

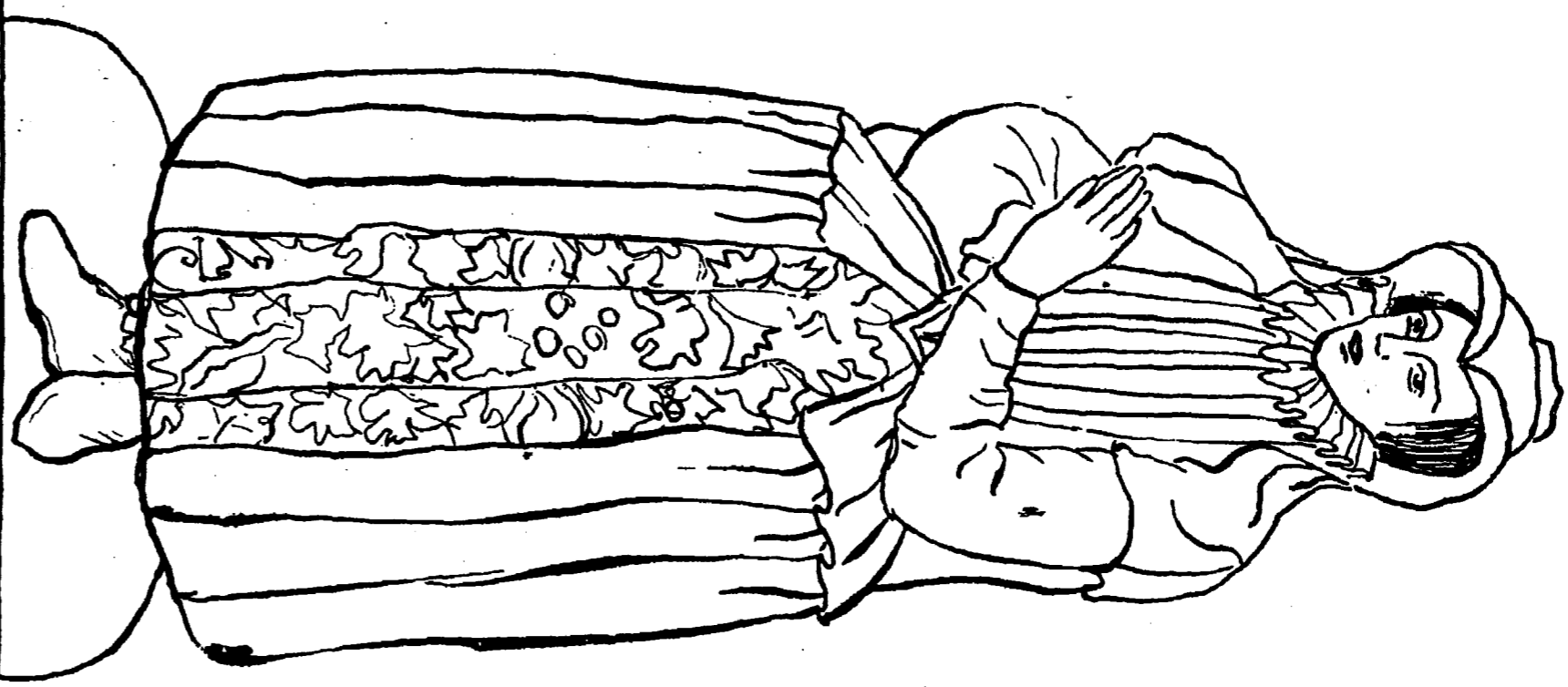
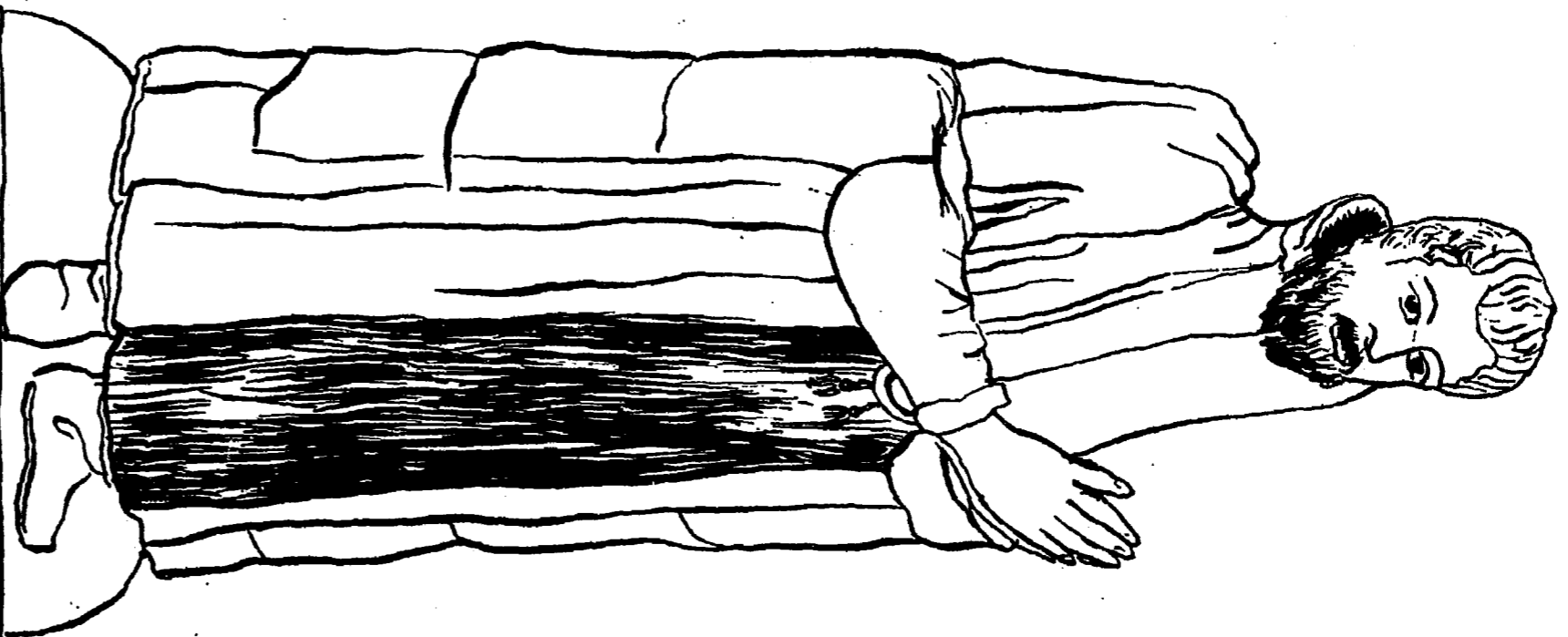
**KNAP KNAPP
FAMILY GENEALOGY**

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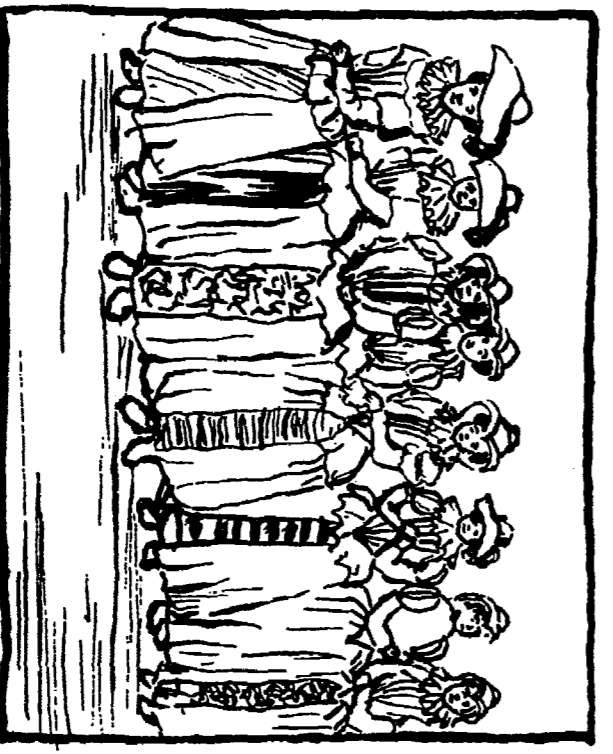
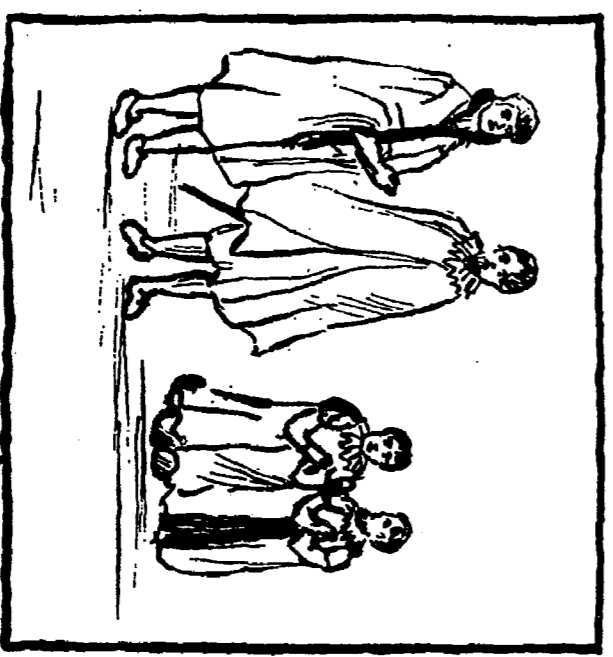
CHARLES RUGGLES KNAPP

BIRTHPLACE, CATSKILL, N. Y. RESIDENCE, WINONA, MINN.

...1905...



HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN KNAPP MERCHANT
 AND PORTMAN OF THIS TOWNE OF IPSWICH WHO
 DYED Y SECOND DAY OF MAYE, ANN 1604 AND HAD
 ISSEY BY MARTHA HIS WIFE 4 SONES & 8 DAUGHTERS



John Knapp, Martha's Family & Family of Peter de Ipswich



Chas R Knapp

KNAPP GENEALOGY



KNAPP GENEALOGY



INTRODUCTION



ENEALOGY (Lat. and Gr. Genealogical; from Gr. Genos, race, and logos, discourse,) is the name applied to the science of the origin, sequence, and affinities of families. Although in itself it is not of sufficient importance to rank as an independent science, yet in so far as it has to do with remarkable and influential families, it forms a very important part of history. The former embraces the principles on which the science of genealogy is based, while the latter is occupied with tracing the course of particular families themselves. To render perceptible to the senses the descent and relationship of individuals, genealogical tables are made use of, whose arrangement depends on the special purpose for which they are constructed. Usually, however, such tables begin with the earliest ancestor (Ger. Stammvater) of a family, from whom all the known members of both sexes are traced in the order of descent. The importance of this branch of human knowledge is, however, less obvious in a scientific than in a legal aspect, where it is concerned about the various claims or pretensions of persons based on real or alleged relationship, more especially in regard to rights of succession.

It includes a complete chain of reference from the earliest ancestor to the latest descendent, and if properly kept will prove legal authority in matters of law, while the pages for biography and family history will be appreciated and of great interest to future generations. The number of privately printed genealogies which have already been issued, shows conclusively that the commendable pride of ancestry has a great hold upon Americans—as indeed it should have on anyone who values the reputation of the parents—and we should even continue the work by devoting to it a few hours each year. Thanksgiving days, reunions, and other family gatherings are appropriate occasions for this duty. Fill every line under the printed headings, secure the signature of the fathers, arrange for the photographs and home illustrations, secure data for biographies, etc., remembering that the people living are the ones who should give the knowledge before they pass away, and their memory of dates and facts are lost forever. No man can expect to search the misty past for information when his ancestors have failed to keep an intelligent “Record of Events.”

I commenced this work in 1883 with the intention of carrying my own ancestral line down. By referring to my number it will be seen I was only a boy. I did not realize what I was about to undertake; if I had I can assure you I would have not had the courage to make the trial. Having had very little education, I would not have thought myself equal to the task. As I proceeded I found so many who wanted the work complete that I became convinced that I was just the one to undertake it; so, having gotten deeply into the work I did not have courage to quit it. As my circulars have said, I first intended to put it in book form, but on account of the great expense, in addition to what it had already cost me, I decided to furnish each family that was interested, their immediate line, leaving my complete genealogical manuscript with the Public Library at Catskill, New York (my birth-place), for future reference after I am gone. I feel well repaid for my years of work, having found it very interesting and attractive. Commencing with the family in eastern Massachusetts, the town, church and probate Records gave the information I wanted. In this manner I followed it out in all of the New England States where such records are carefully kept. Where these records had been destroyed by fire, I found my work much more difficult. In such cases I have had to depend upon Graveyard and Probate Records, which, when taken together, have a great help in determining the different family connections. They are all needed to prove the line, and were secured when possible.

CHAS. R. KNAPP.

HISTORY OF KNAPP FAMILY

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COAT OF ARMS



EXPORTED from Herald's College, London: The arms of a family are what a trademark is to a merchant. It is his own private property. It is generally expressive of some important principle or act. The origin of the arms of the Knapp family is given in English Heraldry. It describes the arms of the Knapp family as used by John Knapp and his son John in 1600. It will be seen that the coat of arms is very expressive and full of meaning.

Origin and meaning of the figures and symbols used in Heraldic Emblazonment:

I.

The Shield proper is the object on which the arms are displayed. It may be of any form, with this exception—the lozenge or diamond shape is the only form which ladies can use, and this is reserved for them.

II.

The Crest is a common adjunct to the Shield, and consists of an object or objects placed above it.

III.

The Wreath, or Torse, made of twisted ribbons of the two principal colors of the arms, and on which the Crest rests.

IV.

The Helmet, a well known object, which is placed between the Shield and Crest, and resting upon the former. Many different forms are used, but the one most in use is that of an Esquire in profile, of steel, with the visor closed and turned to the right side of the Shield.

V.

The Mouthings, or Lambrequins, a small mantle attached to the helmet, is generally represented of crimson velvet, or silk lined with ermine, more frequently of the color of the arms, and is often cut or turned, giving the whole an irregular form.

VI.

The Motto, or Cre-de-Guerre, is a word or sentence upon a scroll, generally placed below the Shield.

The Knapp arms are thus described in Burke's General Armory:

(1) Or in chief (2) 3 close Helmets (3) Sable (4) in base a Lion (5) passant of the (6) last an arm (7) embowed in Armor (8) ppr. (9) garnished (10) or the hand of the (11) first, grasping by the blade a broken arrow (12) argent. Hilt and pommel of the (13) second with a branch of Laurel (14) vert.

1. Or—The heraldic term of gold.

2. Close—Closed or shut.

3. Sable—Black.

4. Base—At the lower part of the Shield.

5. Passant—Passing or walking.

6. That is last color or metal mentioned, viz., Sable.

7. Embowed—Bent.

8. Ppr.—Contraction of Proper or National Color.

9. Garnished—Ornamental.

10. Or—Gold.

11. First and Second—The first color mentioned in description of Crest, viz., Ppr, or Natural.

12. Argent—Silver.

13. Second—Viz., Second Color, or Metal, mentioned, or Gold.

14. Vert—Green.

The shield and helmets clad in mail denotes a preparation for war.

The shield on which the arms are displayed is gold, expressive of worth and dignity.

The arms in sable or black denotes antiquity.

The three helmets on the shield are acknowledgement from high authorities of victories gained.

The helmet which is placed between the shield and the crest, and rests upon the former, is an Esquire in profile of steel, with visor closed and turned to the right side of the shield.

The wreath borne away by the victor, as represented on the sword, is positive proof of laurels won and honors bestowed.

The lion passant on the shield denotes courage or consciousness of strength, and yet walking quiet when not provoked or forced to defence.

The arm that bears the broken sword indicates the character of the family.

Though having fought in defence until the sword was broken, his courage does not fail. His arm is still uplifted, grasping the broken sword, and in the heat of battle he exclaims: "In God We Trust," which is the family motto, also translated "God is Our Hope." Latin, Spes. Nostra. Deus.

The arms were granted to Roger de Knapp to commemorate his success and skill at a tournament held in Norfolk about 1540, when he unseated three knights of great skill and bravery.

There is another arms mentioned in Burke's General Armory—a Cross Gules between Four Roses, ppr., or Natural Color, given to Knapps of Woodcot, Oxford county, granted the 2nd of September, 1669. Sable, a Lion passant in chief, 3 Helmets, etc.

Note.—This last one is same as the first, with the colors reversed.

Key to Family Arms



THE ARMS OF A FAMILY are expressive of honors conferred, and of laurels won, through deeds of noble daring. The Arms of the Knapp Family were granted to Roger de Knapp in the year 1540, during the reign of Henry VIII., to commemorate his skill and success at a tournament held in Norfolk, England, about the date above mentioned, in which he is said to have unseated three knights of great skill and bravery. The Arms of the family above referred to, are described and recorded, together with a full account of the circumstances under which they were awarded, in Herald's College, London.

The name Knapp is a Saxon word, the root of which is spelled Cneop, signifying a summit or hilltop. It is claimed by good authority that the family were of German extraction prior to 1540, and in German the name was spelled Knopp, being changed to Knapp by its English formation. They are recorded in Heraldry as being an English family of great distinction. The Arms were retained as a mark of honor by John Knapp and his son John, descendants of Roger de Knapp, who lived in the seventeenth century. The Coat of Arms is still held by the family as a precious memento of a worthy ancestry.

Description of Family Arms

The shield on which the Arms are displayed is gold, expressive of worth and dignity; the Arms in sable or black denote antiquity; the three helmets on the shield are acknowledgements from high authorities of victories gained; the Lion passant denotes bravery, magnanimity and conscious strength—his quiet walk when not provoked or forced to defense, is emblematical of the characteristics of the family. The helmet, which is placed between the shield and the crest, and rests upon the former, is an esquire in profile, of steel, with visor closed, and turned to the right side of the shield. The crest or uplifted arm that bears the broken sword is indicative of zeal and enthusiasm. The wreath borne away by the victor, as represented on the sword, is positive proof of laurels won and honors bestowed.

Family Motto: "Spes. Nostra. Deus."

DERIVATION OF THE NAME KNAPP



THE NAME KNAPP is derived from a Saxon word, the root of which is spelled Cneop, signifying a summit, or hilltop. As John being the given name, and living on a hill, he was called John of the Hill, and there being others of the same name on the hill, and said John living on the summit or knob, he was called John of the Cneop or Knob. Subsequently the preposition was omitted, for convenience sake, and he was called John Cneop, as Saxon, John Knopp, the German formation, and in English, John Knapp.

I also here give the theory presented by the late Hon. Judge Joseph Gillett Knapp of Madison, Wis., who says that the name was originally spelled with one "p"—(Knap.) From this spelling you may amuse yourself in a question of ethnography as to the meaning of the name and hence the derivation of the family, should you enter that branch of the history. You may discover enough to satisfy yourself whether it comes from the Welsh word C-n-a-p, a hillock, the brow of a hill, as Lord Bacon has it, upon a Knap of ground, and gives from the former location of some ancient progenitors, as we know other names have been given. But you may conclude it is derived from the Norse word Knape, the Anglo-Saxon Cnape, or Cnape; the Dutch Knaab, the German Knabe, the Icelandic Knapi, or the Swedish Knapa, from some or all of which our own word Knave is derived, and to which you may give the now obsolete meaning of that word—a lad, boy, servant, attendant, esquire. When you shall have determined those points, if you ever do, you will then be able to determine whether the family came direct from the hills of Wales to Connecticut, among any of the Puritans, or from Saxony with William the Conqueror as an attendant to one of his knights. I have no settled opinion, but incline to the Welsh theory.



KNAPPS



THE KNAPP FAMILY was originally from Saxony, a province of Germany. By some people they are regarded as Germans; by others of Saxon origin, but their early history, in England, leads most of the descendants to fix their nationality as Anglo-Saxon, or English. Early in the fourteenth century we find a family of influence living at Bristol, in the south of England, a citizen of prominence bearing this name.

Again, Knapp was the name of an ancient gentle family living at Berkes, England, a branch of which two centuries ago came into possession of the Manor of Little Linford, Buckes. However, we learn from the Hundred Rolls that the name Knapp occurred in Berkes six centuries ago. A list of landholders in Drayton, Buckinghamshire, England, in the seventh year of the reign of Edward I., 1279-80, says that John Knapp has an estate and pays taxes to the amount of 6 ores.

During the reign of Henry VIII. a tournament was held in Norfolk, England, 1540, in which Roger de Knapp participated, and by his great skill, it is said, unseated three knights of great skill and bravery, and for so doing was presented by the king. The arms in commemoration of which has been handed down to his family.

In the fifteenth century the Knapps were people of wealth and position in Suffolk, England. Robert Knapp of Needham mentions two sons, Edward Knapp of Hintlesham, in Suffolk county, and John Knapp, who resided at New Place, in Stokes, near Ipswich. He married Martha, only daughter of Richard Blois of Grundesburgh, the ancestor of the present Sir Charles Blois.

In John S. Cotman's "Sepulcher Brasses of Norfolk and Suffolk," Vol. II., Plate 38, near the end of the volume, is a very fine brass in the memory of John Knapp. The inscription is as follows: "Here lyeth the body of John Knapp, merchant and postman of this town of Ipswich, who dyed ye second day of Maye, Ann. 1604, and had issue by Martha, his wife, four sons and eight daughters." The names of the parents and twelve children, with the coat of arms, are finely engraved.

In the church of St. Peters, at Ipswich, the following note was found: "John Knapp and Martha, his wife, 1604."

The family were merchants of note at Ipswich, and branches of the family established themselves at Hintlesheim, Washbrook and elsewhere in Suffolk and at Elingham, Norfolk.

HISTORY OF JOHN WINTHROP AND SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL COLONY

7



On the preceding pages, it will be noticed that while I have given a general outline of the family in England, I have not attempted to trace the family beyond their arrival in this country.

From the former government of the Puritan Colony in England, it was thought necessary to remove the charter to Massachusetts, and such a removal was advisable on other grounds. The charter contained no guarantee for the religious freedom of the colony, and the king might at any moment seek to interfere with this, the most precious right of the Puritans. The only way to escape the evils which the company had reason to dread was, for the governing council to change its place of meeting from England to Massachusetts, which the charter gave it authority to do. On the twenty-sixth of August, 1629, John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson, Thomas Dudley, Richard Saltonstall and eight others, men of fortune and education, met at Cambridge and bound themselves by solemn agreement to settle in New England if the whole government of the Colony, together with the patent, should be legally transferred to that region before the end of Septemebr. On the twenty-ninth of the month the court took the decisive step and ordered that the government and patent should be settled in New England. This was a bold step, but its legality was not contested by anyone, and it made the government of the colony independent of control by any power in England.

The officers of the colony were to be a governor and eighteen assistants. On the twentieth of October a meeting of the court was held to choose them, and John Winthrop was elected governor for one year. It was a fortunate selection, for Winthrop proved himself for many years the mainstay of the colony, sustaining his companions by his calm courage and setting them a noble example in his patience, his quiet heroism and devotion to the welfare of others. He seemed to find his greatest pleasure in doing good, and his liberality acted as a check upon the bigotry of his associates and kept them in paths of greater moderation.

Efforts were made to send over new settlers to Massachusetts, and about a thousand emigrants, with cattle, horses and goats, were transported thither in the season of 1630. Early in April Gov. Winthrop and about seven hundred emigrants sailed from England in a fleet of eleven ships. Many of them were "men of high endowments of large fortunes; scholars, well versed in the learning of the times; clergymen who ranked among the best educated and most pious of the realm." They reached Salem on the twelfth of June, after a voyage of twenty-one days and were gladly welcomed by the settlers, whom they found in great distress from sickness and a scarcity of provisions. About eighty had died during the winter, and many were sick. There was scarcely a fortnight's supply of food in the settlement, and it was necessary to send one of the ships back to England at once for a supply of provisions.

Salem did not please the newcomers and settlements were made at Lynn, Charlestown, Newtown, Dorchester, Roxbury, Malden and Watertown. The governor and a large part of the emigrants settled first at Charlestown, but at length, in order to obtain better water, crossed over and occupied the little tri-mountain peninsula of Shawmut. To this settlement was given the name of Boston, in honor of the town in Lincolnshire, in England, which had been the home of the Rev. John Wilson, who became the pastor of the first church of Boston. The location was central to the whole province, and Boston became the seat of government. When the year for which the first colonial officers had been chosen expired a new election was held, and Gov. Winthrop and all the old officers were re-elected.

Among the emigrants brought over in this fleet by Winthrop and Saltonstall were William and Nicholas Knap, who settled at Watertown, Mass.

WILLIAM KNAP

1. William Knap, the elder of the two brothers, was born in England about the year 1578. He was married in England; of his wife's name I can find no mention, but by her he had seven children; she died before 1630, as he came to this country a widower. The earliest mention found of William Knap of England was in Boston, Mass., at the court of assessment holders, 30th of November, 1630, when it was ordered that "whosoever should employ William Knap or his sons in any work should pay the one-half of their wages to Sir Richard Saltonstall, and whosoever buyeth boards of them shall pay one-half of the price to Sir Richard Saltonstall, the money to be paid until both of them are satisfied."—Dated 22d of March, 1630-1.

"It appears by Sir Richard Saltonstall's vote of dispersements that William Knap owed him the sum of 19*l*.-s. as was presented to the court by Richard Brown and Ephriam Childs, being men indifferently chosen betwix them to mind ye thereof."—Mass. Records.

This sum must have been loaned William Knap for passage for himself and family over in 1630, and by this means he was able to pay it back.

William Knap settled permanently in Watertown, Mass., and was grantee of seven lots, and purchaser of one, amounting in all to about one hundred and seventy acres.

There are in the Watertown records many items relating to him, showing that he was carpenter, sexton, pound keeper and farmer. He was also owner of lands in 1636 and 1637.

He married between the years 1655 and 1658 for his second wife Mrs. Priscilla Acres, widow of Thomas Acres of Watertown, Mass.

The will of William Knap mentions his sons William, John, James, and daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Ann and Judith. It was witnessed by Richard Beers, Richard Blois and Nathaniel Saulisbury. (It will be here noted that William Knap's mother was Martha Blois, daughter of Richard of Grundesburgh, England.)

Middlesex county deeds, vol. 2, page 201-3, says "he died intestate and his estate was divided by order of the court." Perhaps the will was set aside because it was made before his last marriage, dated the 15th of October, 1658.

Administration on the estate was granted to Ephriam Childs, Richard Beers and Priscilla Knap, his widow. The next April she was released from the administration. His will dated 1655 was proved the fifteenth of October, 1658, and made no record of his wife, but in settling his estate, however, his widow received one-third, beside a debt due her for a sum of money loaned to him before marriage, when she was the widow, Priscilla Acres. Dec. 16, 1658, the constable of Watertown, Mass., was ordered by the courts to deliver to widow Knap her chest and other things which John Knap had detained from her by attachment. Dec. 16, 1662, Ephriam Childs and Sergeant Beers were discharged from the administration of William Knap, and John Coolridge and Henry Bright were appointed in their places. Most of the estate of William Knap passed from the possession of his heirs to that of Nathaniel Coolridge.

On Aug. 31, 1658, an inventory of all the estate of William Knap, late of Watertown, deceased, by us whose names are here written, of the day and year above mentioned.

William Knap's Inventory:

	£	s.	d.
2 pair brechers, 1 jacket and 1 old shirt		14	
1 table		3	
2 forms, 1 chayre		2	
4 wedges, 2 beetle wings		10	
1 hammer, 1 shave, a pr. of pinsers, and old iron		6	
1 grid-iron, a pr. of tongs, pr. col. irons, 1 spitt, 1 fry pan.....		9	
2 iron pots, 2 pr. pot hooks	1	0	0
1 hal board, 1 smoothing iron, 1 spett, 1 frying pan		4	
2 kettles, 2 skellets, 1 ladle	1	0	0
8 pewter dishes, 2 qt. pots, 4 cups, 2 salts	1	3	0
Some other old pewter		2	
1 pounding tub, 1 barr, 2 rubs, 1 pole		6	
3 wooden cups, 12 trenches, 1b. ledweight		2	
1 spinning wheel, a real		3	
1 bible		3	
1 cubboard, 1 chest, 1 box, 1 table	1	6	
1 feather-bed, 1 bolster, 1 pillow, 1 coverlet.....	3	0	
1 flocke, 1 bolster, 1 pillow, 1 blanket, old covering, and a bed-stead	1	8	0
1 table, 1 forme, 3 old tubs, 3 trays, 1 earthen pan, 1 sive,.....		6	

	£	s.	d.
2 bu. wheat, 1 bu. Indian		10	6
2 cows	7	10	
For rent of cows	1	12	10
In rent for the farm this year	5		
In hops and apples	1	10	
Due from Samuel Hosier	1	10	0
House and land	100		
Will. De to the estate		9	

(Seal.) MICH BARSTEN,
 (Seal.) CHARLES CHADWICKS,
 (Seal.) R. BEERS.

1 old cow, 2 old oxen, old brindle		3	
Half bu. pears		2	
1 sheete, and earthen pot		5	
1 wooden plate and tray		2	
Mault		9	
2 wooden dishes, and gally pot		1	6
2 flock bolsters		7	
A chest. a W. chest, as above, but what was in it we could not come to see, mustard seeds		1	8
Pitch-fork, seves, and old bale for a paile		1	
John Knap to his mother	1	5	
Widow Knap, 4 bu. wheat		16	

At the county court held at Cambridge, Mass., the 5th of April, 1659, Ephriam Childs, Lieut. R. Beers, administrators to William Knap, appearing in court and being sworn to say that this is a true inventory of the estate of William Knap, deceased.

THOMAS DENFORTH, R.

Entered and Recorded.

5. (2) 59.

By THOM. DENFORTH, Recorder.

They had born to them:

2. I—Judith.
3. II—Elizabeth.
4. III—Anne.
5. IV—Mary.
15. V—William.
20. VI—John.
29. VII—James.

All born in England.

2. William Knap's first child, Judith, was born in England, came to this country and settled in Watertown, Mass., with her father, where she married in the year 1650, Nicholas Cady of Groton, Mass. She died at that place the 30th of August, 1658.

3. His second daughter, Elizabeth, who was born in England and came with her father in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass., married at that place Mr. Bury of Watertown, Mass. He died the 24th of June, 1662. She married for her second husband at Watertown, Mass., John Buttery of England, and went with him to England, as the selectmen of Watertown refused John Buttery as a sojourner or inhabitant. On their return to England they settled at Buoy, St. Marys, country of Suffolk, where she was still living when her attorney, Thomas Denforth of Watertown, Mass., sold her share, one-eighth, of her father's estate, for twelve pounds, eleven shillings, to Daniel Coolridge. This original power of attorney is on file at the probate office. East Cambridge, Mass.

4. Anne Knap, his third child, was born in England, and came to this country and settled in Watertown, Mass., with her father, where she married Mr. Thomas Philbrick of Hampton, Mass.

5. Mary Knap, his fourth daughter, was born in England, 1618, and came to this country and settled at Watertown, Mass., with her father, where she married Mr. Thomas Smith of Watertown, Mass. He was born in 1601 and died the 10th of March, 1693, at Watertown, Mass. She died the 17th of May, 1667, at Watertown.

They had born to them:

6. I—James (Smith)b. 9-18-1637. D. 1701.
7. II—John (Smith)b. 11- 1-1639. D. 1639.
8. III—Thomas (Smith)b. 8-26-1640. D. 12-25-1727.
9. IV—John (Smith)b. 12-10-1641.

10. V—Joseph (Smith)b. 6-10-1643. D. 6- 1-1712.
 11. VI—Mary (Smith)b. D.
 12. VII—Ephriam (Smith)b. D. 1737.
 13. VIII—Jonathan (Smith)b. 1659. D.
 14. IX—Sarah (Smith)b. D. 1693.

All of Watertown, Mass.

15. William Knap, first son and fifth child, was born in England, 1621, came to this country and settled in Watertown, Mass., with his father, where he married Miss Mary —, of Watertown, Mass. He married a second time, Miss Margaret —, of Watertown, Mass., who died, 1702, at Watertown, and he died the 25th of September, 1676, at Watertown.

They had born to them:

16. I—Priscillab. 11-10-1642.
 17. II—Josephb. 1644. D. before his father; not mentioned in his will.
 18. III—Judithb. 11- 2-1652.
 19. IV—Elizabethb. 7-23-1657. M. 11 of Sept. 1674, Saul Scripture of Cambridge, Mass.

All of Watertown, Mass.

20. John Knap, second son and sixth child, was born in England, 1624, came to this country with his father and settled in Watertown, Mass., where he married, 25th of May, 1660, Sarah Young of Watertown, Mass. He died, 1696, at Watertown, Mass. He took the oath of fidelity, 1652. He was a carpenter by trade.

They had born to them:

21. I—Henryb. 5-4-1661. Lived in 1704 in Newton, Mass.; 1716 in Worcester, Mass.
 22. II—Johnb. 5-4-1661. D. 5-26-1730. M. 4th of Aug. 1686, Sarah Parks.
 23. III—Sarahb. 9-5-1662.
 24. IV—Isaacb. 1664. M. Anna.
 25. V—Maryb. 1667. M. Simon Tozier of Weston, Mass.
 26. VI—Joshuab. 1670. M. 1st, Sarah. M. 2d, Elizabeth Prentise.
 27. VII—Danielb. 1673. D. young, not mentioned in his father's will.
 28. VIII—Abigailb. 1676.

All of Watertown, Mass.

29. James Knap, third son and seventh child, was born in England, 1627, and came to this country with his father and settled in Watertown, Mass., where he married, 1654, Miss Elizabeth Warren, daughter of John Warren of Watertown, Mass.

He took the oath of fidelity in 1652, moved to Groton, Mass., where he was a sergeant, and was one of the four men to whom a grant was made to build a mill at Groton. He also lived in 1685 in Strow, and again in 1688 in Medford, Mass.

In the autumn of 1671 at Groton, where he then lived, his wife suffered terribly because of witchcraft, if the trifling story in the magazine, vol. vii., of '67, is reliable. She is also mentioned as being bewitched by Cotton Mather (see Butler, page 254), and again is mentioned in the Centennial History of the United States, by James B. McCabe, on page 219. She lived in Samuel Cole's family, 3d of November, 1667, and is the person referred to as being bewitched.

In 1671, Elizabeth Knap, a "ventriloqua," alarmed the people of Groton, in much the same manner as Ann Cole had done those of Hartford; but her demon was not so cunning, for instead of confining himself to old women, he railed at the good ministers of the town and other people of good character, and the people could not then be prevailed on to believe him; but believed the girl when she confessed that she had been deluded, and that the devil had tormented her in the shape of good persons so she escaped the punishment due to her fraud and imposture.

They had born to them:

30. I—Elizabethb. 4-21-1655. M. Ephriam Philbrick of Groton, Mass.
 31. II—Jamesb. 5-26-1657. D. 5-26-1657.

All of Watertown, Mass.

NICHOLAS KNAP

32. Nicholas Knap, the younger of the two brothers, was born in England. Savages and Bond's History of Watertown, Mass., says that he came in Winthrop and Saltonstall's fleet in 1630, which landed in Boston Bay March 1, 1630. He is mentioned as living in Watertown, Mass., where he lived until 1646, when by deed acknowledged the sixth of May of that year, he sold to Byron Pendleton all his land, eight lots homestead, sixteen acres, granted to him by the town, except one acre called by him his Pond Meadow, which he sold the year before to Ed. Garfield, dated 29th of Sept. 1645.

He moved to Stamford, Conn., for in the year 1649 he owned land in that place, as it appears from the land record, and where also appears records of later dates.

He married at Watertown, Mass., 1630, Miss Elenor —, of England, by whom he had seven children. She died 16th of June, 1658, at Stamford, Conn. He married a second time, 9th of March, 1659, Mrs. Unity Buxton, Brown, of Stamford, Conn., daughter of Clement Buxton and widow of Peter Brown.

His death is given 16th of September, 1670, and we find his will dated 15th of February, 1670. It is to be found in the probate records in Fairfield, Conn., and he names his children in the order here given. It says: "To my son Moses, my house and lot at Stamford, Conn.; I give to my son Timothy, to my son Caleb, to my son Joshua and my daughters, Sarah Disbrow, Hannah, Lydia and Ruth, and to my two sisters-in-law Sarah and Uson Buxton daughters of Clement Buxton.

They had born to them (first wife):

33. I—Jonathan.

34. II—Timothy.

36. III—Joshua.

45. IV—Caleb

52. V—Sarah.

53. VI—Ruth.

54. VII—Hannah.

All of Watertown, Mass.

(Second wife):

55. VIII—Moses.

61. IX—Lydia.

Both of Stamford, Conn.

33. Jonathan, first son and first child, was born 1631, at Watertown, Mass., and died 27th of December, 1637, at Watertown, Mass.

34. Timothy, second son and second child, was born at Watertown, Mass., 14th of December, 1632. He married Miss Bertha Brandish of Weathersfield, Conn. She was born 1637. He lived in Stamford, Conn., in 1646.

Bird's History of Rye, Conn., now Rye, N. Y., gives Timothy Knap of Stamford as settling in Rye, Conn., as early as 1667. He bought Thomas Studwell's house and home lot, near the mill brook, and became an active member of the community. He was a deputy in October, 1670; was constable of the town, 1681-82, and was also on the building committee in 1702.

The records of 1680 show that he often bought and sold property, also that religious services were held in his house on and before 1682.

Towards the latter part of the century he moved to Greenwich, Conn., where his brother Joshua then lived, being recorded there in 1697, and there he took an active part in church matters.

Religious and political differences between Timothy and his brother Caleb's family made them strangers to each other.

They had born to them:

35. I—Timothy b. M. and family resided in Barton Neck, N. Y.
Of Rye, Conn., now Rye, N. Y.

36. Joshua, third son and third child, was born at Watertown, Mass., 5th of June, 1635. He went with his father's family to Connecticut in 1646, where he married and lived for some time. He married Miss Hannah Close, who afterwards married for her second husband John Bowers.

He moved in 1663 to Greenwich, Conn., where he was admitted freeman in 1669, making his home there until his death in 1684.

He was one of two persons who made the bargain with the Indians when Bedford Parish was bought from them. The agreement between the Indians and the Stamford Colony was witnessed by Joshua Knap and David Waterbury, and signed by the seven Indian chiefs.—Dated 23rd of December, 1680.

Joshua Knap bought land in Rye in 1681. His inventory is dated 27th of October, 1684, and is spoken of as

a good estate. He mentioned children here recorded, saying that the sons are to receive their share at the age of twenty-one, and the daughters at ye age of eighteen. Signed by Widow Knap, John Bowers, Moses Knap, all of Stamford, Conn., and John Reynolds.

They had born to them:

37. I—Hannahb. 3-26, 1660. M. Mr. Smith.
 38. II—Joshua, Jr.b. 1662. M. 1682, Miss Close.
 Of Stamford, Conn.
 39. III—Josephb. 1664 Unm. Lived at Greenwich, Ct.
 40. IV—Ruthb. 1666. M. Mr. Renald.
 41. V—Timothyb. 1668. D. 1773. M. Miss Martha. Lived at Greenwich, Ct.
 42. VI—Benjaminb. 1673. D. 1713. M. family lived at Greenwich, Ct.
 43. VII—Calebb. 1677 D. 1750. M. 1st of April 1679, Sarah Randall. Lived at
 (Greenwich, Ct.)

44. VIII—Jonathanb. 1679, M. Miss Susannah. Lived at Greenwich, Ct.

45. Caleb Knap, fourth son and fourth child, was born at Watertown, Mass., 20th of January, 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 Laurence.

In the Fairfield probate records, vol. 1675 to 89, page 36. his will of date 10th of November, 1674, and his inventory of March 4, 1674, reads:

"I give unto Abigail Smith, my minor sister-in-law to my wife Hannah, and unto my six children here recorded, and implore my beloved friends, Joshua Knap, John Hody, Daniel Wostell and Moses Knap witnesses. His inventory was taken by William Neuman and Jonathan Selleck, which amounted to 170 pounds, 16 shillings and 4 pence.

They had born to them:

46. I—Calebb. 11-24-1661. M. 23d of September, 1694, Hannah Clements, lived in
 (Stamford, Ct.)
 47. II—Johnb. 7-25-1664. D. 4-5-1749. M. 10th of June, 1692, Hannah Ferris.
 (Lived in Stamford, Ct.)
 48. III—Mosesb. 1666. D. 1753. M. 30th of October, 1681, Elizabeth Crissey,
 (Danbury, Ct.)
 49. IV—Samuelb. 1668. D. 1739. M. Hannah Bushnell. Lived in Danbury, Ct.
 50. V—Sarahb. 1670. M. 1685, Ebenezer Mead, son of John Mead.
 51. VI—Hannahb. 1672. M. 6th of November, 1696, Nathaniel Cross. She was
 probably the mother of Deborah Cross who married John Knap, 23d of May, 1723, of Stamford, Ct.

All of Stamford, Conn.

52. Sarah Knap, first daughter and fifth child, was born at Watertown, Mass., 5th of January, 1639. In 1646 she moved to Stamford, Conn., where she married first, 12th of January, 1657, John Disbrow; she married second, 6th of September, 1667, Peter Disbrow, sons of Peter Disbrow of Rye, Conn., now Rye, N. Y.

53. Ruth Knap, second daughter and sixth child, was born at Watertown, Mass., 6th of January, 1641. In 1646 she moved to Stamford, Conn., where she married, 20th of November, 1667 Joseph Ferris.

54. Hannah Knap, third daughter and seventh child was born in Watertown, Mass., 3d of March, 1643. In 1646 she moved to Stamford, Conn.

55. Moses Knap, fifth son and eighth child, was born in Stamford, Conn., 1645.

He was a blacksmith, and lived in Stamford, Conn., as late as 1701.

He was a land owner, both in Stamford and Greenwich, which he received from his father by his will.

Moses Knap in 1670 was only a land holder in Greenwich, he never lived there. He was admitted freeman in Stamford in May, 1670, was also one of the seventy-five persons who drew land by lot in 1699. In 1701 a settlement of the wealth of the town being made, he was credited with forty-five pounds, five shillings. He probably soon after this moved to Peekskill, N. Y., where he lived to be a very old man. He died in 1756.

He married, 1669, Miss Abigail Westcott, daughter of Richard Westcott of Stamford, Conn.

They had born to them:

56. I—Abigailb. 1671. M. 1st of Dec., 1692, John Crissey of Stamford, Ct.
 57. II—Israelb. M. Miss Mary. They lived in Peekskill, N. Y.
 58. III—Jonahb. M. The family lived in Greenwich, Ct.
 59. IV—Maryb. M. 19th of November, 1754, Gorham Fairfield of Nor-
 walk, Ct. All of Horseneck, (now Greenwich, Ct.)
 60. V—Mosesb. 10-4-1710. D. 1795. M. Miss Elizabeth. They lived at Peekskill,
 N. Y.

61. Lydia Knap, fourth daughter and ninth child, was born at Stamford, Conn., 1648, where she married, 22d of May, 1685, Thomas Penoyer.

NOTE.

For the study of colonial history of that tragic field called the neutral ground, the territory that includes in the 600 square miles more colonial, revolutionary and biographical history than any area of 100 times the size elsewhere in America, for a radius of 20 miles from the eastern boundary of Westchester county at Rye Point Neck.

The prominent families of this section at this period were viz: Knapp, Hobbys, Meads, Closes, Husteds, Rundles, Reynolds, Holmes, Pecks, Lyons, Howes, Greens, Brushes, Bushes, Sherwoods, Hollys, Palmers, Disbrows Fields, Raymonds, Ferrises, Searles, Sarles, Clarkes, St. Johns, Westcottes, Lenters.

GEORGE KNAP

62. George Knap, who was a captain in the British navy, and commander of a ninety-gun ship on American coast, in the early part of the eighteenth century brought over to this country his son Francis Knap who was born in England about 1672, to take possession of some lands which he had inherited from his grandfather. This land was located at Watertown, Mass.

63. Francis Knap had land granted to him in 1686, Watertown, Mass. He resided in Watertown and passed his life in scholarly pursuits. He was a musical composer and the author of a poetical epistle to a "Mr. B.," reprinted in J. Nichols' "Select Collection of Poems," and also the author of a political address to Mr. Alexander Pope on his "Windsor Forest," dated 17th of June, 1715, which appears in the first and subsequent editions of Pope's works.—Taken from Appleton's American Biography.

The supposition is that this George and Francis Knap, father and son, are nephews to William and Nicholas, who came to this country to look after land that undoubtedly the two brothers had transferred to their father in England, probably to pay for money advanced them when they left England for America. Francis undoubtedly remained a bachelor, as I have never found any trace of his family.

THOMAS KNAP

64. Thomas Knap. About the same time that Francis Knap arrived in this country, one Thomas Knap of England settled in Sudbury, Mass. Whether he is a brother of the said Francis or related to the others of that date I am unable to say.

The first known of him was his residence at the above place, where he married 19th of September, 1688, Mary Grout, daughter of John Grout.

He was born about 1655, and died 1697, "beyond the seas," so the records say. Administration was issued 28th of May, 1697, to Francis Tulhern; his inventory amounted to 141 pounds, 7 shillings and no pence.

The family must have settled after his death at Weston, Mass., as the daughters are both recorded as marrying from that place.

They had born to them:

65. I—Sarah B. 15th of April, 1689, at Sudbury, Mass.; M. 20th of October, 1715, at Weston, Mass., Mr. Richard Orgels of Medford, Mass.

66. II—Mary, B. 27th of June, 1691, at Sudbury, Mass. M. 1719 at Weston, Mass., Mr. Aaron Cutting of Weston, Mass. They moved to Sudbury, and later to Attleborough, Mass.

As there are no male descendants, this family ceases with this generation.



ROGER KNAP

67. Roger Knap. In 1630 the council of Plymouth in Massachusetts granted the Connecticut region to the Earl of Warwick, who in 1631 assigned his claim to Lord Say and Brooke, John Hampdon and others. As soon as this grant was known to the Dutch, who then inhabited Connecticut, they sent a party to the site of Hartford and re-established their trading post and began a profitable trade with the Indians. They mounted two cannons on their fort for the purpose of preventing the English from ascending the river. Toward the latter part of the year 1633 Gov. Winslow of Plymouth, in order to secure a foothold for the English in this valuable region, sent Captain Holmes to Connecticut with a sloop and a number of men to make a settlement, which they did after much fighting and many hardships, both with the Dutch and the Indians, who at this time were at war with one another.

The Puritans were resolved to continue the efforts to settle Connecticut, and in the spring of 1636 several companies emigrated to that region. The principal party set out in June, led by the Rev. Thomas Hooker. It comprised about one hundred persons. They drove before them a considerable number of cattle which furnished them with milk on the march. The emigrants were largely made up of persons of refinement and culture, and comprised many of the oldest and most valued citizens of the Bay Colony. Most of them settled at Hartford, but others went up the river and founded Springfield and Wethersfield.

In the same year the younger John Winthrop arrived from England with orders from Lord Say and Brooke to establish a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river. This he accomplished, naming the new settlement Saybrooke, in honor of the proprietors. The settlements in Connecticut grew rapidly, the excellent soil and pleasant climate attracting many emigrants to them.

For a number of years war raged with the Indians, and many of the white people were massacred. This was known as the Pequod War of 1637.

John Davenport, a celebrated clergyman of London, and Theophilus Eaton, a merchant of wealth, and a number of other associates, who had been exiled from England for their religious opinions, reached Boston. They were warmly welcomed and were urged to stay in the Bay Colony, but they preferred to push on into the wilderness and found a settlement where they could be at peace. Eaton and a few of his men were sent to explore the region west of the Connecticut, which had been discovered by a pursuer of the Pequods. He examined the coast of Long Island Sound and spent the winter at a place which he selected as a settlement. In April, 1638 Davenport and the rest of the company sailed from Boston and established a settlement on the spot chosen by Eaton. They named their settlement New Haven. In 1639 a form of government was adopted and Eaton was elected governor.

It is not known for a certainty exactly what time Roger Knap came to this country, but probably with the second Plymouth company, in company with his brother Aaron. They settled in Taunton, Mass. Aaron remained there, but Roger pushed on with the emigrants into Connecticut, and when Winthrop's colony located in New Haven they found (67) Roger Knap there. This was early in 1643. At that time he was a trader among the Indians. Having a previous claim to that locality, the colony bought all the rights he had in land at Branford, and about the year 1647 he moved to Fairfield, Conn. He was married at Fairfield, Conn., to Miss Elizabeth —, about 1655.

He was a large land dealer between the years 1662 and 1666, when most of the land at Fairfield passed through his hands. He lived in Fairfield, Conn., until his death, which occurred some time between the making of his will, 21st of March, 1672, and the date of his inventory, which was the 20th of September, 1673, which amounted to 190 pounds, no shillings and six pence. He had a good estate, which is seen from his will and inventory, which is recorded in the probate office at Fairfield, Conn. At his death I find the record that "Mr. Samuel Wakeman hath purchased all the rights of Roger Knap, deceased, had in lands at Fairfield, Conn., dated 21st of March, 1673."

Mrs. Knap died in Fairfield, Conn., the 13th of December, 1705.

They had born to them:

68. I—Jonathan, unmarried.

69. II—Josiah.

72. III—Lydia.

73. IV—Roger.

74. V—John.

78. VI—Nathaniel.

79. VII—Elizabeth.

80. VIII—Mary.

All of Fairfield, Conn.

68. Jonathan Knap, first son and first child, was born about 1656 at Fairfield, Conn.

He was a land owner to the amount of 85 pounds, 2 shillings and 3 pence.

He died while a young man, his inventory being dated 1st of February, 1676. It is not likely that he had any family, as no account is found in the records.

69. Josiah Knap, second son and second child, was born at Fairfield, Conn., 1657. He was married and his family resided at Fairfield, Conn., where he died about 1689. They had born to them:

70. I—Maryb. 11-7-1677, Fairfield, Conn.

71. II—Jonathanb. 4-21-1680, Fairfield, Conn.

72. Lyda Knap, first daughter and third child, was born at Fairfield, Conn. She married, 16th of January, 1666, Dr. Isaac Hall.

73. Roger Knap, third son and fourth child, was born 1665 at Fairfield, Conn. He made his will 22d of September, 1691, and died soon after. In his will he gives all of his property to his mother, making the provision that she shall pay his debts. After her demise it shall go to his brother Nathaniel.

From the nature of his will it is likely he was never married, as no account is found of any family in the records. Although widow Wake in her will of 7th of November, 1691, mentions her son-in-law, Roger Knap, showing evidently that he had married, although he probably died without issue.

74. John Knap, fourth son and fifth child, was born in Fairfield, Conn., 1668. He married. He died 1705 at Fairfield, Conn.

They had born to them:

75. I—Danielb. 1689. D. 1773. M. 5th of March, 1710, Abigail Banks.

76. II—Mosesb. 1691. D. 1755. M. Aquilla —. Lived at Fairfield.

77. III—Gandab. 1693. She was appointed administrator on the estate of Moses Knap, her brother, 17th of November, 1755, she being a single woman at that date.—P. 271, vol. 754.

All of Fairfield, Conn.

78. Nathaniel Knap, fifth son and sixth child, was born 1670 at Fairfield, Conn. He was married 28th of May, 1712, and is given as living at the time of his death, 1716, at Stratford, Conn. He probably had no family, as there is no mention of them in the records.

79. Elizabeth Knap, second daughter and seventh child, was born in Fairfield, Conn. Married Mr. Charles Lane.

80. Mary Knap, third daughter and eighth child. At her death her brother Nathaniel was appointed administrator of her estate.

AARON KNAP

81. Aaron Knap. It is not known at exactly what time he arrived in this country, but probably about 1638, with the second Plymouth colony. He was able to bear arms in 1643, for which he received an allotment of land at Taunton, Mass., where he then lived.

The age of Aaron and Roger Knap would indicate, if any relation, they were nephews of two brothers William and Nicholas, who had preceded them to America.

The first settlers of Taunton, Mass., arrived from England, 1638-9, and by vote of the people named Taunton after their native place in England.

On the 24th of July, 1653, Aaron was one of the thirteen persons who viewed the body of Thomas Bradley, who was found dead on the highway.

He also was one of the jury to investigate the death of James Wyatt, 5th of July, 1664.

He took the oath of fidelity 1657, and was profounded to take up his freedom 7th of June, 1659.

He died at Taunton, Mass., 1674, as letters of administration were granted on his estate to Elizabeth Knap, 24th of October, 1674. His will is recorded at Plymouth, Mass., and proved 2d of November, 1664; he mentions the family here recorded. It was witnessed by Samuel and Thomas Sinklue.

In 1689 his sons were proprietors in Taunton, Mass.

He married Miss Elizabeth —.

They had born to them:

82. I—Aaron.

89. II—John.

92. III—Samuel.

102. IV—Moses.

107. V—Joseph.

108. VI—Mary.

109. VII—Elizabeth.

All of Taunton, Mass.

82. Aaron Knap, first son and first child, was born in Taunton, Mass. He was appointed inspector of the Ordinary Inn at Taunton, 5th of June, 1671. He was on the list of freemen 1670, and was constable in 1673.

At the time of his marriage he was spoken of as Aaron of Swansy, Mass. The executor of his estate was his son Ebenezer. His will was dated 11th of April, 1724, and proved 16th of June, 1724.

His son Ebenezer, who was about to start on an expedition to Cuba, not knowing whether he would return, presented this inventory in 1724, which consists of the following items:

One saw mill.

His wearing apparel.

Two iron ciltelis.

One small iron pot.

One bugle.

One feather bed and bedding.

An old carpet to lye on the bed.

Inventory amounted to 370 pounds, 8 shillings, 0 pence.

He married Rachel Burt, daughter of James Burt, 8th of December, 1686.

They had born to them:

83. I—Aaron, b. in Taunton, Mass; m. and his family is to be found in Reheboth, Mass.

84. II—Nathaniel, m. 19th of March, 1729, Rebecca Cobb. M. 2d 4th of March, 1735, Miss Mehitable Briggs. They lived at Taunton, Mass.

85. III—Benjamine, m. 17th of February, 1731, Mahitable Eddy; m. 2d, 15th of January, 1733, Miss Sarah Baker. They resided in Taunton, Mass.

86. IV—Ebenezer, m. 18th of May, 1728, Jane Hanover; m. 2d, 25th of July, 1728, Miss Elizabeth Cobb. They resided in Taunton, Mass.

87. V—Hannah.

88. VI—Gladden, m. and their son Jabez and his family are to be found in Taunton, Mass. All of Taunton, Mass.

89. John Knap, second son and second child, was born in Taunton, Mass.

He was on the coroner's jury 2d of August, 1678.

His will was made 1715, naming Elizabeth Knap executor, she being his sister. Captain John Andreas was appointed guardian to these children.

He died at Taunton, Mass., 1715.

He married 7th of October, 1685, Sarah Austin, (daughter of Joseph Austin, Jr.), who was born 4th of November, 1665.

They had born to them:

90. I—Moses, b. about 1687, at Taunton, Mass. 1712.

91. II—Ruth, b. at Taunton, Mass. M. 18th of November, 1735, Philip Mason.

92. Samuel Knap, third son and third child, was born at Taunton, Mass.

He had a grant of land of nine acres, dated 5th of March, 1688, and another of two acres, dated 17th of December, 1689.

He was a shoemaker by trade.

His will is dated 11th of May, 1715, and proved 6th of April, 1719.

He married 26th of May, 1687, Elizabeth Cobb, daughter of Edward Cobb.

They had born to them:

93. I—Sarah, b. 1689. D. 1770.

94. II—Joseph, m. Dec. 1736, Mehitable Stacy. He died 1740. Lived at Taunton, Mass.

95. III—Samuel.

96. IV—Nathan.

97. V—Seth.

98. VI—Bethia.

99. VII—Elizabeth.

100. VIII—Abigail.

101. IX—Mary.

All of Taunton, Mass.

102. Moses Knap, fourth son and fourth child, was born in Taunton, Mass. He was in military service at Mount Hope, Mass., June and July of 1675. He accidentally killed, while in service, Richard Stevens in 1685, and was acquitted by the court for the same.

He had a grant of land in October, 1682, of fifteen acres, "on the north side of the second road, between Augustus Cobb's land, on the Brook Meadow Plane."

Again, on his father's right, thirty acres, situated at Newton, Mass. On May 25, 1680, land was granted to Moses Knap "of ten acres on the other side of Three Mile River, at a place by the brook above Monamut Place."

He must have lived at one time at Mansfield, Mass., as the two sons, Moses and Samuel were born there. The son Oliver of Sturbridge, where he was living just previous to the Revolutionary War.

He married Miss Phoebe —.

They had born to them:

103. I—Moses, b. 1743, d. 11-7-1819, m. 1772, Margaret Tiffany. They lived at Franklin, Mass.

104. II—Samuel, b. 1748, m. The family resided at South Orrington, Me.

105. III—Oliver. b. 1753, m. Abbie Gale. They resided at Sturbridge, Mass.

106. IV—Randall. She lived at Eddington, was a member of the church in 1800 at that place.

All of Mansfield, Ct.

107. Joseph Knap, fifth son and fifth child, was born in Taunton, Mass., and was killed in King Philip's war in 1676. He was married, and his family are to be found in Taunton, Mass.

108. Mary Knap, first daughter and sixth child, was born at Taunton, Mass. Baptized 20th of November, 1659, at Roxbury, Mass.

109. Elizabeth Knap, second daughter and seventh child, was born 1753, at Taunton, Mass. She married 17th of September, 1674, Nicholas Staughton, a cooper by trade.



JOB KNAPP

Found in the History of Sutton, Mass.

110. Job Knap, born 1669 in Yorkshire, England, married 1691 Mrs. Mary Carpenter, who was born 1668 in Manchester, England.

In 1705 they lived in Sepeny Co., England, and soon after this date came to America and settled in Sutton, Mass.

Whether he is related or not to the aforesaid Knaps, I am unable to say, but probably is a nephew, as there was a large family of Knaps, brothers to William and Nicholas, who remained in England.

They had born to them:

111. I—William, b. 1693, m. 1709 Lucy Balcon. They lived in Sutton, Mass., and I have the male descendants of this family carried down to the present date.

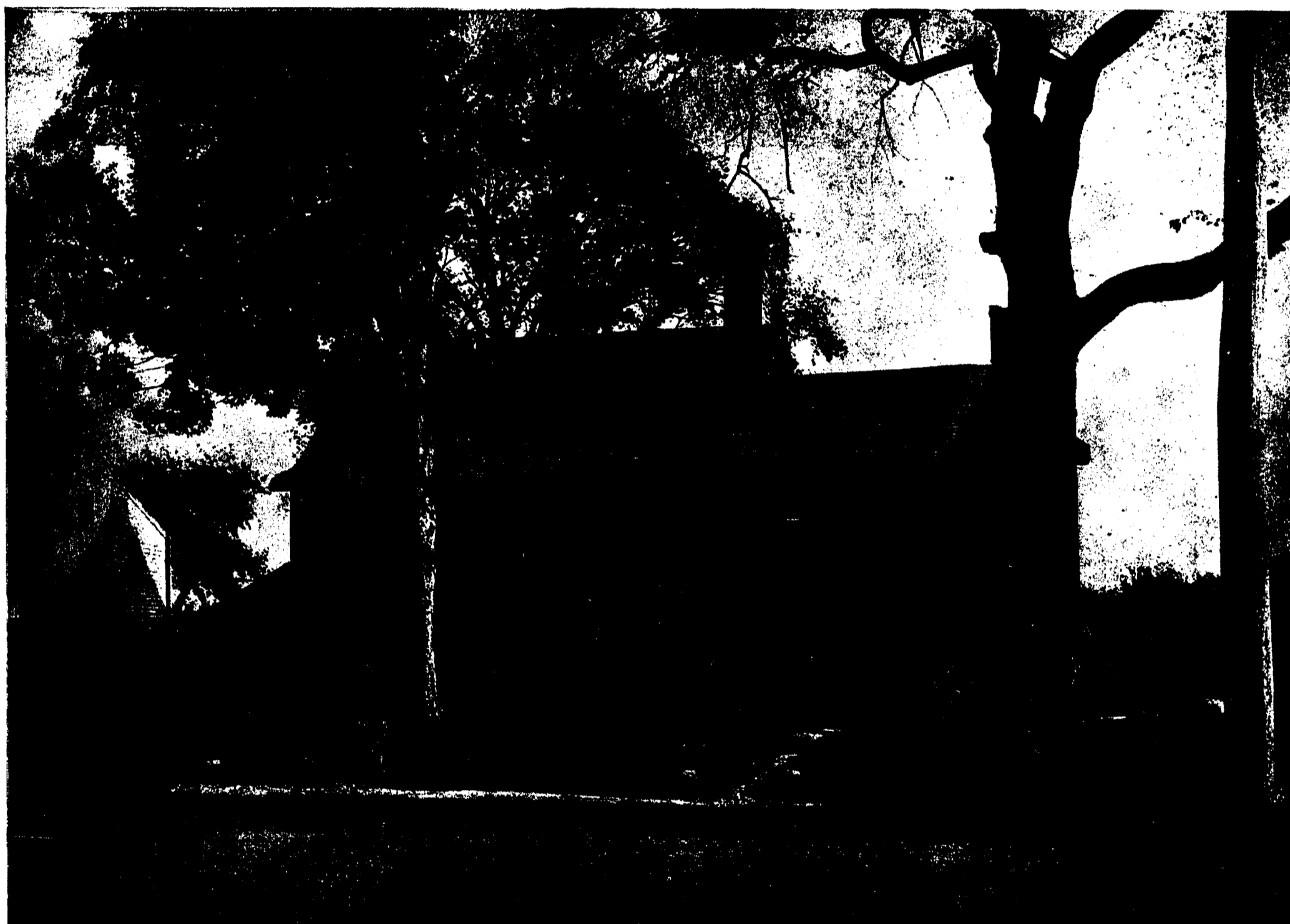
112. II—Hannah, b. 1695.

113. III—Job, b. 1696. I have never been able to find any descendants.

114. IV—Ruth, b. 1698.

115. V—Betty, b. 1700.





Knapp House, Danbury, Conn.
Revolutionary War time

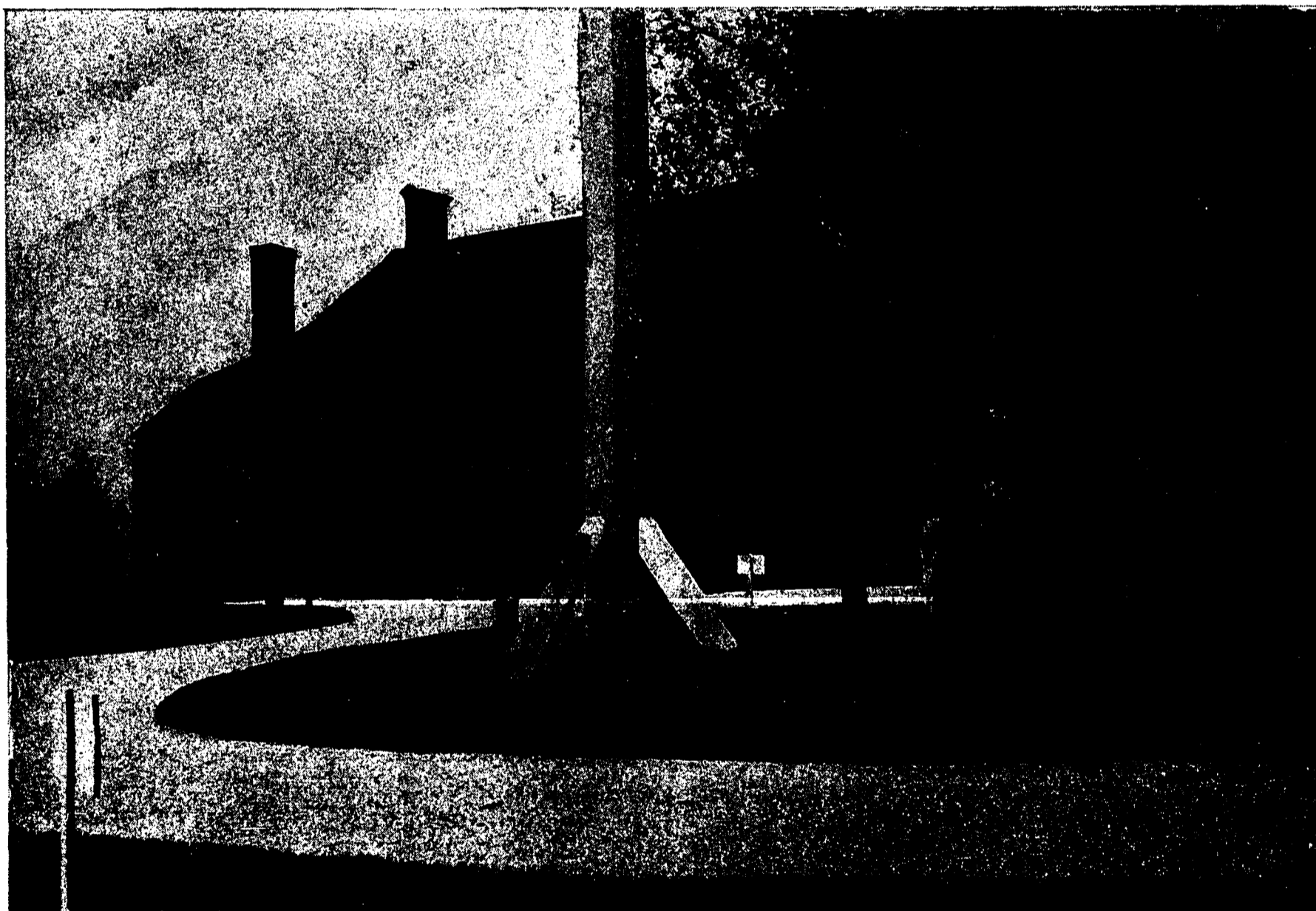
Only house in that part of Danbury that escaped the fire when the British burned Danbury.



**MONUMENT OF UZAL KNAPP,
THE LAST OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARDS.**



**UZAL KNAPP,
BORN 1753, DIED 1856.**



**Washington's Headquarters
Newburg, N. Y.**

With Uzal Knapp's tomb, the last of his life guard, who died 1856.

GENEALOGY

Page.....

Generation No.....

Family No.....

M

Of State

Married, Date

At

Miss

Of State

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.....

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DEATH

Date

At State

Date

At

.....

.....

No.	No. Chil'n	CHILDREN	Mo.	Day	Year	After Marriage See Page
	I		B			
			D			
	II		B			
			D			
	III		B			
			D			
	IV		B			
			D			
	V		B			
			D			
	VI		B			
			D			
	VII		B			
			D			
	VIII		B			
			D			
	IX		B			
			D			
	X		B			
			D			
	XI		B			
			D			
	XII		B			
			D			

Records and Remarks with Reference Only to Those Mentioned on this Page

I use these loose leaf sheets, and carry out your line from one of these branches, within printed.

I have written over three hundred books and can give you the names of any one of them, who have always been more than pleased with theirs.

GENEALOGY

THE FAMILY ANCESTOR

The Progenitor of this Branch of the Family,

Mr.

(Continue with such facts as may be obtainable for a short sketch of his life.)

was born at

I will be pleased to trace, and counsel any Knapp family, free of charge. all I ask is what information you have from your self back - as per outline -

1 Self (born) date - Place - (died) date - Place -
 (married) date - Place -
 to whom.

(b)
 (d)
 daughter of
 children
 I (b)
 II (d)

2 father

3 grandfather

4 Gr. grandfather

+c
 back as far as you can.

This saves time with your first letter.

Be sure to give full names.

Lulu H. Knapp
 364 Johnson
 Winona
 Minnesota

KNAP

KNAPP FAMILY GENEALOGY

To the Knapps.

Winona, Minn. Jan. 1. 1930

Dear Sir:

In 1883 I commenced the Genealogy of the Knapp family with the intention of only carrying my own line down. Becoming very much interested I continued it with the intention of putting it in book form, but after getting my manuscript ready for the printer and asking for subscriptions, I received such a few that rather than put more money in such an undertaking I have had printed seventeen pages as an introduction of the subject on heavy book paper, pages 9 1/2x12", put together in loose leaf form with Bristol board covers.

Your family will be written on leaves the same size as above and carried down to date. The leaves will all have the proper heading and a few blank leaves will be included so your family can continue the Genealogy. This has all been secured by the greatest effort and by personal visits and research in the records of New England as well as the grave yards in order to obtain the proper names and dates I was after.

Any one visit of this kind is expensive as you must know by any trip you may take for a week or ten days. Lots of such information I also had to pay for in order to secure it.

The Knapp family Coat of Arms is a painting in gold and colors on a plaque 7"x9", suitable for framing and would be an ornament to any parlor. I will furnish you with the Genealogy of your family and include without extra cost a Coat of Arms for twelve dollars. This is very cheap indeed for the amount of work involved. I will make either the Genealogy referred to or Coat of Arms separately for \$7.50. If you will send money order for the amount with your order it will be sent you in a few days. Those who subscribed for the book after my first circular, wrote they were willing to accept the loose leaf form with the Coat of Arms included.

Their replies are all very pleasing to me and shows they are much pleased with what I have produced and I am confident that you will be.

Yours truly,

CHAS. R. KNAPP
Wife and Widow Julia H. Knapp
364 Johnson St.
Winona
Minn

KNAPP GENEALOGY

FAMILY INDEX

LEIGHT PRESS. 21706

Names

No.

Names

No.

This is the index sheets

*I have over 25-000 index Knapp names
each known by their own number,
and traced back.*

Knapp as example

Charles Ruggles, 8 (Charles Ruggles 7.

no 4563.

no 2521

Edwin Garvin 6.

Joshua 5

Joshua 4

no. 1133

no 464.

no 192

Samuel 3-

Calib 2-

Nicholas 1.

no 49.

no 45.

32.

KNAPP GENEALOGY

FAMILY INDEX

LEICHT PRESS- 21705

Names

No.

Names

No.

