



Endicott Heritage Trail

This e-News is being brought to you in an effort along with the EFA, Inc. web site to keep you informed of activities of the Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc. We would appreciate your feedback. Your comments and suggestions are most welcome.

Happenings

1. 2005 Membership

As of May 8, 2005, we have 72 members representing 25 states, Canada and England. This is an 81% growth since our Founding Day of June 1, 2002 with 14 Charter Members.

We would like to WELCOME our NEW 2005 Members: **Nancy Bergman** (OK) - direct descendant of William Endicott b. 1778 NC; **Vivian Treadaway** (AR) – direct descendant of John Endicott b. 1781 NC; **Jan Endicott Kahle** (IN) – direct descendant of Moses Endecott b. 1759 NJ; **Isabelle Endicott Taylor** (OH) – direct descendant of Samuel Endicott b. 1769 VA and Associate NEW Members - **New England Historic Genealogical Society (Boston, MA)**; the **Napa (California) Chapter, Colonial Dames of America** and the **Equality State (Wyoming) Chapter, National Society of Colonial Dames, XVII Century**.

Our Membership Committee, with Lea Mitchell Wright (MN) as the Chair, is working hard in an effort to increase our membership ranks. The Committee has sent out Introduction Letters to 32 historical/genealogical societies in MA, NJ, NC, VA, KY, IN and other selected states where our Endicott ancestors have lived since the arrival in 1628 of John Endecott in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In addition, the Introduction Letters along with the EFA, Inc. membership brochure has been mailed to 40+ potential new members who are known direct descendants of Governor John Endecott.

Membership renewals for 2005 were emailed in December, 2004. Recently post card reminders have been sent to those who have yet to renew for 2005. If you have not renewed your membership for 2005, we respectfully request you do so.

For those who do not renew by July 1, 2005, they will be placed upon the Inactive (I) list. After July 1, 2005 a \$5.00 reactivation fee will be assessed.

If you have not yet joined, we invite you to be a part of the EFA, Inc. Details on membership including the membership application and the dues categories structure can be viewed at the EFA, Inc. web site www.endecott-endicott.com on the *Membership – How to Join link*. Our goal is to see our 100th member by the end of 2005.

2. Treasurer’s Report

As of May 6, 2005, the balance in the EFA, Inc. account maintained at Unified Banking in Lexington, KY was \$ 731.20. Since our Founding Day on June 1, 2002, the total income of the EFA, Inc. is \$ 12,023.53 with total expenses of \$ 11,292.33. Categories of income and expenses are as follows:

Membership / General Fund	\$2,074.86
General Expense (apply against Membership/EFA deposits)	(\$598.15)
Total Membership/General Fund(Sum of two line items above)	\$1,476.71
Moses-Endicott Fund	\$1,034.70
Reunion 2004	-\$11.25
Calendar Project	-\$1,768.96

Copies of the financial reports are available upon request by contacting the EFA, Inc. Treasurer as shown below.

3. IRS 502 c3 Tax Exempt Status

The application for tax exempt status with the Internal Revenue Service as a non-profit organization was submitted on January 21, 2005. It is anticipated that we will receive the IRS ruling by August 1, 2005 - the normal IRS time to review and reply with a definitive ruling.

4. More on the EFA, Inc.

- Our *Founding Day* is June 1, 2002 when we held our 1st Endicott Cousin Reunion in Lexington, KY.
- The Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc. was incorporated in the Commonwealth of Kentucky on June 8, 2004.
- We are governed by a 10 member Board of Directors from around the United States.
- The 1st Cousin Reunion was held on May 31-June 2 in Lexington, KY.
- On June 4-6, 2004 we held our 2nd Cousin Reunion again in Lexington, KY. On June 6, 2004 we sponsored the Moses Endecott (American Revolutionary War Patriot) Memorial Service and Dedication at the Endecott Meeting House near Cynthiana, KY. The Mayor of Cynthiana presented a proclamation declaring June 6, 2004 as Moses Endicott Day. A photographic gallery of this historic event can be viewed at the following link provided courtesy of Cousin Ed Tracy, Jr.
<http://edtracy.com/Resume/MosesEndicott/index.htm>

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EFA, Inc. Ongoing Projects

1. Perpetual Calendar

Endicott ancestors have been honored with the publication of a Perpetual Calendar by the Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc. (EFA, Inc.).

They are all descendants of Governor John Endecott, the First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The Perpetual Calendar contains numerous historical photos celebrating the rich Endicott heritage from England and around the United States; historical vital and other events of Endicott ancestors, including those dating back to before 1628; a collection of Endicott historical facts and much more.

It is an Endicott family heirloom.

For more information on how to order a Perpetual Calendar, contact Gordon S. Harmon at the address below or Cindy Endicott Levingston at:

EFA, Inc. Treasurer
Cindy Endicott Levingston
1097 Derby Lane
Howell, MI 48843
517.545.0665
levingston@sbcglobal.net

2. 3rd Cousin Reunion/Ancestral Project – 2006

“Back Home Again in Indiana”

Plans are well underway for the EFA, Inc. to host the 3rd Endecott-Endicott Cousin Reunion to be held on June 9-11, 2006 in New Harmony, Posey County, Indiana.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW!!!!!!!!!!!!!! See you in New Harmony.

The host accommodations will be the Historic New Harmony Inn.

Research has been conducted on the burial site of Endicott patriarch Thomas Endecott b. 1738 in New Jersey. Plans are also underway to conduct a Thomas Endecott Memorial Service and Dedication at the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery in Smith Township. From this cemetery, you can easily view the land owned by Thomas Endecott and several other of

our Endicott ancestors including Absolum Turner Endicott, Aaron Endicott, Moses Endicott, Joseph Endicott, John A. Endicott and others.

Among many other activities being planned for 2006, one will be a “Workshop” on Thomas Endecott immediately following the Endicott GENJAM. There will be plenty of opportunity for independent research at the various research facilities available in Posey County. The Willard Library in Evansville, IN is one of the premiere research libraries in Indiana.

Our Endicott ancestors migrated to Indiana and settled in Smith Township, Posey County, IN ca. 1817.

Oklahoma Endicott Reunion

The Oklahoma Endicott Clan is conducting their Cousin Reunion on June 4, 2005 in Drumright, OK. More information can be obtained from JD Endicott, 1907 N. W. Lindy Lane, Lawton, OK 73507 (580) 357-5146 jdend@sbcglobal.net

3. 2005 Christmas Ornaments

Cousin Nancy Bergman of Oklahoma City, OK has investigated the possibility of designing and producing a 2005 Endicott Christmas ornament. If we have significant interest in this, we hope to proceed with this interesting project. And, perhaps we can produce additional Christmas ornaments in succeeding years for a ornament collection series.

4. Endicott Pear Tree Project

Consideration has been ongoing for sometime on the possibility of cuttings from the famous historic Endicott Pear Tree at Danvers, MA. Permission had been obtained from the caretaker of the Pear Tree. Recently it has been learned that the officials of Danvers has arranged for cuttings by a professional horticulturalist in hopes to begin “new” growths and subsequently transplant these growths in and around the community of Danvers. Contact will be made with the officials of Danvers to determine how we might best be involved in this important project. Significant interest of some 25 Endicott Cousins had been shown to obtain cuttings for planting in the respective locations around the United States. Should you be interested in participation of the Endicott Pear Tree Project, please contact the undersigned.

5. Partnerships

We are excited that we have been successful in developing some initial PARTNERSHIPS with important organizations sharing our common interest in preserving our Endicott heritage. These include the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS)

[www.NewEnglandAncestors.org], Winthrop Society [www.winthropsociety.org/] and the Endicott College in Beverly, MA. Endicott College was named in honor of Governor John Endecott. We look forward to additional PARTNERSHIPS to strengthen our research efforts, sharing of important research/historical information and the promotion of our common interest.

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EFA, Inc. Web site www.endecott-endicott.com

Our web site went online July 1, 2004. Since this time, we have been adding some new information. Plans are in the works to add a lot of new and exciting research information in the weeks and months ahead. This area on the web site will be restricted to EFA, Inc. members ONLY. We welcome you comments and suggestions on how we can improve upon the site. And, we welcome your contributions. Just go to the Contributions link.

We invite you to:

Visit the ---

EFA, Inc. Information links

Membership links

Endicott Research links

Photo Gallery (You will need to download the software provided at the site to view the Photo Gallery)

Endicott Research Forum

Be sure to sign the Guestbook while visiting.

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Endicott Research

1. Endicott_Gen Endicott_Gen@yahoogle.com.

72 Endicott Cousins are currently signed onto the Endicott_Gen and sharing Endicott research. There are many interesting postings in the Files Section including several Endicott Cousins ancestral lines. And, the Archives Section is certainly worth checking out by using the search engine. You just never know which one of those cousins will be your Endicott connection. Also, there is a host of photographs of our rich Endicott heritage available for your enjoyment in the Photo Section. Due to the limited space there, our Endicott_Gen list owner and Co-Moderator, Kyle Elwood, has set up the Endicott_Gen2 for the expansion of space to add more photographs. The Endicott_Gen is a great source of valuable research information and a way to get to know your Endicott Cousins.

Do you have an unsolved mystery in the Endicott and other related surnames genealogy research? Do you have missing links? This is the place to be as there are some great researchers here that might be able to help you in your quest.

If you are not currently a member of the Endicott_Gen, we invite you to join. Here is how you can join:

To learn more about the Endicott_Gen group, please visit
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Endicott_Gen

To start sending messages to members of this group, simply send email to
Endicott_Gen@yahogroups.com

We look forward to seeing you on the Endicott_Gen.

Regards,
Moderators, Endicott_Gen

Kyle Elwood, List Owner
Gordon S. Harmon

2. Endicott Research Collection Series

Volume II - *Our Endicott Legacy, An Inventory of Historic Sites, Place Names and Objects*" of the Endicott Research Series is completed.

It includes 50 pages of 86 historical sites/events, geographical locations (towns, streets, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, creeks, mountains and other geographical features), parks/recreational areas, educational institutions, cemeteries, churches, buildings, notable objects of historical significance and Endicott artifacts all bearing the Endicott name.

Also included in "*Our Endicott Legacy*" are 82 photographs/images (with credits) and 82 source citations.

The cost of Volume II is \$ 24.50 (inclusive of s and h). Please submit a check in the amount of \$ 24.50 and your copy will be mailed upon receipt of payment.

Let's continue our journey on the *Endicott Heritage Trail*.

If you are interested in a copy, contact the undersigned.

3. Ancestor Spotlight – *John Endecott, The Preserved Puritan* [1]

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JOHN ENDICOTT ca. 1665

ORIGIN: Unknown

MIGRATION: Arrived Naumkeag (later Salem) 5 September 1628 on the Abigail

FIRST RESIDENCE: Salem

REMOVES: Boston 1655

OCCUPATION: Magistrate.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: In list of Salem church members compiled in late 1636 [SChR 5]. Shortly after he relocated, the church pews were altered, and on 11 June 1657 "the seat of Mrs. Endicot being enlarged we agree that Mrs. Hathorne & Mrs. Corwin shall be there seated" [STR 1:201]. The Endicotts maintained their connection to the Salem church until 1664.

FREEMAN: Not in any list of freemen, but certainly held that status by virtue of his many offices in the colony, and especially his appointment in 1628 as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company's settlement at Salem.

EDUCATION: Wrote a confident, extroverted hand and a direct but thoughtful prose, as evidenced by many letters preserved by the Winthrops. Overseer of Harvard College, 1642 [Morison 198-99]. When the Jesuit priest Gabriel Druillette was touring New England in the winter of 1650-1, he reported on 9 January that "I went to Salem, to converse with Sieur Indicott, who speaks and understands French well" [The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, Volume XXXVI, Lower Canada, Abenakis, 1650-1651 (Cleveland 1899), pp. 94-95].

OFFICES: Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company's settlement at Salem, 1628-29. Massachusetts Bay Colony Assistant 1630-34, 1636-40, 1645-48; Deputy-Governor 1641-43, 1650, 1654; Governor 1644, 1649, 1651-3, 1655-64 [MA Civil List 11, 20-24]. Commissioner to hold Court at Piscataqua, 10 May 1643 [MBCR 2:37]; Essex County magistrate and Salem selectman repeatedly [EQC and STR passim]. Chosen colonel of the Essex regiment, 13 December 1636 [MBCR 1:187]; Sergeant Major General 1645-6 [MBCR 3:9, 61].

ESTATE: "Cp. Endicot" received a grant of 200 acres in the freeman's lands at Salem in 1636 [STR 1:19]. He was granted one acre of marsh on 25 December 1637, with a household of nine [STR 1:103].

He asked for and was granted ten acres of meadow in the great meadow north of Mr. Sharp, 30 July 1637 [STR 1:53]; granted swampland next to Goodman Chickering's, 7 May 1638 [STR 1:96]; granted 20 acres of land in Salem formerly laid to Allen Converse, 13 March 1642/3 [STR 1:117]; granted land at the head of the river excepting the salt marsh, being land formerly granted to Richard Norman and others whose

properties Endicott had bought, 5 March 1643/4 [STR 1:124-25].

The Court of Assistants granted him three hundred acres of land north of Salem [later known as "Orchard"], 3 July 1632 [MBCR 1:97]. On 2 November 1637 he was granted "40 or 50 acres of meadow ... where it may not prejudice a plantation" [MBCR 1:206]. On 6 June 1639 at a General Court he was granted five hundred acres of land [MBCR 1:262]. On 5 November 1639 "Mr. John Endecot is granted his 550 acres upon Ipswich River" (this is apparently the two previous grants combined) [MBCR 1:277; see MBCR 1:305, 2:259 for later orders about this grant]. Granted three hundred acres of woodland, provided he set up a copper works within seven years, 14 October 1651 [MBCR 3:256]. Granted Catta Island, about two acres, near Marblehead, 23 May 1655 [MBCR 3:389]. Granted one thousand acres in any place he should choose not prejudicial to other grants in lieu of seventy-five pounds "by him and his wife in the general adventure," 15 May 1657 [MBCR 4:1:304]. Granted one-quarter of Block Island, 19 October 1658 [MBCR 4:1:356].

His written will of 2 May 1659 and his nuncupative will of January 1664/5 were both brought to court.

In his will, dated 3 May 1659, "John Endecott Senior late of Salem; now of Boston" bequeathed to his "dear & loving wife Elizabeth Endecott" all his farm called Orchard in Salem with all appurtenances, the moveable goods in Boston, all the cattle and sheep, all his wearing clothes, "all my books whereof she may bestow on my two sons such of them as they are capable to make use of & the rest to be sold to help pay my debts," his houses at Salem and the ground belonging to them, Catta Island near Salem "which the generall Court gave me, during her natural life, & after her decease to my two sons John & Zerobabel or to the longest liver of them"; to "John Endicott my eldest son the farm which I bought of Henry Chickerin of Dedham" on 4 October 1648, lying in Salem; to "my younger son Zerobabel the whole farm called Orchard to be parted indifferently between them after the decease of my said wife," also a farm of three hundred acres on Ipswich river; wife to be sole executrix with Elder Penn and Elder Coleborne as overseers; to "my said wife" the fourth part of Block Island; to "my two sons John & Zerubabel the two farms I bought, the one of Captain Trask the other of Capt. Hawthorne lying upon Ipswich River next adjoining to my farm"; "the rest of the land belonging to my farm upon the said river which is not disposed of to my two sons John & Zerubabel, my eldest son to have a double portion thereof"; to "John Endecott & Zerubael all the land which was given me by the two Sachems of Quinebaug my eldest son to have a double portion"; to "my grandchild John Endecott Zerobabel his son" ten pounds at age twenty-one; the longest liver of my sons to enjoy all the land "except the Lord send them children to inherit it after them"; to Mr. Norrice teacher of the Church at Salem 40s. and to Mr. Wilson pastor of Boston 40s. and to Mr. Norton teacher 40s.; to the poor of Boston four pounds; the seal bore arms [EPR 2:38-40, citing SPR Case #385]. Jeremiah Howchin, father of Elizabeth (Howchin) Endicott, wife of the Governor's elder son, took exception to the 1659 will and deposed that when the Governor approached him to permit the marriage of their children, Endicott promised to give his son the Chickering farm and build a barn and leanto, as well as fence the land and provide horse and oxen and cows and sheep, and that his son John and heirs would receive all the farm called Orchard after his death and the death of his wife. With these guarantees, Howchin allowed his daughter to marry young John "without that the match had never been

consented unto by this deponent." He further stated that about 29 January he had spoken with the Governor who told him that he had not finished his will and that his wife had made "great endeavours" regarding it and asked Howchin to write down his true mind, which he did [CSM 20:261-62, citing MA Arch 15B:95].

This nuncupative will, signed by Jeremiah Howchin, claimed to be the mind of the Governor, saying "Tell the magistrates that I am not capable to make my will myself for reasons best known to myself I would willingly live that little time I have to live in peace which is not like to be long[.] I have made no will that I approve of neither have I delivered any in one respect or another as my will to this day and do declare all that be pretended to be my will I say I do renounce and disown and to be of none effect: ... I love my dear wife she have taken pains with me not a little I desire respect may be unto her[.] I desire she may have my orchard farme ... for time of her life only eight acres of salt meadow to be taken from it and laid to my son John ... only what goods were brought by my daughter into the house is my daughter[s] to enjoy and take away ... and I do charge that my son John may have a double portion of all my estate confirmed upon him his heirs and assigns forever Chickerol's farm to be appraised and 8 acres of meadow and Zerubobel's land to be appraised and that at Salim and what my son John's went by estimation to be as much more in value as that I have given to Zerubbobell to be made good to John and his heires and assigns forever he is the son of my strent [strength?] and have taken pains with me and after my wife's decease my two sons to have the orchard farm my son John two-thirds and Zerubbabell one-third ... and my son John to have what

books that he desireth for physic and chirurgery" [CSM 20:263, citing MA Arch 15B:96-106].

The resulting conflict between the widow Elizabeth and eldest son John caused the General Court on 23 May 1666 to order that the estate be administered by the widow and sons, guided by the terms of the 1659 will. To protect the interests of son John's wife Elizabeth Howchin, the court provided that the farm called "Chickering's" deeded to her husband and all the property bequeathed to son John in the 1659 will should be hers during her life if she should outlive her husband [MBCR 4:2:289, 311-2; EQC 7:16-17]. The inventories of Endicott's estate dated 27 April 1665 (taken at Salem) and 31 July 1665 (taken at Boston) totalled £1031 8s. 7d., of which £731 was real estate: the home farm with housing orchards and fences, £551; a one hundred and fifty acre farm on Ipswich River "being part of a farm given by the country together with the meadow to it," £80; and a house "at the town with three acres of Land to it," £100. An additional undated inventory included other parcels of land whose value was not given: "certain ten acre lots that Mr. Endecott purchased"; "two hundred & fifty acres of upland & meadow part of that farm that lieth in Topsfield undisposed of"; "2 farms in the country purchased of Maj. Harthorne & Capt. Trask"; and "an island called Catta Island" [SPR Case #385]. The funeral was a costly affair, and the widow Endicott was allowed £160 from the country treasury over five years to "discharge the charge of wine, cakes, tomb, and powder expended ... whereof [£60] was in consideration of her expense of seventy pounds in mourning clothes for herself, children, & family," May 1665 [MBCR 4:2:151]. In May of 1671, the General Court "being informed that the widow ... of the late honored Governor, Mr. John Endicott, Esqr., is reduced to a very low condition, w[hi]ch is not honorable for this Court, do therefore order, that the thirty pounds per annum by this

Court allowed to her, being expired, shall & is hereby anew granted to her ... during [her] widowhood" [MBCR 4:2:487-88].

BIRTH: By about 1600 based on all later activities.

DEATH: Boston 15 March 1664/5: "Our honored Governor, Mr. John Endicott, departed this life, - a man of pious and zealous spirit, who had very faithfully endeavored the suppression of a pestilent generation, the troublers of our peace civil and ecclesiastical, called Quakers. He died poor, as most of our rulers do, having more attended the public than their own private interests. It is our shame: though we are indeed a poor people, yet might better maintain our rulers than we do. However, they have a good God to reward them" [Hull 215-16].

MARRIAGE: (1) By about 1628 Anne Gower; she died probably not long after Matthew Craddock wrote his letter.

(2) probably Boston 18 August 1630 " _____ Gibson" [WJ 1:35;NEHGR 110:271], born about 1607 [NEHGR 43:310] (but deposed 13 April 1674, aged "about sixty years" [EQC 5:323]), the daughter of Philobert Cogan of Chard, Somersetshire, who bequeathed to "daughter Elizabeth Endecott" in his 10 February 1640/1 will, evidently the widow of _____ GIBSON [NEHGR 43:309-311]. She died after 13 April 1674.

CHILDREN:

i JOHN, b. about 1632; m. Boston 9 November 1653 Elizabeth Howchin, b. about 1637 daughter of Jeremiah and Esther (Pigeon) Howchin, who deposed against the Governor's will [BVR 44]. She m. (2) 1668 Rev. James Allen of the First Church, Boston.

ii ZERUBBABEL, b. about 1635; m. (1) about 1654 Mary [Smith]; m. (2) 1677 Elizabeth (Winthrop) Newman, daughter of Gov. JOHN WINTHROP and widow of Rev. Antipas Newman.

ASSOCIATIONS: Anne Gower was a "cousin" of Matthew Craddock, governor of Massachusetts Bay Company in England, who wrote 16 February 1628/9 "and to hear my good cousin, your wife were perfectly recovered of her health would be [ac]ceptable news to us all; which God grant in his good time that we may" [MBCR 1:383]; a sample of her needlework was deposited at the Salem East India Marine Society Museum in 1828 [NEHGR 1:203].

Hubbard correctly stated that Roger Ludlow was a brother-in-law of Endicott's, which is supported in the will of Philobert Cogan, who left a legacy to "daughter Mary Ludloe" and by Endicott himself who calls him "my brother Ludlow" in a letter to Winthrop of 22 April 1644 [NEHGR 43:309;WP 4:456].

Several inconsistencies suggest the possibility that Endicott had more than two wives. Nothing is known of the Gibson of whom his second wife was supposedly widow. Endicott's wife was Elizabeth at the end of 1636 when the Salem Church members list was compiled. There is no indication after her name that she either died or removed, whereas after Endicott is noted his removal [SChR 5]. In 1640 when Philobert Cogan wrote his will, his daughter Elizabeth was the wife of Endicott. This Elizabeth was

fourteen in 1623 at the time of the Somersetshire Visitation. There is a seven year discrepancy from that age when Elizabeth, the Governor's widow deposes, in 1674 [EQC 5:323]. In any event, the former was undoubtedly the mother of their two sons. It is interesting to note that Endicott's last wife importuned him, according to Jeremiah Howchin, in the matter of his will, and in this acted more the part of a stepmother to the sons than a mother.

COMMENTS: About 1920 Sir Roper Lethbridge published a pamphlet in which he argued that John Endicott had been born at Chagford, Devonshire, about 1589, son of Thomas Endicott, who was in turn son of a John Endicott who left a will dated 9 May 1635 which included a bequest of forty shillings to John Endicott, "the eldest son and heir of his deceased eldest son Thomas" [Sir Roper Lethbridge, *The Devonshire Ancestry and the Early Homes of the Family of John Endecott, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1629* (n.p., n.d.), hereafter *Endecott Anc*, p. 22). Lethbridge bases his claim on two lines of reasoning: first, on 3 September 1639 Governor John Winthrop issued a "life certificate," stating that on that date "John Endicott Esq. one of the council for the jurisdiction aforesaid is blessed be God at this present in full life & health" [Lechford 177] and that this was in support of a Chancery suit entered in 1636 by the grandson of the testator of 1635 [Endecott Anc 26]; and second, that when in 1651 Governor John Endicott sent a plea to England for contributions to the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England, "the response to this appeal from Chagford Parish was instantaneous" and among the subscribers was a Henry Endecott who would be under this hypothesis cousin of the governor [Endecott Anc 28].

The second of these arguments has little probative value, for we would expect Henry Endecott to be among the subscribers, no matter who had issued the plea, and we do not know whether the alleged rapidity of response by Chagford was significantly different from that of other English parishes.

The first argument has difficulties as well. Most seriously, the complainant in the 1636 Chancery suit calls himself "John Endecott of Stokentynhed" [i.e., Stokeinteignhead, a Devonshire coastal parish about fifteen miles from Chagford] [Endecott Anc 26]. It seems unlikely that John Endicott would have called himself of this parish after eight years residence in New England, and such a misrepresentation would certainly have been grounds for invalidating the complaint.

We do not, therefore, accept the claimed ancestry for John Endicott, but he may well have been a member of this same family of Chagford and vicinity.

Although he had two sons and ten surviving grandchildren, Endicott's most significant legacy to New England genealogy was not his progeny. We sense a sadness in Endicott when he ponders his posterity. Elder son John was sickly and never had children.

Younger son Zerubbabel fathered many children, but seems to have been content to take his substantial education and patrimony and play the role of gentleman planter, entirely lacking his father's Puritan drive and ardor for public service. The Governor indicated that his books be sold, except those his sons "are capable to make use of."

Endicott's most significant genealogical legacy was the hundreds of detailed depositions required to settle the bounds of his Orchard farm many years after his death. When Rev. Mr. Allen deeded his farm to Francis Nurse, Zerubbabel Endicott, the Governor's surviving administrator, stated that the lot layers "although plain hearted honest men yet

of little art and skill in mathematical, grammatical or geometrical rules and expressions" had botched the survey, and asked the court to please consider "whether or no Governor Endecott when he had the liberty to take up what land he then pleased there being two creeks which have been always reputed to be the boundaries of his ancient farm ... should suffer any man so to intrench upon him as to divide or to cut in two that part of his farm and to make it like unto a kite's tail the like precedent not being known in the country" [EQC 7:15-21]. It required decades of testimony to settle the question, and many octagenarians as well as younger men came forward to describe early conditions and relationships, providing a gold mine of dependable evidence for an era so lacking in contemporary accounts.

Savage spent a disproportionate amount of space in a specious argument over whether or not Endicott was first Governor of Massachusetts Bay. Endicott deserves serious attention for the direction and guidance he afforded the young colony, regardless of the offices he held in providing it. His concern for the proper evolution of the settlement ranged from the broad picture down to the drums he bought for Salem [STR 1:138]. In a typically direct action, Endicott admonished the dissolute revelers at Merry Mount in 1628 [Bradford 206; NEHGR 1:211]. He firmly deported the "schismatists" JOHN and SAMUEL BROWNE in 1630, a decision which earned him some criticism for rigidity in England. His strongly puritanical views moved him to deface the military ensign [flag] for being a symbol of popish idolatry in 1634 [WJ 1:155-6, 158], thus leading to his suspension from office for a year, the only gap in public service in all his years in New England. Still direct and seemingly heedless of consequences, he led the punitive expedition of a hundred men against the Indians in 1636, which undoubtedly did much to cause the Pequot War of 1637.

Endicott sternly persecuted the Quakers and hanged three, including Mary Dyer, actions which earned him much criticism from later historians [MBCR 4:419].

The possibility of Cromwell's accession as king was of some concern to Endicott, who wrote in a 1657 letter to Mr. John Leverett in England "What the end is of that point of State to make the Protector King, I cannot fathom it; unless their proffering and his denial thereof ingratiate him the more in the hearts of the people. The Lord in mercy guide all to his glory, and the good of those commonwealths over whom he hath set him" [NEHGR 1:220].

Ready cash was often a problem in the Endicott household, as many grants by the government testify. When Emmanuel Downing sought to marry his son James to Rebecca Cooper, he reminded Winthrop on 28 January 1640/1 that "to help Mr. Endicott with some present money, you wrote to Mr. Hathorne to put her to Mr. Endicott to board, who thereupon received £40 aforehand for 2 years" [WP 4:305].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: John Endicott merited entries in both the DNB and DAB. A memoir of him was published in the first volume of the Register [NEHGR 1:201-24].

SChR - The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736, Richard D. Pierce, ed. (Salem 1974)

STR - Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, 1634-1691, 3 volumes (Salem 1868, 1913, 1934)

Morison - Samuel Eliot Morison, The Founding of Harvard College (Cambridge 1935)

[especially for Appendix B, "English University Men Who Emigrated to New England Before 1646," pp. 359-410]

MA Civil List - William H. Whitmore, The Massachusetts Civil List for the Colonial and Provincial Periods, 1630-1774 (Albany 1870; rpt. Baltimore 1969)

MBCR - Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., 5 volumes in 6 (Boston 1853-1854)

EQC - Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts, 1636-1686, 9 volumes (Salem 1911-1975)

SPR - Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records

EPR - The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts, 1635-1681, 3 volumes (Salem 1916-1920; rpt. Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1988). Citations to the unpublished

probate records are to case numbers, or to register volumes (which begin with volume 301).

CSM - Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume 1 to present (1895+)

MA Arch - "Massachusetts Archives," being bound volumes of loose papers at the Commonwealth Archives of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts

Hull - "Diary of John Hull" in Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, Volume 3 (Worcester 1857)

WJ - John Winthrop, The History of New England from 1630 to 1649, James Savage, ed., 2 volumes (Boston 1853). Citations herein refer to the pagination of the 1853 and not the 1826 edition, even though the index to the 1853 edition continues to use the 1826 pagination.

NEHGR - New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 1 through present (1847+)

BVR - Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630-1699, Ninth Report of the Boston Record Commissioners (Boston 1883; rpt. Baltimore 1978)

WP - Winthrop Papers, 1498-1654, 6 volumes, various editors (Boston 1925-1992)

Lechford - Note-book Kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer, in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641, Edward Everett Hale, Jr., ed. (Cambridge 1885; rpt. Camden, Maine, 1988). Citations herein refer to the pagination as printed (and not to the manuscript pagination) and will therefore differ from the index entries of the 1885 edition.

Bradford - William Bradford, Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647, Samuel Eliot Morison, ed. (New York 1952)

DNB - Dictionary of National Biography

DAB - Dictionary of American Biography

¹ Robert Charles Anderson. The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633 Original data: Robert Charles Anderson. The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633, vols. 1-3. Boston, MA: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995.

4. Did You Know That ? ---- *Historical Facts*

- a. It was Rev. John White that had the major influence upon John Endecott in the Puritan way of thinking. White had inspired the Dorchester Adventurers, the fishing

colony on Cape Ann. After the failure of Camp Ann, Roger Conant and a small group of settlers remained. Conant suggested in a letter to White “In following times, the base on Massachusetts Bay might prove a receptacle for such as upon the account of religion would be willing to begin a foreign plantation in the part of the world”. Later, John Endecott was chosen “by this inquiry” to lead the Puritans on the “Abigail” arriving in Naumkeag on September 6, 1628.

b. Naumkeag means “fishing place where rivers and ocean come together”. Naumkeag was later changed to Salem, Hebrew for “peace”. Naumkeag includes the present day towns of Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and Danvers.

5. Recommended Readings

For those who are interested in some excellent research references on our rich Endicott heritage, it is suggested that you read and study the following sources of information:

1. Packer, J. I. *Why We Need the Puritans*. (Lewiston, ID: n.d. 1-12).

<http://users.lewiston.com.ardenh/packer1.html>

2. Lethridge, Roper K.C.I.E. *Hands Across the Sea*. The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1629 with Illustrations. (Privately Printed, 1912).

This article is available on the EFA, Inc. web site www.endecott-endicott.com

Let us hear from you on what you think about the e-News. We value your input and comments. Let us know what you would like to see here and on the EFA, Inc. web site. We are open to all suggestions, ideas and yes, even constructive criticism. Lets all remember what John Winthrop said about John Endecott on Endecott’s cutting of the King’s ensign – “The only difference between him and others was, he manifested his opinions by his acts, while they, with more prudent and safety, retained theirs in secrecy.”

Until we meet again on the *Endicott Heritage Trail*

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