lived for fifty years, December 26, 1899.

In the summer of 1892, the writer in his father's company, traveled in Ireland. They visited many places mentioned in the foregoing recital. One of the visited spots was the grave of his father's mother, in the little cemetery about the ruins of the ancient church, within the boundaries of Bally Mac Keogh House Park in Co. Tipperary, Ireland. A headstone of Italian marble had been placed there at the time of her death. It stood gleaming white against the ivy covered wall of the church

ruins. It was easily deciphered. It read:

ERECTED BY WILLIAM H. KEOGH, OF CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. AMERICA. IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF HIS BELOVED, DEVOTED AND AFFECTIONATE MOTHER, MARGARET HOGAN, LATE OF GURTNANOE, WHO DIED AT NEWPORT, DECEMBER 28, 1858, AGED 70 YEARS.  
HER WHOLE LIFE WAS SPENT IN THE SERVICE OF HER CREATOR, AND HER SLEEP IS THE SLEEP OF THE JUST. R. I. P.

Mr. William H. Keogh migrated to the United States in 1849. He was educated to be a civil engineer. He was considered accomplished in that profession, which however, he never practiced. On coming to Chicago, he studied law in the office of Dorman and Waite, acquiring there a knowledge which was of inestimable value to him all his life. After leaving the law office he was associated with the firm of Albert Neeley and Co., General Commission Merchants. In 1857 he was established in business for himself in Forwarding, Storage and Commission.

He married, May 28, 1861, at Chicago, Illinois, Miss Lura Dolly Benjamin. Their first home in Chicago was on Wabash Avenue, north of Jackson Street, which they owned until they acquired the residence on Michigan Avenue in 1868. All their children were born in the Wabash Avenue residence. On one side, the adjoining neighbor was Mr. Addison Ballard, whose daughter Mary is now the wife of Mr. James Benjamin Keogh, of New York City.

At the time of the great Chicago fire, Mr. Keogh's office was at 41 River Street. While the city was rebuilding, his office

for a short time was at the family residence, which had escaped the flames, then 390 Michigan Avenue, the number of which was later changed to 1241 Michigan Boulevard. His business was soon reestablished however at 13 Michigan Avenue, which occupied part of the site of Old Fort Dearborn, and at the time of his death he owned this property, together with other very valuable real estate in Chicago.

Later in his career, he devoted his attention to the wholesale upholstery supply business and to the improvement and management of his property, yet during his life he never borrowed a dollar, accepted a draft, or made a promissory note. His love of literature lead him to acquire a personally selected library, the contents of which he read and remembered, and the wealth of his reflections as shown in his delightful conversations forms one of the pleasantest memories of him. Of mathematics he knew vastly more than the writer ever ventured to attempt to comprehend, and it is a fact that upon one memorable occasion, during the undergraduate days of the writer's brother Mr. James Benjamin Keogh, he sent by his son to a professor of mathematics at Yale College, a problem which for some days kept the learned teacher busy before he found the solution, and when he had solved it, he questioned as to where he got the problem, and he complimented him upon having a father who had learned enough mathematics to resolve such a problem. The writer

has often wondered whether this was such a one as it is reported was sent by the University of Paris to the University of Oxford, in the seventeenth century, as before herein mentioned. It involved negative roots. In 1891 the Keogh residence at 4346 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, was constructed. There he lived with his wife and family until his death December 26, 1899, aged seventy-four years and one day, for he was born on Christmas Day, December 25, 1825. There his wife and children continued to make their home. On September 22, 1914, Mrs. Keogh died. Dr. Chester Henry Keogh and his family now occupy the premises.

The children of William H. Keogh and Lura Dolly Benjamin, his wife, were:

1. John William Keogh, born Nov. 10, 1862; bapt. Dec. 7, 1862.
2. James Benjamin Keogh, born Aug. 1, 1865; bapt. Sept. 11, 1865.
3. Chester Henry Keogh, born Jan. 13, 1868; bapt. Oct. 11, 1868.
4. Lura Mary Keogh, born Feb. 1, 1870; bapt. Apr. 12, 1870.

Dr. Chester Henry Keogh, graduated at Yale University B. A. in the class of 1890. He is a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity, Eta Chapter. In 1899 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. He took post graduate courses in London and Vienna. His office for years has been in the Columbus Memorial Building, Chicago, Illinois. He was for years a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Chicago Yacht Club. He is a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and a Director and Treasurer of it. He is a member of the Sons of the Amer-



ican Revolution; he is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois; he is a member of the Society of the War of 1812; he is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; and he is a member of the Illinois Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, in which organization he has been Treasurer, Registrar and Deputy Governor. He was Historian General of the Order and a member of the General Court.

He married, August 9, 1917, Miss Katharine Knapp, only child of the late Major Lawrence Herbert Knapp and Daisy Bellinger, at the home of her parents in Portland, Oregon. Her grandparents were the late Mr. Richard Baxter Knapp, senior partner of Knapp, Burrell and Co., and his wife Minnie A. Knapp, and of the late Hon. Charles Byron Bellinger, U. S. District Judge of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and his wife Margery Serena Johnson Bellinger, all of Portland, Oregon. They have been blessed with five children:

1. Lura Benjamin Keogh, born June 4, 1918.
2. William Knapp Keogh, born Apr. 11, 1920.
3. Tirzah Fairbank Keogh, born Oct. 9, 1921; died Feb. 2, 1925.
4. Chester Henry Keogh, Jr., born Aug. 22, 1923.
5. James Benjamin Keogh II, born Nov. 15, 1925.

Mrs. Keogh is a member of the D. A. R. General Henry Dearborn Chapter, and her children are all members of the C. A. R., Ethan Allen Chapter.

Their summer residence is the Cross-trees, Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Mr. James Benjamin Keogh, graduated at Yale College, B. A. in the class of 1885, and from the Yale Law School, L. L. B. in 1887. He was for years a practicing attorney, with offices in Chicago, Illinois. Until the death of Mr. James K. Edsall, formerly attorney general, he was a partner in the firm of Edsall and Keogh. In 1918, Mr. Keogh closed his law office in Chicago. Since then he has given all his attention to mercantile affairs, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Mills, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His residence is 950 Park Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Keogh is a member of D. K. E. Fraternity and a graduate member of the Elihu Club of Yale. He is a member of the Yale Club of Chicago, of which he has been the president, vice-president and a director. He was long a member and a director of the Chicago Yacht Club. He is now a member of the New York Yacht Club.

He is a member of the Union League Club, the University Club, and the Yale Club of New York City. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois.

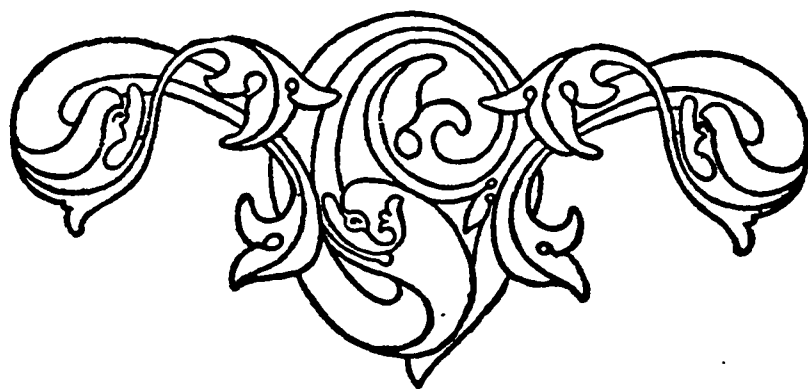
He married in New York City, September 29, 1923, Mrs. Mary Ballard Derby, widow of the late William M. Derby, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Keogh's summer residence is Hyac Harbor, Les Cheneaux Islands, Michigan.

The Keogh Family Arms, as of the Munster family, are as follows: Arg. a lion rampant gules, between a dexter hand appaume in the dexter and a crescent in the sinister chief point, both of the second.

Crest: a boar, passant ppr.

Motto: Resistite usque ad sanguinem.



## The Benjamin Family



F we have little knowledge of Mr. John Benjamin, the emigrant ancestor of the family before he came to America, we believe he was born in lower Hereford, near the Welsh border in 1598.

We know that his wife was Abigail, daughter of the Rev. William Eddye, who was born in Bristol, and was for many years vicar of St. Dunstan's Church in Cranbrook, Co. Kent, England. Before accepting holy orders Mr. Eddye had taken the degrees of B. A. and M. A. at Cambridge University.

The will of the Rev. William Eddye, vicar of Cranbrook, Co. Kent, England, dated August 20, 1616, and proved December 4, 1616, in the Court of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, mentions son Phineas, Sarah Eddye the widow, John, Samuel and Zacharias the sons, Marie Evernden wife of Samuel Evernden, Abigail, Anne, Elizabeth, and Priscilla Eddye the daughters. Archdeanery of Canterbury, Book 61, page 331, District Probate Registry at Canterbury.

Mr. John Benjamin arrived in the ship Lion, at Newtown, Mass., on September 16, 1632. He was accompanied by his wife and children. He purchased six acres of land in Newtown on which he built a house, of which Gov. Winthrop wrote, "Mr. Benjamin's mansion was unsurpassed in elegance and comfort by any in the vicinity. It was the mansion of intelligence, religion and hospitality." There is a tradition that he brought a fine library from England.

He was made a freeman November 16, 1632, and on May 20th, 1633, he was appointed Constable by the General Court of Mass. November 7, 1634, he was excused from military training by the General Court, provided that he at all times should provide arms for himself and his servants.

He removed to Watertown, Mass., about 1637, where his homestead, of sixty acres upon the Charles River, was the largest of any in the settlement. He died at Watertown, June 14, 1645.

In his will are mentioned his wife, John his eldest son and his seven other children. He appointed his brother John Eddy and Thomas Marret, of Cambridge, his executors.

Abigail Eddye, wife of John Benjamin, was born October, 1601. She died at Charlestown, Mass., May 20, 1687.

The children of John Benjamin and Abigail his wife were John, who married Lydia Allen and remained in the vicinity of Boston; Abigail, who married Joshua

Stubbs; Samuel who settled in Hartford and Windsor, Conn.; Mary, who died young, unmarried; Joseph, who married Jemima Lumbert or Lombard, removed from Barnstable and settled in the vicinity of Norwich, Conn., before 1702; Joshua, who married Thankful ———, died May 6, 1684; Caleb, who settled in Wethersfield, Conn. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Samuel Hale; and Abel, who settled in Windsor, Conn. His wife was Amatheia Merrick.

Mr. John Benjamin, Sr., of Watertown, Mass., had a son Joseph, born September 16, 1633, of whom there is no mention in Watertown records. He settled first at Yarmouth and soon after in Barnstable, Mass. He was married to Jemima Lombard or Lumbert June 10, 1661, at Boston, by Deputy Governor Richard Bellingham.

October 30, 1686, Joseph Benjamin of Barnstable sold land in Cambridge, Mass., "bounded on land of Abel Benjamin, my brother, which was devised by will of my honored father, Mr. John Benjamin, sometime of Watertown, deceased."

Jemima Lumbert was the daughter of Thomas Lumbert of Barnstable. A copy of his will has been published in the Mayflower Descendant Vol. XVI, page 124. In this document, made March 23, 1662-3 and exhibited to the Court at Plymouth March 7, 1664, he left bequests to all his family.

To Joseph Benjamin, his son-in-law, he left land. To his daughter Jemima, he confirmed a gift formerly given to her,

“that she may enjoy the same apart from others.” He mentioned granddaughter, Abigail Benjamin. It is not known when Joseph Benjamin’s wife died, but William Clark, of Yarmouth, who died December 7, 1668, by his nuncupative will, proved February 28, 1668-9, gave his property to Joseph Benjamin, as appears in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. VII, page 178, and it is believed that the second wife of Joseph Benjamin was Sarah Clarke, his daughter.

The records of the births of the children of Joseph Benjamin in Yarmouth, Mass., are neither complete nor perfect.

We find there the names of Abigail 1664, Joseph 1666, Hannah 1668, Mary 1670, Mercey 1674 and Elizabeth 1679-80 only.

He removed to New London, Conn., shortly before 1704, when he died there. The inventory of his estate names widow Sarah and children: Joseph 30, John 22, Abigail, Jemima, Sarah, Kezia, Mary and Mercy, all above 20; of these Jemima married Stephen Gates at Stow, Mass., November 8, 1686. She probably died at Preston, Conn., before 1732. Hannah married Simon Gates of Stow, Mass., May 4, 1688. Mary was married to John Clark, a schoolmaster, August 16, 1695, by Capt. Gorham. Their son John was born November 16, 1697, the Mayflower Descendant, Vol. XIV, page 225.

Mercy probably married Isaac Gates, of Stow, July 2, 1696, although the Concord,

Mass., Vital Records, page 42, print the name as Mary.

John married Phoebe Laribe, 1705. He died August 2, 1716. His widow married 2nd Peter Randall, September, 1717.

Joseph Benjamin, born Barnstable 1666, married August 25, 1698, Elizabeth Cooke, at Preston, Conn., daughter of Richard Cooke of Stonington and Norwich, Conn. She was baptized at the First Congregational Church of Stonington, Conn., June 30, 1678.

Joseph Benjamin served as a soldier in 1695 under Captain Gorum in the Campaign against the Indians at Pemmaquid. He was so sorely wounded, that for present relief the Court of Mass., in 1700, awarded him a pension. Joseph Benjamin settled with other members of the family at Preston, Conn., where he died June, 1738.

His wife Elizabeth was admitted as a member of the 1st Congregational Church of Preston, Conn., June 4, 1702, and on June 7, 1702 Joseph Benjamin and Obed Benjamin, their sons, were baptized there. His will was filed in the Probate Court of New London, Conn., 1738.

The births and baptisms of the children of Joseph and Elizabeth Cooke Benjamin were all recorded in Preston, Conn.:

1. Joseph, born Aug. 15, 1699; bapt. June 7, 1702.
2. Obed, born Aug. 15, 1701; bapt. June 7, 1702.
3. Elizabeth, born Nov. 11, 1703; bapt. Feb. 13, 1704.
4. Hannah, born —; bapt. March 3, 1706.
5. Sarah, born Jan. 17, 1707; bapt. April 11, 1708.
6. Grace, born Jan. 10, 1709; bapt. April 23, 1710.
7. Jedediah, born July 15, 1711; bapt. August 17, 1712.
8. Daniel, born Sept. 17, 1714; bapt. Oct. 31, 1714.
9. Abiel, born Dec. 16, 1716; bapt. April 28, 1717.



Obed married, 1742, Mary Warrenton;  
2nd March 27, 1755, Mary Hurd.

Elizabeth married, 1725, as second wife,  
Thomas (4) Parke, Thomas (3), Thomas  
(2), Robert (1).

Sarah married Josiah Parke (5), Thom-  
as (3), Thomas (2), Robert (1).

Grace married Oct. 14, 1729, Jonathan  
Wheeler.

Jedediah married Nov. 11, 1752, Pa-  
tience Stanton.

Daniel married, as second wife, Phoebe  
Child.

Abiel married, as second wife, Mar-  
garet . . . . .

Joseph Benjamin, the eldest son of Jo-  
seph Benjamin and Elizabeth Cooke Ben-  
jamin, his wife, lived in Preston, Conn.,  
where he married Apr. 23, 1722, Deborah,  
daughter of John Clarke and his wife  
Deborah Parke, also of Preston, Conn.  
He died at the home of his son, Captain  
Nathan Benjamin, at a very advanced age  
in Egramont, Mass., where Deborah, his  
wife, passed her declining years. She died  
there.

Joseph Benjamin was one of the sailors  
on the Conn. Colony Sloop Defence, which  
accompanied the Joint Colonial Expedi-  
tion against Louisburg, in 1744, when that  
fortress was captured, and in the suits  
brought by soldiers and sailors, of the  
Colony Sloop Defence, to recover prize  
money collected by Captain John Prentice  
of the Sloop Defence, he was awarded his  
proper share by the Courts of Connecticut.

One of the prizes captured by the Defence, in company with several British ships of the line, was a French merchantman from the Orient, laden with a cargo worth more than £200,000 sterling.

The births and baptisms of the children of Joseph and Deborah Clarke Benjamin were all recorded in Preston Town Records and in the Second Congregational Church of Preston, Conn., commonly called the Pechaug Church, at Griswold, Conn.:

1. Joseph, born 1723; bapt. July 12, 1724.
2. Elijah, born June 10, 1725; bapt. July 4, 1725.
3. James, born April 3, 1727; bapt. May 26, 1727.
4. Barzillae, born March 28, 1730; bapt. May 9, 1730.
5. Deborah, born March 28, 1732; bapt. April 16, 1732.
6. Josiah, born March 13, 1734; bapt. April 7, 1734.
7. Nathan, born April 19, 1737; bapt. May 22, 1737.
8. Mary, born June 22, 1739; bapt. Aug. 5, 1739.
9. Isaac, born April 15, 1742; bapt. May 23, 1742.

Elijah Benjamin the second son of Joseph Benjamin and Deborah Clarke Benjamin his wife, lived in Preston, Conn. The land Records of Preston, Conn., Book 6, page 319, show that Dr. Moses Morse of Preston, Conn., deeded to Elijah Benjamin, December 27, 1751, land—consideration two thousand five hundred pounds. Book 4, page 390, Plainfield, Conn. Deeds, shows Elijah Benjamin, of Preston, sold land in Plainfield, Conn., to William Parke of Plainfield, Conn., March 22, 1756. Book 7, page 44, shows that Joseph Benjamin of Preston deeds to my son Elijah Benjamin of Preston a certain tract of land, bounding partly on Pechaug River, January 21, 1756.

Page 457, Elijah Benjamin deeded land to Ephraim Herrick, January 18, 1762.

The diary of Jabez Fitch Jr., found in the Mayflower Descendant, Vol. XIV, page 121, recites that December 20, 1758, he met John Benjamin and Elijah Benjamin at the house of Mr. Clark in Preston, Conn., where a discussion was going on concerning De Launs' book, "A Plea for the Non-Conformist."

On September 9, 1747, Elijah Benjamin married Hannah Taft, daughter of Israel Taft, Gent., of Upton, Uxbridge and Mendon, Mass. Vital Records of Upton and Mendon, Mass., print their intentions of marriage as of August 15, 1747. He immediately moved to Norwich, Conn., thence to Preston, Conn. He died in 1768 and his widow married, according to Austin, in "One hundred sixty allied families," Mr. Pierce. Her second husband was Major Ezekial Pierce, according to the record left of the Wyoming Massacre by Mary Benjamin, youngest child of Elijah and Hannah Taft Benjamin. She was a survivor, and her story recounts how her two stepbrothers Pierce were killed in the battle, and how she was carried to safety by her aged stepfather. Major Ezekial Pierce was town clerk of Wyoming, then a part of Litchfield County, Conn.; but now in Pennsylvania.

This Mary Benjamin, then about twelve years of age, afterwards married Justus Gage of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., who settled about 1800 in Madison County, New York.

She was the mother of Eli Gage and the grandmother of Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, in President McKinley's Cabinet.

The children of Elijah Benjamin and Hannah Taft, his wife, were:

1. Elias, born May 4, 1750; Norwich Vital Records.
2. Chester, born Feb. 9, 1752; Norwich Vital Records; died 1830.
3. William, born Mar. 6, 1752-3; Preston, Conn., Town Records.
4. Elijah, born Dec. 27, 1755; Preston, Conn., Town Records; died in Madison County, New York, June 17, 1819.
5. Darius, born Jan. 17, 1758.
6. Cyrus, born July 9, 1762.
7. Mary, born July 7, 1768; died in Madison County, New York, Feb. 15, 1849.

Chester Benjamin, second son of Elijah Benjamin and Hannah Taft, his wife, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a private in the Third Regiment of Ulster County, New York, under Col. Levi Pawling. This regiment was organized October 25, 1775, at the town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York. Officers and soldiers from this territory took part in the Battles of Saratoga, White Plains and the defence of Fort Clinton and Montgomery at West Point. The territory west of the valley of the Rondout was known as "The Western Border" and it received the especial care and supervision of General Washington as Commander in Chief. In this regiment, as a private soldier, was also Darius Benjamin, brother of Chester Benjamin and Sergeant Henry Harp, his brother-in-law.

The Articles of Association were signed by all the inhabitants of the Township of Rochester, Ulster County, New York, within ten days after the Battle of Lex-

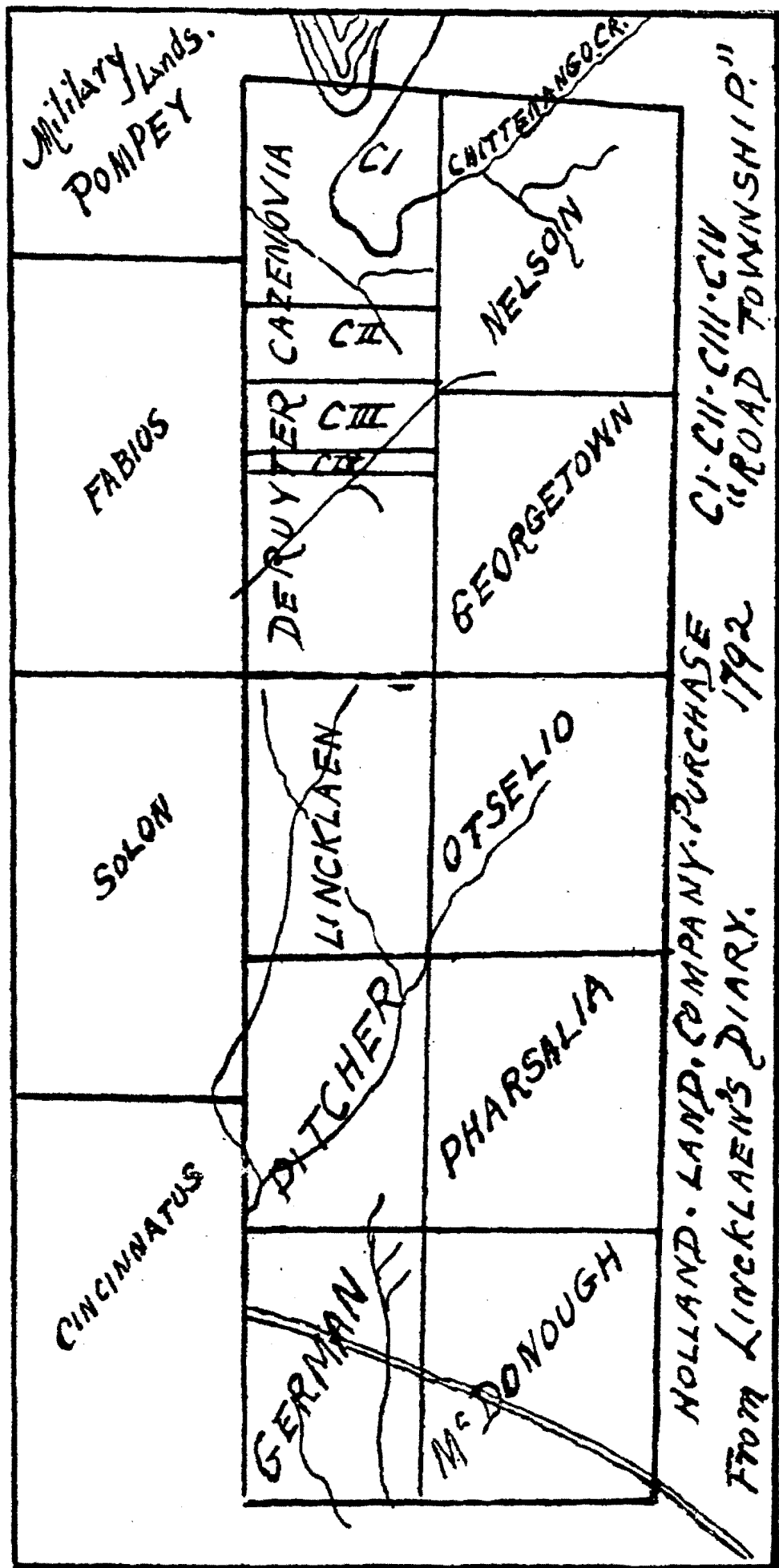
ington. In these articles the signers bound themselves "under all the ties of religion, honor and love of Country to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or resolved upon by the Provincial Congress, for the purpose of preserving our constitution and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, etc."

This district felt the scourge of war severely through the depredations of British soldiers, tories and their allies, the Indians, so that the families of many of the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety on the east side of the Hudson River.

Chester Benjamin married Antje Harp, daughter of Petrus Harp and Antje De Puy, who was the daughter of Moses De Puy Jr. and Margaret Schoonmaker, all of Accord, Rochester Township, Ulster County, New York.

She was baptized at the Accord Dutch Reformed Church, August 17, 1756; Record No. 79. She was a descendant of Capt. Jochem Schoonmaker and of Moses De Puy Sr., two of the three trustees to whom was granted the township of Rochester, Ulster County, New York, 1702, by Queen Anne of England.

The children of Chester Benjamin and Antje Harp his wife were:



1. Elijah, bapt. Sept. 28, 1777, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Warwarsing, Ulster County, New York; Record No. 276.
2. Sarah, bapt. Dec. 5, 1779, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Accord, Ulster County, New York; Record No. 500.
3. Maria, bapt. Oct. 8, 1780, at the same church; Record No. 510.
4. Elias, born Feb. 1, 1782.
5. Joseph, bapt. July 18, 1788, at the Accord Church; Record No. 641.
6. Anne, bapt. May 13, 1790, at the same church; Record No. 675.
7. Hannah, bapt. Apr. 5, 1792, at the same church; Record No. 744.
8. Margaret Schoonmaker, bapt. May 7, 1794, at the same church; Record No. 805.
9. Chester Harp, born May 7, 1796.

In 1793 Chester Benjamin moved to Central New York and bought land there. The deed from John Lincklaen to Chester Benjamin, conveying lot 127 in Road Township, De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, 153 acres, is dated October 1, 1793.

It was acknowledged June 20, 1796, and was recorded June 15, 1808. Book C of deeds, page 166; consideration eighty one pounds, two shillings, two pence.

By a deed dated June 20, 1796 and recorded June 26, 1807, Elias Benjamin, of the Town of Cazenovia, Herkimer County, New York, conveyed to Chester Benjamin fifty acres in Lot 50; consideration two hundred and fifty dollars. This land adjoined the land purchased from Lincklaen and on this farm, of 203 acres, Chester Benjamin built a house and lived there with his family until he died in 1830.

Chester Harp Benjamin, the youngest child of Chester Benjamin and Antje Harp, his wife, lived with his parents until he married, March 13, 1817, Terza Fairbank, daughter of Ephraim Fairbank and Abigail Merrill, of Cortland County, New York. November 26, 1818, Ephraim Fair-

bank of Truxton, Cortland County, New York, deeded to Terza Benjamin forty-six acres of land, a part of lot 60 in Fabius. Upon this land Chester Harp Benjamin built a house. He later bought fifty-four acres of land adjoining that of his wife in Cortland County, New York, and there he lived and there his children were born and there he died October 31, 1839.

The deed dated April, 1824, recorded November 9, 1835, conveys from John Butler and wife to Chester H. Benjamin, part of lot 59, forty-seven acres; and deed dated February 17, 1829, and recorded November 9, 1835, conveys part of lot 60 in Fabius, containing seven acres and eighty-nine rods of land, from Unite Clark and wife to Chester H. Benjamin.

The children of Chester Harp Benjamin and Terza Fairbank, his wife, were all born in Truxton, Cortland County, New York. They were:

1. Ephraim Fairbank, born January 20, 1818.
2. Mary Jane, born September 11, 1820.
3. Margaret Abigail, born September 21, 1822.
4. Abigail Merrill, born January 20, 1825.
5. Orrin Chester, born May 11, 1827.
6. Harriet Annette, born December 25, 1828.
7. Hannah Caroline, born July 14, 1832.
8. Lura Dolly, born November 21, 1837.

Lura Dolly Benjamin, the youngest child of Chester Harp Benjamin and Terza Fairbank, his wife, attended school at De Ruyter, New York, and completed her education at St. Agatha's Academy, a school for young ladies, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy in Chicago. This Academy stood upon the present site of Mercy Hospital in Chicago. There she was



trained in physics, logic, chemistry, French and English literature, drawing, penmanship, music and deportment. In drawing and penmanship she was so proficient that she was awarded gold medals in these branches. While at the Academy in Chicago she met Mr. William H. Keogh, a brilliant young Irishman to whom she was married May 28, 1861, by the Rt. Rev. James Duggan, Bishop of Chicago. She died at her home in Chicago, September 22, 1914.

The Benjamin Family Arms, as of the descendants of Mr. John Benjamin, are as follows: Or on a saltire sable quarterly pierced, five annulets counterchanged.

Crest: on a chapeau, a flame of fire all ppr.

Motto: Poussez en avant.



## The Knapp Family



RECORDS of the Knapp family indicate Nicholas Knapp was born in England. He came in Winthrop and Saltonstall's fleet, which landed in Boston Bay, March 1, 1630. He lived in Watertown, Mass., until 1646, when by deed acknowledged May 6, that year, he sold to Byron Pendleton, all his land, granted to him by the town, except one acre which he sold in 1645 to Ed. Garfield. He moved to Stamford, Conn., for in 1649 he owned land there as appears in the land records of later dates. He married at Watertown, Mass., 1630, Elinor . . . of England, by whom he had seven children. She died June 16, 1658, at Stamford, Conn. He married second, March 2, 1659, Mrs. Unity Buxton Brown, of Stamford, Conn., daughter of Clement Buxton and widow of Peter Brown. He died September 16, 1670. His will, made February 15, 1670, is to be found in probate records at Fairfield, Conn. He names his children.

Caleb Knapp, fourth child of Nicholas Knapp and his wife Elinor, was born at

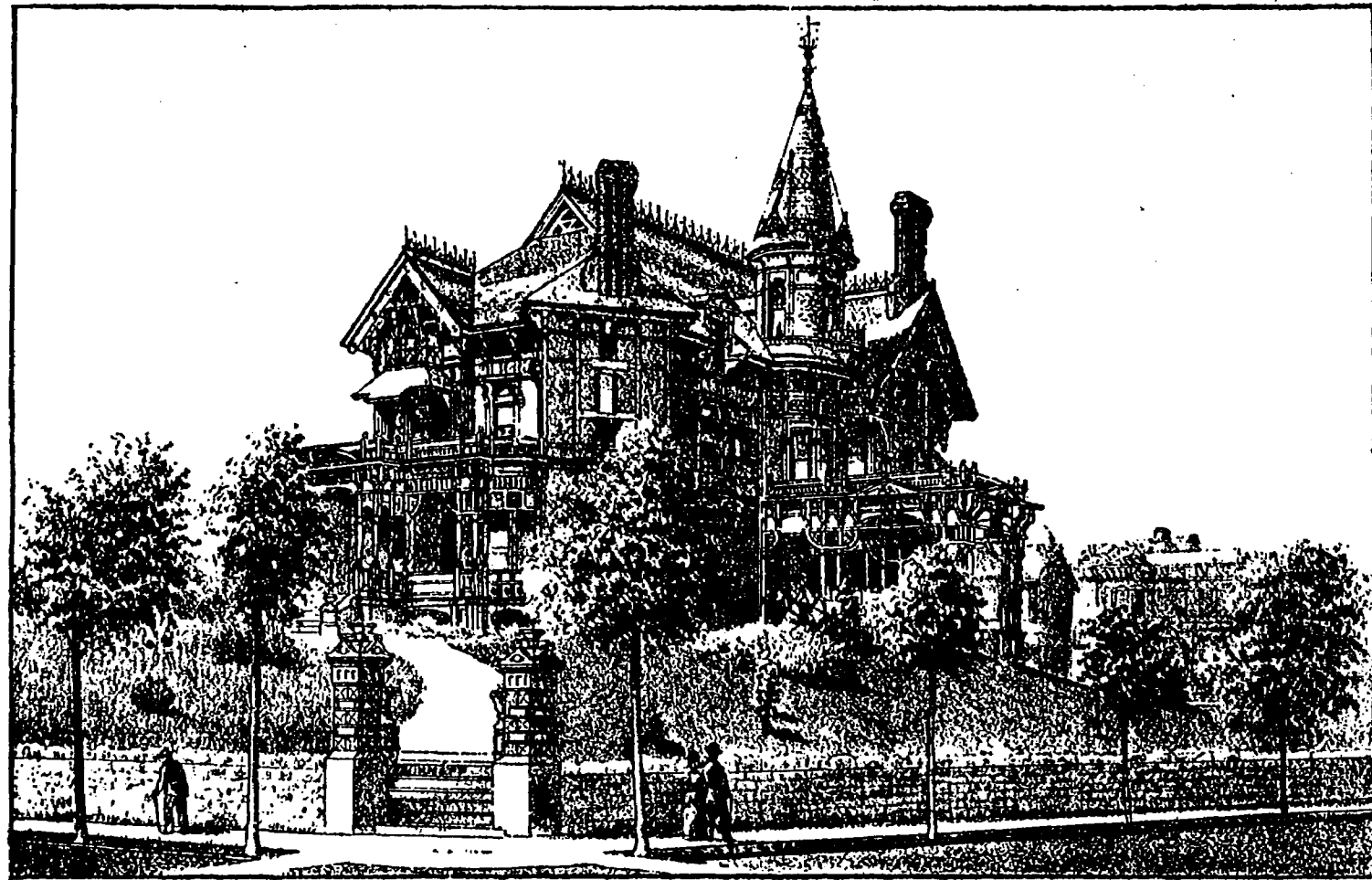
Watertown, Mass., January 20, 1637. In 1646 he moved to Stamford, Conn., where he was made freeman in 1670. He married there Hannah Smith, of Stamford, Conn., daughter of Henry Smith. She married for her second husband, Thomas Lawrence. His will made November 10, 1674, is to be found in probate records at Fairfield, Conn.

Lieut. Samuel Knapp, fourth child of Caleb Knapp and Hannah Smith, was born at Stamford, Conn., 1668. He died at Stamford, Conn., circ. 1739. He married Hannah Bushnell, of Danbury, Conn., daughter of Francis Bushnell. She was born August 22, 1676.

Caleb Knapp, fifth child of Samuel Knapp and Hannah Bushnell, was born at Danbury, Conn., 1709. He died at Norfolk, Conn., February 6, 1788. He married, before May 6, 1735, at Danbury, Conn., Abigail Bracy. She died at Norfolk, Conn., August 29, 1784. They are buried in Huxley Burying Ground, New Marlborough, Mass. He married second, Rebecca Raynsford, of Norfolk, Conn., December 16, 1784.

Samuel Knapp, fifth child of Caleb Knapp and Abigail Bracy, was born at Danbury, Conn., June 7, 1747. He died at Norfolk, Conn., November 16, 1824. He married at Norfolk, Conn., April 1, 1768, Mercy Holt, daughter of Captain Isaac Holt. She was born, August 4, 1747, at East Haven, Conn.

Samuel Knapp and his wife Mèrcy Holt



are buried in Huxley Burying Ground, New Marlborough, Mass. Samuel Knapp was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Caleb Knapp, oldest child of Samuel Knapp and Mercy Holt, was born at East Haven, Conn., January 29, 1769. He was baptized Norfolk, Conn., June 20, 1779. He died at Geneva, Ohio, 1857. He married in 1789, intentions at New Marlborough, Mass., November 2, 1789, Experience Smith, born at New Marlborough, Mass., May 16, 1771. She was the daughter of Nathan Smith. She died at Norfolk, Conn., March 20, 1812. He married second, Prudence Jones, daughter of Joseph Jones, of Norfolk, Conn., October 15, 1812.

Auren Knapp, fourth child of Caleb Knapp and Experience Smith, was born at Norfolk, Conn., 1795. He was baptized Norfolk, Conn., September 18, 1799. He died at Knappa, Oregon, May 3, 1876. He married in 1820, at Sheffield, Ohio, Sarah Maria Burrell, daughter of Captain Jabez Burrell, whose will was probated in Lorain County, Ohio, October 21, 1833. She was born circ. 1798 at Sheffield, Mass. She died at Knappa, Oregon, June 2, 1883. Auren Knapp was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Richard Baxter Knapp, youngest child of Auren Knapp and Sarah Maria Burrell, was born at Geneva, Ohio, July 28, 1839. He died at Portland, Oregon, February 2, 1907. He married February 14, 1867, Min-

nie A. Knapp, born New York, 1850. She died June 24, 1902.

Lawrence Herbert Knapp, son of Richard Baxter Knapp and Minnie A. Knapp, was born at Portland, Oregon, June 4, 1869. He died at Portland, Oregon, October 19, 1917. He married December 28, 1892, at Portland, Oregon, Daisy Bellinger. She was born August 23, 1872, at Portland, Oregon.

Katharine Knapp, only child of Lawrence Herbert Knapp and Daisy Bellinger, was born at Portland, Oregon, August 29, 1895. She married August 9, 1917, at Portland, Oregon, Dr. Chester Henry Keogh. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, January 13, 1868.

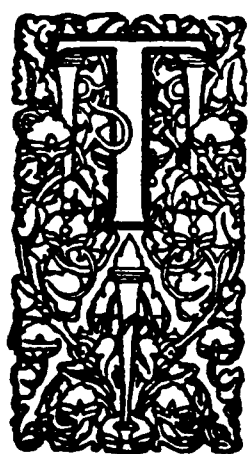
The Knapp Family Arms, as claimed by descendants of Nicholas Knapp of Watertown, Mass., are as follows: Or in chief three close helmets sable, in base a lion passant of the last.

Crest: an arm embowed in armor ppr. garnished or the hand of the first, grasping by the broken blade a sword argent. Hilt and pommel of the second with a branch of laurel vert.

Motto: Spes nostra Deus.

For further information on the Knapp Family, see The Knapp Family Genealogy, by Mr. Charles Ruggles Knapp, Winona, Minnesota.

## The Bellinger Family



HERE were several men of the name, who settled in the American Colonies. One settled in South Carolina. There is nothing to indicate that the South Carolina family and the New York State Bellinger family were related except tradition.

Three brothers of the New York Bellingers came from England, it is supposed, with the Palatines, who took ship from London, England, and disembarked in New York in 1710, for the names of Frederick, Marcus and Henry Bellinger are to be found in the list of the Palatines who went on the military expedition against Canada in 1710.

These men and their descendants settled in Schoharie and along the Mohawk River early in the eighteenth century. On account of the similarity of names bestowed upon the children and grandchildren of the pioneers it is a most difficult matter, to tell with certainty the proper lines of descent of the Mohawk River Bellingers.

The only information which comes with any positive assurance to us is supplied by the Bellingers of Oregon. They declare they are not, except most distantly, if at all, related to the Bellingers of Herkimer County or Canajoharie, New York. The earliest known ancestor of the Bellinger family of Oregon, of that name, was a Lieut. Johannes Bellinger who was born about 1725. He lived at the time of the Revolutionary War, and for some years before that event, in a stone house on the north bank of the Mohawk River in what is now Montgomery County, New York, near St. Johnsville. He was a lieutenant in the Palatine Regiment of Tryon County Militia, under Col. Jacob Klock. He was slain in the field at the Battle of Oriskany on August 6, 1777, as the receipts for the payment of seven years half pay to his children Elizabeth and Henry, in audited accounts of the state, indicate. He married Maria Lena Klock. She was baptized June 9, 1728.

Henry Bellinger, son of Lieut. Johannes Bellinger and Maria Lena Klock, was baptized in the Stone Arabia church, Montgomery County, New York, June 20, 1764. He died in 1836. His wife was Margaret Nellis, daughter of Christian Nellis, Jr. She was born in 1762.

John H. Bellinger, son of Henry Bellinger and Margaret Nellis, was baptized at St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, New York, November 27, 1791. He died in Oregon, November 13, 1878. He married, Feb-



ruary 22, 1814, Maria Catharine (Polly) Crane, at Fort Plain Church, Montgomery County, New York. She is recorded as baptized at Albany, New York, September, 1783. She died in Oregon, January 18, 1876.

Hon. Edward Henry Bellinger, son of John H. Bellinger and Maria Catharine Crane, was born February 18, 1815. He died in Marion County, Oregon, October 26, 1850. He married in Knox County, Illinois, January 1, 1839, Eliza Ann Howard, daughter of David Howard. She was born October 14, 1822. She died in Oregon, August 7, 1886.

Hon. Charles Byron Bellinger, son of Edward Henry Bellinger and Eliza Ann Howard, was born at Maquon, Knox County, Illinois, November 21, 1839. He died at Portland, Oregon, May 12, 1905. He married, September 9, 1858, Margery Serena Johnson. She was born July 1, 1842. She died in Clark County, Washington, April 2, 1907. Their ashes rest in the Portland Crematorium.

Mr. Bellinger was until his death, for many years, U. S. District Judge of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He was appointed by President Cleveland.

Daisy Bellinger, daughter of Charles Byron Bellinger and Margery Serena Johnson, was born at Portland, Oregon, August 23, 1872. She married at Portland, Oregon, December 28, 1892, Major Lawrence Herbert Knapp. He was born at

Portland, Oregon, June 4, 1869. He died at Portland, Oregon, October 19, 1917.

Major Knapp served with distinction as lieutenant and quartermaster of the Second Oregon Volunteers, during the Spanish-American and Filipino wars. He was recommended for promotion for meritorious and faithful service in the Philippines.

At the time of his death, he was major and quartermaster of the Third Oregon Infantry, O.N.G., and a commission as a major of the constructing quartermaster's corps, of the regular army, was awaiting him, in Washington, where he had been ordered to report, at once.

Katharine Knapp, daughter of Lawrence Herbert Knapp and Daisy Bellinger, was born at Portland, Oregon, August 29, 1895. She married at Portland, Oregon, August 9, 1917, Dr. Chester Henry Keogh, of Chicago, Illinois. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, January 13, 1868.

The Bellinger Family Arms, as of Walter Bellinger 1475, are as follows: Arg. a saltire engrailed sable between four roses gules.

Crest: A stag's head.

Motto: Amicus amico, hostis hostis.



# Index

A numeral, following any indexed name, indicates page number whereon the name appears once or more. No index is supplied with the Bellinger, Benjamin and Knapp charts which may be found in the pocket of the cover.

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# MEMORANDUM

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The edition of *Our First Army*, *Keogh*, and  
*Stadmann's Keogh of Chicago*, *Minneapolis*.

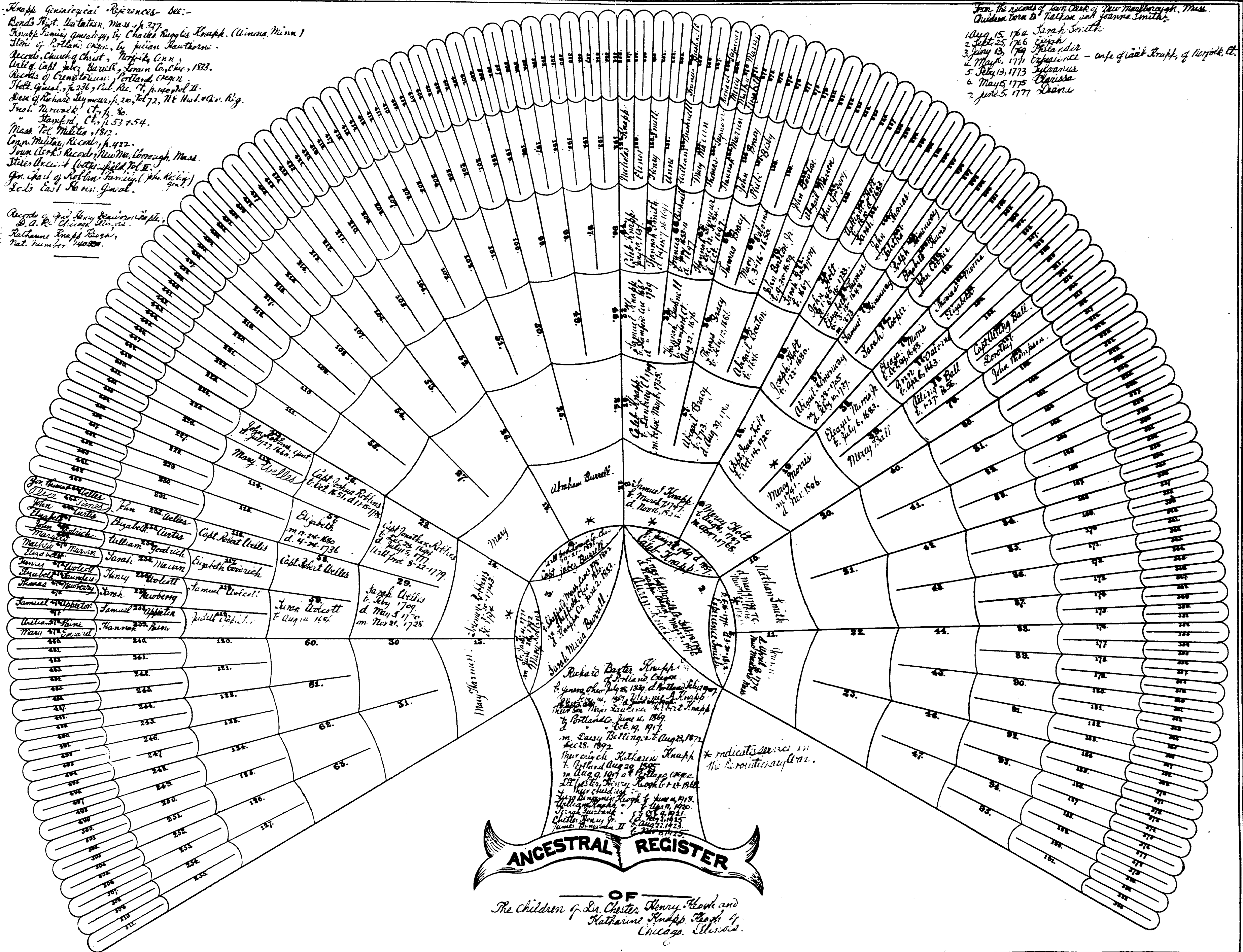
The chart is a circular genealogical chart titled "ANCESTRAL REGISTER" at the top. Below the title, it says "The children of John and Mary, 1620-1680". The chart is divided into segments representing different branches of the family tree. Each segment contains names and dates, indicating the lineage of the ancestors. The chart is oriented with the title at the top and the names of the ancestors arranged in a circular pattern around it. The chart is a complex diagram showing the relationships between various branches of the family tree, with names and dates inscribed within each segment. The chart is a circular genealogical chart showing the lineage of the United States of America. The chart is divided into segments representing different branches of the family tree, with names and dates inscribed within each segment. The chart is oriented with the title at the top and the names of the ancestors arranged in a circular pattern around it. The chart is a complex diagram showing the relationships between various branches of the family tree, with names and dates inscribed within each segment. The chart is a circular genealogical chart showing the lineage of the United States of America. The chart is divided into segments representing different branches of the family tree, with names and dates inscribed within each segment. The chart is oriented with the title at the top and the names of the ancestors arranged in a circular pattern around it. The chart is a complex diagram showing the relationships between various branches of the family tree, with names and dates inscribed within each segment.



Knapp Genealogical References see:-  
 Bonds Hist. Institution, Mass. p. 337.  
 Knapp Family Genealogy, by Charles Ruggles Knapp. (Winona, Minn.)  
 Story of Portland, Me., by Julian Hawthorne.  
 Records, Church of Christ, Portland, Me.  
 List of Capt. John Burdick, Town of Me., 1823.  
 Records of Cemetery, Portland, Me.  
 Hist. Gen., p. 236, Vol. 1, p. 140, Vol. II.  
 Desc. of Richard Seymour, p. 20, Vol. 72, Me. Hist. & Gen. Reg.  
 Trach. Newark, Ct., p. 80.  
 Stamford, Ct., p. 53 & 54.  
 Mass. Vol. Militia, 1812.  
 Conn. Militia, Records, p. 422.  
 Town Clerk's Records, New Milford, Conn.  
 Stiles' Desc. of (written 1812, Vol. II).  
 Gen. Hist. of New Milford, Conn. (p. 101).  
 Eds. East. Star. Genial.

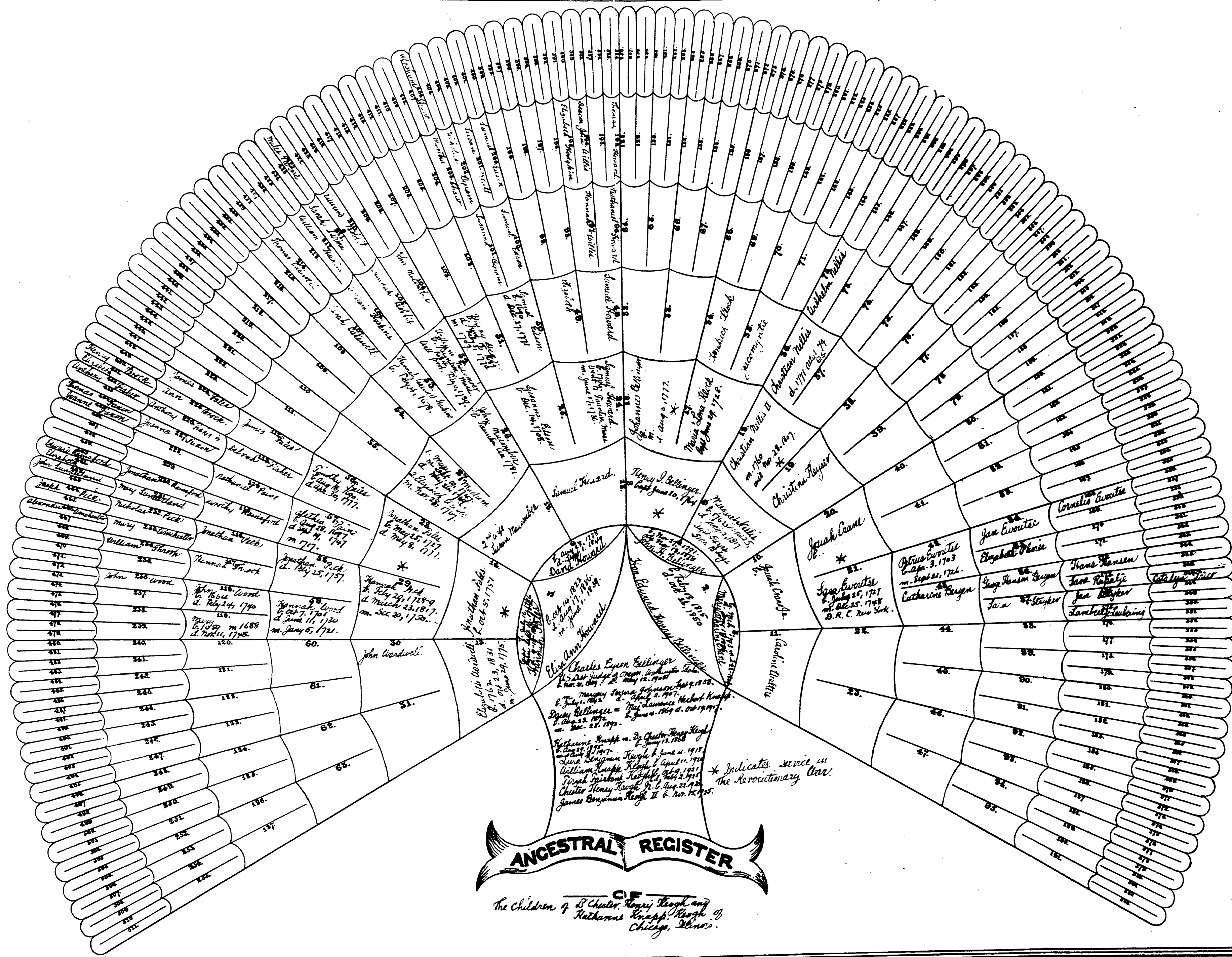
Records of John Henry Burdick, p. 1.  
 D. A. R. Chicago, Ill., p. 1.  
 Katherine Knapp Papers,  
 Nat. Number, 144322.

From the records of Town Clerk of New Milford, Mass.  
 Children born to Nathan and Joanna Smith:  
 1. Aug. 15, 1764 Sarah Smith  
 2. Sept. 25, 1766 Joseph  
 3. June 13, 1769 John  
 4. May 13, 1771 Ephraim - wife of Isaac Knapp, of Norfolk, Ct.  
 5. May 13, 1773 Ephraim  
 6. May 15, 1775 Abigail  
 7. June 5, 1777 Deane









**ANCESTRAL REGISTER**

The Children of & Sister, Henry Knapp and  
Katherine Knapp Knapp, Chicago, Illinois.

\* Indicates service in  
the Revolutionary War.

