

Jonathan Keeney

Pioneer of 1846

compiled by Stephenie Flora
oregonpioneers.com

Jonathan Keeney

b. 27 Apr 1813 Fayette Co, IN

d. 15 Aug 1878 Malheur/Baker Co, OR

buried Dell Cemetery, Baker Co, OR

s/o John and Mary Ramsey Buckhalter

m'd Jul 1837 Lafayette Co, MO

Mary Catherine Shoemaker

b. c1818

d. 18 Apr 1896 Caldwell, Canyon Co, ID

ODLC: #594 Linn; Jonathan Keeney; b. abt 1816 IN; arr 13 Sep 1846; sc 01 May 1847; m'd Mary (Polly) spring 1836/37 Lafayette Co, MO. Aff: Hugh Fields, Thomas Morgan, Hugh L. Brown, Thomas Blakley

1848: Apr 28 Linn County, Land Claim, Jonathan Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record Vol 8 p.002

1850: Linn Co, OR, Sept 15, 1850; Jonathan Keeney, 40, farmer, unk; Mary, 30, unk; James, 10, unk; George, 8, unk; Eli F., 5, OT; Elias, 2, OT

1851: Linn County, Tax Roll, Jonathan Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record #14111

1852: Linn County, Tax Roll, Jonathan Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record #14112

1855: Indian Wars; Captain of Linn County Oregon Mounted Volunteers Company C

1857: Linn County, Tax Roll, Jonathan Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record #14121

1858: Linn County, Tax Roll, Jonathan Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record #14122

1859: Linn County, Tax Roll, Jonathan Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record #[14123?]

1860: Brownsville, Linn Co, OR, July 19, 1860; Jonathan Keeney, 45, stock raiser, \$11000 \$7260, VA; Mary, 43, IN; George, 19, MO; Eli, 15, MO; Elias, 12, OR; Catherine, 8, OR; Lethsel, 5, m, OR; Nancy, 4, OR; George Creston, 28, NY

In Bankruptcy.

Supreme Court of Idaho Territory for the District of Idaho Territory—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Jonathan Keeney, Bankrupt.
District of Idaho Territory—SS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 23d day of May, 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory for the District of Idaho Territory, against the estate of Jonathan Keeney, of Boise Ferry, in the county of Ada, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of said estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in Boise City, Idaho Territory, before H. E. Pickett, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. H. ALVORD,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
By O. ROBBINS, Deputy.
Miller & Drumback, Solicitors. m28.4t

[Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, June 2, 1868 p.3]

1869: Dec 1869 US Tax Assessment Lists; Jonathan Keeney, Snake River, ferry rights, value of property \$171.37, tax \$4.28

1870: February 1870, US Tax Assessment Lists, Jonathan Keeney, Snake River, ferry receipts \$49.75, tax \$1.24

1870: Boise City PO, Ada Co, Idaho Territory, July 25, 1870; Jonathan Keeney, 55, farmer, \$2000 \$1500, IN; Mary, 51, keeping house, \$0 \$500, VA; Nancy A., 13, OR; Elizabeth, 9, OR; Hawkins Smith, 30, works on farm, OR; Catherine Smith, 18, OR

The following article was published in The Idaho Statesman May 13, 1876 - and was the accounting of a personal Life Interview conducted with Captain Keeney; by Editor Milton Kelly. [contributed by Shirley Whipple]

KEENEY'S FERRY
May 5, 1876

It is a thought replete with interest to stand upon the banks of one of the grandest rivers of the Continent, and view with retrospective memory of its earliest land marks of Civilization. The still, majestic river, full half a mile in width, rolling its vast body of water with hurried pace towards the great ocean of waters a thousand miles in the distance, is a magnificent sight, and the vast plains and even surface of the ground, which forms it's banks on either side, adds grandeur as well as romance to it's earliest history. Such is the picture of the spot where we now stand and undertake a pen sketch of the history of Idaho fifty years ago.

This remarkable place, although moldered away until only slight traces of its moments can now be marked, will ever be known as "Old Fort Boise." A French name given to the post by its founder, M. Payette, which was also given to the river, Boise, or Boise river, for its timber or woody appearance, and which empties into Snake river only a quarter of a mile above.

Captain J. Keeney, whose romantic and eventful life is repleted with the history of Oregon and Idaho, much of which will be given in this letter, is now the owner of a large tract of land embracing the ancient grounds, and has his residence within a stone's throw, and his ferry landing on the north or Idaho side of Snake river, known as Keeney's Ferry. It is within ten feet of the old fort. The slight mound which marks the boundaries of the old buildings, and corral adjoining occasional by the falling of the doby walls and moldering away of the dobies, is now matted over with a heavy sod of grass. Within the past week the Captain excavated about two feet of earth from what once was the inside of the old building and uncovered a lot of rusty gun barrels, locks, kettles, stew pans, etc., these must have been buried or cached in this place over thirty years ago. The Old Fort fell down about 1847 or 48, on account of the dissolving of the dobies in the foundation from the moisture in the ground, and was rebuilt a hundred yards north, on the identical spot where the Captain's barn now stands. The later fort continued to be occupied by The Hudson Bay Company until The English surrendered the country to The United States by the treaty of 1846 which fixed the boundary line between the two countries on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, providing for a joint occupancy of sixteen years, which terminated in 1861. Although the last fort has been leveled off and cleared away by Captain Keeney, he has a chimney in his residence erected 1865 out of the dobies taken from the fort.

Captain Keeney's romantic and adventurous life commenced in 1831, then as a young man of nineteen years, raised in Independence, Missouri, and having a roving disposition, he procured ponies and started on his own hook, with Captain William Sublette's Company of thirty-two men to visit the Rocky Mountains. Captain Sublette raised his company and started a large pack train loaded with supplies which he intended to trade or sell to the American Fur Company for furs. On reaching the place where Fort Laramie is now located, on the North Platte, Sublette cached a quantity of the goods and proceeded in with Jim Bridger, who belonged to the American Fur Company, and had about thirty white men, and as many Indians, engaged in hunting and trapping. Sublette sold out his goods to Captain Bridger and returned to the Platte where he had cached his goods, and built Fort Laramie, where he wintered in 1834 and '35.

Captain Keeney joined the American Fur Company under Bridger. Captain Keeney says; that after he joined Bridger, and while they were camped on the Sweet Water, Doctor Whitman's little party of emigrants visited their camp, on their first trip across the plains to the Columbia river. Captain Bridger had the points of two arrows shot into his back by Indians, two years previous, which had broken off deep in, and made ugly running sores all this time. Dr.

Whitman's visit was the first opportunity he had for a surgical operation and the removal of the arrow points. Captain Keeney says he well now remembers how the operation was performed and related it as follows: Captain Bridger laid down on the ground flat on his belly. The Doctor cut deep into the sores and around the arrow points with a sharp knife and inserted some instrument like a pair of pincers. Each point had struck a bone, one came out tolerably easy, but the other had partly clinched around a rib and required the strength of two men to pull it out, and Bridger had to be held down. He bore the operation with only a slight groan or two, and the point actually straightened out when it gave way. Whitman's company started on after a few day's rest. Bridger's wounds healed up very fast, and soon he was able to travel, they were over to the head of the Yellow Stone, then down the Yellow Stone until they were opposite the Three Forks, to-wit; the Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin; crossing these three forks, they came to a little river called Twenty five-yard river, then followed up Twenty five yard river to its head and passed over the divide or summit of the Rocky Mountains to the head waters of Salmon river, trapping and hunting all the way, and from here they passed over to the waters of the Snake River,, and followed the Snake and went into camp for winter-quarters about eighty miles above the site of Old Fort Hall. The Indians with Bridger comprised about thirty warriors - Nez Perces and Flatheads -with quite a number of squaws and papposes. They had their own ponies, and hunted and trapped on their own account. Bridger furnished the traps, and bought their furs with supplies and Indian trinkets, guns and some ammunication. Bridger had about the same number of white men in his company. Their mules and horses were very much laden down, and while they intended to turn out their stock and let them recruit during the winter, and hunt and trap what they could, the snow fell early, and Captain Keeney with a few white men, took all their stock, the Indian ponies as well as their own, and struck out down the Sanke river for better grass and milder weather. On coming as far as the present site of Fort Hall, they found plenty of grass and no snow. Here they found Captain Wyeth, of Boston, who had come around the Cape Horn with a lot of goods, and with a company of Kanakas. He ascended the Columbia, and finally with an outfit of ponies, he had packed his goods to this place and erected Fort Hall and got fixed permanently for a trading post and winter quarters when Captain Keeney arrived. Wyeth had made this expedition on his own hook. He neither belonged to the Hudson Bay Company or the American Fur Company.

The original design of Mr. Wyeth was to establish a salmon fishery at the mouth of the Columbia, but changing his mind he made this expedition which we have already related, and established Fort Hall, the first location ever made by a white man above Fort Boise.

The Hudson Bay Company claimed all the hunting grounds west of the Rocky Mountains, and to prevent the interference of Captain Wyeth, they bought him out the subsequent year. From this time on they held undisputed dominion over all the waters of the great Columbia, and ruled the Indians and utilized their hunting qualities with remarkable sagacity. Messengers and small parties of Hudson Bay men and Indians, or both, often traveled during the summer months from Fort Walla Walla, in the Columbia, now Wallula, to Fort Boise and then up to Fort Hall, and once or twice during the year large trains came up with supplies and returned laden with furs. This condition of affairs lasted several years after the emigration began to pour into Oregon, and until the English finally relinquished their claim on the country to the United States, when these posts were abandoned by the Hudson Bay Co.

Captain Keeney returned in 1835 to Missouri, and in 1837 married Miss Mary Shoemaker, an estimable lady, who has followed his fortunes ever since. He has led for many years what may be truthfully called a roving life, making occasional trading trips to the frontier settlements, and

once or twice to Santa Fe, then known as the Spanish Country.

But, as we intend only to give the history and first settlements of Idaho with which he is familiarly identified, we will give a brief account of his travels through this country thirty years ago, and his subsequent emigration with the first gold hunters to this territory, and his first settlement where he now resides.

The adventurous and roving disposition of Captain Keeney led him to procure an outfit and start with the emigration across the plains in 1846 with his family for the far off shores of the Pacific coast. Knowing the country all the way from Missouri to this great valley, where they would strike the waters of the Columbia, he acted as chief guide and led the emigration. Passing Fort Hall, where he had been twelve years previous, he proceeded down and forded Snake river, a little below Salmon Falls, and then struck over to Boise river nearly opposite Boise City. He then kept down the Boise two days and forded over to the north side just below the canyon, and arrived at Old Fort Boise about the middle of August. His train then consisted of six wagons with their families, was ahead of the other emigrants, but they marked the route so plainly the others followed without any difficulty. Captain Craigy, then stopping at Fort Boise, rendered his great assistance in directing him how and where to ford Snake river, which spot is only a little ways below his present residence. By keeping on a bar in the river at the head of some islands, as directed by Craigy, they passed through with perfect safety. They journeyed on down to and over the Blue Mountains, along the present Meacham route, struck the Columbia river valley and arrived at The Dalles in advance of the rest of the emigrants.

At this time, no wagons had ever been over the Cascade Mountains. [*This is not correct. The first wagons crossed in 1843*] Captain Keeney and a man named Finley (Findlay) with their families started out immediately to work their way over with their teams and wagons, and they succeeded in reaching the Willamette Falls, where Oregon City is located, in the month of September. Other trains soon followed them, but Captain Keeney and Finley were the first emigrants who pioneered the route over the Cascades with wagons. The Captain settled on the Kalapooya, now near the present site of Brownsville, Lynn County, Oregon.

In the fall of 1848, when the news of gold having been discovered in California reached him, he saddled his pony and started for the mines. He mined on the south fork of the American river and made \$2,000 in eight days. He remained only a short time and returned home in January, 1849, with \$3,000; thinking he had money enough, or at any rate he could go back and get plenty more when he wanted it. He returned home to Missouri across the plains on horseback with a party of seven men in 1850, and in 1851 drove back a band of 200 head of two year old heifers. From that time, on up to 1857, he was engaged in driving cattle to California and the Walla Walla country, supplying, or marketing his cattle mostly at the Government post. He made a farm on Dry creek, Walla Walla county, and gave it to his son. In the winter of 1861-62, when the Florence gold excitement reached Oregon, he made arrangements to come to that part of this Territory with a large band of cattle, but on reaching the Walla Walla valley, the Florence emigration was returning, and the Auburn mines in Baker county, Oregon were attracting the most attention. The Captain turned his head this way and drove his stock into Powder river valley. He visited Auburn, and while herding his cattle in Powder river valley, he prospected and struck the first gold at Pochahontas. The Boise mines were discovered that fall and Captain Keeney started his cattle immediately for Boise Basin and butchered them and used the beef to supply the miners in the winter of 1862-63 and the following summer. He also brought up a stock of goods and had the first trading establishment in Placerville. He went to Qwhee and invested over \$20,000 in quartz soon after the discovery of the quartz mines. He is now the

owner of the famous Crooks & Jennings Lead. We say famous, because this lead has produced the most captivating and richest specimens ever taken from a quartz lead, though it has never proved to be a true vein, and the Captain's money vanished, but his sanguine temperament makes him still hopeful that the Crooks & Jennings Lead will yet make him a pile of money.

Captain Keeney located his present ferry on Snake river in 1863. John Duval, and ex-sheriff of this county and Captain Settle of Rocky Bar, were his partners. He bought them out and moved his family here in 1865.

About this time, the Oregon Steam Navigation Company built the steamer Shoshone at the mouth of the Boise, not to exceed a quarter of a mile above the Captain's house, with the view of running it on Snake river between Farewell Bend and the Owyhee crossing, a distance of one hundred miles. On account of this enterprise the Captain had to take down his wire ferry rope to give free navigation to the river, and built a horse ferry boat which he ran with good success; but the O.S.N. Company gave up the idea of running the river with their steamboat and ran it down Snake river into the Columbia river in the spring of 1870. Captain Keeney changed his horse ferry back to a wire rope ferry, because he can run it with less expense. Captain Keeney has 400 acres of land where he resides, on the Idaho side of the Snake river up the Boise, and has in about 150 acres of grain and a hundred acres of fine meadow. He owns a section of land on the opposite bank of the Snake river in Oregon, besides another section on Willow creek, the other side of the Malheur in Oregon. His farming is all on his home farm, and his crops are looking well. His fences, although not apparently substantial but answer every purpose, and which may have been adopted when timber was scarce, bear the rude character which marks the pioneer life. They are made of willow stakes, driven into the ground six or eight feet apart and left as high as necessary for a good fence, and then interwoven between the stakes after the fashion of a willow basket, with long willows an inch and larger in diameter. We are told that the stakes when cut in February will grow and become trees. The Captain has planted long rows of black willows in front of his home and around his yards, and they are now six and eight inches in diameter and make beautiful shades, and very much resemble the elm. They grow faster, make better wood and a far handsome; shade tree than any of the poplar or cotton wood trees in Boise City.

The Captain is six feet in height, and now in his sixty-third year, he stands as trim and stately as the majestic oak, and his every feature makes him a remarkable man fitted by nature for the venturesome pioneer life which he has always lived, Mrs. Keeney, nearly his age, is more fleshy and not over an average height of women. Her temperament has well fitted her for his companionship, and while they have eleven children, seven of whom are now living, they have, no doubt, with all their adventures and vicissitudes, in the pioneer life which they have lived, enjoyed as much true happiness, and been a great benefactors of their race as many whose names have become notable in the land. We tarried nearly two days and now must bid them fond adieu; and with the most pleasing recollections shall remember our social and interesting visit at Captain Keeney's.

The late Jonathan Keeney came to Oregon in 1846. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol while riding on horseback near Willow Creek. He left a wife and seven children.

[Owyhee Avalanche, Silver City, Idaho, Saturday, August 31, 1878 p.3]

"Died--Keeney - At his residence on Willow creek, Baker County, Oregon, August 15th, 1878, Captain Jonathan Keeney, age about 65 years.

Deceased came to his death by accident, which appears occurred on Thursday the 15th. . The body was found on the Friday following in the creek which runs near his residence. An examination of the body showed a gunshot wound, the ball entering the thigh as if fired from the ground while he was in a standing position, as the missile ranged upwards and lodged in the body. A pistol which had been carried by deceased was found on the bank of the creek near, and the only way of accounting for the accident is to suppose that the pistol slipped from the belt or dropped from the hand, and striking the ground, exploded,, inflicting the wound and causing him to fall into the creek.

Captain Keeney was a man of Herculean fame and iron constitution, and of much more than average ability -- one of those men to whom the world is indebted for the work of subduing the wilderness and preparing it for homes of those who wait for the pioneers work to be well advanced before they venture to follow. His name was known far and wide upon the Pacific Coast, and among the early pioneers to whom this notice of his death will bring up the recollection of a brave man and true friend, who has passed away from the busy scenes he so much loved." [Idaho Statesman, Thursday, August 22, 1878]

The mine hitherto known as the Phylox has been merged into the Trook and Jennings. Mr. Thomas J. Thebo, administrator of the estate of the late Jonathan Keeney, applied to Judge Prickett at Boise City for an injunction restraining the Messrs Trask and others from working the Phylox on the ground that it was a part of the Trook and Jennings ledge. On the evidence furnished Judge Prickett granted the injunction, which was served on the parties Wednesday morning by the Sheriff. The injunction also applies to the rock taken out for the past few weeks as well as to the mine. Some days ago Mr. Thebo went through on the Trook and Jennings ledge, and claims that he then and there demonstrated to the parties working the Phylox that their ledge had no existence outside of the old mine. Mr. T. also fortified himself with authority from the Keeney heirs to take action in the premises and has thus secured peaceable possession. We are not aware at this writing, what action will be taken by the parties ejected or whether a suit will be the result. Mr. E. A. Brown who was associated with Messrs. Trask and Miller, withdrew from the company and is associated with Mr. Thebo in the management of the T. and J. It is a good mine, and we are informed that it is the intention of the owners to put on a good force and turn out the bullion at a lively rate.



Jonathan Keeney led the life of an adventurous pioneer. In 1831, at the age of 19, he left Missouri to explore the Rocky Mountains with a company of men. Shortly after, he joined Jim Bridger of the American Fur Company and traveled throughout the west trapping and trading. In 1846, after returning to Missouri, Keeney took his family and headed across the plains, serving as a guide to the wagons which accompanied them. In the following years, he traveled several different places, practicing such professions as gold panning and cattle driving.

Keeney came to eastern Oregon, and in 1863, established a ferry along the Snake River just above the site where Fort Boise stood. In fall of the same year, he acquired some land and built a wayside inn at the site of present day Vale. Although no rooms were rented, the log cabin provided a place for travelers to rest. The inn was later sold to Louis B. Rinehart. In 1872, Rinehart replaced the log structure with a stone house which became known as the Vale Inn and was a gathering place for social activities. The stone house still stands today, and can be visited in the town of Vale.

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RIFLE IS VALUED RELIC

Historical Society Gets Weapon Used in Yakima Indian War.

Among the historical relics recently secured by the Oregon Historical Society, one of the most interesting is a muzzle-loading rifle weighing 12½ pounds, made in Connecticut in 1850 and carried through the Yakima Indian war of 1855-56 by Captain Jonathan Keeney, a pioneer of 1847, who had command of Company C of

Oregon Volunteers, which went into the service from Lane County.

Captain Keeney traded the rifle to James P. Lewis, a pioneer of 1852, in the Willamette Valley. He took it to Josephine County in 1872, and for many years it was one of the famous hunting guns in that section. Bear, elk and deer by the score have fallen before this formidable weapon, which carried a half-ounce ball. It was presented to the society by John M. Lewis, Treasurer of this county, a son of James P. Lewis, since deceased.

[The Morning Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, Saturday, February 5, 1910 p. 16]

"THE PIONEER KEENEY FAMILY

There is a huge discrepancy about Capt Jonathan Keeney. He owned and operated a huge cattle ranch near Vale Or when he was killed by his own gun that fell from his belt as he was dismounting from his horse near Willow Creek that ran through his ranch. He is buried in the Dell cemetery which is on part of his home ranch at Jamieson Or.

This is on a wall of a store in down town Vale Or.



Vale, Oregon



Rinehart Stone House





The Dell cemetery at Jamieson, Oregon"

[contributed by Jonathan, James, Henry, Jess and Merle Keenev, Dexter Oregon]

Children:

1. James Blanden Keeney
b. 12 Apr 1838 Fayette Co, IN
d. 13 Jun 1911 Albany, Linn Co, OR
buried McHargue Cemetery, Brownsville, Linn Co, OR
m'd Susan Swank (1845-1933)

James Blanden Keeney came with his Father's family to Oregon in 1846 and settled near what is now Brownsville, Oregon. In 1859, he married Susan Delany Swank, and soon after, they moved to Vale, Oregon. The family moved back to Brownsville in about 1865. James and Susan raised four sons and five daughters. James was said to be a victim of wanderlust and was rarely at home and was often in Eastern Oregon trading horses with Native Americans. [findagrave.com]

1850: Linn Co, OR, Sept 15, 1850; Jonathan Keeney, 40, farmer, unk; Mary, 30, unk; James, 10, unk; George, 8, unk; Eli F., 5, OT; Elias, 2, OT

1858: Linn County, Tax Roll, James Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record #14122

1859: Linn County, Tax Roll, James Keeney, Provisional and Territorial Record #14131

1874: Linn County, Military, James B. Keeney, County Military Records

LINN PIONEER OF '47 DIES

James B. Keeney, Resident of Calapoolia Valley Nearly 64 Years.

ALBANY, Or., June 13.—(Special.)—James B. Keeney, one of Linn County's earliest pioneers, died today in St. Mary's Hospital in this city, aged 73 years. He had lived in Linn County continuously for almost 64 years, a record which is equaled by only one or two other men.

Born in Missouri he crossed the plains to Oregon with his parents in 1847. The family settled in Calapoolia Valley and Mr. Keeney has resided in Linn County ever since. He has lived most of the time between Brownsville and Sweet Home. He is survived by seven children, William Keeney, of Walla Walla, Wash., George W. Keeney and Jerry Keeney, of Junction City, and Jack Keeney, Henry Keeney, Mrs. Eugene Fisher and Mrs. Garger, of Linn County.

[Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, Wednesday, June 14, 1911 p.4]

2. George W. Keeney

b. 09 Aug 1841 MO

d. 23 Oct 1862 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

buried McHargue Pioneer Cemetery, Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

1850: Linn Co, OR, Sept 15, 1850; Jonathan Keeney, 40, farmer, unk; Mary, 30, unk;
James, 10, unk; George, 8, unk; Eli F., 5, OT; Elias, 2, OT

1860: Brownsville, Linn Co, OR, July 19, 1860; Jonathan Keeney, 45, stock raiser,
\$11000 \$7260, VA; Mary, 43, IN; George, 19, MO; Eli, 15, MO; Elias, 12, OR;
Catherine, 8, OR; Lethsel, 5, m, OR; Nancy, 4, OR; George Creston, 28, NY

3. Eli F. Keeney

b. 1845 OR

d. 25 Sep 1938 Livingston, Park Co, MT

1850: Linn Co, OR, Sept 15, 1850; Jonathan Keeney, 40, farmer, unk; Mary, 30, unk;
James, 10, unk; George, 8, unk; Eli F., 5, OT; Elias, 2, OT

1860: Brownsville, Linn Co, OR, July 19, 1860; Jonathan Keeney, 45, stock raiser,
\$11000 \$7260, VA; Mary, 43, IN; George, 19, MO; Eli, 15, MO; Elias, 12, OR;
Catherine, 8, OR; Lethsel, 5, m, OR; Nancy, 4, OR; George Creston, 28, NY

4. Joseph Elias Keeney

b. 22 Aug 1847

d. 25 Sep 1938 Livingston, Park Co, MT

m. 1870 Linn County, Oregon to Julie Curl

1850: Linn Co, OR, Sept 15, 1850; Jonathan Keeney, 40, farmer, unk; Mary, 30, unk;
James, 10, unk; George, 8, unk; Eli F., 5, OT; Elias, 2, OT

1860: Brownsville, Linn Co, OR, July 19, 1860; Jonathan Keeney, 45, stock raiser,
\$11000 \$7260, VA; Mary, 43, IN; George, 19, MO; Eli, 15, MO; Elias, 12, OR;
Catherine, 8, OR; Lethsel, 5, m, OR; Nancy, 4, OR; George Creston, 28, NY

1870: Linn County, Marriage, Joseph Keeney & Julie E. Curl, Linn County Marriages

1892: Grant County, Divorce, Joseph Keeney vs Julia Keeney, County Record #1398

5. Sarah M. Keeney

b. 1850 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

d. 27 Jul 1855 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

buried McHargue Cemetery, Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

6. Mary Catherine "Kittie" Keeney

b. 28 Feb 1852 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

d. 07 Aug 1937 Albany, Linn Co, OR

m'd Hawkins Smith

1860: Brownsville, Linn Co, OR, July 19, 1860; Jonathan Keeney, 45, stock raiser, \$11000 \$7260, VA; Mary, 43, IN; George, 19, MO; Eli, 15, MO; Elias, 12, OR; Catherine, 8, OR; Lethsel, 5, m, OR; Nancy, 4, OR; George Creston, 28, NY

1870: Boise City PO, Ada Co, Idaho Terr, July 25, 1870; Jonathan Keeney, 55, farmer, \$2000 \$1500, IN; Mary, 51, keeping house, \$0 \$500, VA; Nancy A., 13, OR; Elizabeth, 9, OR; Hawkins Smith, 30, works on farm, OR; Catherine Smith, 18, OR

7. Peter Lethrow Keeney

b. 17 Nov 1854 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

d. 15 Apr 1928 Malheur, Malheur Co, OR

1860: Brownsville, Linn Co, OR, July 19, 1860; Jonathan Keeney, 45, stock raiser, \$11000 \$7260, VA; Mary, 43, IN; George, 19, MO; Eli, 15, MO; Elias, 12, OR; Catherine, 8, OR; Lethsel, 5, m, OR; Nancy, 4, OR; George Creston, 28, NY

1919: May 26 Malheur County, Divorce, Peter L. Keeney vs Clara E. Keeney, County Record #1911

8. Nancy Ann Keeney

b. 25 Nov 1856 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

d. 29 Apr 1945 Emmett, Gem Co, ID

1860: Brownsville, Linn Co, OR, July 19, 1860; Jonathan Keeney, 45, stock raiser, \$11000 \$7260, VA; Mary, 43, IN; George, 19, MO; Eli, 15, MO; Elias, 12, OR; Catherine, 8, OR; Lethsel, 5, m, OR; Nancy, 4, OR; George Creston, 28, NY

1870: Boise City PO, Ada Co, Idaho Terr, July 25, 1870; Jonathan Keeney, 55, farmer, \$2000 \$1500, IN; Mary, 51, keeping house, \$0 \$500, VA; Nancy A., 13, OR; Elizabeth, 9, OR; Hawkins Smith, 30, works on farm, OR; Catherine Smith, 18, OR

9. Infant Son Keeney

b. 13 Jul 1859 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

d. 18 Jul 1859 Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

buried McHargue Cemetery, Brownsville, Linn Co, OR

10. Elizabeth Keeney

b. 1861 OR

d. 1885 OR

1870: Boise City PO, Ada Co, Idaho Terr, July 25, 1870; Jonathan Keeney, 55, farmer, \$2000 \$1500, IN; Mary, 51, keeping house, \$0 \$500, VA; Nancy A., 13, OR; Elizabeth, 9, OR; Hawkins Smith, 30, works on farm, OR; Catherine Smith, 18, OR