

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND NARRATIVE
from the report:

The Wests of Tolland CT and Lee MA¹



Francis West of Duxbury

(page 54)

the progenitor
and his descendants

Stephen Tracy

George & Ralph Partridge

(page 72)

Connections to Pilgrims in Plymouth Colony:

¹ This is "Part Two" copied from the full original report. Part Two" contains only narratives contained in the full report. The full report contains 'genealogy reports' of descendants as well.

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A Francis West and Descendants

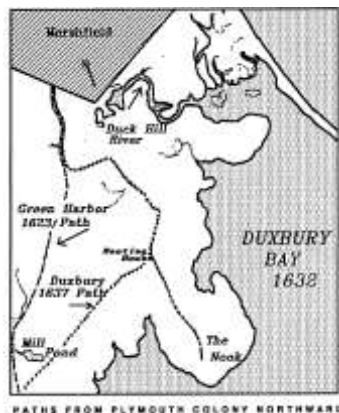
1. Plymouth Colony: Francis and Samuel West

Francis West immigrated to the Pilgrims' Plymouth Colony about 1630 when the plantation was only ten years old. Most published sources indicate he was indentured to a man named "Mr. Thomas" of Marshfield, Massachusetts to work as a carpenter. The possibility that Francis had religious ties to the Pilgrims is usually not discussed.

Published sources claim that Francis was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England in 1606. It may be useful to speculate about his life in England. Queen Elizabeth I had died in 1603 and James I took the throne. The condition of persecuted non-conformists like the Pilgrims did not improve under James. It was a time of turmoil over the separation of church and state. The Black Death was spreading again. The House of Commons made a "Great Protestation" against the policies of King James and declared liberty to be the birthright of every English subject. In response, James tore up the document and abolished parliament. But such royal arrogance was on a collision course with rising public sentiment. Civil War was imminent.

Conditions in New England were equally hazardous. In 1625 the natives in New England had turned hostile. A meager 240 militiamen had tried to fight off 1000 Narraganset natives. Towns had been burned and 600 colonists slaughtered.

Plymouth Colony was founded by English dissidents who had fled to Leiden, Holland in the early 1600's but became dissatisfied with life in a foreign country. They yearned to establish their own colony based on their own religion. They took advantage of the English practice of sending settlers to America to establish English claims to the land. Colonies were set up on principles of cooperative production—the emigrant "planters" provided labor to London financiers who reaped the proceeds.



Plymouth Colony established in 1620 was still struggling after twenty years, and was severely in debt to London. It was also threatened economically by the aggressive Massachusetts Bay Colony at Salem—which was always expanding, grabbing land and trade. The Congregationalist religion controlled all aspects of life throughout Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was an oligarchic culture imposing its religion tyrannically.

Plymouth Plantation, in contrast, was fundamentally peace-loving—some said lacking ambition and doomed to failure. The future of Plymouth Plantation seemed especially grim.

So when Francis received an invitation to come to Plymouth Colony as a house builder, he had a choice: to stay with family and friends in a land of turmoil, but where his people had lived

forever—or to become an indebted tradesman beholden to a benefactor in a hazardous new land and a failing communal society.

Francis decided to sail to America. He left no record of the ship he sailed on or the year. Some sources speculate that he sailed with a famous ship's captain—also named "Francis West." For in 1627, Francis West, Admiral of His Majesty's New England Fleet, was appointed Governor General of New England.^{3a} Some sources even claim Francis was related to this prestigious sea captain. It is more likely this poor carpenter was given the Christian name, "Francis," as a tribute to a wealthy but distant cousin. The possibility that Francis was related to a Leiden Pilgrim is discussed in section "C" herein.

At about age 24 Francis arrived at Plymouth Colony—and found it to be a mere rustic village filled with 500 dissatisfied Pilgrims. Not all of the colonists were Pilgrims, and even among those who were, some were taking steps to remove themselves from the communal society of Plymouth Plantation. These were headed for the surrounding countryside such as to Duxbury. Hence the need of Mr. Thomas for a house-builder. By the 1630's colonists were building permanent houses in Duxbury and Francis West built the house for Mr. Thomas.



Francis was suspected of being a Quaker—a heresy in Plymouth. He was a man driven by passion and temper. At one time he was required to build a set of stocks and then set in them for his misbehavior. He met Margery Reeves in 1639 and then both were set in stocks for "incontinence before marriage." (Stratton, p. 193)^{2g} Then they married.

Because of certain laws in Plymouth Colony codified in 1838, Francis had the right to own property even before he became a *freeman*. In 1640 he was appointed a member of the Grand Jury and in 1642 he bought land at Millbrook west of Duck Hill River and built his own house.²ⁱ

In the 1640's Civil War broke out in England. The Puritans took over Parliament and King Charles I was beheaded. The Commonwealth was established under the Protestant, Oliver Cromwell.

In the 1650's Francis saw his family and land holdings increase. He had raised three sons and two daughters and had acquired extensive farmland. His neighbors, the Partridges, raised six

daughters and one son and acquired land in large amounts in all areas of Duxbury, particularly near Mill Pond. Partridge progeny would proliferate across the frontier of Massachusetts.

In the Massachusetts Bay Colony the Puritan Grand Jury of Salem enforced not only the Mosaic laws against murder, treason and blasphemy, but a new set of laws making witchcraft a capital crime. As a member of the Duxbury Grand Jury, Francis West was obliged to judge on the same capital crimes as did the jurists in Salem. Salem put nineteen 'witches' to death. Plymouth convicted none.¹⁰ In 1656 Francis became a freeman.

Monarchy returned to England in 1659 and Charles II was crowned King. A period of prosperity throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts followed.

Francis West, who had long since learned to control his youthful temper and had become a local civic leader and land holder, was appointed Land Surveyor and member of the Grand Inquest in 1658 and Constable of Duxbury in 1661. He then moved his family westward to Bridgewater as one of the original proprietors of that town.

Francis like all New Englanders fretted over the safety of his family. Although Plymouth itself had tried to maintain peaceful relations with the natives the time was approaching when it too would be swept into the mounting hostilities.

In 1668 Samuel West, the eldest son of Francis West married Tryphosa (Trifasa) Partridge, daughter of George and Sarah Lee Partridge. She was named after her late grandmother, Tryphosa (Trifasa) Lee. A year later in 1669, she bore their first son at the height of fear and uncertainty in the colonies. They named the boy Francis after his grandfather.

Finally Plymouth Colony was attacked in 1675. New England was at war with the Wampanoags and the conflict was labeled "King Phillips War." By 1676 one sixteenth of the New England population had perished and six towns had been razed. The colonists beat back the more southerly tribes, but an alliance was forming between the tribes to the north and the Canadian military.

Another decade passed in which distrust between natives and colonists grew. Although the rush of immigration to New England had ceased about 1640, the settlement of the Connecticut River towns had continued until about 1670. The Colony of Connecticut attracted many New England colonists because of its unusually democratic charter, granted to Thomas Hooker by King Charles II when the monarchy had been restored in England.

Francis' son Samuel died at age 46 in 1688. Francis himself was still alive and in his eighties. His grandson, Francis, was just sixteen years old.



In 1691 the powerful Massachusetts Colony annexed the little Plymouth Colony bringing its inhabitants including the Wests under its control and its religious oligarchy. A year later Francis of Salisbury died at age 86.

2. Preston and Tolland, Connecticut: Deacon Francis West

The opportunity for better farming and religious freedom in Connecticut drew Francis West II, grandson of Francis West of Salisbury to Preston Connecticut where he met and married Mercy Miner in 1696. Mercy's brother Joseph married Sarah Tracy. Mercy's father, Dr. Joseph Miner, a Captain in the Connecticut Militia lived in a whaling village called 'Stonington' on Long Island Sound near the southwestern tip of Rhode Island. Thomas Miner had come with his family to Massachusetts about the same time as had the West's in 1634, but had moved inland in 1646 and then south to the whaling port of New London, Connecticut and had come to Stonington after the Indian alarm of 1653. Thomas had found a remarkable piece of land and built a house for his father-in-law on it. It was not until it was built that he discovered to his chagrin the he had built it on land owned by Governor Haynes. The Miner men all served in King Phillip's War.^{3b}

The year 1697 should have been a good year in New England. The last epidemic of witch trials ended when the Massachusetts General Court announced its repentance and one prominent judge publicly apologized for his part in the trials at Salem. But then another war broke out—this one with the Iroquois and it was labeled "King William's War."

Francis West and his wife Mercy stayed in Preston until 1701 when his mother, Tryphosa, died. They removed south to Stonington in 1702 but no further—the dangers of the present war prevented further migration. The war was now called "Queen Ann's War. It continued into 1709 when the front moved to Nova Scotia. Francis and Mercy farmed in Stonington for eighteen years while they raised six sons and the wars went on.

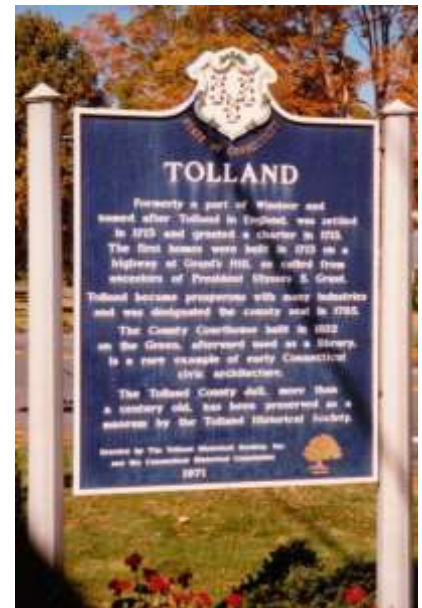
The Peace of Utrecht was signed in 1712. In 1713 the opportunity for travel turned favorable again. Fertile land in the Connecticut River Valley was opening up and Francis and Mercy were among those lured inland.

The people of Windsor, Connecticut had sought a grant from the Connecticut General Assembly for seven years to develop a new township.^{4a} The land had been purchased in 1636 from the natives but it was not until 1713 that the first settlers began laying out the town and roads. No sooner had they commenced, than a suit was filed against them. A group of legatees claimed to be named in the will of a Mohegan named Joshua who had claimed to own a portion of the township land. The land was in litigation for seventeen years. In 1718 after seven years the grant was awarded to the proprietors for a town to be called "Tolland" six miles east of Windsor in the wooded hillsides.

In 1720 Francis West and his sons, most of whom were now adults moved north along the Connecticut River to Hartford and then east to Tolland. The territory was wild and mostly uninhabited except for the few first settlers. His oldest son, Samuel purchased one of the original lots. The town was situated on rolling terrain that had been called Wangombog by the Mohegans, Podunks and Nipmucs. On the west side lay Lake Shenipset, on the east the Skunkamaug Creek. The settlement grew even in spite of litigation. When the General Court in

Hartford awarded the grant to the proprietors, it stipulated that they pay three shillings per acre to the legatees in return for a quit claim to the land. Francis now a deacon in the Tolland Church was chosen to negotiate a settlement with the legatees. Hope Lathrop, captain in the Connecticut Militia assisted him.

Deacon Francis West owned over 700 acres of Tolland farm land in the southeastern corner of Tolland by 1721 in what was called "Coventry." Joseph and Samuel, his oldest sons, brought cattle with them and farmed their own land. Francis brother, John, also came to Tolland with his family. The Wests became charter members of the settlement and became a prominent family in Tolland. They held many public offices over the years. The land patents were finally granted in 1728 and the Governor signed the document granting the land to Francis West and all the proprietors of the town on behalf of King George of England. Deacon Francis West died in Tolland in 1731 three years after the patent was granted.



The first meeting house in Tolland had preceded the patent by nearly ten years. Tolland was strictly Congregationalist. The practice of religion was the first issue dealt with by the town. Francis' son, Zebulon, was instrumental in settling the matter of meeting house location and went on to be one of the most active community figures in Tolland. He was above average in size, charismatic, aloof, imposing and commanded great respect. He served seventeen years as selectman, 34 years as clerk, 26 years as justice of the peace, representative to the General Assembly for 43 sessions, Speaker of the House and probate judge.

In 1734 three years after Deacon Francis West's death, his son Pelatiah married Elizabeth Lathrop, the daughter of Captain Hope Lathrop. Pelatiah had been only nine years old when he came to Tolland; he was 23 when he married.

Tolland was a quiet community. It was never attacked by natives and never involved in the French and Indian conflicts with the British. The town did undergo internal conflict over its first meeting house. In 1751 its 100 inhabitants voted to build a new meeting house. They had two sites to choose between—one in the north and one in the south. The Wests lived in the south; the town voted for that site. The north insisted that Zebulon West had exerted undue influence on the vote. The church was built, but without a steeple. The town leaders proposed to tax the people two pence-one farthing per pound of taxable assets for the purchase of a steeple. A bell was to be purchased through voluntary contributions. The north—against the steeple--was furious. The south was in favor. The measure passed and the steeple was built and the tax was levied. So the northerners circulated a petition and went to Hartford to plead for yet another new meeting house location. The Town sent an opposing delegation. In the middle of this strife, Elizabeth Lathrop's father, Hope Lathrop, commenced a campaign to raise funds for the

controversial bell. He went door to door to get the contributions. Emotions in the north ran high as did Hope's. He threatened those that refused to donate, telling them they would not be allowed to hear the bell if they did not contribute. Ironically the bell was rung for the first time to honor Captain Hope Lathrop's death.

The following years were filled with battle everywhere but in Tolland. Tolland sent volunteers from time to time to join the Connecticut Militia to support the English conflict with the French. In 1762 the King requisitioned troops from the colonies to fight in Cuba. Of 27 who went from Tolland, 23 were killed at the siege of Havana. Of the men from Tolland who served in the militia at least two were the grandsons of Deacon Francis West: Abner, son of Samuel, Prince, son of Christopher.

3. Lee, Massachusetts: Pelatiah West

The development of Lee, Massachusetts was complex.

Many would-be investors in Tolland, Connecticut, held discussions about land opening for settlement in the Berkshire Mountains of western Massachusetts. In 1725 the Massachusetts General Court had authorized investors from New Milford to purchase land in the southwest corner of Berkshire County from the Sachem, Konkapot of the Stockbridge Indians. This eight-mile wide swath of land straddling the Housatonic River extended from the Connecticut border to Stockbridge and lay on both sides of the great road from Boston to Albany. It was hunting ground of the Stockbridge Indians a branch of the Mohegan people. The Mohegans had been weakened by a long war with the Six Nations. They were scorned by the Dutch traders who plied them with liquor. They were defenseless when the English began pushing into their land. They sold their lands for £460, three barrels of cider and 30 quarts of rum.

In 1736 the northern half became Stockbridge, the lower, Sheffield. Like most outposts, it was initially inhabited by traders and explorers and was described as lawless and disreputable. In 1750 a young merchant and trader named Jonathan Hinsdale led several families intending to settle.^{5e} A thousand acres of the Berkshire land were granted to a business enterprise that intended to build a glass-making industry on the river. German craftsmen were imported. It was called Germantown and was granted a twenty-year monopoly in 1754. The scheme failed when the project was overwhelmed by obstacles. The Germans packed up and left. The owners, left with unwanted land, petitioned to hold a lottery to dispose of it. The Connecticut Legislature confirmed the lottery in 1755. The Indian Title was purchase in 1757 from John Pop-hue-hou-awah and Robert Nung-hau-wol. About this time Pelatiah West of Tolland heard about the lottery and prepared to make a bid.



Berkshire County formed in the sixties. In the region to the northeast of Stockbridge and south of Yokuntown was a place the settlers called the

Hoplands where the hops grew wild on the river banks. Northeasterly lay a particularly appealing meadow beyond which stood a vast tract of wild woodlands and a jewel-like lake the settlers named *Laurel*. Towering hardwoods ringed the meadow with a blaze of color in autumn, ranging from the brilliant yellows of the birch, the glowing crimson and ambers of the maple to the deep rich purples of the dogwood, ash and sassafras. A man named Oliver Partridge came to buy the land for a prestigious group known as the “River Gods”. He bargained with the native owners and gave them 4,000 acres of wild woodland in exchange for the little 480-acre meadow. It became known as the *Minister’s Grant*.

At about the same time a Stockbridge swindler named Samuel Brown Jr. was given authority to delineate—with a ‘possession fence’—neighboring land named the *Hartwoods* also situated on the lake. Samuel had sold this land to a group of absentee investors from Tolland and Hartford.

The transfer of native lands to white settlers in what became Lee, Massachusetts was accomplished as a simple business transaction. The Provincial government assumed it owned a substantial tract of land and proceeded to auction ten townships in 1762. The Stockbridge Indians were quick to react and filed a legal petition to stop the sale.

The Province voted to reimburse the Indians to the sum of £1700 and to restore to them their own lands at Indiantown and further south. This allowed the Governor to proceed with the auction of land. Unfortunately they were duped at their own game by the indomitable Samuel Brown Jr. who had also made his own assumption about the land—to wit, that he owned it and had sold it to a group of investors from Connecticut. This enterprising and fast-dealing profiteer said he had obtained the lands from Chiefs Yokun and Ephraim of the River tribe. Samuel appears to have won, but with the stipulation that his settlers had to actually live on and improve their individual lots.

The stipulation is as follows:

“...within the space of five years from this time there be fifty settlers residing within the said limits of Said Yokun Town and Mr. Ephraim, who shall each have a dwelling house of the following dimensions, viz: twenty-four feet in length and eighteen feet Wide and seven feet stud, and have even acres of Land well cleared and fenced, and brought to English Grass and ploughing, and that the settlers aforesaid shall have settled among themselves a learned Protestant Minister of the Gospel.”

Yokuntown became *Lenox*, *Mount Ephraim* became *Richmond*.

Pelatah West following the West tradition of moving to the frontier came to Berkshire County about that time with his sons, Elijah and Daniel, and many nephews: Abner and Elisha (sons of Samuel); Oliver, Amasa, Caleb and Levi (sons of Amasa); Prince and Jonathan (sons of Christopher).



Rattlesnake Hill--vicinity of West settlement

The red superscripts refer to number

Pelatah and an associate from Tolland, Joseph Hatch, bought up most of the *Glassworks* lottery land that became *Lee* (Hyde, p. 135, 141).^{5b,5f} In 1769 Pelatah bought 15/24 of a 1,564-acre tract for £520 and bought 1/6 more in 1771. The property lay on rolling terrain called Rattlesnake Hill above the river. Many other contiguous but separate tracts of land had been granted and title had been purchased from the Mohawks in the mid-1700's so that by the 1770's the new owners were thinking of consolidating and incorporating into a single town. The tracts of Hartwood, Minister's Grant, the Hoplands and the Glassworks got together and petitioned for incorporation under the name of *Lee*.

Prince West bought Lot 2 in Hartwood, 150 ac sold in 1780 to John Crosby (Hyde, p. 1430).^{5b}

Some of the most noted patriots of the Revolution rose up in the Berkshire Mountains. The name Ethan Allan comes to mind. Many in Lee and Lenox served with the *Green Mountain Boys*—whose fame predated the Revolution. As King George III took a hard line against the revolutionaries in Boston in 1774 the *Sons of Liberty* began to campaign in the Berkshires. They pushed for the formation of *Committees of Correspondence* to adapt a policy to refuse to purchase British goods. Citizens were asked to take an oath of 'non-importation.' The crown closed Boston Harbor.



Lee Location Map

Lenox became the first town to adopt an *unconditional act of non-intercourse with England*. It became known as the "First Declaration of Independence."^{5g}

Lee did not incorporate until Oct 21 1777. Therefore it did not vote for a Committee of Correspondence until its first town meeting. But the men of Glassworks, Hoplands and Hartwood were ready to join the militias. Many were veterans of the

French & Indian Wars (Hyde, p. 149).^{5b}

By mid-1774 relations between Britain and the colonies had reached the breaking point. Massachusetts counties held congresses to "consider the alarming state of affairs and preserve their chartered Rights against the aggression of the Acts of Parliament." The Berkshire Congress was held at Stockbridge on July 6, 1774 at the Red Lion. The county congresses demonstrated that both city and frontier colonists recognized their need for concerted action.

The Berkshire people were becoming particularly militant. Anticipating the arrival of the Crown's judges to sit on the Court of Common Pleas in Stockbridge, they sent word to Governor Gage in

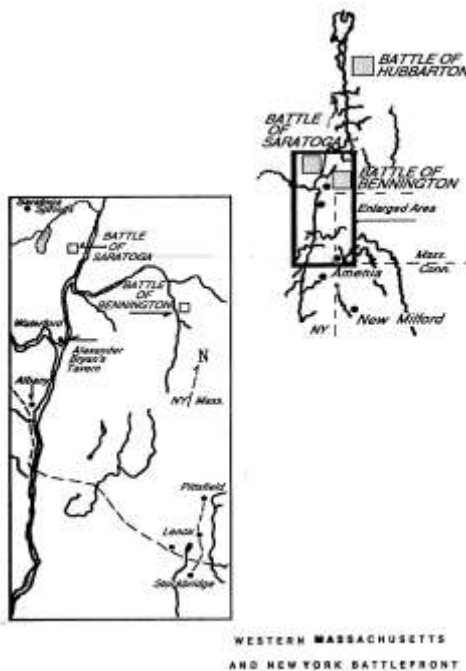
Boston demanding that such courts cease until their grievances with respect to the King's new repressive trade policies were corrected. The Governor simply ignored the demand.

One thousand men, plus another fifty from Litchfield County in Connecticut were at the courthouse steps at Stockbridge early the morning of August 16, 1774. They blockaded the building prohibiting entry of the judges who had arrived in full elegant judicial dress. Seeing the menacing crowd the judges' escorts hurried them back to where they had come from. General Gage promptly wrote to George III in England:

"A flame sprung up at the extremity of the Province. The popular rage is very high in Berkshire and makes its way rapidly to the East."^{5g}

King George sent troops. The patriots formed the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

Local communities were authorized to enforce non-consumption acts. Towns throughout the Berkshires mobilized. Lenox voted on October 16, 1774 to form a committee and organized a local branch of minute men under the command of Colonel John Patterson.^{5e}



By March 1775 the colonies were in clear revolt. The Battle of Lexington was followed by the destruction of the arsenal at Concord. The Boston press published stories of British cruelty and the word reached the Berkshires two days later at noon. The Berkshires mobilized two regiments of Minute Men. Many of the Lee men mustered in 1775 in Colonel Patterson's Regiment under Captain Goodrich and Ensign Davis. Patterson took his regiment east to the battle of Charleston Heights.²

By 1776 Pelatiah West was 63 years old and too old to join up but his sons and nephews were of fighting age. His son Daniel and his nephew, Elisha West joined Sergeant Patterson's Berkshire Militia on May 4. Along with the Declaration of Independence on July 4 1776, came an epidemic of small pox in Lenox and Lee. The Town of Lenox hired a doctor to inoculate its citizens against the disease against the protests of many who feared the doctor would spread the disease.

When the British captured Fort Ticonderoga in 1777 Berkshire militia went to evacuate the fort. The militia then successfully fought off the British at the Battle of Bennington with Colonel John Brown under the Green Mountain Boys.

² Patterson's regiment became the 15th Foot of Continental Infantry.

The Berkshire men marched from Stockbridge to Saratoga under Col. John Brown for the campaign against General Burgoyne. They fought at the Battles of Bemis Heights and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender October 17, 1777 (Hyde, p. 150-151).^{5b}

The only instance of reluctance to render ready service at the call of the authorities was when under Col. Simonds, of Williamstown, a detachment of Berkshire Militia were ordered to reinforce the Northern Army 1 May 1777. There were eight privates from Glassworks who refused to march.³ None of these were named "West."

On April 1, 1779 a committee of the Legislature appointed Lt. Ezekiel Crocker to enroll nine men from Lee in the Continental Army.

In 1780 and 1781, facing big deficits in enlistment, bounties were offered to entice men to enlist for three-year terms. In 1780 the town of Lee met to raise nine men and three commissioned officers. The townspeople were assessed funds to support the same. The town was also required to provide beef and grain for the army.

Five men from Lee enlisted in 1781 for the Continental Army. Six men accepted the bounties and joined Col. Rossiter's Regiment of militia. Alarms and false alarms continued such that the militia was always required to be on alert. Alarms were reported in 1780 and 1781 at Stillwater, New York, and Lenox, Massachusetts.

The famed Shays Rebellion occurred in 1786. Daniel Shays, a dishonorably discharged from the Continental Army, led angry and impoverished farmers in protests over post-revolutionary hardships. They refused to pay taxes and debts. Eight hundred of these insurgents rallied at Great Barrington, "broke up the courthouse and opened the jail."^{5b} The militia responded in force at various places in Berkshire County. Two Hundred Fifty insurgents gathered in Lee. John Patterson, now General Patterson, came from Stockbridge to put down the uprising. Heavily armed with cannon, the insurgents dispersed with assurance from the General that they would receive fair treatment. Some were jailed for treason.

One anecdote relates indirectly to Sally West, daughter of Oliver West of Lee. She had married Jacob Winegar thought to be the son of John Winegar. *The History of Lee* (Hyde, p. 158)^{5b} relates this story about certain men who were in prison:

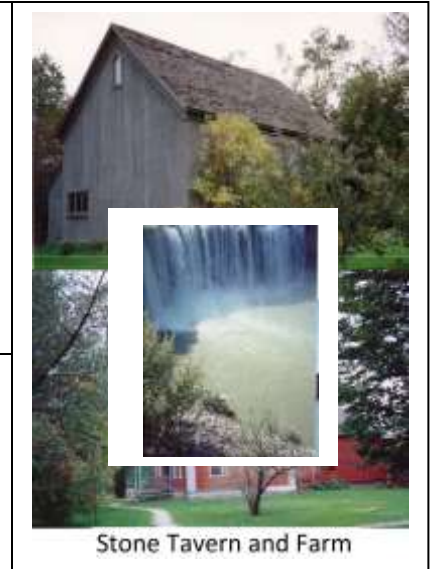
Their wives were allowed to visit them occasionally, and carry to them articles of food. On one occasion, these women carried to their husbands a loaf of bread in which was concealed the saw used in amputating the frozen feet of John Winegar.

This suggests that perhaps those Wests associated with the Winegars might have sympathized with the Shays Rebellion.

4. Brighton, New York: Daniel West

³ Revolutionary Military Service Roll 42:202

After the Revolutionary War the new United States government negotiated many peace-for-land treaties with the Six Nations. Little by little the former Indian lands in western New York were divided up and sold. In 1784 the team of Oliver Phelps and Nicholas Gorham successfully negotiated with Farmers Brother for 2,000,000 acres of hunting



ground at the mouth of the Genesee River on Lake Ontario. In order to secure this massive tract of Genesee country, it was necessary also to settle a jurisdictional dispute between Massachusetts and New York. That resolved, the team surveyed the land, divided it into ranges, townships and sections and opened a land office at Canandaigua in 1789. The survey system became the model for all future western land division (O'Reilly, pp. 105-138).^{10h}

General Caleb Hyde of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, purchased 1500 acres of the Phelps and Gorham tract on Lake Ontario. Hyde's purchase lay between Irondequoit Bay and the Genesee River. Capt./Judge Enos Stone joined a group of Lenox investors who purchased Township 13, Range 7 of Hyde's tract, and had it surveyed into farm lots (McIntosh, p. 422).^{10f} They sent their first settler to occupy the land in 1789. In the spring of 1790 Judge Enos Stone went to the Genesee wilderness. His party drove oxen, cows, hogs and a few sheep past Utica to Lake Cayuga and then loaded their stock in two Durham boats and continued by water for another treacherous four days. Satisfied at having stocked his land, Judge Stone returned to Berkshire County and persuaded his eldest son, Oringh, to follow his route west, take up the land and farm it.^{10f}

Oringh Stone settled the land the following spring and built himself a cabin on an Indian trail next to an imposing rock—a rock he later learned was a *council rock* of the Seneca people. His cabin served as an tavern for travelers in the early years. At first the land was called *Northfield*.

In a few years as more settlers arrived Oringh married and began to raise a family. His daughter, Olive, married Orson West—the son of Daniel West (and grandson of Pelatiah West) of Lee, Massachusetts.

Oringh Stone of Lenox and Daniel West of Lee had been neighbors even though located in different towns. Daniel and his family would eventually follow Oringh to western New York.



In the early 1800's the city of Rochester began to grow at the Falls of the Genesee. All of the tract was still in Ontario County. (Monroe County taken from Ontario in 1818.) Daniel West bought a lot in the first tract of what would become the town of Rochester. He settled in 1812. By then his sons, Ira and Pelatiah had already settled in Rochester. In 1813 Oringh Stone's wife died. He then married Daniel West's daughter, Sally. She bore two daughters, Sally and Eliza. Sally West Stone died in 1819.

Northfield changed its name to *Brighton* and in 1814 and split off from Rochester.

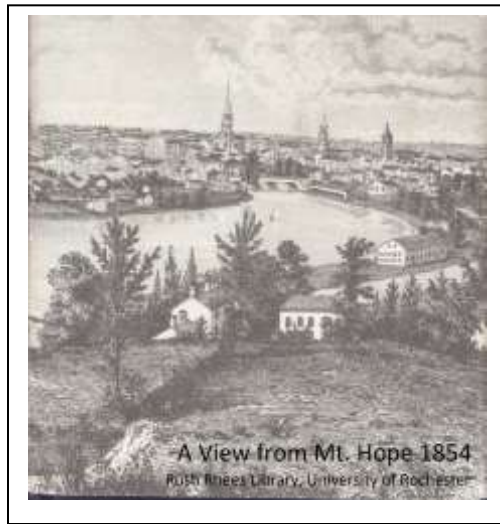


Daniel West was instrumental in forming the Brighton Presbyterian (formerly Congregational) Church at Oringh Stone's Tavern in 1817. That same year Daniel's wife, Elizabeth died. Daniel's son, Orson West, married Oringh's daughter, Olive Stone in 1818 in Brighton. Orson had purchased property in Brighton and donated a portion of it to the Congregational Church. Daniel West donated property for the Presbyterian Church cemetery in Brighton. Daniel's wife is buried there. Daniel West became the first deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Brighton and is on the pioneer roll of Rochester.

Daniel's son Ira opened the first mercantile in Rochester and built many buildings including the historic Brick Church in downtown Rochester. In 1816 Ira married, Eliza, Stone, the daughter of a famous—or infamous—

hero of the War of 1812, Isaac Stone.

During the conflict of 1812 the British Fleet on Lake Ontario harassed Rochester. Lt. Col. Isaac Stone led volunteers to defend the property of inhabitants. Isaac was a hero by defeating the British at Fort Erie. He was later disgraced in 1814 when a village was burned to the ground under his watch. Isaac Stone was a distant cousin of Oringh Stone.



Ira West died young in 1832 at age 46 leaving his wife and minor children.

Deacon Daniel West, himself, died in 1834.

Daniel's son Pelatiah opened a saddlery and harness shop in Rochester. He later moved to Palmyra, Wayne Co. NY where he died in 1836 at age 43.

(Joseph Smith founded Mormonism at Palmyra, in nearby Wayne County. It is not known if Pelatiah became a Mormon.

Daniel's son Alva did join the Mormon movement. He migrated with the Mormons to Nauvoo, IL and left with the emigrant party headed for Utah in 1846. Alva and his wife, Sally, died on the way that year at the Mormon's "Winter Quarters" in what is now Omaha, Nebraska. He was 51 years old.

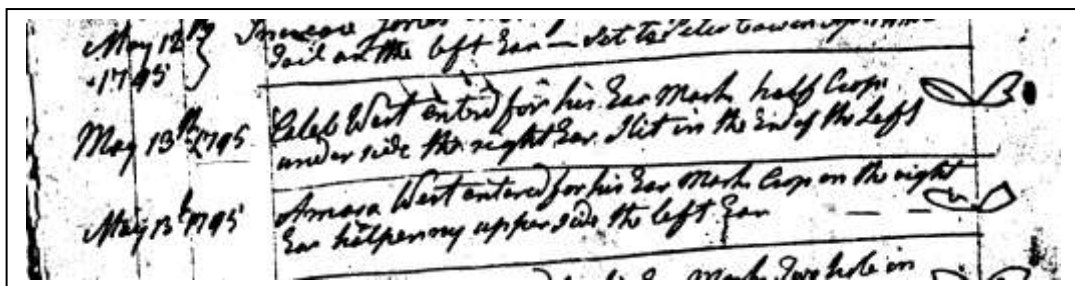
Daniel's son, Orson West migrated west with his wife Olive and several of her sisters. Legislation passed in 1824 had opened public land for sale and created a land rush. Orson settled in Albion, Calhoun County Michigan with his wife and children. He farmed for over thirty years.^{10a}

Orson's sons, George and Addison, went to the California gold rush where Addison died. His son Frederick left Michigan for Des Moines, Iowa. In 1868 Orson sold the Michigan farm and, with Olive, went west to Iowa to be with his eldest son, Frederick. Orson died in 1869 and is buried in Des Moines.

5. Migrations West after the Revolution

Revolutionary Soldiers of Granville, Washington County, New York

The Revolutionary Pension Files of Prince West (son of Christopher) and Caleb and Amasa West (sons of Oliver) help to establish the movements and relationships of some of the descendants of Deacon Francis West of Tolland. Prince, Caleb and Amasa all lived in Lee, Massachusetts during the Revolution—but served in Capt. Vandeburgh's New York militia when bounty land in New York was offered as an incentive to enlist.^{23c} After the War Amasa and Prince went to Granville, Washington Co. NY where civic records show they served in various capacities such as highway inspectors and registered *earmarks* on livestock.



Otsego County, New York and Northeast Ohio: Prince, Amasa and Caleb West

Deeds to property in Otsego County, New York after 1810 refer to *Prince and Amasa West of Granville*. Prince and Amasa migrated to Hartwick, Otsego Co. in the early 1800's and left many records. Prince died there and left a probate file listing his legatees. His sons also left property and probate records in Otsego County.

Amasa West was named guardian of his cousin Miner's son David in 1813. It appears that David may have lived with Amasa even before 1813. Amasa left Otsego Co. after 1830 and went to Lorain County, Ohio.

Another cousin, John, son of Ephraim West, also migrated to Otsego County and lived in Plainfield.

Caleb West appears to have settled in northeastern Ohio in what was known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. The land was claimed by Connecticut by virtue of a 17th century charter from Charles I of England. When it was deemed to fall within the state of Ohio, Connecticut reserved the right to sell parcels within it to the public at fifty center per acre. Caleb settled in Guilford, Medina County, Ohio in that Reserve. Later in life he migrated to Erie County, New York.^{23d,4}

Other Wests who traced their ancestry to Berkshire County, Massachusetts are also found in the Connecticut Western Reserve according to later histories of Lorain, Portage, Summit and Medina Counties, Ohio.

Cayuga County, New York: John, Heman and Miner West

Military records show John West (son of Prince) left Granville, Washington County, New York in the late 1790's. He may have been accompanied by his brother Heman. (Storke, p. 275)^{7a,5} and cousin Miner West (son of Jonathon). A John West was listed on the rolls of the "Insolvents" in Washington Co. about that time. His Military Service Record, BLW7976 100-IS shows that he served as a seargent in Vandeburgh's 7th Co., 2nd Regiment, New York Militia. He was awarded a patent in Moravia, Cayuga County, New York for 600 acres , Lot 62, Township 13 in the Military Tract dated July 8, 1790.^{7c} The land was in Moravia, Cayuga County. He later sold the property to William Depeyster for James Aspell.^{24b} The *History of Cayuga County* remarks that one "John West, squatter" was accused by a Dr. Jackway of illegally residing on his land in Cato, Township 3 of the Military Tract in northern Cayuga County.^{7a} John forfeited the land. He left Moravia and went to Cato where his son John G. West was born in 1812.^{17a,17b}

Miner West is shown in the 1800 census for Aurelius, Cayuga County with two males and one female under age 10. No further mention of Miner has been found in New York. From a

⁴ There may be a connection to Anna Gates West Case, widow of Daniel West, Jr., son of Deacon Daniel West. The widow remarried to Elihu Case and went to Medina County, Ohio.

⁵ *The History of Cayuga Co.*, p. 275 states Heman was a descendant of "Ira West" [sic] and came to Cazenovia from Washington and Saratoga Counties in 1806.

guardianship record in Otsego County dated 1813, it is known that Miner's cousin, Amasa West, was granted guardianship of David West "age 17, son of Miner West of Cayuga County." It is probable that Miner had died—possibly in the War of 1812, though no military record has been found, A "David Seymour West" is mentioned in the *History of Auburn*.^{7b} He became a prosperous businessman. It is possible he is Miner's son but no proof has been found.⁶ A David

Downloaded from: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyonoda/MILTRACT.HTM>
(Color added)



ORIGINAL MILITARY TRACT - ONONDAGA COUNTY AS FIRST ESTABLISHED

Seymour West of Cayuga County patented land in Quincy, Illinois.^{18a}

⁶ John Wood of Moravia in Cayuga County founded Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. David Seymour West bought land there in 1835. A ten-year-old boy of the same name—David Seymour West—was born in 1845. He died and was buried in De Witt, Clinton County, Iowa in 1855.

Underground Railroad: John West

For his service at the Battle of Fort Erie in 1812 John West acquired a patent to land in Knox County, Illinois.^{24a}

It appears that John left Cato and settled in Madison County, New York for awhile and then migrated to Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois.^{13a}

The initial migration to Galesburg was led by John's son, Nehemiah.^{17d} Nehemiah and his wife, Catherine, came to Log City (later Galesburg) in 1836.^{17b}

John and his son, John G. West, settled at Galesburg. They were rigid puritans and noted advocates for abolition and the underground railroad between Galesburg and Quincy, Illinois. (Another West in Knox County was Charles West a Universalist minister and organizer. His connection, if any, to these other Wests is unknown.) John West helped found the First Church of Christ in Galesburg (Chapman, p. 612).^{17b}

The Wests founded the first anti-slavery society in 1838. Galesburg became the "abolition town". Knox Co. voted for James Burney, Liberty Ticket which included John G. West, pastor of "First Church" in Galesburg.

B Partridge, Lee and Tracy of Duxbury

1. The Partridges, Kent England

Two men named Partridge came to Duxbury about 1636. One, George, was the grandfather of Deacon Francis West of Tolland. The other, Ralph, was the first minister of the first church at Duxbury. Some sources say they were related but no proof has been offered.

Ralph Partridge came from Kent south of London (Savage, p. 365-366).^{1f} A case can be made that both men came from Kent. Both came to Plymouth Colony while the colony continued to attract persecuted separatists and non-conformists from England. Ralph was a Church of England cleric who came to New England to escape the oppression of the Anglican Church. It seems logical that any minister choosing to come to Plymouth Colony would support independent congregations.

It is well known that the Brownist movement had grown strong in Kent. On Sunday September 27, 1626, James Martin, in service to the King of England, discovered Brownists at Maidstone in the southeast Kent countryside. The suspects were known to have associated with the seditious publisher, Thomas Brewer, who was a wealthy widower who financed the "Pilgrim Press" of William Brewster in Leiden. Brewer was living in Leiden in 1619 when he was arrested, imprisoned, and forced to return to his Kent estates in England.(Dexter, p. 604)^{1e} He was accused of being disloyal to the Anglican church and arrested for sedition.

In his 1619 will, Brewer devised considerable portions of his estate to William Brewster and the Leiden Pilgrims. He became one of the Adventurers who financed Plymouth Plantation.^{2f,2g} Dexter cites "Martin's Detection of Brownists in Kent" which states: "The said Brewer...being a man of good estate, is the general patron of the Kentish Brownists; who by his means, daily and dangerously increase."⁷

This does not prove that Brewer knew Ralph or George Partridge. However there are some curious connections. In 1622 Thomas Brewer owned and resided in a house in Leiden in the Pilgrim district called *Zevenhusen on Clocksteeg Street*. (Bangs, p. 209).^{2g} In addition to his daughter, Mercie, he provided lodging for **Stephen Tracy** and wife Tryphosa Lee, as well as Daniel Fairfield and wife Rebecca Willets.⁸ Consider that **George Partridge married Stephen Tracy's** daughter, Sarah. Did the Tracy-Partridge connection begin through Brewer?

If Brewer was the "patron of the Kentish Brownists," was Ralph Partridge a sympathizer? Cotton Mather, writing a tribute to Ralph Partridge, implies he was at least a dissenter:⁹

⁷ Dexter (p. 604)^{1e} cites *Story*, 246).

⁸ Poll Tax of Leiden, 1622 for Zevenhuysen: Kloksteeg: Tthomas Brewer house purchased from Johan la Laing 17 Jun 1617. Other residents in house, Fairfield, Tracy and Willets.

⁹ Winsor, (page 173)^{2j} cites Cotton Mather's tribute to Ralph Partridge in *Magnalia* Chap 11, Book 3

"Among the many worthy persons who were persecuted into an *American Wilderness* for their Fidelity to the Ecclesiastical Kingdom of our true *David*, there was one that bore the *Name*, as well as the *State* of an *hunted Partridge*....This was *Mr. Ralph Partridge*, who for no Fault, but the *Delicacy* of his good Spirit, being distress'd by the Ecclesiastical *Setters*, had no defence, neither of *Beak*, nor *Claw*, but a *Flight* over the Ocean. The place where he took covert, was the Colony of *Plymouth* and the Town of *Duxbury* in that Colony"

Ralph was invited by the first settlers of Duxbury to come to the village as its first minister (Winsor, p. 171).^{2j}



**Historic Marker:
(Author photo 1987)**

*Site of First Church
1632
First Minister
1637-1658
Ralph Partridge*

George Partridge came to New England about 1636 and sought to acquire one of the new "Court Grants" at Duxbury. He obtained a grant at "Powder Point" and shortly another grant of twenty acres at "Green Harbor. He also had a grant of thirty acres, on the east side of Island Creek at the mouth of the Jones River on Kingston Bay. He built his home near Little Island Creek Pond.¹⁰ His neighbors were the ferryman, Stephen Tracy, and his wife Trifasa with their five children. Within three months George had courted and married the Tracy's eldest daughter, Sarah.

George died about 1694.¹¹

George and Sarah's daughter, Trifasa, married Samuel West the eldest son of Francis West of Duxbury. They had a son, Francis West, later known as Deacon Francis West of Tolland, Connecticut. Francis married Marcy/Mercy Miner of Stonington, Connecticut. The Miners had come to Higham, Massachusetts in the early days of the Colony and had ten children, the last to be born in Massachusetts was Joseph after which the family settled in New London in 1746. Joseph became a doctor and married Mary Avery. Their daughter, Marcy married Francis West.

2. Stephen Tracy, Leiden Pilgrim

¹⁰ Savage, p. 365,^{2f} Duxbury Records, p. 13,^{2d} Winsor, p. 67,^{2j} Wentworth, p. 43, 45²ⁱ

¹¹ Plymouth County Probate, Inventory 10 Oct 1695 cited in Winsor, p. 67.^{2j}

Stephen Tracy was a member of the Pilgrim church at Leiden, Holland. He came to Plymouth Colony aboard the ship, *Anne*, in 1623. Descendants of Francis West of Duxbury trace their direct Pilgrim ancestry through this, a distaff line. Francis' son, Samuel married Stephen Tracy's granddaughter, Trifasa Partridge.

The ancestors of Stephen Tracy prior to his grandparents is unknown. He was a devoted non-conformist—one of the Leiden Pilgrims. Could he have inherited the instinct for non-conformism from a famous Tracy of Gloucestershire—William Tracy of Toddington? In the reign of Henry VIII he refused the sacraments over his body as a matter of protest against the Church. Church officials ordered his body exhumed and his bones burned. William's survivors straddled the line between religious reform and political opportunism. They owned estates in Toddington and later acquired lands in Norwich.^{2k} Perhaps over the centuries some of these Tracy's came with the Brownist movement to Norwich prior to 1570.^{1d}

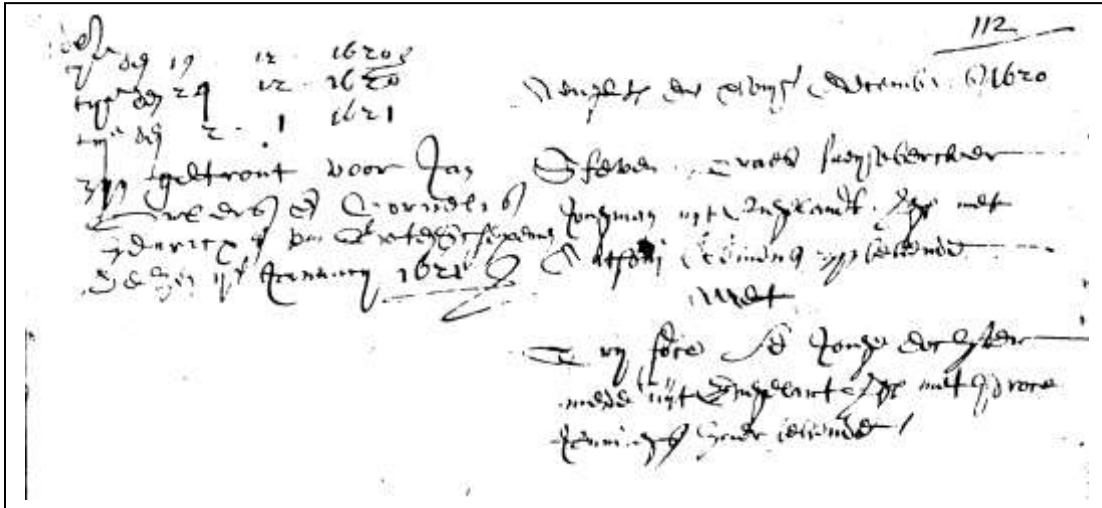
Christopher and Margaret Tracy baptized their son Stephen at East Ruston, Norfolk in 1559. Stephen Tracy Sr. removed to Great Yarmouth and became a mariner by trade. He married Agnes Erdley in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk 23 Feb 1586/7. They baptized their first son, Stephen Jr. on December 28, 1596 in Great Yarmouth. They had eight children.

So Stephen Tracy, Jr. was an infant at the time the Pilgrim movement was forming at Scrooby. He was eight years old when in 1604 John Robinson was suspended from St. Andrew's Church in Norwich, presumably for his radical teachings.

In 1606 Stephen Tracy Sr became a freeman. It is not known if he was a non-conformist, separatist, Brownist or had any religious leaning. All that is known is that son Stephen Jr. joined the Pilgrim movement by age 25 and went to Leiden where the Scrooby Pilgrims had fled for safety in response to the Queen's policy. Many of his friends in Leiden had come from Norfolk: John Jenney a brewer of Norwich who came to Duxbury; the Lee's of Norfolk—Jane Lee a friend to John Jenney; Bridget Lee married Samuel Fuller of Redenhall, Norfolk; Samuel Lee, her brother, was a friend of John Greenwood; William Greenwood of Norwich; Anna Jepson of Great Yarmouth whose marriage was witnessed by Jane Lee. Last but not least was Trifasa/Tryphosa Lee believed to have come from Norfolk.^{2b}

Stephen Tracy Jr married Trifasa Lee 1 Jan 1620/1 in Leiden. Their marriage papers list Trifasa as spinster from England and Stephen as 'say-maker' (cloth or serge maker) from England. Anthony Clemons witnessed the ceremony for Stephen and Pruce [Rose] Jennings witnessed for Trifasa.^{1e} Their daughter Sarah was born in 1623 just before Stephen sailed for Plymouth Colony on the *Anne* about April 1623. (See betrothal and marriage papers on next page.)

Image and transcript of marriage banns of Stephen Tracy and Tryphosa/Trifasa Lee
 (From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)



GEMEENTEARCHIEF LEIDEN Raadhuisrechtboek B. fol. 112 recto.		ARCHIVES LEVDEN Betrothalboek B. fol. 112 recto.	
112		112	
Aenget. den xviiien Decembris 1620	(Banns)	Entered xviii th of December 1620	
sol. 't 1 ^o den 19. 12. 1620 STEVEN TRAES saeywercker	sol. the 1 st : Dec. 19 th , 1620	STEPHEN TRACEY ¹⁾ , say-	
't 2 ^o den 24. 12. 1620 jongman uyt Engelant	the 2 nd : Dec. 24 th , 1620	worker, bachelor from Eng-	
't 3 ^o den 2. 1. 1621 verigeselschapt met ANTHONI	the 3 ^d : Jan. 1 st , 1621	land, accompanied by	
zyn getrouwt voor JAN CLEMENS zyn bekende	are married before JAN	ANTHONY CLEMENTS, his	
ORLERS ende CORNELIS met	ORLERS and CORNELIS	acquaintance,	
HENRICXZ VAN GOTEN TRYFOCE LE jongedochter	HENRICXZ VAN GOTEN,	with	
schepenen dezen 11 ^{en} mede uyt Engelant verige-	bailliffs, this 11 th of	TRYPHOSA LEE, spinster,	
January 1621. selschapt met PROCE JEN-	January 1621.	also from England, accom-	
		panied by ROSE ²⁾ JENNINGS,	
		her acquaintance.	

1) Came over with the *Ann and Little James*.
 2) The record has *PROCE*, *ex errore*.

Much has been written about the fact that Trifasa stayed behind in Leiden when Stephen sailed on the Anne.^{1c} She apparently went back to England for awhile and then obtained a license to return to Leiden so that she could board a ship in 1626. She did not go to Leiden but is believed to have been secreted aboard a supply ship going to Plymouth in the company of Edward Winslow of the colony. Stephen had taken a woman and baby girl with him on the Anne but her identity has never been determined. The child's name was supposedly "Jane."^{1c}

The Tracy's were allotted a heifer and two goats in the division of cattle in 1627 at Plymouth. They were among the colonists that migrated north after 1627 into what became Duxbury. Stephen is listed as a freeman of Duxbury in 1633. They acquired land on the Jones River and he began to operate a ferry between Plymouth and Duxbury. He was appointed constable in 1639 and grand jurymen from 1640-1642. They had four more children in Plymouth Colony, three daughters between 1627 and 1632 and a son, John, born in 1633. The name "Tracy" was carried to the next generation by John who married Mary Prentice, daughter of Governor Thomas Prentice.

Sometime before 1652 Trifasa died and Stephen returned to England where he died at Great Yarmouth in 1656 leaving a power of attorney as shown on the next page.

1656 Bradford Govr.

A writing appointed to be recorded—

Bee it knowne unto all men whom it may Concern that I Stephen Tracye att present of great yarmouth in old England have given and doe heerby give power unto my loving friend Mr. John Winslow of Plymouth in New England to Dispose of all of my estate I have in land and cattle in Duxburrow in New England according as followeth That is to my sonne John Tracye what lands and houses I have there in Duxburrow also one yoake of oxen and one horse; And to my Daughter Ruth Tracye one cow and one two year old mare and what Cattle I have more (Maryes to cows being cast in amongst them) to be equally Devided among my five children living in New England or if god soe Despose that if any Die before this bee Donn then their pte shall goe to their Children And if any of the unmarried Die before this been Donn then their pte shall Remain att my Desposing till further order; but if all Survive the performance of what is above written then what is written is my will and my Deed in witness whereof I hereunto sett me hand:

P me Stephen Tracye

Date att London this 20th of March 1654-5 (Tracy)¹²

Stephen Tracy Power of Attorney, 1656

¹² Original on file at Plymouth MA Deeds, Vol. II, p. 179.

3. Tryphosa Lee, Leiden Pilgrim

Tryphosa/Trifasa Lee joined the Pilgrim Congregation in Leiden, Holland. Her family may reach further back in time to the roots of non-conformity in England. She may have family ties to the infamous **Ancient Exiled Church**—early English non-conformists who accused of Seditious in England, fled to Amsterdam in the 1590s. One of the principal martyrs of this controversial movement was **Nicholas Lea/Le**.^{1e} It is conceivable that Nicholas was related to Tryphosa.

The history of the Brownists and the Ancient Church in relation to the Pilgrims is explained in my *Pilgrim* web pages (www.westerly-journeys.com/pilgrims/pilg_main.html)

C West – Pilgrim Connections

1. Pilgrim ancestry through Delano/De la Noye marriages:

Jonathon Delano, town clerk, Tolland CT for 12 years, descended from Philip De la Noye, a French Huguenot, who joined the English Pilgrims at Leiden and came to Plymouth Plantation on the Fortune in 1621. (Waldo, p. 115)^{4a} His daughters married sons of Deacon Francis West of Tolland.

Amy Delano married Christopher West

Sarah Delano married Samuel West

Joanna Delano married Joseph West

The De la Noye name was associated with the *Lannoys* in Amsterdam who were Walloons.¹³

2. Pilgrim West at Leiden: Martin West

Only one Pilgrim named *West* has been found in the records of the Leiden Pilgrims. He was Martin West, candlemaker, widower of Joanna_____.¹⁴ In 1625 Martin betrothed his second wife, **Mary Lisle**, the sister of **Rose Lisle Jennings** (wife of John Jennings). These were daughters of **William Lisle** of **Great Yarmouth**, England. Rose Lisle Jennings was the witness to Tryphosa Lee's marriage to **Stephen Tracy** (Dexter. 637).^{1e} Stephen Tracy was also from Great Yarmouth. There may have been a close relationship between the Tracy's, Lisle's and Wests. It appears Martin did not come with the first three voyages of the Pilgrims to Plymouth.

3. Leiden Pilgrims from Salisbury, Wiltshire: Roger Symonds

A Pilgrim named **Roger Symonds/Symondson/Simmons** was with the Pilgrims at Leiden. No one has yet suggested he was related to Francis West of Duxbury. However he was indirectly connected to Francis. He is the only Pilgrim listed in documents as coming from Sarum (ancient part of Salisbury, England.) On 14 July 1618 he **married Sarah Willets Minter** (widow of William Minter). She was the daughter of Thomas and Alice Willets of Norwich, England. Daniel Fairfield was his witness. Roger Symonds appeared on the same day as witness with Mary Allerton to the marriage of **Rebecca Willets and Daniel Fairfield** (Dexter, pp. 625, 633).^{1f} See marriage records next page. In 1622 Rebecca and Daniel lived in Zevenhuysen long with Stephen and Tryphosa Tracy at the house of Thomas Brewer, the printer and partner of William Brewster.

¹³ For discussion of Philip Delano in Leiden, see "Notes from Leiden," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 154, July 2000.

¹⁴ Dexter (p. 323-324) states that a *Jane Lee* was sometimes recorded as *Joanna Lyons*. If this Joanna was actually *Jane Lee*, then it would suggest a West-Lee relationship in Leiden.

(Wakefield, p. 70-72)^{1c} Apparently Roger died before May 1622 for Sarah Willets Minter Simmons married for a third time to a Roger Eastman. (Bangs, p. 209).^{1f} The only record in Duxbury for a Simmons is, a **Moses Simmons/Symonds** who lived near Duck Hill where Francis West lived. (Wentworth, p. 77)^{21,2j}

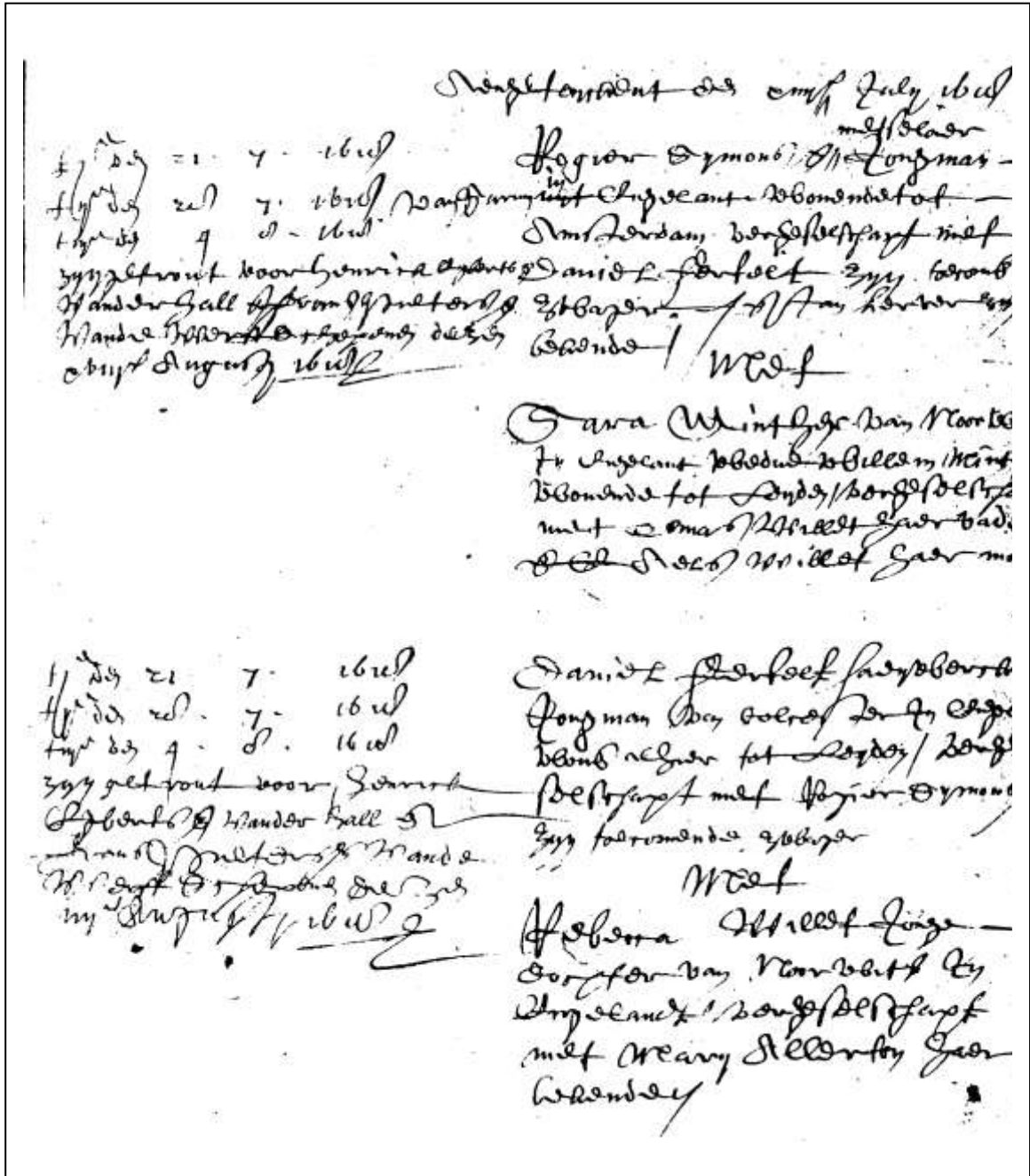


Image of marriages of Roger Simmons/Symonds and Sarah Minter
and Daniel Fairfield and Rebecca Willets
(From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)

	Aengeteyckent den XIIIen July 1618		Entered July XIIIth 1618
't I ^e den 21. 7. 1618	ROGIER SYMONSZ metselaer	the 1st: July 21st, 1618	ROGER SYMONSON ¹⁾ , mason,
't II ^e den 28. 7. 1618	jongman van Sarum in	the 2nd: July 28th, 1618	bachelor, from Sarum ²⁾ in
't III ^e den 4. 8. 1618	Engelant wonende tot Am- sterdam vergeselschap met	the 3d: Aug. 4th, 1618	England, dwelling at Am- sterdam, accompanied by
zyn getrouwt voor HENRICK	DANIEL FERFELT zyn toeco-	are married before HENRICK	DANIEL FAIRFIELD, his future
EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	mende zwager ende JAN	EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	brother-in-law and JOHN
ende FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	KERVER zyn bekende	and FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	CARVER, his acquaintance,
DE WERFF schepenen dezen	met	DE WERFF, bailiffs, this	with
XVIIen Augusti 1618.	SARA MINTHER van Noor- wits in Engelant wedue van WILLEM MINTHER wo- nende tot Leyden, vergesel- schapt met TOMAS WILLET haer vader ende AELS WILLET haer moeder.	XVIIIth of August 1618.	SARAH MINTHER, from Nor- wich in England, widow of WILLIAM MINTHER, dwelling at Leyden, accompanied by THOMAS WILLET, her father and ALICE WILLET, her mother.
't I ^e den 21. 7. 1618	DANIEL FERFELT saeywer- cker jongman van Colcester	the 1st: July 21st, 1618	DANIEL FAIRFIELD, saywer-
't II ^e den 28. 7. 1618	in Engelant wonende alhier	the 2d: July 28th, 1618	ker, bachelor from Colches-
't III ^e den 4. 8. 1618	tot Leyden vergeselschap	the 3d: Aug. 4th, 1618	ter in England dwelling
zyn getrouwt voor HENRICK	met ROGIER SYMONSZ zyn	are married before HENRICK	here at Leyden, accompanied
EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	toecomende zwager	EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	by ROGER SYMONSON ³⁾ , his
ende FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	met	ende FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	future brother in law
DE WERFF schepenen desen	REBECCA WILLET jongedoch- ter van Noorwits in Enge- landt vergeselschap met MARY ALLERTON haer bekende.	DE WERFF schepenen dezen	with
IIIen Augusti 1618.		IIIth of August 1618.	REBECCA WILLET ⁴⁾ , spinster, from Norwich in England, accompanied by MARY ALLER- TON, her acquaintance.

1) Probably SIMMONS.

2) Salisbury.

3) SIMMONS.

4) Two WILLET sisters married the same day, one of them a widow.

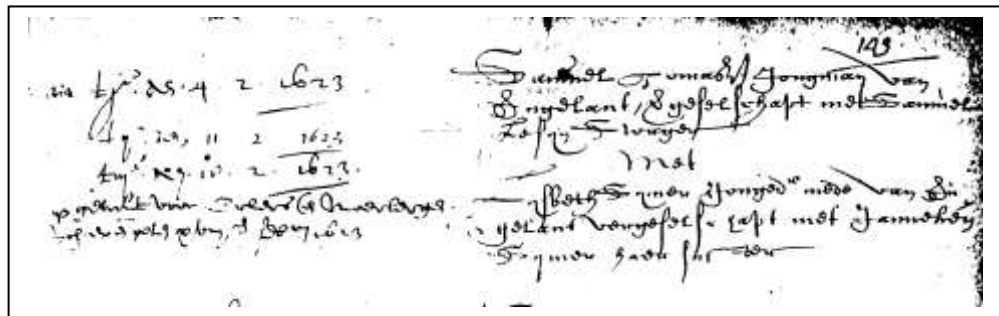
XXXVII

***Transcript of marriages of Roger Simmons/Symonds and Sarah Minter
and Daniel Fairfield and Rebecca Willets***

(From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)

4. Pilgrim Thomas's at Leiden: Samuel Thomas

Among the Leiden Pilgrims was a **Samuel Thomas** who married Elizabeth Seymour in 1623. (Dexter, p. 636)^{1e} **Samuel Lee** appeared as witness. (It is not yet proven than Samuel Lee was related to Tryphosa Lee, wife of Stephen Tracy.) **Samuel Thomas** had a sister in Leiden named Sarah who married first, William Talbot and then married **Samuel Lee** in 1621. Samuel remained in Leiden. Therefore **Sarah Thomas Lee** probably remained in Leiden. (Dexter, 623). There is no evidence of a direct connection between this Samuel Thomas and Mr. Thomas of Marshfield.^{151e}



GEMEENTEARCHIEF LEIDEN Raadhuisrechtboek B. fol. 143 recto.		ARCHIVES LEYDEN Betrothalboek B. fol. 143 recto.	
143		143	
<i>solvit</i>	(Aenget. den lesten January 1623)	<i>solvit</i>	(Entered January XXXIst 1623)
't I ^e den 4. 2. 1623	SAMUEL TOMASZ jongman van	the 1st: Febr. 4th 1623	SAMUEL THOMASSON, ¹⁾ bach-
't II ^e den 11. 2. 1623	Engelant vergeselschapt	the 2d: Febr. 11th 1623	elor, from England, accom-
't III ^e den 18. 2. 1623	met SAMUEL LE syn zwager	the 3d: Febr. 18th 1623	panied by SAMUEL LEE, his
zyn getrouwt voor ORLERS	met	are married before ORLERS	brother-in-law,
ende MOERBERGEN schepe-	LYSBETH SYMER, jonged[och-	and MOERBERGEN bailiffs,	with
nen opten XVIIIen Februy	tejr mede van Engelant	on the XVIIIth of Febr.	ELISABETH SEYMOUR, spin-
1623.	vergeselschapt met JANNEKEN	1623.	ster, also from England,
	SYMER haer suster		accompanied by JANE
			SEYMOUR, her sister.
't I ^e den 4. 2. 1623	CLAES JANSZ laeckenwercker		
't II ^e den 11. 2. 1623	jongman van Tilburch in		
't III ^e den 18. 2. 1623	Brabant vergeselschapt met		

Image and transcript of marriage banns of Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth Seymour

(From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)

¹⁵ A Nathaniel Thomas has signed later Marshfield documents. (Winsor, p.p. 15, 17)^{2j}

ENDNOTE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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A Francis West and Descendants

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2. Preston and Tolland, Connecticut: **Deacon Francis West**
3. Lee, Massachusetts: Pelatiah West
4. Brighton, New York: Daniel West
5. Migrations West after the Revolution

Revolutionary Soldiers of Granville, Washington County, New York

Otsego County, New York and Northeast Ohio: Prince and Amasa West

Cayuga County, New York: John, Heman and Miner West

Underground Railroad: John West

B Partridge, Lee and Tracy of Plymouth Colony

1. The Partridges, Kent England
2. Stephen Tracy, Leiden Pilgrim
3. Tryphosa Lee, Leiden Pilgrim

C West – Pilgrim Connections

1. Pilgrim ancestry through Delano/De la Noye marriages:
2. Pilgrim West at Leiden: Martin West
3. Leiden Pilgrims from Salisbury, Wiltshire: Roger Symonds
4. Pilgrim Thomas at Leiden: _____

A Francis West and Descendants

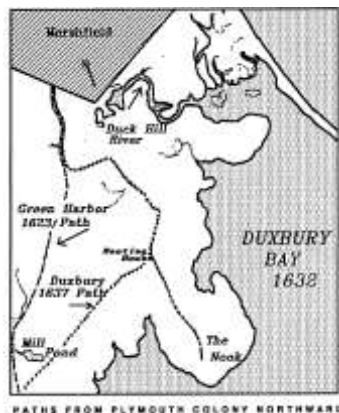
1. Plymouth Colony: Francis and Samuel West

Francis West immigrated to the Pilgrims' Plymouth Colony about 1630 when the plantation was only ten years old. Most published sources indicate he was indentured to a man named "Mr. Thomas" of Marshfield, Massachusetts to work as a carpenter. The possibility that Francis had religious ties to the Pilgrims is usually not discussed.

Published sources claim that Francis was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England in 1606. It may be useful to speculate about his life in England. Queen Elizabeth I had died in 1603 and James I took the throne. The condition of persecuted non-conformists like the Pilgrims did not improve under James. It was a time of turmoil over the separation of church and state. The Black Death was spreading again. The House of Commons made a "Great Protestation" against the policies of King James and declared liberty to be the birthright of every English subject. In response, James tore up the document and abolished parliament. But such royal arrogance was on a collision course with rising public sentiment. Civil War was imminent.

Conditions in New England were equally hazardous. In 1625 the natives in New England had turned hostile. A meager 240 militiamen had tried to fight off 1000 Narraganset natives. Towns had been burned and 600 colonists slaughtered.

Plymouth Colony was founded by English dissidents who had fled to Leiden, Holland in the early 1600's but became dissatisfied with life in a foreign country. They yearned to establish their own colony based on their own religion. They took advantage of the English practice of sending settlers to America to establish English claims to the land. Colonies were set up on principles of cooperative production—the emigrant "planters" provided labor to London financiers who reaped the proceeds.



Plymouth Colony established in 1620 was still struggling after twenty years, and was severely in debt to London. It was also threatened economically by the aggressive Massachusetts Bay Colony at Salem—which was always expanding, grabbing land and trade. The Congregationalist religion controlled all aspects of life throughout Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was an oligarchic culture imposing its religion tyrannically.

Plymouth Plantation, in contrast, was fundamentally peace-loving—some said lacking ambition and doomed to failure. The future of Plymouth Plantation seemed especially grim.

So when Francis received an invitation to come to Plymouth Colony as a house builder, he had a choice: to stay with family and friends in a land of turmoil, but where his people had lived

forever—or to become an indebted tradesman beholden to a benefactor in a hazardous new land and a failing communal society.

Francis decided to sail to America. He left no record of the ship he sailed on or the year. Some sources speculate that he sailed with a famous ship's captain—also named "Francis West." For in 1627, Francis West, Admiral of His Majesty's New England Fleet, was appointed Governor General of New England.^{3a} Some sources even claim Francis was related to this prestigious sea captain. It is more likely this poor carpenter was given the Christian name, "Francis," as a tribute to a wealthy but distant cousin. The possibility that Francis was related to a Leiden Pilgrim is discussed in section "C" herein.

At about age 24 Francis arrived at Plymouth Colony—and found it to be a mere rustic village filled with 500 dissatisfied Pilgrims. Not all of the colonists were Pilgrims, and even among those who were, some were taking steps to remove themselves from the communal society of Plymouth Plantation. These were headed for the surrounding countryside such as to Duxbury. Hence the need of Mr. Thomas for a house-builder. By the 1630's colonists were building permanent houses in Duxbury and Francis West built the house for Mr. Thomas.



Francis was suspected of being a Quaker—a heresy in Plymouth. He was a man driven by passion and temper. At one time he was required to build a set of stocks and then set in them for his misbehavior. He met Margery Reeves in 1639 and then both were set in stocks for "incontinence before marriage." (Stratton, p. 193)^{2g} Then they married.

Because of certain laws in Plymouth Colony codified in 1838, Francis had the right to own property even before he became a *freeman*. In 1640 he was appointed a member of the Grand Jury and in 1642 he bought land at Millbrook west of Duck Hill River and built his own house.²ⁱ

In the 1640's Civil War broke out in England. The Puritans took over Parliament and King Charles I was beheaded. The Commonwealth was established under the Protestant, Oliver Cromwell.

In the 1650's Francis saw his family and land holdings increase. He had raised three sons and two daughters and had acquired extensive farmland. His neighbors, the Partridges, raised six

daughters and one son and acquired land in large amounts in all areas of Duxbury, particularly near Mill Pond. Partridge progeny would proliferate across the frontier of Massachusetts.

In the Massachusetts Bay Colony the Puritan Grand Jury of Salem enforced not only the Mosaic laws against murder, treason and blasphemy, but a new set of laws making witchcraft a capital crime. As a member of the Duxbury Grand Jury, Francis West was obliged to judge on the same capital crimes as did the jurists in Salem. Salem put nineteen 'witches' to death. Plymouth convicted none.¹⁰ In 1656 Francis became a freeman.

Monarchy returned to England in 1659 and Charles II was crowned King. A period of prosperity throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts followed.

Francis West, who had long since learned to control his youthful temper and had become a local civic leader and land holder, was appointed Land Surveyor and member of the Grand Inquest in 1658 and Constable of Duxbury in 1661. He then moved his family westward to Bridgewater as one of the original proprietors of that town.

Francis like all New Englanders fretted over the safety of his family. Although Plymouth itself had tried to maintain peaceful relations with the natives the time was approaching when it too would be swept into the mounting hostilities.

In 1668 Samuel West, the eldest son of Francis West married Tryphosa (Trifasa) Partridge, daughter of George and Sarah Lee Partridge. She was named after her late grandmother, Tryphosa (Trifasa) Lee. A year later in 1669, she bore their first son at the height of fear and uncertainty in the colonies. They named the boy Francis after his grandfather.

Finally Plymouth Colony was attacked in 1675. New England was at war with the Wampanoags and the conflict was labeled "King Phillips War." By 1676 one sixteenth of the New England population had perished and six towns had been razed. The colonists beat back the more southerly tribes, but an alliance was forming between the tribes to the north and the Canadian military.

Another decade passed in which distrust between natives and colonists grew. Although the rush of immigration to New England had ceased about 1640, the settlement of the Connecticut River towns had continued until about 1670. The Colony of Connecticut attracted many New England colonists because of its unusually democratic charter, granted to Thomas Hooker by King Charles II when the monarchy had been restored in England.

Francis' son Samuel died at age 46 in 1688. Francis himself was still alive and in his eighties. His grandson, Francis, was just sixteen years old.



In 1691 the powerful Massachusetts Colony annexed the little Plymouth Colony bringing its inhabitants including the Wests under its control and its religious oligarchy. A year later Francis of Salisbury died at age 86.

2. Preston and Tolland, Connecticut: Deacon Francis West

The opportunity for better farming and religious freedom in Connecticut drew Francis West II, grandson of Francis West of Salisbury to Preston Connecticut where he met and married Mercy Miner in 1696. Mercy's brother Joseph married Sarah Tracy. Mercy's father, Dr. Joseph Miner, a Captain in the Connecticut Militia lived in a whaling village called 'Stonington' on Long Island Sound near the southwestern tip of Rhode Island. Thomas Miner had come with his family to Massachusetts about the same time as had the West's in 1634, but had moved inland in 1646 and then south to the whaling port of New London, Connecticut and had come to Stonington after the Indian alarm of 1653. Thomas had found a remarkable piece of land and built a house for his father-in-law on it. It was not until it was built that he discovered to his chagrin the he had built it on land owned by Governor Haynes. The Miner men all served in King Phillip's War.^{3b}

The year 1697 should have been a good year in New England. The last epidemic of witch trials ended when the Massachusetts General Court announced its repentance and one prominent judge publicly apologized for his part in the trials at Salem. But then another war broke out—this one with the Iroquois and it was labeled "King William's War."

Francis West and his wife Mercy stayed in Preston until 1701 when his mother, Tryphosa, died. They removed south to Stonington in 1702 but no further—the dangers of the present war prevented further migration. The war was now called "Queen Ann's War. It continued into 1709 when the front moved to Nova Scotia. Francis and Mercy farmed in Stonington for eighteen years while they raised six sons and the wars went on.

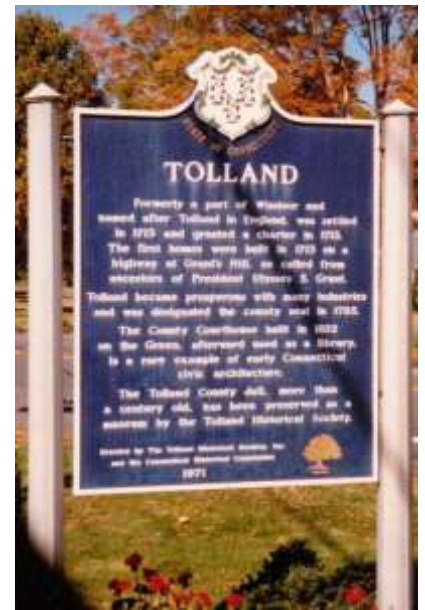
The Peace of Utrecht was signed in 1712. In 1713 the opportunity for travel turned favorable again. Fertile land in the Connecticut River Valley was opening up and Francis and Mercy were among those lured inland.

The people of Windsor, Connecticut had sought a grant from the Connecticut General Assembly for seven years to develop a new township.^{4a} The land had been purchased in 1636 from the natives but it was not until 1713 that the first settlers began laying out the town and roads. No sooner had they commenced, than a suit was filed against them. A group of legatees claimed to be named in the will of a Mohegan named Joshua who had claimed to own a portion of the township land. The land was in litigation for seventeen years. In 1718 after seven years the grant was awarded to the proprietors for a town to be called "Tolland" six miles east of Windsor in the wooded hillsides.

In 1720 Francis West and his sons, most of whom were now adults moved north along the Connecticut River to Hartford and then east to Tolland. The territory was wild and mostly uninhabited except for the few first settlers. His oldest son, Samuel purchased one of the original lots. The town was situated on rolling terrain that had been called Wangombog by the Mohegans, Podunks and Nipmucs. On the west side lay Lake Shenipset, on the east the Skunkamaug Creek. The settlement grew even in spite of litigation. When the General Court in

Hartford awarded the grant to the proprietors, it stipulated that they pay three shillings per acre to the legatees in return for a quit claim to the land. Francis now a deacon in the Tolland Church was chosen to negotiate a settlement with the legatees. Hope Lathrop, captain in the Connecticut Militia assisted him.

Deacon Francis West owned over 700 acres of Tolland farm land in the southeastern corner of Tolland by 1721 in what was called "Coventry." Joseph and Samuel, his oldest sons, brought cattle with them and farmed their own land. Francis brother, John, also came to Tolland with his family. The Wests became charter members of the settlement and became a prominent family in Tolland. They held many public offices over the years. The land patents were finally granted in 1728 and the Governor signed the document granting the land to Francis West and all the proprietors of the town on behalf of King George of England. Deacon Francis West died in Tolland in 1731 three years after the patent was granted.



The first meeting house in Tolland had preceded the patent by nearly ten years. Tolland was strictly Congregationalist. The practice of religion was the first issue dealt with by the town. Francis' son, Zebulon, was instrumental in settling the matter of meeting house location and went on to be one of the most active community figures in Tolland. He was above average in size, charismatic, aloof, imposing and commanded great respect. He served seventeen years as selectman, 34 years as clerk, 26 years as justice of the peace, representative to the General Assembly for 43 sessions, Speaker of the House and probate judge.

In 1734 three years after Deacon Francis West's death, his son Pelatiah married Elizabeth Lathrop, the daughter of Captain Hope Lathrop. Pelatiah had been only nine years old when he came to Tolland; he was 23 when he married.

Tolland was a quiet community. It was never attacked by natives and never involved in the French and Indian conflicts with the British. The town did undergo internal conflict over its first meeting house. In 1751 its 100 inhabitants voted to build a new meeting house. They had two sites to choose between—one in the north and one in the south. The Wests lived in the south; the town voted for that site. The north insisted that Zebulon West had exerted undue influence on the vote. The church was built, but without a steeple. The town leaders proposed to tax the people two pence-one farthing per pound of taxable assets for the purchase of a steeple. A bell was to be purchased through voluntary contributions. The north—against the steeple--was furious. The south was in favor. The measure passed and the steeple was built and the tax was levied. So the northerners circulated a petition and went to Hartford to plead for yet another new meeting house location. The Town sent an opposing delegation. In the middle of this strife, Elizabeth Lathrop's father, Hope Lathrop, commenced a campaign to raise funds for the

controversial bell. He went door to door to get the contributions. Emotions in the north ran high as did Hope's. He threatened those that refused to donate, telling them they would not be allowed to hear the bell if they did not contribute. Ironically the bell was rung for the first time to honor Captain Hope Lathrop's death.

The following years were filled with battle everywhere but in Tolland. Tolland sent volunteers from time to time to join the Connecticut Militia to support the English conflict with the French. In 1762 the King requisitioned troops from the colonies to fight in Cuba. Of 27 who went from Tolland, 23 were killed at the siege of Havana. Of the men from Tolland who served in the militia at least two were the grandsons of Deacon Francis West: Abner, son of Samuel, Prince, son of Christopher.

3. Lee, Massachusetts: Pelatiah West

The development of Lee, Massachusetts was complex.

Many would-be investors in Tolland, Connecticut, held discussions about land opening for settlement in the Berkshire Mountains of western Massachusetts. In 1725 the Massachusetts General Court had authorized investors from New Milford to purchase land in the southwest corner of Berkshire County from the Sachem, Konkapot of the Stockbridge Indians. This eight-mile wide swath of land straddling the Housatonic River extended from the Connecticut border to Stockbridge and lay on both sides of the great road from Boston to Albany. It was hunting ground of the Stockbridge Indians a branch of the Mohegan people. The Mohegans had been weakened by a long war with the Six Nations. They were scorned by the Dutch traders who plied them with liquor. They were defenseless when the English began pushing into their land. They sold their lands for £460, three barrels of cider and 30 quarts of rum.

In 1736 the northern half became Stockbridge, the lower, Sheffield. Like most outposts, it was initially inhabited by traders and explorers and was described as lawless and disreputable. In 1750 a young merchant and trader named Jonathan Hinsdale led several families intending to settle.^{5e} A thousand acres of the Berkshire land were granted to a business enterprise that intended to build a glass-making industry on the river. German craftsmen were imported. It was called Germantown and was granted a twenty-year monopoly in 1754. The scheme failed when the project was overwhelmed by obstacles. The Germans packed up and left. The owners, left with unwanted land, petitioned to hold a lottery to dispose of it. The Connecticut Legislature confirmed the lottery in 1755. The Indian Title was purchase in 1757 from John Pop-hue-hou-awah and Robert Nung-hau-wol. About this time Pelatiah West of Tolland heard about the lottery and prepared to make a bid.



Berkshire County formed in the sixties. In the region to the northeast of Stockbridge and south of Yokuntown was a place the settlers called the

Hoplands where the hops grew wild on the river banks. Northeasterly lay a particularly appealing meadow beyond which stood a vast tract of wild woodlands and a jewel-like lake the settlers named *Laurel*. Towering hardwoods ringed the meadow with a blaze of color in autumn, ranging from the brilliant yellows of the birch, the glowing crimson and ambers of the maple to the deep rich purples of the dogwood, ash and sassafras. A man named Oliver Partridge came to buy the land for a prestigious group known as the “River Gods”. He bargained with the native owners and gave them 4,000 acres of wild woodland in exchange for the little 480-acre meadow. It became known as the *Minister’s Grant*.

At about the same time a Stockbridge swindler named Samuel Brown Jr. was given authority to delineate—with a ‘possession fence’—neighboring land named the *Hartwoods* also situated on the lake. Samuel had sold this land to a group of absentee investors from Tolland and Hartford.

The transfer of native lands to white settlers in what became Lee, Massachusetts was accomplished as a simple business transaction. The Provincial government assumed it owned a substantial tract of land and proceeded to auction ten townships in 1762. The Stockbridge Indians were quick to react and filed a legal petition to stop the sale.

The Province voted to reimburse the Indians to the sum of £1700 and to restore to them their own lands at Indiantown and further south. This allowed the Governor to proceed with the auction of land. Unfortunately they were duped at their own game by the indomitable Samuel Brown Jr. who had also made his own assumption about the land—to wit, that he owned it and had sold it to a group of investors from Connecticut. This enterprising and fast-dealing profiteer said he had obtained the lands from Chiefs Yokun and Ephraim of the River tribe. Samuel appears to have won, but with the stipulation that his settlers had to actually live on and improve their individual lots.

The stipulation is as follows:

“...within the space of five years from this time there be fifty settlers residing within the said limits of Said Yokun Town and Mr. Ephraim, who shall each have a dwelling house of the following dimensions, viz: twenty-four feet in length and eighteen feet Wide and seven feet stud, and have even acres of Land well cleared and fenced, and brought to English Grass and ploughing, and that the settlers aforesaid shall have settled among themselves a learned Protestant Minister of the Gospel.”

Yokuntown became *Lenox*, *Mount Ephraim* became *Richmond*.

Pelatah West following the West tradition of moving to the frontier came to Berkshire County about that time with his sons, Elijah and Daniel, and many nephews: Abner and Elisha (sons of Samuel); Oliver, Amasa, Caleb and Levi (sons of Amasa); Prince and Jonathan (sons of Christopher).



Rattlesnake Hill--vicinity of West settlement

The red superscripts refer to number

Pelatah and an associate from Tolland, Joseph Hatch, bought up most of the *Glassworks* lottery land that became *Lee* (Hyde, p. 135, 141).^{5b,5f} In 1769 Pelatah bought 15/24 of a 1,564-acre tract for £520 and bought 1/6 more in 1771. The property lay on rolling terrain called Rattlesnake Hill above the river. Many other contiguous but separate tracts of land had been granted and title had been purchased from the Mohawks in the mid-1700's so that by the 1770's the new owners were thinking of consolidating and incorporating into a single town. The tracts of Hartwood, Minister's Grant, the Hoplands and the Glassworks got together and petitioned for incorporation under the name of *Lee*.

Prince West bought Lot 2 in Hartwood, 150 ac sold in 1780 to John Crosby (Hyde, p. 1430).^{5b}

Some of the most noted patriots of the Revolution rose up in the Berkshire Mountains. The name Ethan Allan comes to mind. Many in Lee and Lenox served with the *Green Mountain Boys*—whose fame predated the Revolution. As King George III took a hard line against the revolutionaries in Boston in 1774 the *Sons of Liberty* began to campaign in the Berkshires. They pushed for the formation of *Committees of Correspondence* to adapt a policy to refuse to purchase British goods. Citizens were asked to take an oath of 'non-importation.' The crown closed Boston Harbor.



Lee Location Map

Lenox became the first town to adopt an *unconditional act of non-intercourse with England*. It became known as the "First Declaration of Independence."^{5g}

Lee did not incorporate until Oct 21 1777. Therefore it did not vote for a Committee of Correspondence until its first town meeting. But the men of Glassworks, Hoplands and Hartwood were ready to join the militias. Many were veterans of the

French & Indian Wars (Hyde, p. 149).^{5b}

By mid-1774 relations between Britain and the colonies had reached the breaking point. Massachusetts counties held congresses to "consider the alarming state of affairs and preserve their chartered Rights against the aggression of the Acts of Parliament." The Berkshire Congress was held at Stockbridge on July 6, 1774 at the Red Lion. The county congresses demonstrated that both city and frontier colonists recognized their need for concerted action.

The Berkshire people were becoming particularly militant. Anticipating the arrival of the Crown's judges to sit on the Court of Common Pleas in Stockbridge, they sent word to Governor Gage in

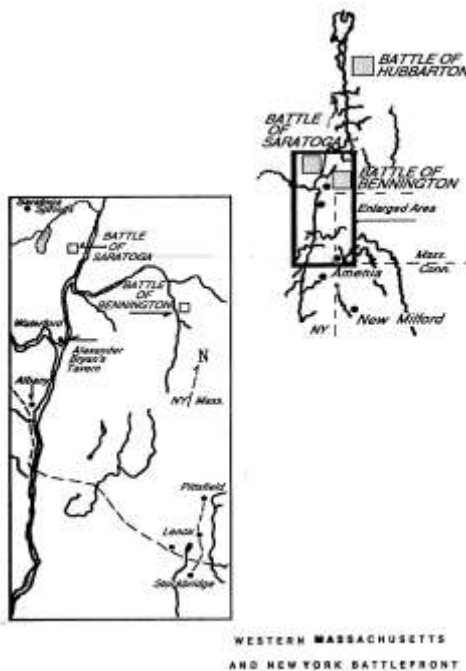
Boston demanding that such courts cease until their grievances with respect to the King's new repressive trade policies were corrected. The Governor simply ignored the demand.

One thousand men, plus another fifty from Litchfield County in Connecticut were at the courthouse steps at Stockbridge early the morning of August 16, 1774. They blockaded the building prohibiting entry of the judges who had arrived in full elegant judicial dress. Seeing the menacing crowd the judges' escorts hurried them back to where they had come from. General Gage promptly wrote to George III in England:

"A flame sprung up at the extremity of the Province. The popular rage is very high in Berkshire and makes its way rapidly to the East."^{5g}

King George sent troops. The patriots formed the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

Local communities were authorized to enforce non-consumption acts. Towns throughout the Berkshires mobilized. Lenox voted on October 16, 1774 to form a committee and organized a local branch of minute men under the command of Colonel John Patterson.^{5e}



By March 1775 the colonies were in clear revolt. The Battle of Lexington was followed by the destruction of the arsenal at Concord. The Boston press published stories of British cruelty and the word reached the Berkshires two days later at noon. The Berkshires mobilized two regiments of Minute Men. Many of the Lee men mustered in 1775 in Colonel Patterson's Regiment under Captain Goodrich and Ensign Davis. Patterson took his regiment east to the battle of Charleston Heights.¹⁶

By 1776 Pelatiah West was 63 years old and too old to join up but his sons and nephews were of fighting age. His son Daniel and his nephew, Elisha West joined Sergeant Patterson's Berkshire Militia on May 4. Along with the Declaration of Independence on July 4 1776, came an epidemic of small pox in Lenox and Lee. The Town of Lenox hired a doctor to inoculate its citizens against the disease against the protests of many who feared the doctor would spread the disease.

When the British captured Fort Ticonderoga in 1777 Berkshire militia went to evacuate the fort. The militia then successfully fought off the British at the Battle of Bennington with Colonel John Brown under the Green Mountain Boys.

¹⁶ Patterson's regiment became the 15th Foot of Continental Infantry.

The Berkshire men marched from Stockbridge to Saratoga under Col. John Brown for the campaign against General Burgoyne. They fought at the Battles of Bemis Heights and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender October 17, 1777 (Hyde, p. 150-151).^{5b}

The only instance of reluctance to render ready service at the call of the authorities was when under Col. Simonds, of Williamstown, a detachment of Berkshire Militia were ordered to reinforce the Northern Army 1 May 1777. There were eight privates from Glassworks who refused to march.¹⁷ None of these were named "West."

On April 1, 1779 a committee of the Legislature appointed Lt. Ezekiel Crocker to enroll nine men from Lee in the Continental Army.

In 1780 and 1781, facing big deficits in enlistment, bounties were offered to entice men to enlist for three-year terms. In 1780 the town of Lee met to raise nine men and three commissioned officers. The townspeople were assessed funds to support the same. The town was also required to provide beef and grain for the army.

Five men from Lee enlisted in 1781 for the Continental Army. Six men accepted the bounties and joined Col. Rossiter's Regiment of militia. Alarms and false alarms continued such that the militia was always required to be on alert. Alarms were reported in 1780 and 1781 at Stillwater, New York, and Lenox, Massachusetts.

The famed Shays Rebellion occurred in 1786. Daniel Shays, a dishonorably discharged from the Continental Army, led angry and impoverished farmers in protests over post-revolutionary hardships. They refused to pay taxes and debts. Eight hundred of these insurgents rallied at Great Barrington, "broke up the courthouse and opened the jail."^{5b} The militia responded in force at various places in Berkshire County. Two Hundred Fifty insurgents gathered in Lee. John Patterson, now General Patterson, came from Stockbridge to put down the uprising. Heavily armed with cannon, the insurgents dispersed with assurance from the General that they would receive fair treatment. Some were jailed for treason.

One anecdote relates indirectly to Sally West, daughter of Oliver West of Lee. She had married Jacob Winegar thought to be the son of John Winegar. *The History of Lee* (Hyde, p. 158)^{5b} relates this story about certain men who were in prison:

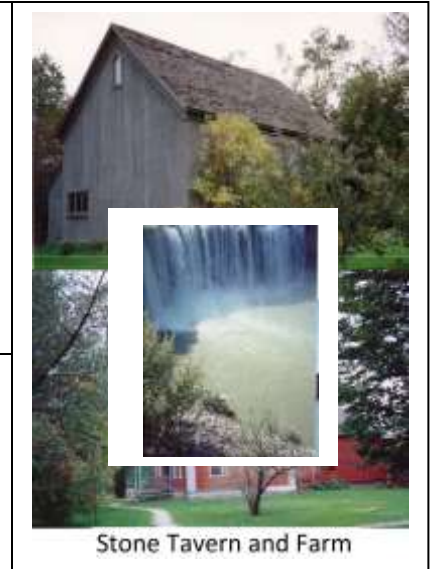
Their wives were allowed to visit them occasionally, and carry to them articles of food. On one occasion, these women carried to their husbands a loaf of bread in which was concealed the saw used in amputating the frozen feet of John Winegar.

This suggests that perhaps those Wests associated with the Winegars might have sympathized with the Shays Rebellion.

4. Brighton, New York: Daniel West

¹⁷ Revolutionary Military Service Roll 42:202

After the Revolutionary War the new United States government negotiated many peace-for-land treaties with the Six Nations. Little by little the former Indian lands in western New York were divided up and sold. In 1784 the team of Oliver Phelps and Nicholas Gorham successfully negotiated with Farmers Brother for 2,000,000 acres of hunting



ground at the mouth of the Genesee River on Lake Ontario. In order to secure this massive tract of Genesee country, it was necessary also to settle a jurisdictional dispute between Massachusetts and New York. That resolved, the team surveyed the land, divided it into ranges, townships and sections and opened a land office at Canandaigua in 1789. The survey system became the model for all future western land division (O'Reilly, pp. 105-138).^{10h}

General Caleb Hyde of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, purchased 1500 acres of the Phelps and Gorham tract on Lake Ontario. Hyde's purchase lay between Irondequoit Bay and the Genesee River. Capt./Judge Enos Stone joined a group of Lenox investors who purchased Township 13, Range 7 of Hyde's tract, and had it surveyed into farm lots (McIntosh, p. 422).^{10f} They sent their first settler to occupy the land in 1789. In the spring of 1790 Judge Enos Stone went to the Genesee wilderness. His party drove oxen, cows, hogs and a few sheep past Utica to Lake Cayuga and then loaded their stock in two Durham boats and continued by water for another treacherous four days. Satisfied at having stocked his land, Judge Stone returned to Berkshire County and persuaded his eldest son, Oringh, to follow his route west, take up the land and farm it.^{10f}

Oringh Stone settled the land the following spring and built himself a cabin on an Indian trail next to an imposing rock—a rock he later learned was a *council rock* of the Seneca people. His cabin served as an tavern for travelers in the early years. At first the land was called *Northfield*.

In a few years as more settlers arrived Oringh married and began to raise a family. His daughter, Olive, married Orson West—the son of Daniel West (and grandson of Pelatiah West) of Lee, Massachusetts.

Oringh Stone of Lenox and Daniel West of Lee had been neighbors even though located in different towns. Daniel and his family would eventually follow Oringh to western New York.



In the early 1800's the city of Rochester began to grow at the Falls of the Genesee. All of the tract was still in Ontario County. (Monroe County taken from Ontario in 1818.) Daniel West bought a lot in the first tract of what would become the town of Rochester. He settled in 1812. By then his sons, Ira and Pelatiah had already settled in Rochester. In 1813 Oringh Stone's wife died. He then married Daniel West's daughter, Sally. She bore two daughters, Sally and Eliza. Sally West Stone died in 1819.

Northfield changed its name to *Brighton* and in 1814 and split off from Rochester.

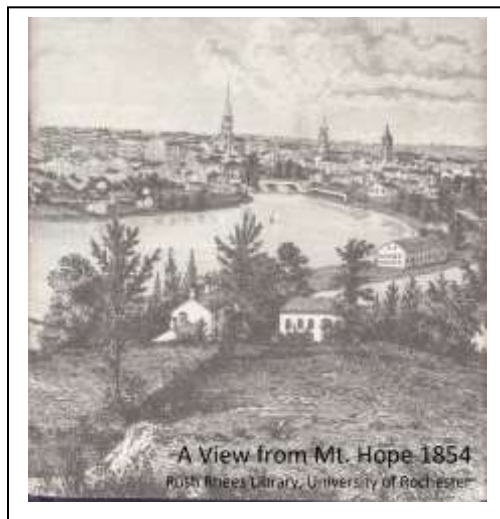


Daniel West was instrumental in forming the Brighton Presbyterian (formerly Congregational) Church at Oringh Stone's Tavern in 1817. That same year Daniel's wife, Elizabeth died. Daniel's son, Orson West, married Oringh's daughter, Olive Stone in 1818 in Brighton. Orson had purchased property in Brighton and donated a portion of it to the Congregational Church. Daniel West donated property for the Presbyterian Church cemetery in Brighton. Daniel's wife is buried there. Daniel West became the first deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Brighton and is on the pioneer roll of Rochester.

Daniel's son Ira opened the first mercantile in Rochester and built many buildings including the historic Brick Church in downtown Rochester. In 1816 Ira married, Eliza, Stone, the daughter of a famous—or infamous—

hero of the War of 1812, Isaac Stone.

During the conflict of 1812 the British Fleet on Lake Ontario harassed Rochester. Lt. Col. Isaac Stone led volunteers to defend the property of inhabitants. Isaac was a hero by defeating the British at Fort Erie. He was later disgraced in 1814 when a village was burned to the ground under his watch. Isaac Stone was a distant cousin of Oringh Stone.



Ira West died young in 1832 at age 46 leaving his wife and minor children.

Deacon Daniel West, himself, died in 1834.

Daniel's son Pelatiah opened a saddlery and harness shop in Rochester. He later moved to Palmyra, Wayne Co. NY where he died in 1836 at age 43.

(Joseph Smith founded Mormonism at Palmyra, in nearby Wayne County. It is not known if Pelatiah became a Mormon.

Daniel's son Alva did join the Mormon movement. He migrated with the Mormons to Nauvoo, IL and left with the emigrant party headed for Utah in 1846. Alva and his wife, Sally, died on the way that year at the Mormon's "Winter Quarters" in what is now Omaha, Nebraska. He was 51 years old.

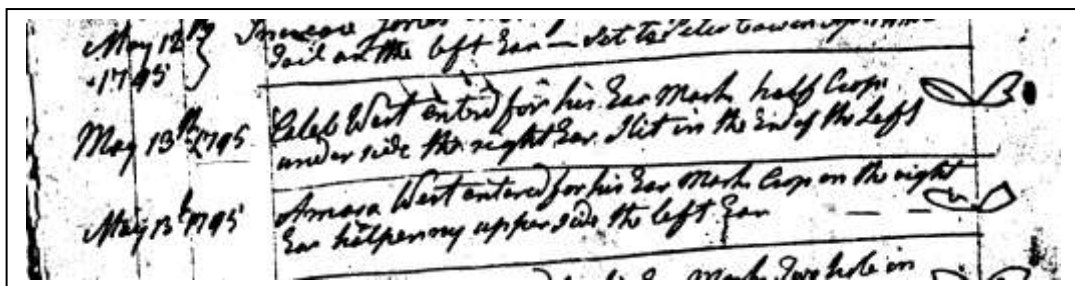
Daniel's son, Orson West migrated west with his wife Olive and several of her sisters. Legislation passed in 1824 had opened public land for sale and created a land rush. Orson settled in Albion, Calhoun County Michigan with his wife and children. He farmed for over thirty years.^{10a}

Orson's sons, George and Addison, went to the California gold rush where Addison died. His son Frederick left Michigan for Des Moines, Iowa. In 1868 Orson sold the Michigan farm and, with Olive, went west to Iowa to be with his eldest son, Frederick. Orson died in 1869 and is buried in Des Moines.

5. Migrations West after the Revolution

Revolutionary Soldiers of Granville, Washington County, New York

The Revolutionary Pension Files of Prince West (son of Christopher) and Caleb and Amasa West (sons of Oliver) help to establish the movements and relationships of some of the descendants of Deacon Francis West of Tolland. Prince, Caleb and Amasa all lived in Lee, Massachusetts during the Revolution—but served in Capt. Vandeburgh's New York militia when bounty land in New York was offered as an incentive to enlist.^{23c} After the War Amasa and Prince went to Granville, Washington Co. NY where civic records show they served in various capacities such as highway inspectors and registered *earmarks* on livestock.



Otsego County, New York and Northeast Ohio: Prince, Amasa and Caleb West

Deeds to property in Otsego County, New York after 1810 refer to *Prince and Amasa West of Granville*. Prince and Amasa migrated to Hartwick, Otsego Co. in the early 1800's and left many records. Prince died there and left a probate file listing his legatees. His sons also left property and probate records in Otsego County.

Amasa West was named guardian of his cousin Miner's son David in 1813. It appears that David may have lived with Amasa even before 1813. Amasa left Otsego Co. after 1830 and went to Lorain County, Ohio.

Another cousin, John, son of Ephraim West, also migrated to Otsego County and lived in Plainfield.

Caleb West appears to have settled in northeastern Ohio in what was known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. The land was claimed by Connecticut by virtue of a 17th century charter from Charles I of England. When it was deemed to fall within the state of Ohio, Connecticut reserved the right to sell parcels within it to the public at fifty center per acre. Caleb settled in Guilford, Medina County, Ohio in that Reserve. Later in life he migrated to Erie County, New York.^{23d,18}

Other Wests who traced their ancestry to Berkshire County, Massachusetts are also found in the Connecticut Western Reserve according to later histories of Lorain, Portage, Summit and Medina Counties, Ohio.

Cayuga County, New York: John, Heman and Miner West

Military records show John West (son of Prince) left Granville, Washington County, New York in the late 1790's. He may have been accompanied by his brother Heman. (Storke, p. 275)^{7a,19} and cousin Miner West (son of Jonathon). A John West was listed on the rolls of the "Insolvents" in Washington Co. about that time. His Military Service Record, BLW7976 100-IS shows that he served as a seargent in Vandeburgh's 7th Co., 2nd Regiment, New York Militia. He was awarded a patent in Moravia, Cayuga County, New York for 600 acres , Lot 62, Township 13 in the Military Tract dated July 8, 1790.^{7c} The land was in Moravia, Cayuga County. He later sold the property to William Depeyster for James Aspell.^{24b} The *History of Cayuga County* remarks that one "John West, squatter" was accused by a Dr. Jackway of illegally residing on his land in Cato, Township 3 of the Military Tract in northern Cayuga County.^{7a} John forfeited the land. He left Moravia and went to Cato where his son John G. West was born in 1812.^{17a,17b}

Miner West is shown in the 1800 census for Aurelius, Cayuga County with two males and one female under age 10. No further mention of Miner has been found in New York. From a

¹⁸ There may be a connection to Anna Gates West Case, widow of Daniel West, Jr., son of Deacon Daniel West. The widow remarried to Elihu Case and went to Medina County, Ohio.

¹⁹ *The History of Cayuga Co.*, p. 275 states Heman was a descendant of "Ira West" [sic] and came to Cazenovia from Washington and Saratoga Counties in 1806.

guardianship record in Otsego County dated 1813, it is known that Miner's cousin, Amasa West, was granted guardianship of David West "age 17, son of Miner West of Cayuga County." It is probable that Miner had died—possibly in the War of 1812, though no military record has been found, A "David Seymour West" is mentioned in the *History of Auburn*.^{7b} He became a prosperous businessman. It is possible he is Miner's son but no proof has been found.²⁰ A David

Downloaded from: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyonoda/MILTRACT.HTM>
(Color added)



ORIGINAL MILITARY TRACT - ONONDAGA COUNTY AS FIRST ESTABLISHED

Seymour West of Cayuga County patented land in Quincy, Illinois.^{18a}

²⁰ John Wood of Moravia in Cayuga County founded Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. David Seymour West bought land there in 1835. A ten-year-old boy of the same name—David Seymour West--was born in 1845. He died and was buried in De Witt, Clinton County, Iowa in 1855.

Underground Railroad: John West

For his service at the Battle of Fort Erie in 1812 John West acquired a patent to land in Knox County, Illinois.^{24a}

It appears that John left Cato and settled in Madison County, New York for awhile and then migrated to Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois.^{13a}

The initial migration to Galesburg was led by John's son, Nehemiah.^{17d} Nehemiah and his wife, Catherine, came to Log City (later Galesburg) in 1836.^{17b}

John and his son, John G. West, settled at Galesburg. They were rigid puritans and noted advocates for abolition and the underground railroad between Galesburg and Quincy, Illinois. (Another West in Knox County was Charles West a Universalist minister and organizer. His connection, if any, to these other Wests is unknown.) John West helped found the First Church of Christ in Galesburg (Chapman, p. 612).^{17b}

The Wests founded the first anti-slavery society in 1838. Galesburg became the "abolition town". Knox Co. voted for James Burney, Liberty Ticket which included John G. West, pastor of "First Church" in Galesburg.

B Partridge, Lee and Tracy of Duxbury

1. The Partridges, Kent England

Two men named Partridge came to Duxbury about 1636. One, George, was the grandfather of Deacon Francis West of Tolland. The other, Ralph, was the first minister of the first church at Duxbury. Some sources say they were related but no proof has been offered.

Ralph Partridge came from Kent south of London (Savage, p. 365-366).^{1f} A case can be made that both men came from Kent. Both came to Plymouth Colony while the colony continued to attract persecuted separatists and non-conformists from England. Ralph was a Church of England cleric who came to New England to escape the oppression of the Anglican Church. It seems logical that any minister choosing to come to Plymouth Colony would support independent congregations.

It is well known that the Brownist movement had grown strong in Kent. On Sunday September 27, 1626, James Martin, in service to the King of England, discovered Brownists at Maidstone in the southeast Kent countryside. The suspects were known to have associated with the seditious publisher, Thomas Brewer, who was a wealthy widower who financed the "Pilgrim Press" of William Brewster in Leiden. Brewer was living in Leiden in 1619 when he was arrested, imprisoned, and forced to return to his Kent estates in England.(Dexter, p. 604)^{1e} He was accused of being disloyal to the Anglican church and arrested for sedition.

In his 1619 will, Brewer devised considerable portions of his estate to William Brewster and the Leiden Pilgrims. He became one of the Adventurers who financed Plymouth Plantation.^{2f,2g} Dexter cites "Martin's Detection of Brownists in Kent" which states: "The said Brewer...being a man of good estate, is the general patron of the Kentish Brownists; who by his means, daily and dangerously increase."²¹

This does not prove that Brewer knew Ralph or George Partridge. However there are some curious connections. In 1622 Thomas Brewer owned and resided in a house in Leiden in the Pilgrim district called *Zevenhusen on Clocksteeg Street*. (Bangs, p. 209).^{2g} In addition to his daughter, Mercie, he provided lodging for **Stephen Tracy** and wife Tryphosa Lee, as well as Daniel Fairfield and wife Rebecca Willets.²² Consider that **George Partridge married Stephen Tracy's** daughter, Sarah. Did the Tracy-Partridge connection begin through Brewer?

If Brewer was the "patron of the Kentish Brownists," was Ralph Partridge a sympathizer? Cotton Mather, writing a tribute to Ralph Partridge, implies he was at least a dissenter:²³

²¹ Dexter (p. 604)^{1e} cites *Story*, 246).

²² Poll Tax of Leiden, 1622 for Zevenhuysen: Kloksteeg: Tthomas Brewer house purchased from Johan la Laing 17 Jun 1617. Other residents in house, Fairfield, Tracy and Willets.

²³ Winsor, (page 173)^{2j} cites Cotton Mather's tribute to Ralph Partridge in *Magnalia* Chap 11, Book 3

"Among the many worthy persons who were persecuted into an *American Wilderness* for their Fidelity to the Ecclesiastical Kingdom of our true *David*, there was one that bore the *Name*, as well as the *State* of an *hunted Partridge*....This was *Mr. Ralph Partridge*, who for no Fault, but the *Delicacy* of his good Spirit, being distress'd by the Ecclesiastical *Setters*, had no defence, neither of *Beak*, nor *Claw*, but a *Flight* over the Ocean. The place where he took covert, was the Colony of *Plymouth* and the Town of *Duxbury* in that Colony"

Ralph was invited by the first settlers of Duxbury to come to the village as its first minister (Winsor, p. 171).^{2j}



**Historic Marker:
(Author photo 1987)**

*Site of First Church
1632
First Minister
1637-1658
Ralph Partridge*

George Partridge came to New England about 1636 and sought to acquire one of the new "Court Grants" at Duxbury. He obtained a grant at "Powder Point" and shortly another grant of twenty acres at "Green Harbor. He also had a grant of thirty acres, on the east side of Island Creek at the mouth of the Jones River on Kingston Bay. He built his home near Little Island Creek Pond.²⁴ His neighbors were the ferryman, Stephen Tracy, and his wife Trifasa with their five children. Within three months George had courted and married the Tracy's eldest daughter, Sarah.

George died about 1694.²⁵

George and Sarah's daughter, Trifasa, married Samuel West the eldest son of Francis West of Duxbury. They had a son, Francis West, later known as Deacon Francis West of Tolland, Connecticut. Francis married Marcy/Mercy Miner of Stonington, Connecticut. The Miners had come to Higham, Massachusetts in the early days of the Colony and had ten children, the last to be born in Massachusetts was Joseph after which the family settled in New London in 1746. Joseph became a doctor and married Mary Avery. Their daughter, Marcy married Francis West.

2. Stephen Tracy, Leiden Pilgrim

²⁴ Savage, p. 365,^{2f} Duxbury Records, p. 13,^{2d} Winsor, p. 67,^{2j} Wentworth, p. 43, 45²ⁱ

²⁵ Plymouth County Probate, Inventory 10 Oct 1695 cited in Winsor, p. 67.^{2j}

Stephen Tracy was a member of the Pilgrim church at Leiden, Holland. He came to Plymouth Colony aboard the ship, *Anne*, in 1623. Descendants of Francis West of Duxbury trace their direct Pilgrim ancestry through this, a distaff line. Francis' son, Samuel married Stephen Tracy's granddaughter, Trifasa Partridge.

The ancestors of Stephen Tracy prior to his grandparents is unknown. He was a devoted non-conformist—one of the Leiden Pilgrims. Could he have inherited the instinct for non-conformism from a famous Tracy of Gloucestershire—William Tracy of Toddington? In the reign of Henry VIII he refused the sacraments over his body as a matter of protest against the Church. Church officials ordered his body exhumed and his bones burned. William's survivors straddled the line between religious reform and political opportunism. They owned estates in Toddington and later acquired lands in Norwich.^{2k} Perhaps over the centuries some of these Tracy's came with the Brownist movement to Norwich prior to 1570.^{1d}

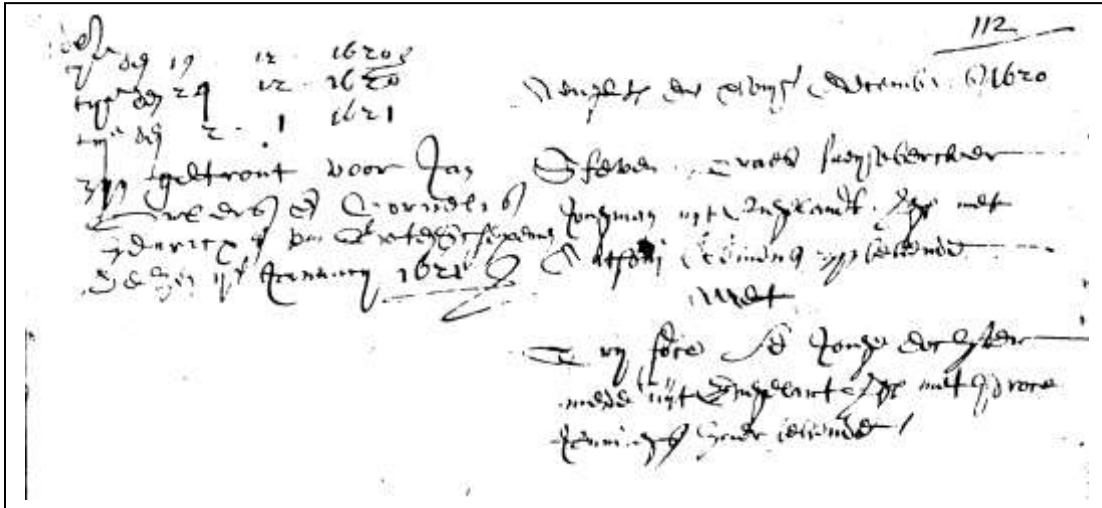
Christopher and Margaret Tracy baptized their son Stephen at East Ruston, Norfolk in 1559. Stephen Tracy Sr. removed to Great Yarmouth and became a mariner by trade. He married Agnes Erdley in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk 23 Feb 1586/7. They baptized their first son, Stephen Jr. on December 28, 1596 in Great Yarmouth. They had eight children.

So Stephen Tracy, Jr. was an infant at the time the Pilgrim movement was forming at Scrooby. He was eight years old when in 1604 John Robinson was suspended from St. Andrew's Church in Norwich, presumably for his radical teachings.

In 1606 Stephen Tracy Sr became a freeman. It is not known if he was a non-conformist, separatist, Brownist or had any religious leaning. All that is known is that son Stephen Jr. joined the Pilgrim movement by age 25 and went to Leiden where the Scrooby Pilgrims had fled for safety in response to the Queen's policy. Many of his friends in Leiden had come from Norfolk: John Jenney a brewer of Norwich who came to Duxbury; the Lee's of Norfolk—Jane Lee a friend to John Jenney; Bridget Lee married Samuel Fuller of Redenhall, Norfolk; Samuel Lee, her brother, was a friend of John Greenwood; William Greenwood of Norwich; Anna Jepson of Great Yarmouth whose marriage was witnessed by Jane Lee. Last but not least was Trifasa/Tryphosa Lee believed to have come from Norfolk.^{2b}

Stephen Tracy Jr married Trifasa Lee 1 Jan 1620/1 in Leiden. Their marriage papers list Trifasa as spinster from England and Stephen as 'say-maker' (cloth or serge maker) from England. Anthony Clemons witnessed the ceremony for Stephen and Pruce [Rose] Jennings witnessed for Trifasa.^{1e} Their daughter Sarah was born in 1623 just before Stephen sailed for Plymouth Colony on the *Anne* about April 1623. (See betrothal and marriage papers on next page.)

Image and transcript of marriage banns of Stephen Tracy and Tryphosa/Trifasa Lee
 (From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)



GEMEENTEARCHIEF LEIDEN Raadhuisrechtboek B. fol. 112 recto.		ARCHIVES LEIDEN Betrothalboek B. fol. 112 recto.	
112		112	
Aenget. den XVIIJden Decembris 1620		(Banns)	
sol. 't 18 den 19. 12. 1620	STEVEN TRAES saeywercker	sol. the 1st: Dec. 19th, 1620	STEPHEN TRACEY ¹⁾ , say-
't 18 den 24. 12. 1620	jongman uyt Engelant	the 2nd: Dec. 24th, 1620	worker, bachelor from Eng-
't III ^e den 2. 1. 1621	verigeselschapt met ANTHONI	the 3d: Jan. 1st, 1621	land, accompanied by
zyn getrouwt voor JAN	CLEMENS zyn bekende	are married before JAN	ANTHONY CLEMENTS, his
ORLERS ende CORNELIS	met	ORLERS and CORNELIS	acquaintance,
HENRICXZ VAN GOTEN	TRYFOCE LE jongedochter	HENRICXZ VAN GOTEN,	with
schepenen dezen IIJen	mede uyt Engelant verige-	bailliffs, this III ^d of	TRYPHOSA LEE, spinster,
January 1621.	selschapt met PROCE JEN-	January 1621.	also from England, accom-
	NINGS haer bekende.		panied by ROSE ²⁾ JENNINGS,
			her acquaintance.

1) Came over with the *Ann and Little James*.
 2) The record has *PROCE*, *ex errore*.

Much has been written about the fact that Trifasa stayed behind in Leiden when Stephen sailed on the Anne.^{1c} She apparently went back to England for awhile and then obtained a license to return to Leiden so that she could board a ship in 1626. She did not go to Leiden but is believed to have been secreted aboard a supply ship going to Plymouth in the company of Edward

Winslow of the colony. Stephen had taken a woman and baby girl with him on the Anne but her identity has never been determined. The child's name was supposedly "Jane."^{1c}

The Tracy's were allotted a heifer and two goats in the division of cattle in 1627 at Plymouth. They were among the colonists that migrated north after 1627 into what became Duxbury Stephen is listed as a freeman of Duxbury in 1633. They acquired land on the Jones River and he began to operate a ferry between Plymouth and Duxbury. He was appointed constable in 1639 and grand juryman from 1640-1642. They had four more children in Plymouth Colony, three daughters between 1627 and 1632 and a son, John, born in 1633. The name "Tracy" was carried to the next generation by John who married Mary Prence, daughter of Governor Thomas Prence.

Sometime before 1652 Trifasa died and Stephen returned to England where he died at Great Yarmouth in 1656 leaving a power of attorney as shown on the next page.

1656 Bradford Govr.

A writing appointed to be recorded—

Bee it knowne unto all men whom it may Concern that I Stephen Tracye att present of great yarmouth in old England have given and doe heerby give power unto my loving friend Mr. John Winslow of Plymouth in New England to Dispose of all of my estate I have in land and cattle in Duxburrow in New England according as followeth That is to my sonne John Tracye what lands and houses I have there in Duxburrow also one yoake of oxen and one horse; And to my Daughter Ruth Tracye one cow and one two year old mare and what Cattle I have more (Maryes to cows being cast in amongst them) to be equally Devided among my five children living in New England or if god soe Despose that if any Die before this bee Donn then their pte shall goe to their Children And if any of the unmarried Die before this been Donn then their pte shall Remain att my Desposing till further order; but if all Survive the performance of what is above written then what is written is my will and my Deed in witness whereof I hereunto sett me hand:

P me Stephen Tracye

Date att London this 20th of March 1654-5 (Tracy)²⁶

Stephen Tracy Power of Attorney, 1656

²⁶ Original on file at Plymouth MA Deeds, Vol. II, p. 179.

3. Tryphosa Lee, Leiden Pilgrim

Tryphosa/Trifasa Lee joined the Pilgrim Congregation in Leiden, Holland. Her family may reach further back in time to the roots of non-conformity in England. She may have family ties to the infamous **Ancient Exiled Church**—early English non-conformists who accused of Seditious in England, fled to Amsterdam in the 1590s. One of the principal martyrs of this controversial movement was **Nicholas Lea/Le**.^{1e} It is conceivable that Nicholas was related to Tryphosa.

The history of the Brownists and the Ancient Church in relation to the Pilgrims is explained in my *Pilgrim* web pages (www.westerly-journeys.com/pilgrims/pilg_main.html)

C West – Pilgrim Connections

1. Pilgrim ancestry through Delano/De la Noye marriages:

Jonathon Delano, town clerk, Tolland CT for 12 years, descended from Philip De la Noye, a French Huguenot, who joined the English Pilgrims at Leiden and came to Plymouth Plantation on the Fortune in 1621. (Waldo, p. 115)^{4a} His daughters married sons of Deacon Francis West of Tolland.

Amy Delano married Christopher West

Sarah Delano married Samuel West

Joanna Delano married Joseph West

The De la Noye name was associated with the *Lannoys* in Amsterdam who were Walloons.²⁷

2. Pilgrim West at Leiden: Martin West

Only one Pilgrim named *West* has been found in the records of the Leiden Pilgrims. He was Martin West, candlemaker, widower of Joanna_____.²⁸ In 1625 Martin betrothed his second wife, **Mary Lisle**, the sister of **Rose Lisle Jennings** (wife of John Jennings). These were daughters of **William Lisle** of **Great Yarmouth**, England. Rose Lisle Jennings was the witness to Tryphosa Lee's marriage to **Stephen Tracy** (Dexter. 637).^{1e} Stephen Tracy was also from Great Yarmouth. There may have been a close relationship between the Tracy's, Lisle's and Wests. It appears Martin did not come with the first three voyages of the Pilgrims to Plymouth.

3. Leiden Pilgrims from Salisbury, Wiltshire: Roger Symonds

A Pilgrim named **Roger Symonds/Symondson/Simmons** was with the Pilgrims at Leiden. No one has yet suggested he was related to Francis West of Duxbury. However he was indirectly connected to Francis. He is the only Pilgrim listed in documents as coming from Sarum (ancient part of Salisbury, England.) On 14 July 1618 he **married Sarah Willets Minter** (widow of William Minter). She was the daughter of Thomas and Alice Willets of Norwich, England. Daniel Fairfield was his witness. Roger Symonds appeared on the same day as witness with Mary Allerton to the marriage of **Rebecca Willets and Daniel Fairfield** (Dexter, pp. 625, 633).^{1f} See marriage records next page. In 1622 Rebecca and Daniel lived in Zevenhuysen long with Stephen and Tryphosa Tracy at the house of Thomas Brewer, the printer and partner of William Brewster.

²⁷ For discussion of Philip Delano in Leiden, see "Notes from Leiden," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 154, July 2000.

²⁸ Dexter (p. 323-324) states that a *Jane Lee* was sometimes recorded as *Joanna Lyons*. If this Joanna was actually *Jane Lee*, then it would suggest a West-Lee relationship in Leiden.

(Wakefield, p. 70-72)^{1c} Apparently Roger died before May 1622 for Sarah Willets Minter Simmons married for a third time to a Roger Eastman. (Bangs, p. 209).^{1f} The only record in Duxbury for a Simmons is, a **Moses Simmons/Symonds** who lived near Duck Hill where Francis West lived. (Wentworth, p. 77)^{21,2j}

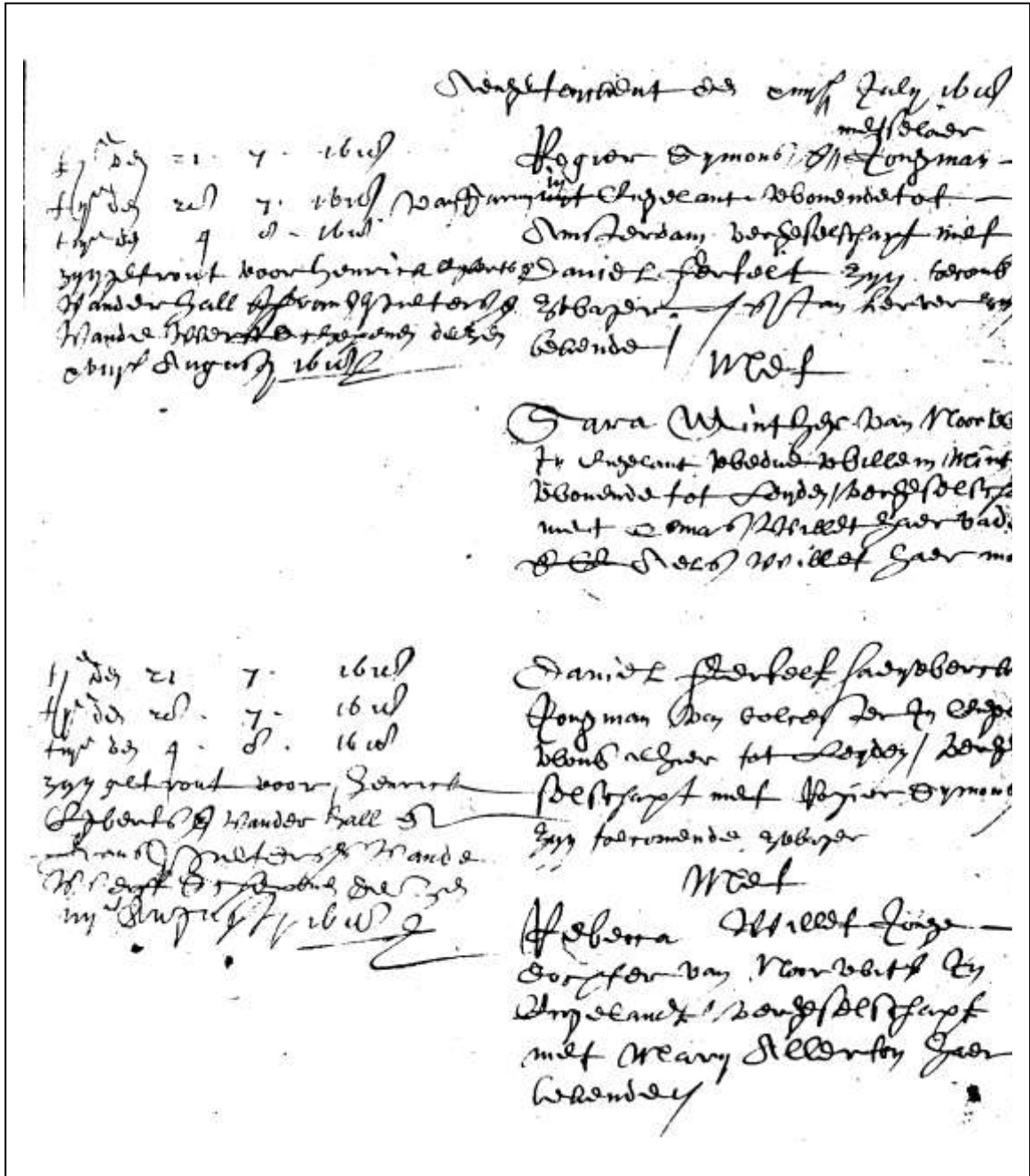


Image of marriages of Roger Simmons/Symonds and Sarah Minter
and Daniel Fairfield and Rebecca Willets
(From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)

Entered July XIIIth 1618

Aengeteyckent den XIIIen July 1618			
't I ^e den 21. 7. 1618	ROGIER SYMONSZ metslaer	the 1st: July 21st, 1618	ROGER SYMONSON ¹⁾ , mason,
't II ^e den 28. 7. 1618	jongman van Sarum in	the 2nd: July 28th, 1618	bachelor, from Sarum ²⁾ in
't III ^e den 4. 8. 1618	Engelant wonende tot Am-	the 3d: Aug. 4th, 1618	England, dwelling at Am-
zyn getrouwt voor HENRICK	sterdam vergeselschap met	are married before HENRICK	sterdam, accompanied by
EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	DANIEL FERFELT zyn toeco-	EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	DANIEL FAIRFIELD, his future
ende FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	mende zwager ende JAN	and FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	brother-in-law and JOHN
DE WERFF schepenen dezen	KERVER zyn bekende	DE WERFF, bailiffs, this	CARVER, his acquaintance,
XVIIen Augusti 1618.	met	XVIIIth of August 1618.	with
	SARA MINTHER van Noor-		SARAH MINTHER, from Nor-
	wits in Engelant wedue		wich in England, widow of
	van WILLEM MINTHER wo-		WILLIAM MINTHER, dwelling
	nende tot Leyden, vergesel-		at Leyden, accompanied by
	schaft met TOMAS WILLET		THOMAS WILLET, her father
	haer vader ende AELS		and ALICE WILLET, her mother.
	WILLET haer moeder.		
't I ^e den 21. 7. 1618	DANIEL FERFELT saeywer-	the 1st: July 21st, 1618	DANIEL FAIRFIELD, saywer-
't II ^e den 28. 7. 1618	cker jongman van Colcester	the 2d: July 28th, 1618	ker, bachelor from Colches-
't III ^e den 4. 8. 1618	in Engelant wonende alhier	the 3d: Aug. 4th, 1618	ter in England dwelling
zyn getrouwt voor HENRICK	tot Leyden vergeselschap	are married before HENRICK	here at Leyden, accompanied
EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	met ROGIER SYMONSZ zyn	EGBERTSZ VAN DER HALL	by ROGER SYMONSON ³⁾ , his
ende FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	toecomende zwager	ende FRANS PIETERSZ VAN	future brother in law
DE WERFF schepenen desen	met	DE WERFF schepenen dezen	with
IIIen Augusti 1618.	REBECCA WILLET jongedoch-	IIIth of August 1618.	REBECCA WILLET ⁴⁾ , spinster,
	ter van Noorwits in Enge-		from Norwich in England,
	landt vergeselschap met		accompanied by MARY ALLER-
	MARY ALLERTON haer		TON, her acquaintance.
	bekende.		

1) Probably SIMMONS.

2) Salisbury.

3) SIMMONS.

4) Two WILLET sisters married the same day, one of them a widow.

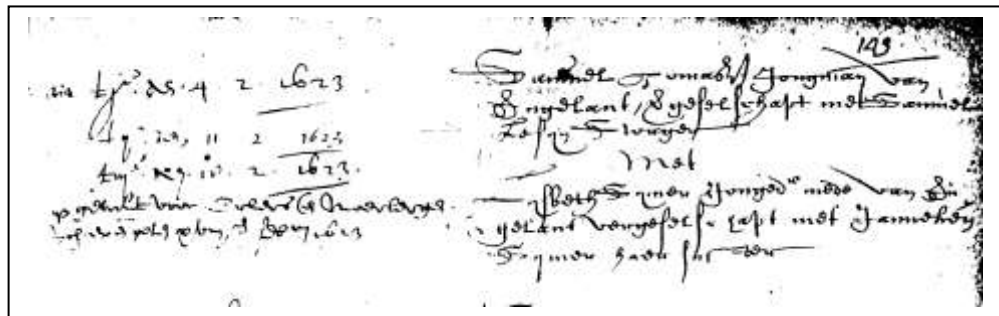
XXXVII

***Transcript of marriages of Roger Simmons/Symonds and Sarah Minter
and Daniel Fairfield and Rebecca Willets***

(From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)

4. Pilgrim Thomas's at Leiden: Samuel Thomas

Among the Leiden Pilgrims was a **Samuel Thomas** who married Elizabeth Seymour in 1623. (Dexter, p. 636)^{1e} **Samuel Lee** appeared as witness. (It is not yet proven than Samuel Lee was related to Tryphosa Lee, wife of Stephen Tracy.) **Samuel Thomas** had a sister in Leiden named Sarah who married first, William Talbot and then married **Samuel Lee** in 1621. Samuel remained in Leiden. Therefore **Sarah Thomas Lee** probably remained in Leiden. (Dexter, 623). There is no evidence of a direct connection between this Samuel Thomas and Mr. Thomas of Marshfield.^{291e}



GEMEENTEARCHIEF LEIDEN Raadhuisrechtboek B. fol. 143 recto.		ARCHIVES LEYDEN Betrothalboek B. fol. 143 recto.	
143		143	
<i>solvit</i>	(Aenget. den lesten January 1623)	(Banns)	(Entered January XXXist 1623)
't 1 ^e den 4. 2. 1623	SAMUEL TOMASZ jongman van	the 1st: Febr. 4th 1623	SAMUEL THOMASSON, ¹⁾ bach-
't 2 ^e den 11. 2. 1623	Engelant vergeselschapt	the 2d: Febr. 11th 1623	elor, from England, accom-
't 3 ^e den 18. 2. 1623	met SAMUEL LE syn zwager	the 3d: Febr. 18th 1623	panied by SAMUEL LEE, his
zyn getrouwt voor ORLERS	met	are married before ORLERS	brother-in-law,
ende MOERBERGEN schepe-	LYSBETH SYMER, jonged[och-	and MOERBERGEN bailiffs,	with
nen opten XVIIIen Februy	tejr mede van Engelant	on the XVIIIth of Febr.	ELISABETH SEYMOUR, spin-
1623.	vergeselschapt met JANNEKEN	1623.	ster, also from England,
	SYMER haer suster		accompanied by JANE
			SEYMOUR, her sister.
't 1 ^e den 4. 2. 1623	CLAES JANSZ laeckenwercker		
't 2 ^e den 11. 2. 1623	jongman van Tilburch in		
't 3 ^e den 18. 2. 1623	Brabant vergeselschapt met		

Image and transcript of marriage banns of Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth Seymour

(From the Leiden Archives, Leiden, Holland)

²⁹ A Nathaniel Thomas has signed later Marshfield documents. (Winsor, p.p. 15, 17)^{2j}

PART III

ENDNOTE BIBLIOGRAPHY

