

A Munsey-Hopkins
Genealogy: Being the
Ancestry of Andrew
Chauncey Munsey and
Mary Jane Merritt
Hopkins, the Parents of
Frank A. Munsey... -
Primary Source Edition

Daniel Ozro Smith Lowell

A MUNSEY-HOPKINS GENEALOGY

Being the Ancestry of

ANDREW CHAUNCEY MUNSEY

AND

MARY JANE MERRITT HOPKINS

The Parents of

FRANK A. MUNSEY

HIS BROTHER AND SISTERS

e

BY D. O. S. LOWELL, A. M., M. D., Litt. D.

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PREFACE

In the preparation of these Genealogical Lines, a great deal of original work has been done. Nothing had ever been published on the Munsey Line, and the solution of its connection with the various allied lines involved much travel and painstaking research. The carelessness with which original records were made; the loss or destruction of many, owing to Indian massacres, fires, indifference, or neglect,—all these drawbacks make the work of the genealogist fascinating, yet unspeakably difficult.

In the collection of the material needed for this little volume, the writer has been greatly aided by Mr. William Lincoln Palmer of Boston, himself a life member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, etc. His patience and genius have unravelled many a tangled skein; and before the burning of the City Hall building, at Portland, Maine, and the State Library at Albany, N. Y., he copied records that now exist only in these pages.

Great care has been taken to verify all statements that are not shown to be unproved. If there be errors in the work, they have crept in, in spite of continual watchfulness.

The Ancestral Chart, which shows at a glance the lines of descent described in the text, has been prepared especially for this work by Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett; a constant reference to this will serve greatly to aid the reader.

From the nature of the case, the authorities proving the Munsey Line consist mainly of a wealth of MSS. in the writer's possession, compiled from deeds, wills, affidavits, and attested copies of town, county, state, and national records. The authorities for the Hopkins Line and the other allied families are given at the close of each genealogy.

Boston, January, 1920.

D. O. Lowell

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INTRODUCTION

THE REASON FOR THIS GENEALOGY

It was a tradition with my grandfather Hopkins that his family was directly descended from Stephen Hopkins of the *Mayflower*. Whether he had any real interest in the tradition or not, I do not know. It would have been out of the usual if he had, since the people of his generation and the generations that preceded him in New England of early American stock, particularly those in the farming communities, had few, if any, authentic family records running further back than a grandfather or great-grandfather. Even these shorter ancestral spans were not always trustworthy. Usually they were mere memories, not written documents, and mere memories are not likely to be any too authentic in the matter of history, human or otherwise.

The people of my grandfather's period, however, were neither worse nor better than their early colonial ancestors. Indeed, the absence of trustworthy family records all the way down from the time of the Pilgrim settlers was so well nigh universal throughout New England, that it would almost seem that all interest in ancestry was regarded as a kind of snob-bishness unbecoming in the hard working, God-fearing American—unbecoming, unmanly, or even sinful.

For aught I know, my grandfather may have had a keen desire to know something of his ancestors beyond the mere tradition that Stephen Hopkins was one of them—to know something definite and positive. But however keen the desire may have been in his heart, what could he do about it? There were no genealogical libraries at his command, and in fact in his day comparatively few New Englanders had taken the trouble to trace back their ancestors and to have the record published.

It required money then, as now, to dig out these family facts, and my grandfather, though a “comfortably off” farmer, had little to spare for anything save the necessities and “reasonable comforts” incident to life on a Maine farm,—when a Maine farm was largely surrounded by wilderness and the absence of neighbors, and was notably lacking in the present-day niceties of living.

However my grandfather may have viewed the question of ancestry, it is certain that his daughter, my mother, had a keen interest in the Hopkins family tradition that linked her in blood and character through the long past with that wonderful *Mayflower* band of pioneers. My mother’s soul craved all that was best in life. God gave her imagination and ambition—not a frivolous ambition, but the kind that rang true to her Puritan ancestry—the ambition that made New England the dominating and leavening force of all America and the inspiration of the world. God gave her, too, a strong religious nature, and the instincts and character of the true woman, qualities that made her the devoted, loyal, and helpful wife and the loving, thoughtful mother, able, resource-

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ful, an inspiration to husband and children alike; self-sacrificing, patient, sunny. Such was my mother.

One of my mother's unsatisfied desires was to know—actually to know—whether the old Hopkins family tradition was really true. Her faith, buttressed by the scraps of information she had gathered from here and there, told her that it was true, but at best a genealogical tradition is not very satisfying. Nothing short of documentary evidence is satisfying to one who cares for accuracy and honesty.

The greatest regret of my life, since my income began to mount, has been that my mother was not with me to make free use of it. It would have enabled her to do the things and have the things that her fine, true nature craved. With Saint Paul, she could then have said truly, that "faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." The dreams of ambition, in so far as concerns the opening up of the big world to her and to her family, would have come true. I know with deep appreciation what these dreams and aspirations must have been, for I am her son.

Beyond so living and achieving as to reflect honor on one's parents,—so living and achieving as to meet in reasonable measure their ambitions and ideals for a son,—there is little else one can do for them when death has gathered them to its fold. There are some small services, like carrying out their wishes with respect to persons and things,—some undertakings that they themselves would have put through, given time and means and opportunity,—that a son may put through for them. One of these services, with me, was to do for my mother what she

thought of doing this little thing for her that prompted me to have the Hopkins genealogy worked out, or rather so much of it as would make clear the truth or falsity of the Hopkins family tradition. I had no other purpose in the undertaking.

Unable to give to the subject the time it required, I commissioned my friend, Dr. D. O. S. Lowell of Boston, to do the work for me. It was not many months after he began his task when I found I was committed to the production of a regular family genealogy. It seems that a serious start at tracing any phase of family history always ends in this way.

Dr. Lowell had in fact worked out the skeleton of a general genealogy, covering both my father's and mother's families, before telling me that there was no place to stop, short of a fairly complete work. And in the search for the missing link in the Hopkins chain which he had not yet found, he had uncovered a veritable gold mine of *Mayflower* ancestry through my mother's mother's family, the Spragues. Moreover, he urged that having the means to carry on the research, I owed it to New England, as a contribution to the history of that section, to do so.

There was no ground for controverting his reasoning, and so the work went on. Its merits as a historical document bearing on many of the early New England settlers rest fully with Dr. Lowell. Its shortcomings or errors, if there be such, rest equally on him.

Personally I have contributed nothing to the

work, save in the method of handling the facts. To my mind a genealogy should not be a family biography, but rather a mirror of the many human strata that merge in an individual. Accordingly I asked Dr. Lowell to hold to this formula in compiling the record. It is certain that the completed book is less warm, has less color and less of personal interest than it would have had, had Dr. Lowell been free to follow his own preferences. I take the blame fully for this defect, if it be a defect *in a genealogy*.

As the work pertaining to this genealogy was undertaken because of my mother,—not my father,—it follows naturally that in the opening of this Introduction I had to confine myself to her and her family. But having said what I have of my mother, it follows naturally also that I must say something of my father, else he would seem so unimportant a member of the family as not to merit a word of tribute from me.

My mother in a womanly way had a well-defined and positive individuality; my father had a much stronger, more definite, more positive individuality. My mother was conventional in viewpoint and gracious in bearing; my father, while not ungracious, was rugged, clean-cut, and of the type that hews straight to the line. He was not a round-cornered man; he was distinctly a square-cornered man, who stood rigidly for square-cornered honesty and square-cornered uprightness. Nothing so annoyed him as pretense and hypocrisy. Half-way-right things were not right at all in his eyes. His was a critical, painstaking, analytical nature,—but withal a sympathetic, generous, tender nature.

He had in him little of the spirit of compromise. The best within his means was the only thing he would tolerate. It did not make him unhappy to go without the things he would have liked to have. He preferred this to any compromise with his well-defined taste. And in the matter of his friendships the same spirit ruled him, though he loved people and had essentially a social nature. Quality, alike in people and in things, appealed to him. This was equally true of my mother, but she could compromise, as women can, while my father could not.

In early life one accepts one's father and mother as just *father* and *mother*; that's all, and that's enough. They are something apart from other men and women. Their qualities of mind and heart are not analyzed or their abilities measured. I really never knew my father until I saw him in his last great battle. The issue was with Death. Though old in years, having to his credit eighty-six summers, he met it as he had met all other issues in life, with a will to conquer. I was then a mature man, as I watched for days by his bedside, seeing and feeling that the end was not far off. In these trying, watchful hours I went back over my father's life and came to see him as I had never before known him.

He came on the stage of young manhood when Maine was a semi-wilderness. There were few openings for advancement in the rural sections. Saving up money as capital with which to make a start in life was a slow business. How far my father had progressed in this respect when he married I do not know, but I do know that marriage put an end to it. From that time on it was always a

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question of making a good home for his wife and children. He could embark on no venture, could take no chances, and so he lived out his days and died without knowing—save for his own consciousness—the quality of the faculties he had in him. The story of his life as I saw it deepened the shadows, and the more so as the thought clung to me that his harder life—his failure to reap the harvest of his excellent abilities—had perhaps contributed in no small measure to my own life-work.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

PART I

THE MUNSEY LINE

**In PART I, names printed in LARGE CAPITALS
denote direct ancestors of Frank A. Munsey.**

PART I

THE MUNSEY LINE

THE SOURCE OF THE MUNSEY NAME

The name MUNSEY, though not common, seems to be very ancient. One eminent authority (Dr. Whitaker) maintains that it is of Roman origin. He says:

“If the Romans left us few Roman names of towns or cities, they have left us their own names, which their lineal descendants still bear, and which cannot on any intelligible principle be traced to another origin, Saxon, Danish, or Norman. No serious doubt can be entertained that the families Marsh, MOUNSEY [an English variant of MUNSEY], Tully, Rosse, Cecil, and Manley, derive their names and blood from the Roman families, viz., Martia, MONTIA, Tullia, Roscia, Caecilia, and Manlia. These, and many others, are descended from Roman legionaries.”

Still we must not suppose that those names were left behind by the Roman legionaries in Britain. Most of them undoubtedly were brought to England from Normandy, and therefore if Dr. Whitaker is right (and his argument seems reasonable), they must have been reliques of the Roman legionaries in Gaul.

As regards the English name MUNSEY (MOUNSEY), it is probably from the Norman or French "Monceaux." Those bearing the name may have descended from the Roman family Montia, whose places, or seats, named after them are numerous. These are found in old maps of France:

Monceau, on the river Saonne, in Burgundy.

Monceaux, near Sezanne, in Champagne.

Monceaux l'Abbaye, in Picardy, S. of Aumale.

Monceaux à Chiens, near Criquetot, in Normandy.

Monchy le Preux, near Senarpont, N. of Forest of Eu.

Monchy, S. of Eu in Normandy.

In Taylor's translation of Wace's Chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy, he supposes the seat of the De Monceaux, there referred to, to have been the Commune of Monceaux, in Boyeux, in the Bessin. But it seems more likely that the branch of the family which came with the Conqueror to England was from the Castle and Castellany of Monceaux, in the County of Eu. These are named in the Norman Rolls, A.D. 1418-19. After the Conquest an English De Monceaux is closely connected with the Earls of Eu in England, and had probably formed a part of the Earl of Eu's contingent in the Conqueror's army. Foxe, in his "Acts and Monuments", gives "the names of those that were at the conquest of England." One of the lines in this list runs:

"Le Sire de Monceaulx."

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original roll of Battle Abbey contain the same name under different forms: Mouchensey, Mountchensey, Monceus, Mouncey, Mouncy, and Monceals.

From these concurring statements we are led to believe that more than one Monceaux was with Duke William at Hastings. Of one of these we at once find traces in southern England. Robert, Earl of Eu or Au, received, as a reward for his services, the Rape of Hastings. Within that territory are Hurstmonceaux and Bodiham, both of which were subsequently held by the family of Monceaux under the Earls of On. To the former their name adhered and yet remains. In Domesday Book it is simply "Herste" in the tenure of the Earl of On, by whom no doubt it was granted in subinfeudation to his faithful follower De Monceaux, who made it his seat and stamped it with his name.

To this day the local pronunciation of *Hurstmonceaux* is "Harzmounsey" or "Harsmouncey*," a strong evidence of the identity of the ancient Norman Monceaux with the modern English MOUNSEY (MUNSEY).

In France the name, after various changes, seems to have crystallized into a form not unlike the English—Moncey. Thus one of Napoleon's marshals, described by Headley, was Bon-Adrien Moncey (1754-1842). Being a successful general, he was made a Marshal of France 19 May, 1804, and Duke of Conegliano in 1808.

Surnames were not in use in either England or

* *Notes and Queries*, Vol. V., page 499.

Scotland before the Norman Conquest, and are first to be found in the Domesday Book. It is stated on good authority that the most ancient surnames were derived from places in Normandy; that they were usually preceded by De, Du, De La, or Des, and began or ended with Mont, Beau, Ville, and the like. With these conditions, De Monceaus, De Monceaux, Monceauxx, Mountsey, and many other early forms comply; therefore the inference is reasonable that this name was originally at least Norman, if not Roman.

It was during the reign of Edward I that the English name De Monceaux began to assume its modern shape; and curiously enough the change seemingly arose not in England, but on the Continent. The stages through which it passed were something like the following: Mounceaux, Monceaux, Monceau, Mouncey, Mounsey, Munsey. From 1291 to 1300 we find a burgess of Berwick, on the Scottish border, and a Baron and Lord of Parliament, Walter de Mouncey (also spelled Mouncey, Moncy, and Monci), dwelling at the court of Edward I, and Chamberlain to the Prince who was afterwards King Edward II.

Of the various families of De Monceaux which entered England at the time of the Norman invasion, some settled in the south; some went to the north, especially to the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; others even crossed the Scottish border. Then they apparently began to gravitate toward London, settling in Cambridgeshire and other counties on the way. At the close of the sixteenth and

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the opening of the seventeenth centuries, several of this rare name were living in London itself. Finally, about the middle of the seventeenth century, a few of the more adventurous spirits made their way across the Atlantic.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE MUNSEY NAME IN AMERICA

The first record of the Munseys in America is found in Ipswich, Mass., where a Francis¹ Munsey married, in 1659, Hannah, daughter of William Adams. It is worthy of note that the first Munsey that has been found in America was himself a "Frank" Munsey. A son John² was born to Francis and his wife in 1660. About 1664 they removed to Brookhaven, Long Island, N. Y. There a second son, Samuel,² was born about 1675. Shortly after this, Francis¹ died. His son John² married Hannah Brewster, a great-granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, of *Mayflower* fame. John died at the age of 30, in 1690/91. In a nuncupative will he speaks of his brother Samuel² and a son John³.

A Thomas¹ Munsey is found in New York City, in 1693±, as Surveyor of the Port; in 1697 we also find him as Deputy Collector.

It is WILLIAM¹ MUNSEY, however, who most interests us, since he is the earliest *known* ancestor of those with whose line we are especially concerned.

In the clerk's office at Patchogue, N. Y., there is mention of a William Munsey. The date is 1678,

or earlier. In the record of a drawing for 50 town "lotts" we find the following list:

not william muncy	ould John
Mr. Wodhull	1 blank
Zachary Hawkins	1 blank
William Sallier	1 blank
Andrew Miller	2 blanks
Thomas Smith	1 blank
etc., etc.	

Evidently after "william muncy" had been written, the word "not" was inserted before "william"; then both words ("not william") were lined through rather clumsily with a pen, and "ould John" was written after "muncy."

What shall we infer from this?

First of all, that *there was a William Munsey* in the mind of the scribe, and probably in the vicinity; second, that he was *not* the man who drew for the lot; and third, that "ould John" Somebody drew (a blank, doubtless), and "not william muncy."

Then the question arises, Does "muncy ould John" signify *Old John Munsey*? We can find no trace of a John Munsey in America older than the son of Francis¹, who was born in 1660, and therefore was about eighteen at this time. We have seen that he speaks of a son John² in 1690, the year of his death; but even then—at the age of 30—it is not likely that he would have been called "ould John." Elsewhere in the Patchogue records an "old John Thompson" is mentioned; so we suspect that he is the person referred to, and that the line of erasure ought to run through the "muncy" as well as through the "not

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william." Either the scribe was careless or his successor reckless, for the next entry—"Mr. Wodhull"—has a cross upon the "d," which looks like an attempt to strike out that name, too.

It may well be that the William Munsey who did *not* draw a town lot at Patchogue in 1678 was the same one who appears in Maine and New Hampshire in 1686. Inasmuch as the name Munsey is an uncommon one, it is also likely that the same William was a relative of Francis Munsey of Ipswich, Mass. (1659 to 1664), then of Brookhaven, Long Island; but exactly what the relationship was, we cannot prove.

WILLIAM¹ MUNSEY first appears upon authoritative records in the year 1686, when he signs his name four times as witness to a deed of land in Oyster River (now Durham), N. H., and to addenda thereto. It is interesting to note that of the seven signers, only three could write their names; one of those three was William¹ Munsey, who at that time lived in Kittery, Maine. Not long after, he removed to Dover, N. H., where he followed the cooper's trade. In 1698 he was accidentally drowned in the Piscataqua River. The justice who presided at the inquest was Colonel William¹ Pepperrell, father of the captor of Louisburg. Colonel Pepperrell was a direct ancestor of Andrew Munsey of the fifth generation, and therefore of all of Andrew's descendants. (See Pepperrell family.)

There are numerous indications that William¹ Munsey was a member of the Society of Friends.

His wife's name was Margaret, also a Friend. The possibility that her maiden name was Margaret Clement may be briefly stated thus:

Mr. C. W. Tibbetts, editor of the *New Hampshire Genealogical Register*, has for over fifty years made a study of the families of Dover and vicinity. We enlisted his aid in our research, and after a careful examination of all data he writes:

"I have come to the conclusion that Margaret Munsey was born at Dover in the year 1655; that she was a daughter of Job Clement and his wife Margaret Dummer; that she was granddaughter, on her father's side, of Robert Clement of Haverhill, Mass., and probably was great granddaughter of John Clement—who in 1620 was one of the thirteen Maisters, or Aldermen (as we should call them), of the city of Plymouth, England; that she was granddaughter on her mother's side of Mr. Thomas Dummer of Salisbury, who returned to England and died at Chicknell, North Stoneham, Southampton Co., England, where he probably came from."

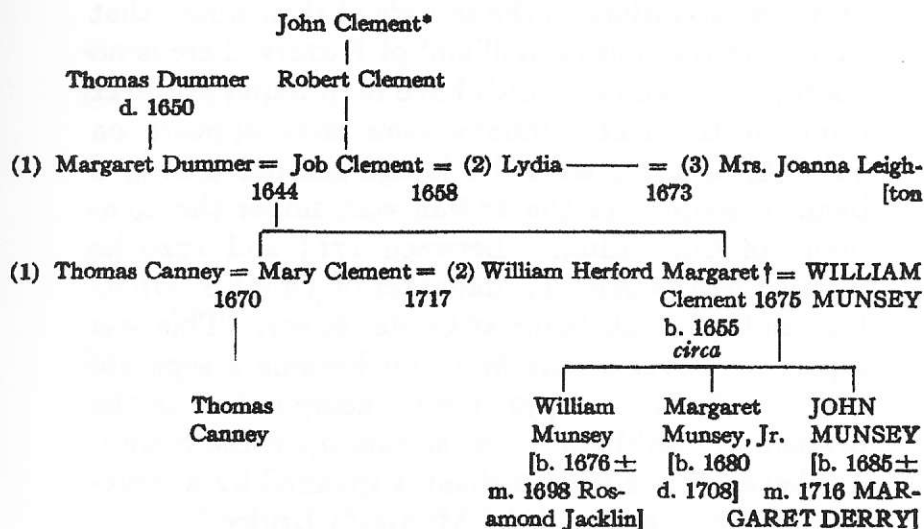
Mr. Tibbetts then enters into a rather extended statement of the reasons which lead to his conclusions. His theory is ingenious, but contains at least one false deduction: the father of Robert Clement was *not* John, but Richard (Robert, Robert); and as the maiden name of William¹ Munsey's wife rests on speculative evidence only, we have not included it in the chart. See page 11.

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†The will of J
31:259).



THE TIBBETTS THEORY REGARDING WILLIAM MUNSEY'S WIFE

*Later researches (*Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* 53:250) prove that the father of Robert Clement was Richard.
 †The will of Job Clement is, however, silent concerning any Margaret (*New Hampshire State Papers*, 31:269).

Apparently WILLIAM¹ and MARGARET MUNSEY had three children:

1. William² Munsey, born 1676±; married, January tenth, 1698/9, Rosamond Jacklin.
2. Margaret² Munsey, born 1680; died January twenty-ninth, 1708/9.
3. JOHN² MUNSEY, born 1685±; married 1716± MARGARET DERRY; died 1765±.

JOHN² MUNSEY and William² were certainly brothers, according to the records of their time; that they were the sons of William¹ of Kittery there is no doubt, although no records have been found as direct proof of the fact. John²'s name first appears on July third, 1710, when he is enumerated among a band of soldiers in the Indian war, under the command of Col. Hilton. Between 1715 and 1720 he married MARGARET,² daughter of JAMES¹ DERRY, and made his home at Oyster River. This was a part of Dover at the first, but became a separate parish in 1716; in 1732 it was incorporated as the township of Durham. The stream upon the boundary between Lee and Durham is spanned by a structure which is still called "Munsey's Bridge."

John² Munsey seems to have been a thrifty farmer; he owned land in Durham and Rochester, N. H., and in Kittery, Maine. From 1743-6 he began to part with his possessions by selling his land in Durham to his sons Jonathan³ and David³. In 1761, by a deed in which he styles himself "Brother and only Heir of William Munsey," he conveys a "Twenty Acre Grant of Land granted to my said Brother by the Town of Kittery" in 1694. In 1763 he appears for the last

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time in the record, when he sells his land in Rochester. In these various transactions he netted about seven hundred pounds.

The few details of John² Munsey's life which we possess show him to have been a soldier upon occasion, but a farmer by preference; a family man, a hardy pioneer, and a good neighbor. So far as we know, he had only three children:

1. Jonathan³ Munsey, born about 1718; migrated to Wiscasset, Me.
2. DAVID³ MUNSEY, born about 1720; married ABIGAIL⁴ PITMAN; died 1801+.
3. Rachel Munsey, born about 1722.

The three children were all baptized by the Rev. Hugh Adams, of Oyster River parish, on January 7, 1727/8.

DAVID³ MUNSEY was the second son of JOHN² MUNSEY (WILLIAM¹) and MARGARET² DERRY (JAMES¹). David³'s name is first recorded in the account of the baptism just mentioned, January 7, 1727/8. He was then probably about seven years of age. On attaining his majority, he bought land near his father; in 1746 he also purchased a part of the homestead "in the Place Commonly Called Newton plains, by Newton road that leads to Barrington." He married ABIGAIL⁴ PITMAN (ZACHARIAH³, JOSEPH², WILLIAM¹), who lived in that part of Dover now called Madbury.

The records show that David³ Munsey added to his holdings from time to time, both in Durham, Barrington, and Madbury. In 1765/6 the residents of Durham living in the western part of the town

petitioned the legislature to set them off as a separate township; among the petitioners occurs the name of David Munsey. This petition was granted, and the township of Lee was formed.

For about ten years history is silent concerning David.³ Those were stirring time in the New England colonies. In 1776 we find the Association Test spoken of in New Hampshire. This seems to have been designed to show how many were in favor of setting up a temporary government independent of the mother country. In January, New Hampshire actually did declare its independence, six months before the famous Declaration in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Many of the inhabitants of Lee signed the Association Test, among them David³'s son Timothy⁴, who later enlisted in the army. But David³ held aloof. It does not, however, follow that David³ was opposed to the idea of independence. He may, inheriting a horror of war from his presumed Quaker grandfather, have declined on purely conscientious grounds.

In 1783 Zachariah³ Pitman, of Madbury, the father of David³'s wife, died. In his will of June 3, he leaves property to "my daughter Abigail Munsey, wife of David Munsey." The Pitmans mingled their blood in two streams with that of the Munseys; Abigail's grandfather Joseph² Pitman had a brother Nathaniel², whose granddaughter Mary⁴ was the wife of Abigail's son, Timothy⁴ Munsey (see chart).

By the close of the century the sands of David³'s life were nearly run. In the year 1800, when he was about fourscore, he sold to David⁴ Munsey "the

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whole of my homestead farm in Lee which I now live on." Elsewhere we find that this comprised about seventy acres, and one-eighth of the Newton sawmill. In 1801 we find both David³ and David⁴ engaged in real estate transactions. In 1803 "David, Jr." is mentioned; this implies that his father is still living.

We find no record of the death of David³, but in 1807 one David Munsey, of Lee, is appointed administrator of an estate. It is not likely that a man nearly ninety years old would be appointed to that office; and since David⁴ is no longer called "Junior," we infer that the elder David³ was then dead.

The children of David³ Munsey were:

1. David⁴ Munsey, died in Madbury, 1830.±
2. Solomon⁴ Munsey, born 1745; had 13 children; died 1827, at Barnstead, New Hampshire.
3. TIMOTHY⁴ MUNSEY, born 1749; married 1772, MARY⁴ PITMAN; died 1832 in Barnstead, New Hampshire.
4. Henry⁴ Munsey, born 1736; died after 1825, at Barnstead, New Hampshire; married Molly Simpson, sister or aunt of General U. S. Grant's grandfather.
5. Abigail⁴ Munsey, died in Madbury after 1834.

TIMOTHY⁴ MUNSEY (DAVID³, JOHN², WILLIAM¹) was born in the year 1749. His mother's name, as we have already seen, was ABIGAIL⁴ PITMAN (ZACHARIAH³, JOSEPH², WILLIAM¹). It is quite likely that she named her boy for friendship's sake. A family of Perkinses, in Barrington, just across the Lee line, were neighbors to the Munseys. In that family the name Timothy occurred in two, and perhaps three, generations, and in both families the name Jonathan is found.

In 1772, TIMOTHY⁴ MUNSEY married MARY⁴ PITMAN (DERRY³, NATHANIEL³, WILLIAM¹) and settled in Lee. His wife had a twin brother, Andrew Pepperrell Pitman. The great-uncle of the twins was the famous Sir William³ Pepperrell (or Pepperell), hero of Louisburg, Lieutenant-General in the British army, Commissioner to the Indians of New England, President of the Massachusetts Council, and Governor of the Province. His sister JOANNA² married DR. GEORGE³ JACKSON, and their daughter DOROTHY³ was MARY⁴ PITMAN'S mother (see chart). In his last will and testament, Sir William³ left a small legacy to his niece, DOROTHY³ PITMAN.

In 1776, as we have already seen, with several others of the inhabitants of Lee, Timothy⁴ Munsey signed the Association Test, thus showing his sympathy with the American cause. Later we find, in the Revolutionary Rolls of the State, that in September and October of 1777 he was a soldier in Captain George Tuttle's company, in Colonel Stephen Evans's regiment of New Hampshire militia. This regiment later joined the Continental Army under General Gates at Saratoga; but before this, there was some trouble between the privates and their superior officers, and all of Timothy⁴'s company seem to have gone on a strike, returning to their homes *en masse*.

Three years later, we find Timothy⁴ living in Durham and buying "one-third of 200 Acres" for twenty pounds. In 1786 he still resides in Durham as a "husbandman," but sells "one-third of 100 Ac.

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of land in Northfield," thirty-five to forty miles distant, to one Jos. Leavitt, Jr., for twelve pounds. How he became possessed of that distant lot, we cannot tell; we do know, however, that at the same time he was an important taxpayer in Durham. But after the year 1786 the name of Munsey disappears from the Durham tax-list, for Timothy⁴ and his family removed to Barnstead.

The old Munsey farm in Barnstead was at a place where two roads cross, hence termed Munsey's Corner. Later, diagonally opposite the farm buildings, a large schoolhouse was erected, always known as the Munsey schoolhouse. It was used as a place of worship, also, for many years; "good old Parson George" was accustomed to preach there both forenoon, afternoon, and at early candle-lighting every third Sabbath.

In the year 1904 Mr. Horace N. Colbath, a prominent resident of Barnstead, wrote as follows in reply to our inquiries:

Timothy⁴ Munsey settled in Barnstead, New Hampshire, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War, near the Munsey Corner, which name it now retains, although there has been no family of the name living near there for over forty years; there were no roads in that part of the town when he built his log house and moved his family there.

My grandfather, John Colbath, owned the lot west of the Munsey lot, and made a clearing adjoining. When the road was built, it was found that a part of Munsey's clearing was on my grandfather's lot, and my grandfather cleared a like area for Munsey.

I have known the Munsey family sixty-five years, was guardian for one in his old age, and was executor or administrator of the estates of three other members of the family. They were strong in their likes and dislikes; were witty and

generous; and always had the courage of their convictions, and an abiding faith in their opinions, no matter what the world might say.

On January 9, 1832, Timothy⁴ Munsey died intestate. His son Ebenezer was appointed administrator, under bonds of four thousand dollars. From the Strafford County records we find the following appraisal of his estate:

Farm of 60 acres	\$1,300.00
Wood lot of 20 acres	200.00
Plains land—5 acres	330.00
Personal estate	335.01
	<hr/>
	\$2,165.01

It is interesting to note that a horse was appraised at \$50.00, a yoke of oxen at \$58.00, a cow at \$12.00 and a sheep at \$1.88. By comparing these prices with the values of such animals to-day, we discover that the estate, both real and personal, was much more valuable than the figures would indicate.

It is evident that the Barnstead heirs of Timothy⁴ Munsey empowered the administrator to buy out the claims of others. A quitclaim deed is on record in Strafford County signed by Andrew Munsey, Jedediah and Polly Hall, and John and Catherine Beck, all of Sandwich, N. H., relinquishing to Ebenezer Munsey of Barnstead, for the sum of five hundred dollars cash, "the homestead farm of Timothy Munsey, of said Barnstead, deceased." Then follows the full description of the estate. It seems likely, from the foregoing, that Polly Hall and Catherine Beck were sisters of Ebenezer⁵, Sarah⁵, Jane⁵, and Andrew⁵ Munsey.

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Mr. Woodbury Munsey, of Barnstead, N. H., told the writer in 1904 that Timothy⁴ Munsey was the earliest settler in the town; that he came from Durham; and that later two brothers, Solomon⁴ and Henry⁴, and a sister, Abigail⁴, followed him.

TIMOTHY⁴ and MARY⁴ (PITMAN) MUNSEY had the following children:

1. Ebenezer⁵ Munsey, born 1773; married Mary Vinal of Maine; died 1853.
2. Sarah⁵ Munsey, born 1780; married Henry Nutter of Barnstead; died ———.
3. Jane⁵ Munsey, born ———; died unmarried.
4. ANDREW⁵ MUNSEY (named evidently from his mother's twin brother, Andrew Pepperrell Pitman), born 1785; married (1) Mary Bartlett; (2) BETSEY⁶ SAWYER, 1812; died 1853.

probably also

5. Polly⁵ Munsey, born ———; married Jedidiah Hall of Sandwich.
6. Catherine⁵ Munsey, born ———; married John Beck of Sandwich.

In the old Munsey burying-ground, a little way from Munsey Corner, stands the gravestone of Timothy⁴ Munsey and his wife. The former died in 1832, at the age of 83; the latter in 1830, aged 80.

ANDREW⁵ MUNSEY (TIMOTHY⁴, DAVID³, JOHN², WILLIAM¹) was born, according to the affidavit of his son, in the state of New Hampshire, in the year 1785. While he was still a young man, he went to the vicinity of Wiscasset, Maine, whither his great uncle Jonathan³ had preceded him many years before. He married (1) Mary Bartlett, of Montville; their only child, Mary Bartlett⁶ Munsey became the wife of Orchard Rowell, and lived at or

near Rockland, Maine. Mrs. Munsey soon died, and not long after this her husband enlisted in the war of 1812.

We next find ANDREW⁵ MUNSEY in the little town of Stark, Somerset County, Maine. There he marries (2) BETSEY⁶, the daughter of GEORGE⁵, SAWYER (AHOLIAB⁴, WILLIAM³, THOMAS², THOMAS¹). Since Sawyer himself was a soldier of 1812, it may be that the two men became acquainted in the army.

The children of Andrew⁵ Munsey's second marriage were as follows:

1. Rhoda⁶ Munsey, born about 1813, in Stark; died young.
2. Timothy⁶ Munsey, born 1814, in Stark; died in Lowell, Mass., 1868 (or 1873).
3. Lucy Merritt⁶ Munsey, born 1816, in Barnstead, N. H.; married Abel Young; died in 1903.
4. George Washington⁶ Munsey, born 1819, in Barnston, Quebec; died in 1900.
5. ANDREW CHAUNCEY⁶ MUNSEY, born 1821, in Barnston, Quebec; married (1), in 1847, MARY JANE MERRITT⁶ HOPKINS; (2) in 1883, Mrs. Mary Morse (Atwood) Cutting; died in 1907.
6. Betsey (Lizzie) Amanda Jane⁶ Munsey, born 1828, in Barnston, Quebec; married Jonathan Young; died in 1863.

From the fact that Lucy M. Munsey was born in Barnstead, we see that Andrew⁵ Munsey had left Stark and was back in Barnstead; either resident there, or possibly visiting his father and mother. We next find him in Barnston, Quebec, where three children were born; but other records locate him in Sandwich, N. H., in 1833.

In 1848 Betsey⁶ (Sawyer) Munsey died, and was buried in Smithfield, Maine. Andrew⁵ Munsey continued to reside in Canada, where he died April 30,

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1853, and was buried in Barnston; later his remains were removed to Smithfield and buried beside those of his wife Betsey.

ANDREW CHAUNCEY⁶ MUNSEY (ANDREW⁵, TIMOTHY⁴, DAVID³, JOHN², WILLIAM¹) was the fifth child and third son of Andrew⁵ Munsey by his second wife, Betsey⁵ Sawyer. In our search we find that there was a Charles Chauncey, of Kittery, living with the Pepperrell family and related to them, who had a son Andrew Chauncey. Now as we recall that Andrew Munsey was doubtless named for his uncle, Andrew Pepperrell Pitman, he seems, in calling his son Andrew Chauncey Munsey, to have made a deliberate attempt to connect the Pepperrell-Chauncey and the Pitman-Munsey families by means of the common link, Andrew. (See chart.)

Andrew Chauncey⁶ Munsey was born June 13, 1821. When he was twelve years of age, he went to New Hampshire, where he spent his boyhood. On attaining his majority he went to Maine: first to Smithfield, to visit his mother's people; then to Lincoln, a town about fifty miles north of Bangor. Five years later he married his first wife, MARY JANE MERRITT⁶ HOPKINS (ELISHA⁷, ELISHA⁶, SIMEON⁶, CALEB⁴, CALEB³, GILES², STEPHEN¹,—the last two *Mayflower passengers*),—of Litchfield, Me. (See Hopkins Line.)

To them were born three daughters, Ella Augusta⁷, Emma Jane⁷, and Mary⁷. Then in 1853 the Munseys bought a farm in Mercer, Maine, a town ad-

joining Smithfield, the home of the Sawyers, Mr. Munsey's maternal ancestors. Here in 1854, on August 21, **FRANK ANDREW⁷ MUNSEY** was born. Six months later his father moved to Gardiner, Maine; three years after this he bought a farm in the town of Bowdoin, and removed thither. Here **FRANK ANDREW⁷** lived until he was fourteen years of age, doing real work on the farm, laying the foundation for the future, and forming the habits which have characterized his life.

In 1868 **ANDREW C.⁶ MUNSEY** moved to Lisbon Falls, Maine; about ten years later he went to Livermore Falls, Maine, where he resided the remainder of his life, dying in 1907, on July 1.

In 1858, when **ANDREW C.⁶** was residing in Bowdoin, another daughter was born, Delia Mary⁷; and in 1861, also in Bowdoin, another son, William Cushing.⁷ In 1882, on August 23, **MR. MUNSEY'S WIFE** died; she was buried at Lisbon Falls in the family burying-ground. In November, 1883, **MR. MUNSEY** again married, this time Mrs. Mary Morse (Atwood) Cutting.

ANDREW C.⁶ MUNSEY'S life was spent as a farmer and a builder, except for three years, which he gave up to the Civil War, being a member of the Twentieth Maine Regiment. The writer knew **MR. ANDREW C.⁶ MUNSEY** well. He was a man of strong qualities and rugged honesty. He was rigid in his opinions. His was an intense nature, and he was a very hard worker. Idleness to him was intolerable. In a word, **ANDREW CHAUNCEY³ MUNSEY** had the grit, the confidence, and the

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courage to have done important things if he had had the opportunity in early life, before he took upon himself the responsibilities of caring for a large family.

AUTHORITIES

As stated in the Preface, most of the authorities by which the Munsey Line is proved are in manuscript deeds, wills, records, and affidavits, of which the originals or certified copies have been secured by patient research. One printed authority, however, to which we would refer the reader, is the "History of Durham, New Hampshire" (Stackpole and Meserve, 1914, Vol. 2, pp. 294-296).