

# GEORGE WAY

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

---

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

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THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE EARLY PENOBSCOT (PEJEPSCOT)  
GRANTS, AND THE FAMOUS LAWSUITS RESULTING  
THEREFROM.

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1628—1821.

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## ❖ INTRODUCTION. ❖

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For many years the writer has been engaged upon an historical and genealogical work of the family of Way, descendants of Henry Way, the Puritan, who emigrated from England to this country in 1630, and who was born about 1583, and died in Dorchester, Mass., 1667; wife Elizabeth dying two years previous. In the course of investigation of the many collateral branches, the name of George and Eleazer Way appear quite distinct from Henry Way of Dorchester, the Puritan settler. Jotting from time to time whatever I came across from records of New England regarding it, and finding that in the course of four or five generations the family in the *male* line was extinct, I became more and more interested, and it occurred to me to publish in pamphlet form whatever could be gleaned regarding George Way and his descendants. Thinking that others might also become interested, and that some other person in later years who was a descendant in the *female* line might take these few records, as a starting point, and if not that, they would be preserved for the use of some future historian. In the early Colonial records the name of Way is often spelled with a final "e" as "WAYE." Henry, the Puritan, in writing his name, wrote it thus: HENRIE WAYE, and in fact, there is not much doubt that in England the name was so spelled. The surname I have traced back to the tenth century. There were many families bearing the name of Way in the counties of Devon, Dorset, and Somerset in the 16th century. Burke, in his Landed Gentry, mentions several, among whom were the Ways of Somerset and Torrington, County of Devon; of the descendants from County of Somerset, William Waye, one of the yeomen of the guard of Henry the Eighth, and grandson of Alexander Way of County of Somerset.

It is not my intention to write and go fully into the inquiry of the name, but merely to trace back to the family in the above mentioned counties in the so-called mother country, so that my readers will perceive the genealogical connection between the Ways of Old England and those of

New England. The difficulties of authenticating relationship between the families are great; but every day new discoveries are being made in the English records, which show how close the connections were between the families of the two continents. Part of a family would emigrate to this shore, and property would be left at times by those that were here to those that were in the father-land, and *vice versa*. For some years the antecedents of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, remained a mystery, until the accomplished antiquary, Henry F. Waters, Esq., solved the problem. From 1630 to 1700 the name of Way was common in Boston; and from these families more than ninety-eight per cent. of those who bear, and have borne the name in this county, can trace their descent. Savage, the genealogist, in his Dictionary of New England Settlers, says that nineteen twentieths of the residents of New England in 1755 were descendants of those found there in 1692. The names most prominent in the Boston and Dorchester records relating to the Way family, were Henry the Puritan, Richard, George, and Aaron, and his sons. Richard Way, although he had four wives, died without descendants. The other two left many; and from these and the other sons, James and William, are descended nearly all those who bear this name in the United States and Canada at the present time. I trust that these few pages may be of interest to those who peruse them, and that they may create (especially in those who bear the name of Way) an interest in family history which may be perpetuated to the coming generations.

## ✻ Genealogical Gleanings - Family of Way. ✻

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Tradition has it that two brothers by the name of Way emigrated from England to this country at an early date. That one if not both had been in the king's service. That one had many children. This with many other traditions have been handed down from generation to generation, until it is impossible to tell where facts and fiction meet, and it is impossible to attempt to unravel the numerous threads.

The writer in making his researches has found two parties who bore the name of Way in this country at an early date. The first, George Way, whom I shall designate as one of the founders of the Massachusetts Colony in New England, and the second as Henry Way, the Puritan. Of Henry Way it is sufficient to say here, he left many descendants, and from these most of those who bear his name in the United States and Canada can trace their origin. Although there are no records to prove that George and Henry Way were brothers, still there are many indications that point in that direction, and in my own mind I have long considered such to be the fact. Both parties appear to have come from Dorchester, England, and of one we have the evidence. The other appears among the colonists which came from the counties of Dorset and Devonshire, and from which the colonists named the town they settled in Dorchester; and we might with reason believe that many came from the county of Dorset itself, if not from the town, from its near vicinity.

Eleazer Way, the son, resided at one time in Boston, and his name appears among the creditors on the settlement of the estate of Mahalable Munnings, deceased, one of the early Dorchester settlers. And about the

period when the name of Way ceases to appear in the Boston records, for reason of the removal of the many families to Connecticut and Rhode Island and South Carolina.

Eleazer Way appears in Connecticut as one of the purchasers of land at Hartford. In both branches of the family the name Ebenezer appears, and taking this fact with many minor ones, I think if Henry and George were not brothers, the families were closely connected.

#### EARLY DISCOVERIES IN NEW ENGLAND — THE COUNCIL OF PLYMOUTH — GEORGE WAY.

Towards the close of the 16th century, when the old world was the hotbed of religious trials and civil wars, there were many persons of an adventurous disposition who sought employment and homes in the new world. The Spanish, French and English all had their fleets or individual vessels engaged in voyages of discovery or settlement, and without attempting to detail the numerous ones made by the two former nations, it will suffice by my mentioning two or three made by our parent country in that part of the New England coast which is the ground covered by our narrative. In the spring of 1605 Captain George Weymouth made a voyage of discovery in the vicinity of the Androscoggin river. Two years later, July 31, 1607, Captain George Popham arrived near Monhegan in two vessels, one called the Mary and John (probably the same vessel which in 1630 brought over many of the emigrants of the Dorchester Colony), and these emigrants, though they made a settlement at Atkin's Bay, left there the following summer. They may have stayed sufficiently long to have established a claim as the first settlement in New England. In 1620 a charter was granted by King James I. to a number of "noblemen, knights, and gentlemen" who constituted themselves into a corporate body called the Council of Plymouth. This same year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1628, a company was formed which made a contract with parties at London. The persons who formed the company were called Adventurers. Each person or member of the company subscribed a sum of

money. Among the subscribers is the name of George Way. To understand more fully the persons and particulars of the company who laid the foundation of Massachusetts, we have the following and two specific contracts with Messrs. Bright, Higgins & Skelton.

“ In the name of God, Amen: —

“ London, May, 1628.

“ Sundrie men owe unto the general stock of the adventurers for the plantacion intended att Massachusetts Bay, in New England, in America, in the some of tow thousand one hundredth and fiftie pounds, and is for soe much undertaken by the particuler person menconed hereafter by there several and general stock for the said plantacion subcripcon to be by them adventured in this joint whereunto the Almighty grant prosperous and happie success, that the same may redound to his glory, the propagation of the gossell of Jesus Christ, and the particular good of the several adventurers that now are or hereafter shal be interested therein. The persons nowe to be made debtors to the general stock, being as followeth:—

“ Sir Rich’d Saltonstall, kn’t, oweth. . . . .		£100
Mr. Isacke Johnson, Esq.	£100	Abraham S. Palmer . . . . . 50
Mr. Samuel Alders . . . . .	50	William Darbie . . . . . 50
John Venn . . . . .	50	John Endecott . . . . . 50
Hugh Peters . . . . .	50	Daniel Hodsen . . . . . 50
John humfrey . . . . .	50	Edward ffoorde . . . . . 50
Thomas Steuens . . . . .	50	Daniel Bullard . . . . . 50
George harwood . . . . .	50	Thomas hewson . . . . . 50
John Glover . . . . .	50	Andrew Arnold. . . . . 50
Mathew Cradock . . . . .	50	Richard Bushord . . . . . 50
Simon Whetcombe . . . . .	50	Richard Young . . . . . 50
ffrancis Webbe. . . . .	50	George Waye . . . . . 50
Increase Norwell . . . . .	50	Richard Bullingham . . . . . 50
Mr. A. C . . . . .	40	Job Bradshaw . . . . . 50
Richard Tuffeneale . . . . .	50	Joseph Bradshaw . . . . . 50

Richard Perrie . . . .	50	Henry Durleye . . . .	50
Joseph Offield . . . .	50	Thomas hutchins . . . .	50
John White . . . .	50	Charles Whitcholls . . . .	50
Joseph Caron . . . .	50	George Foxcroft . . . .	50
Thomas Adams. . . .	50	Willm Crowther. . . .	50
Richard Davis . . . .	50	Nathaniel Manstrey . . . .	50

NOTE.—As will be remembered, there was also another contract. Felt's Annals of Salem, vol. I., page 509.

It will appear by reading this contract for what purpose the company was formed. And among its subscribers are the familiar names of many early New England settlers. Some of the subscribers never came to this country. In the year 1632, four years after the signing of this contract, a grant of land was made to George Way and Thomas Purchase. This grant is known as the Way and Purchase grant, and in the minutes of the Council of Plymouth, in England, the following is entered:—

“16 June, 1632, 8. Cat. I. The said Councill graunt certaine lands in New England, called the River Bishopscotte, unto George Way and Thomas Purchase.”

The river intended is without doubt the Pejepscotte, which was part of the Androscoggin.

The action of this council in relation to the assignment of the territory in question was also dated June 16, 1632, and is as follows:—

“A grant part to George Way and Thomas Purchase, of certaine lands in New England, called the river Bishopscotte.”

“Bounds and Limits of the Maine Land, adjoining to the said river to extend two myles; from the said River Northerly four myles, and from the house there to Ocean Sea with all other profitts and commor dities whatsoever; paying to the King one fifth part of Gold and Silver Ore, and another fifth part to the President and Council; also paying twelve pence to the said President and Councill, for every hundred acres of ground in use, to the rent gatherer for the time being as by the same Graunt may appear.”



George Way and Thomas Purchase were partners. The birth-place of Purchase is unknown.

Mr. Purchase was born probably about the year 1577. His widow, according to a petition on file at the Probate Court at Lynn, Mass., states his age at decease as one hundred and one years. He was twice married; first about 1631, to Mary Gove; she died at Boston, Jan. 7, 1656; second to Elizabeth Williams. All the children which are known are by the second marriage. There were five; the names of three have been preserved, Elizabeth, Jane and Thomas. If George Way was born about the time of Purchase, he would have been over fifty years of age when he came to this country. That he did come we have the best of evidence from the interesting Court record which I give.

Plymouth Colony Records, Vol's. 1 and 2, 1633-1635:—

“Att a General Court Holden att New Plym., the sixt of March, 1649, before William Bradford, Gent., Gouver., and William Colliar and Captaine Miles Standish, Gent, Assistants.”

“The fourth of Aprell, 1650, Thomas Wallen, Richard Carle and Gorg. Way, Katheren Warner, and Mary Mills, were apprehended at Barnstable, in the jurisdiction of New Plym., and on the eight day of Aprell, aforesaid, they being examined before William Bradford, Gent, Gouver., William Colyar and William Thomas, Assistants. Confessed yt they. The said Thomas Wallen, Richard Caryle and Georg Way, did help away Katheren Warner and Mary Mills, who were running away from there husbands, and for yt purpose, yt Richard Carle, aforesaid, did steale his father's boat, which they came away in.”

“It was ordered by the Gouver. and assistants above mencioned, that the aforesaid Georg Way, Katheren Warner and Mary Mills should be sent from Constable to Constable to the place from whence they came, wy is a place called Winter Harbor near Richmond Island, to the eastward; and Tho. Wallen and Richard Caryle bee committed to ward, all of which was accordingly forthwith performed.”

NOTE.—The writer has given this item of colonial history a great deal of serious consideration, as it is all the evidence of George Way's presence on this side of the water; which appears the more surprising as there is abundant evidence of the presence of Thomas Purchase.

There was, residing at Boston, a George Way, afterwards known as “Sergeant” George Way, who was one of the Roger Williams Colony, at Providence, R. I.

This George Way was at one time a mariner, and he had one child born at Boston; but there is no evidence to prove or identify him as the George Way of Richmond Island, Maine, at the date given, 1649. He was a young man, and as youth and escapade often go together, I have sometimes thought he may have been the same.

But as George Way had a son Eleazer, who was certainly living and bringing suits in the Colonial Courts in 1657, the indications point to George Way, of Richmond Island, as being the father of Eleazer, living in Maine at that time, and so, until some further evidence comes to light, I shall believe that George Way of Dorchester, England, was one and the same party who resided at Richmond Island.

We cannot tell whom this George Way married ; in fact, this is the only record relating to him. The place where he is said to have come from, Winter Harbor, most probably was where he resided. It is at the mouth of the Saco river, situated on the western shore. Was so named because Robert Vines passed the winter there of 1616-17. Many have supposed that it was named after John Winter, one of the early settlers. The place is now of some celebrity as a summer resort, under the name of Biddeford Pool. Richmond Island lies off the shore of Cape Elizabeth, nearly a mile from the shore ; has an area of about 200 acres. At low water the passage may be forded, a sand bar connecting it with the main land.

#### LITIGATION. 1657-1683.

When and where George Way died, we have no means of ascertaining. It is not improbable he went back to England, as it seems probable that had he died here, that there would have been a mention of it in some court record. It was probably before 1657, as on the 10th of October of that year Eleazer Way of Hartford, Conn., the only heir and son of George Way [see Pejepscot papers, statement of title] brought a suit against his father's partner, Thomas Purchase. The matter came by reference before the General Court of Massachusetts, and there being in the legislature a difference of opinion as to jurisdiction Montjoy was appointed to make a survey. This he did, and the easterly boundary of Massachusetts was found to extend to the Sagadahock river. The court records disposing of the case as follows:

Massachusetts Colonial records, Vol. IV, part 1, page 334:—

“In the case of Eleazer Way, plaintiff, against Mr. Thomas Purchase, defendant, which was tryed at a county court, held at Boston, October,

1816, the jury bring in a verdict which the bench refused, came to this correct, of course. The attachment and several evidences being read, this Court not being satisfied that Mr. Purchase's plantacion sued for is in this jurisdiction, it not meet to make any proceedings in the case, and order and request of the said Eleazer Way that all his original papers, and all in the court, be by the Secretary of State delivered unto him."

In 1675, Purchase added to the estate numerous parcels of land which he purchased of the Indians. The land of Way and Purchase ultimately came into the possession of Richard Wharton, a merchant of Boston, and also another plantation adjoining, which was owned by one Nicolas Shapleigh, who came from Kittery. This land Shapleigh had purchased of the Indians for wampum, guns and tobacco. The date of Wharton's purchase was October 10, 1683. Eleazer Way's deed to Wharton gives the amount of the purchase money as £100, and Way gives Wharton all "one moiety or half part or whatsoever share or proportion be the same more or less, he, the said Eleazer Way now, hath, may, might, should or in any wise, or to have or claim of, in or to a certain tract or parcel of land commonly called or known by the name of Pejepscot, situated, lying and being within the Province of Maine, which said tract of land and Premises for the space of forty years, before the late war with the Indians, was in the actual possession and improvement of Mr. Thomas Purchase, and was actually given by patent from the Council of Plymouth, within the said Kingdom of England, to the said George Way and Thomas Purchase deceased.

Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Purchase, testified October 25, 1683, where she married one John Blaney, of Lynn, that Eleazer Way previously had sold Purchase's moiety to said Wharton by the consent of Purchase's children, reserving out seven lots for Purchase's children. The portion sold was "all that moiety, half deal, and remaining share whatsoever the same is, or may be, of the said land late belonging to the said Purchase, by virtue of the said patent or any other right in partnership with the said George or Eleazer Way, and all the right, title, propriety and interest which the said Thomas Purchase died seized of, or that he might, should, or ought to have had in the said Province of Maine!!" It

will be seen that Wharton had what might be considered a good title to this land, but the Council of Plymouth had granted to the Kennebec, or New Plymouth Company, also a tract of land in the same region, which lands conflicted with this company's grant and several others. Wharton was not entirely easy as to his title, as will be seen from the following records:—

(ABSTRACT.)

“Draught of a graunt desired by Mr. Wharton of Pejepscott, in New England, 10 June, 1686.” “James the Second by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.. etc. To all whom it may concern, greeting: whereas Richard Wharton, of Boston, in New England, Esq., hath been an humble servt unto us, and to confirm unto him and his heirs forever, divers lands at or near Pejepscott, in the Province of Mayne, within our domaine of New England, in America, together with divers lands, islands, and other places adjacent, lying upon and between the rivers Kennebec and Androscoggin and Casco Bay, within our said Province of Mayne, formerly granted by the Council of Plymouth in the reign of our royal father of blessed memory, unto Thomas Purchase, late of Pejepscott, in the said Province of Mayne and George Way of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, within our kingdom of England, which said lands and islands have been in occupation of said Thomas Purchase and George Way for nearly sixty years, and lately by the sundry heirs of said Purchase and Way, and by such Indian sachems, formerly owners and proprietors of the said lands, sold and conveyed unto the said Richard Wharton and his heirs orever.”

NOTE.—“At the Council Chamber at Whitehall, September 9, 1685.” “The Right Honble, The Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, having read the enclosed draught for a grant, presented by Mr. Wharton, to be pass'd for confirmation of Lands in New England, desire Mr. Attorney Generall, to consider the same & to report his opinion thereupon.

“William Bathwayt.”

“I have considered of this grant or confirmation & do conceive there (is) not anything therein contained unfitt for his Majesty to grant, and as to the Lands therein contained, it amounts only to a confirmation of such Lands he is already seized of by purchase.

(Signed,)

“R. Sawyer,  
1st May, 1686.”

## LITIGATION (1683-1714-1758-1788-1814.)

The results of the Council of Plymouth grants in these numerous complications of bounds, were made the fruitful source of litigation for more than one hundred and fifty-seven years, first commenced by Eleazer Way, the son of George Way, in 1657 against Mr. Purchase. This may be said to have been terminated in 1683, by the sale of heirs of Messrs. Way and Purchase to Richard Wharton.

Wharton also caused the Indian sachem who lived upon part of this land to give him a deed, so as to make his claim doubly sure.

This deed was signed by WARUMBEE and five other chiefs, and was executed July 7, 1684. John Blaney (who had married the widow of Purchase) acted for his wife, and the right of Mr. Purchase's children, and also appeared as attorney for Eleazer Way, who was then living at Hartford, Conn.

Wharton entered upon his premises a few years later, and died in England. Administration *de bonis non* was granted upon his estate to one Ephraim Savage, of Boston, 30 December, 1693; and on the 26th of October, 1697, Savage received authority from the Superior Court of Boston, to settle Wharton's estate and liquidate his debts.

On November 5, 1714, Savage sold all the Purchase and Way tract to Thomas Hutchinson, Adam Winthrop, John Watts, David Jeffries, Stephen Minot, Oliver Noyes and John Ruck, of Boston Mass., and John Wentworth, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for £410, to hold in fee. These tenants in common, constituted the original company of Pejepscott proprietors. The Pejepscot Company may be said to have had immediate litigation with the Kennebec Company, and there were several questions to be settled as to the original title to the land.

The extent of these titles, as to the sales and conveyances:—The Kennebec and Pejepscott proprietors came to an understanding, Feb-

ruary 20, 1758, but the settlement was unsatisfactory, and in June, 1766, another was made. The Legislature of Massachusetts passed resolutions as to the bounds in 1787, but still the parties were not satisfied, and it was not until 1814, that this tract of land ceased to be a matter of contention. It was during this controversy with Mr. Purchase that Eleazer Way removed to Boston, and there married Mary — whose maiden name does not appear. In 1659, his name appears among the creditors of Mahallable Munnings, of Dorchester, Mass., deceased; and in May, 1669, he appears as one of the Freemen of Hartford, Conn., and from the following deed it would appear that Eleazer Way had removed to Hartford, Conn., about 1667.

“Feb. 28, 1667. Deed of three acres of land and a tenement, from Thomas Wells, to Eleazer Way.”—Hartford, Conn., Records.

On the diary of Capt. John Hull, relating to the military affairs of Massachusetts Colony which was commenced June 25, 1675, (said diary in possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston,) the name of Eleazer Way appears as the recipient of various sums for military services.

At a Court of Election held at Hartford, Conn., May, 13, 1669, presented for freemen: Richard Edwards, Thomas Long, John Marsh, Mr. Way, of Hartford.—Colonial Records, Conn., 1665-1679.

NOTE.—“Mr.” Way,—the prefix of respect “Mr.” given only to persons of condition and position, and quite uncommon in those days, and of a more significant meaning than in the present age.

It was a title, and of itself denoted a good social position, but lost its significance about the time middle names came into vogue, the increase of population and various social changes, etc.

#### FIRST GENERATION.

Eleazer Way died at Hartford, Conn., July 12, 1687, and his widow Mary died about 1701. The inventory of his estate, was made Feb. 10, 1692-3. The widow Mary's share in the estate, amounted to over £200. The entire Estate amounting to £876. —Hartford, Conn., Records, Lib. 24, folio 133.

Dec. 9, 1701. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Mrs. Mary Way who died intestate. Jacob Wells and Miss Lydia Way were appointed administrators, and they were required to give bonds as the law declared; and bonds were given to the amount of £100. The same year the estate was administered upon and distributed. The children of Eleazer Way and Mary ( ) his wife, were as follows: Mary, Sarah, Ebenezer, Eleazer, Lydia and Elizabeth.

#### SECOND GENERATION.

Mary Way, child of Eleazer Way and Mary ( ) his wife, born at Boston, Mass., May 24th, 1662.

#### SECOND GENERATION.

Sarah Way, child of Eleazer Way and Mary ( ) his wife, married Ichabod Wells, of Hartford, Conn., September 14 1684, who was born in 1660.

The following children were born to them:—Mary Wells, born 15 April, 1685; Jonathan Wells, born September 17, 1689; Ebenezer Wells, born 5 October, 1694, married Rachel Skinner, daughter of John Skinner, of Hartford, Conn. Sarah Wells born 1, December, 1701, died 12 February, 1703; Anna (b ).

#### SECOND GENERATION.

Lydia Way, child of Eleazer Way and Mary ( ) his wife, (she died probably before 1704, as would appear from deed heretofore named.)

#### SECOND GENERATION.

Elizabeth Way, child of Eleazer Way and Mary ( ) his wife born married Joseph Wells, born in 1667, and died in 1698. They had

four children, named John, Joseph, Joshua and Elizabeth Wells. The first three died in infancy; and Elizabeth, the last, born in 1696, married William Powell, of Hartford, Conn., and their daughter, Elizabeth Powell, married Fletcher Ranney of Middletown, Conn.

## SECOND GENERATION.

Ebenezer Way, child of Eleazer Way and Mary, ( ) his wife, born at Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1673, (Hartford County Records) married Irene Hobart, who was born at Boston, Mass., in 1676, (the daughter of Joshua Hobart, (Pastor), born in England, 1629, who died February 28, 1716, aged 88 years, and Mary Rainsford, his second wife, whom he married in Boston, 1672.) She died 19 April, 1692, aged 56 years.)

On the will of Joshua Uncas, son of the Indian chief, Uncas, the names of Eleazer and Ebenezer Way are found, viz:—"Whereas Mr. John Wadsworth and Mr. Samuel Steele are indebted to me twenty shillings, it is my will that it be paid Mr. Eleazer Way."

He also left Eleazer Way a certain tract of land at Hartford, Conn.

The following deeds are found on the records:—

Oct. 3, 1796, Ebenezer Way and Irene, his wife, sell to Elizabeth Wilson some thirty acres of land lying in Hartford County, with house and tenement for £50.—Hartford, Conn., Deeds, 1686-1706.

Oct. 2, 1703, Ebenezer Way, Ichabod Wells, Elizabeth Wells, widow, living in Hartford, all join in selling several parcels of land derived from the estate of their father, deceased; also a piece of land in the town of Windsor, Conn.—Hartford, Conn., Records, 1703, page 262.

June 20, 1704, Ebenezer Way, of Southold, L. I., N. Y., for £9 sells unto Ichabod Wells, of Hartford, Conn., a parcel of land which belonged to his father, Eleazer Way, and land which belonged to Lydia Way.—Hartford, Conn., Records, page 280.



The following deeds are found on record at Southold, Long Island, N. Y., either witnessed by Ebenezer Way, or Irene his wife:—

1698, Ebenezer Way witnesses a deed from Joshua Hobart to John Paine.—Book C, page 28, Southold L. I., Records.

Nov. 2, 1699, Irene Way witnesses a deed from Joshua Hobart to Simon Ramsey, both parties of Southold, L. I.—Book C, page 302, Southold, L. I., Records.

Ebenezer Way died at Southold, Long Island, N. Y., on June 6, 1737. His widow, Irene, died at same place, Oct. 6, 1753, aged 79 years.

It would appear that Eleazer Way, Sr., was one of the original settlers at Hartford, Conn., and that land was laid out to him as such. The place where he resided was probably the land bought of Thomas Wells, Feb. 28, 1667, and was a man of considerable note in the colony. He was probably engaged in farming, although there is some evidence that he was also a trader.

Colonial Records, Conn., 1665-67:—"At a meeting of the Council March 9, 1675, Mr. Way hath liberty to transport 16 bushels of corn to Boston, upon Mr. Steven's ketch, and a bushel of flower to Boston, and himself with it."

Only one child is recorded as being born to him at Boston, and one at Hartford. Two of his daughters married into the family of Thomas Wells of Hartford.

Ebenezer Way, who was born at Hartford, was a physician, and left there at an early age, probably shortly after his marriage, or his mother's decease, which was about 1699; and as will be found at Southold, witness to a deed of Joshua Hobart, 1698, from which it might be inferred that it was about the time of his settlement there. Mary Way, the widow of Eleazer Way, probably resided with her son Ebenezer,—as would appear from a deed wherein she gives her assent to the sale

of certain property to her son, Ebenezer, bearing date February 9. 1696.—Book 1, page 153, Hartford County Records.

NOTE.—In the second volume of the printed copy, the Southold, L.I., Rec. are several explanatory notes by Mr. J. W. Case, and as one refers to Doctor Ebenezer Way and Irene, his wife, I give it in full:—"Irene, the daughter of Pastor Hobart, married a Doctor Way. They had several children, but they removed to parts unknown. The last of the family in this town was Ann Way, whom we remember as living in an old house at Pine Neck, near the Channel. She owned also the premises now occupied by Irving Booth, and the Universalist Church."

(J. W. C.)

Southold, L. I., Town Records.

### CONNECTICUT RECORDS.

And as there probably was an equivalent support and care, he may have been the one, and possibly went to Southold because his wife's parents resided there. I have no doubt that all the children were born in that town. Traces of five have been found. The father, Eleazer Way, lived at Hartford about twenty years. The following deeds are found on record at Southold, N. Y.:—

July 27, 1711.—Deed from Isaac Overton, husbandman, of Southold, Long Island, N. Y., to Ebenezer Way:—

"Certaine parcell of land situated and adjoining to ye land of Pine Neck to ye northward, and to Samuel Hutchinson's meadows to ye eastward, to ye salt water southward, and to ye meadow of Lieut. Josiah Horton westward."—Lib. C, page 65, Southold Town Records.

Children of Ebenezer Way and Irene (Hobart), his wife, Mary, Esther or Althea, Josiah, Daniel, Eleazer.

### THIRD GENERATION.

Mary Way, child of Ebenezer Way and Irene (Hobart), his wife, born ( ), married William Hops.

### THIRD GENERATION.

Althea Way, (?) child of Ebenezer Way and Irene (Hobart), his wife, born ( ), married Nathaniel Overton, May 23, 1732.

He was probably son of Isaac Overton, who died in 1723, aged forty and one-half years.

Esther Way, child of Ebenezer Way and Irene (Hobart), his wife, m—— Overton. It is not improbable that Althea Way and Esther Way are the same parties, but in the Southold Records the name of Althea is given as married to Nathaniel Overton; but in the will of Daniel Way it will be seen that in his will he mentions the children of his deceased sister, Esther Overton.

#### THIRD GENERATION.

Josiah Way, child of Ebenezer Way, and Irene (Hobart), his wife, born ( ), died at Southold, Long Island, N. Y., January 3, 1707.—Southold Records.

#### THIRD GENERATION.

Daniel Way, child of Ebenezer Way and Irene (Hobart) his wife, born ( ) abt 1706, married Sarah ( ), died ( ) N. Y., probably about 1759.

Abstracts of the will of Daniel Way of Southold, N. Y.:—

“Proved 25 Jan., 1759. Daniel Way, of Southold, Province of New York, weak in body,” gives all his estate to his “beloved wife Sarah Way during her lifetime or marriage, and at her decease to be equally divided in the manner following:—

1st. “One full part to Ann, the daughter of my father, Eleazer Way.”

2nd. “I give one full third part to three of the children of my sister Mary Hops, and to their heirs: Mary, Elizabeth and Lydia.”

3rd. “I give one-third full part to the children of my deceased sister Esther Overton, to be divided equally between them and their heirs.”

“Nominate and appoint beloved wife Sarah Way, sole executrix, &c.

“In the presence of Robert Hempstead, Peter Daniels, Elton Overton.”

SUFFOLK CO., 11 Nov., 1767.

QUEEN CO., N. Y.

Rec. Lib. 26, page 237.

NOTE.—William Hops, who married Mary Way, was probably son of John Hopson or Hobson, who was a bricklayer, and dwelt at Southold, Long Island, N. Y.; rated £83; the family, consisting of two males and three females. The son William was commonly called William Hops.

Abstract of deed from Daniel Way to Elton Overton:—

“Feb. 14, 1763. To all Christian people to whome these presents shall come, know ye that I, Daniel Way, of Southold, have for divers considerations remised and quitclaimed unto Mr. Elton Overton and Peter Dains, both of Southold, each one to possess and enjoy one full half part in equal degree forever, all that meadow, crick-thatch, sunken grass, sands, sand flatts, watter and water-courses lying in Southold, att a place called the mouth of Goose Creek, and is, or shall be lying on the east and southeast of the great flatts, now belonging to ye sd Daniel Way, together with a small piece of the Great flatts, at the southwest corner of the great flatts lying in form of a sloop's sale, as it is now bounded with stones fixed down, with all that sand flatt, sunken grass, crick-thatch, or crick-thatch grounds, which is quitted to me by the commoners and their attorneys, lying southerly on the sd great flatts. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.”—Lib. C, page 41., Southold, L. I., Rec.

The following deed is also on record at Southold, L. I., and an abstract therefrom may be of some interest, as it probably relates to the above piece of land at Goose Creek, and also shows how Daniel Way came into the original possession of the premises:—

“April 1, 1713. Know yee that I, Joshua Hobart, preacher of God's word at Southold, in ye county of Suffolk, in ye colony of N. Y., in America, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, but especially for my fatherly affections unto my daughter Irene Way,

have given, granted, and by these presents, & doe hereby bestowe and fully confirm unto my said daughter Way, and for her use and behoofe during her naturall life, all and every part and parcell of land and meadow on Pine Neck, and also my sunken creek thach land, containing ye flats within the mouth of Goose Creek, all which land became mine by exchange with ye town, recorded to me and my heirs and assigns while I was yet at Boston, to incorage me to come unto them.

Also I doe in ye same manner hereby give her a first lott of commonage, throughout the all undivided lands of ye town; and a second lott of upland on Hoggneck, lately divided and set out to me, "confirms all these premises, to daughter during natural life; gives her no power to mortgage or making it a security; to be paid during her lifetime or after her death.

"Furthermore I give to my grandson Daniel Way, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the above recited premises, to his and their own proper use."

"Also provided that if ye sd Daniel shall outlive his mother and his father, then I give and confirm the premises, and every part of them unto my daughter Irene Way and her heirs and assigns forever, to be bye her at her dispose in her lifetime and for want of heirs, to will as she pleases."

Witness:—JOSHUA WELLS,

BENJAMIN YOUNG,

DEBORAH MOORE.

Lib. C, page 40, Southold, Town Rec., N. Y.

#### THIRD GENERATION.

Eleazer Way, child of Ebenezer Way and Irene (Hobart), his wife, born (?) Southold, L. I., N. Y., about 1710, married Anna Wells, who was born ( ) and the daughter of Ichabod Wells, of Hartford, Conn., and Sarah Way, and hence his own cousin.

The following deeds are found on record, at Hartford, Conn.,—

“September 3, 1742, Eleazer Way, of Southold, L. I., N. Y., sells unto Jonathan Couch, of Glastonbury, Conn., a piece of land in Hartford, Conn., 136 acres, for £100.”— Lib. 6, page 512, Hartford Co. Records.

April 7, 1744, Eleazer Way and Anna, his wife, both of Southold, King's Co., N. Y., sell to Isaac Sheldon, of Hartford, Conn., certaine parcels of land lying in Hartford, Conn., containing about 40 acres.— Lib. 7, page 72, Hartford Records.

June 8, 1749, Eleazer Way and Anna, his wife, of Southold, Long Island, N. Y., sell unto Joseph Pitkins, of Hartford, for £40, a parcel of land in Hartford, near land of Mrs. Hannah Wells, deceased. Lib. 8, Page 89.—Hartford Co. Records.

NOTE.—Anna, wife of Eleazer Way, was daughter of Ichabod Wells, a lineal descendant of Gov. Thomas Wells, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 6, 1770, Anna Way of Southold, Long Island, N. Y., sells unto Stephen Amsbee, a piece of land lying in Hartford, at place called the great swamp.—Lib. 14, page 26, Hartford Co. Records.

Nov. 7, 1770, Anna Way of Southold, Long Island, N. Y., sells unto Joseph Stedman, of Hartford, Conn., for £4, a certain piece of land on the east side of the Connecticut river.—Lib. 15, page 60, Hartford Co. Records.

Children of Eleazer Way and Anna (Wells), his wife.

#### FOURTH GENERATION.

Anna Way, child of Eleazer Way and Anna Wells, his wife, born ( ) died in Southold, Long Island, N. Y., about 1821.

Letters of administration were issued on the estate of Anna Way, of Southold, by the Surrogate of King's County, N. Y., June 28, 1821, to James W. Booth, Jno. Gardner and Jno. Corwin.

Anna Way was the last survivor of the name of Way living at Southold, and without doubt was the last to bear the name of Way descendant in the line of George Way, and so disappears from the country a name found here as early as 1630, and ending in 1821, nearly two hundred years afterwards.

Should these pages fall to the notice of any of the descendants of Ebenezer Way, through his children, Esther Overton, Mary Hops, or Althea Overton (on a supposition that she was a descendant) with all such the writer and compiler of these pages would be pleased to communicate, as perhaps additional items might thereby be gleaned and a wider scope given to the work.

C. GRANVILLE WAY.

