Wife of James Way

Hannah Leverich was born between 1692 and 1702 at Newtown, Queens Co, New York. Hannah was the daughter of John and Hannah Leverich, and the granddaughter of Caleb and Martha Leverich. The birth date range was calculated based upon counting back the number of children from the death date of John Leverich, 1702-1705. On 4 May 1705, Caleb Leverich granted land and meadow to his five grandchildren, the children of his deceased son John (John, William, Benjamin, Hannah, and Martha Leverich), naming their widowed mother Hannah Leverich as guardian and administrator of the property until each child came of age. One half of this bequest was for John Leverich, Jr., with the remaining one half divided equally among his four siblings.

On 14 April 1716, James Way sold land at Newtown to Joseph Sackett Jr. The deed was witnessed by James' mother Elizabeth, widow of Francis Way, then married to her second husband Peter Buckhout. Hannah married James Way, son of Francis Way and Elizabeth (?Arbell?), in May 1716 at Newtown, Queens, New York, at the Newtown Presbyterian Church. On 10 April 1722 James Way (weaver?) sold land at Newtown to his mother Elizabeth Buckhout. On 2 May 1728 James Way, yeoman, and his wife Hannah, sold land at Newtown to Joseph Sackett. On 3 November 1729 John Way sold land at Newtown to his brother James Way. Hannah died on 10 Nov 1729 at Newtown, Queens, New York, as recorded at the Newtown Presbyterian Church.

James Way married for a second time, presumably at Newtown, Elizabeth (Unknown). Elizabeth Way, widow of James Way, died 4 September 1769 as recorded at the Newtown Presbyterian Church. At a Newtown Town Meeting on 4 April 1732, it was voted that James Way Jr shall be Constable and Collector this ensuing year. At the time, there were two adult age James Way's living at Newtown, but neither was a son of a James. There was James Way the son of Francis Way, and the grandson of James Leverich who married Hannah Leverich and died in 1767. There was also James Way the son of John Way, and the grandson of James Leverich, who married Mary Alsop, and died in 1788. The latter James Way is named "James Way Jr" in the will of his father-in-law Thomas Alsop, dated 8 September 1743, proved 14 October 1743.

At a Newtown Town Meeting on 5 April 1737, it was voted that James Way Jr shall be Constable and Collector this ensuing year. At a Newtown Town meeting on 2 April 1745, it was voted that John Leverich, Francis Cornish, and James Way Jr shall be overseers of highways for the ensuring year. At a Newtown Town meeting on 3 April 1753, it was voted that James Way (no Jr designation) shall be a fence viewer this ensuing year. James Way died at Newtown on 8 January 1767. According to James Riker in the Annals of Newtown, James had become blind at some time, unspecified, prior to his death.

James Way and Hannah Leverich had at least three children, identified by Riker as Elizabeth, Francis, and James born 1717, 1719, and 1721. Glenn C. Way in The Descendants of James Way of Newtown, NY identifies four additional children, i.e. Hannah, Delia and Ruth (twins), and John, likely born between 1723 and 1725. Glenn Way however does not cite any specific sources supporting the identification of these children.

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Prepared by:
Tom Leverich
28 Saratoga Drive
West Windsor, New Jersey 08550
tomaug12@aol.com
609-275-1239
www.leverichgenealogy.org
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Endnotes


5Newtown Town Records 1714-1753 Book 288: page 150.

6Ibid., pages 311-312.

7Ibid., page 363.

8Newtown Presbyterian Records, Deaths 1729.


10Newtown Presbyterian Records, Deaths 1769.


14Newtown Town Records 1714-1753 Book 288: page 575.

15Ibid., page 578.

16Ibid., page 581.

17Ibid., page 288.

18Newtown Presbyterian Records, Deaths 1767.


20Ibid.


The narrative in 1 Samuel 1-2, in which Hannah is protagonist, is set in the late pre-monarchic period (11th century BCE). It opens obliquely with the introduction of her husband, Elkanah, who is identified by name, location, and extensive genealogy. Elkanah’s two wives conclude the exposition, and they are presented without genealogy. Against this background, the reader of the Hannah narrative may suppose that Elkanah took Peninnah as second wife because of Hannah’s barrenness; but Hannah, unlike Sarah and Rebekah, never doubts her capacity for motherhood. Although vexed by Peninnah, Hannah does not enter into the rivalry that characterizes the matriarchal narratives. Circular 1.11 (1864): 86. American Antiquarian Society (AAS) Historical Periodicals Collection: Series 4. Web. 9 Dec. 2015. The propaganda surrounding Hannah Dustan’s experience is fueled by Indian hatred, anti-Catholic religious overtones, and reinforcement of puritan doctrine. Hannah Duston’s captivity narrative used to justify American expansion on Indian lands. Many found Duston’s actions of retribution of the Indians necessary for her escape. Many still could not justify her murderous actions against the Indian children. Copyright is on title page. Addeddate. 2019-11-18 23:10:48. Bookplateleaf. 0004. Call number. 9926144520001551. Digital_item. 4. External-identifier. urn:oclc:record:1157112962. ABBYY FineReader 11.0 (Extended OCR). Openlibrary_edition. OL6950567M.