



EDITOR: SAMUEL C. ENDICOTT

# Endecott – Endicott Family Association Newsletter

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## Endicotts on the Somme

By William T. Endicott

This year, Britain commemorated the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle of the Somme, which lasted from July 1- November 18, 1916. There were a number of Endicotts in this, the bloodiest battle of WWI, with over a million casualties. Endicotts served in the Australian, British, and Canadian armies at the Somme and at least 5 of them were killed there: Elias Endicott (Canada); William John Endicott (Canada); George H. Endicott (Britain); Sidney Handicott (Britain);

and Samuel Board Enticott (Britain).

One of the British regiments at the Somme was the Devonshire regiment and at least 30 Endicotts served in it during WWI. George H. Endicott and Samuel Board Enticott were members of it.

In 1914, when he went off to war, the young English poet [Rupert Brooke](#) wrote these lines in perhaps his best-known poem:

"If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field that is forever England."

If ever there was "some corner of a foreign field that

is forever England," it is the Devonshire Cemetery at the Somme, one of the smallest and most poignant of the many memorials there. Unlike other graveyards where the dead of different regiments and nations are mixed together, the Devonshire Cemetery is devoted to a single unit and their dead from one day, July 1, 1916, the first day of the battle, during which Britain suffered more casualties than on any other day in its history, 57,470, including 19,240 killed. 161 Devon soldiers are buried in the Devonshire cemetery and Samuel Board Enticott is one of them.

About the author -- Bill Endicott, originally from Massachusetts, but now living in Bethesda, Maryland, is an eleventh-generation descendant of John Endecott, descending from Zerubbabel Endecott's second son, Samuel (1635-1694). He is a life-time member of the Endicott family association..

He is married to the former Abigail Bingham and they have one son, Samuel.



## An Interview with author Laurie Endicott Thomas



the right word, it has to mean what your audience thinks it means. If you give words meanings that are not found in the dictionary, you end up sounding like Humpty-Dumpty from Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*. Humpty-Dumpty used words to mean whatever he wanted them to mean, which baffled Alice.

Q. How would you hope today's teachers would use your book, *Not Trivial*?

A. I want teachers to use *Not Trivial* as a call-to-action and a roadmap for reform. They are the only people who can solve the problems I point out in the book.

All educational policies fall somewhere on a spectrum. On the far left is universal free public education, which was promoted in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, starting during John Endecott's political career. On the far right was South Carolina, which made it illegal to teach any black person to read and write. (The rest of the South followed suit.) In the middle are the current educational policies, in which every child is expected to go to school, but the schools for the poor have been set up to fail. The public is encouraged to blame the teachers and the children's parents for these problems, but I want parents and teachers to know what is going on behind the scenes. The main problem is that teachers are trained and often forced to use a method of teaching reading that does not work. Bad teaching methods are far less harmful in wealthy school districts because the parents can teach their children at home or get some private

tutoring. Teachers can solve this problem, once they are aware of it.

Q. Do you envision America's electorate improving in the ways necessary for our republic to thrive and survive or not? Why?

A. The solutions to our political problems are technically simple but psychologically impossible at present. All we need to do is elect true champions instead of confidence artists to public office. It is easy to tell the two apart. Just ignore what they say and watch what they do. The problem is that remarkably few people understand how to judge other people or how to get someone on the ballot. We were supposed to learn the former in English class and history class in high school. We were supposed to learn the latter in civics class in junior high.

The solutions to our problems are psychologically impossible at present because so few people know how to have a productive conversation about any serious topic. The traditional way to learn that skill is by studying the classical trivium of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. That's why I say that the trivium is not trivial. U.S. history has been marked by long periods of stability interrupted by short periods of rapid political reform. I think that we are entering another period of rapid reform. The young voters today have far different ideas about what is reasonable and acceptable than their parents did. They are far more broadminded and much kinder. The broadmindedness is the legacy of the movements for social reform, starting with the Civil Rights Movement. The kindness is partly

**Editor's Note:** Laurie is the daughter of Bill and Ruth Endicott (association members) who live in Edison, NJ. She earned a BA and MA in regional science at the University of Pennsylvania. She spent more than 20 years editing medical, veterinary, education and philosophy books, articles, and textbooks. She is the author of four books and authors a column on grammar and usage in the *American Medical Writers Association Journal*.

Q. Your mother, Ruth, taught you to love books. How did she do it?

A. My mother read to me a lot. So at home, we used books socially. Then I got addicted.

Q. Your father, Bill Endicott, taught you to look words up in the dictionary even when you thought you knew their meanings. How has that contributed to your success as a writer and editor?

A. To be a good writer, all you have to do is put the right words in the right order. For a word to be



the legacy of the movement to stop child abuse, a movement that was launched largely by the women's movement in the 1970s, and by the anti-bullying movement, which has been supported by the gay rights movement and by the families of children with disabilities.

However, the young people today have good reasons to be angry with their elders. The ones who have been to college tend to have stifling amounts of debt, and they are entering a slack job market. Sooner or later, they are going to figure out how to use their social media accounts to organize politically. We got a foretaste of that when the young people who turned out for the Sanders campaign. They are going to need guidance from older and wiser people, but I would not blame them if they do not trust us.

**Q** How would you summarize your philosophy of education? Is it identical to your friend Howard Ozmon's philosophy or in what ways is it different?

**A.** Howard Ozman's textbook on the philosophy of education gave me an excellent overview of the competing theories of education. In particular, he emphasized that John Dewey's work was often praised and criticized but seldom read. So I read several of Dewey's works, which was an unpleasant experience because Dewey was a terrible writer. The interesting question is how my philosophy differs from Dewey's. Dewey championed the "whole-word" method of teaching reading. Dewey also argued that it did not really matter if a child failed to learn to read in primary school. In contrast, I promote effective

methods of reading instruction because I know that the failure to learn to read in primary school can cause lifelong suffering.

The best way to describe my philosophy of education is to use a metaphor from music pedagogy. To become a great jazz musician, you must learn music theory and spend a lot of time practicing your scales and riffs and chord changes. Once you master those fundamentals, you can then play anything that pops into your mind. Progressive educators imagine that you can go straight to mastery without spending time learning the fundamentals, but that never works in real life.

**Q.** Who was your favorite teacher growing up and how did they motivate you to pursue your chosen career(s)?

**A.** I was only four years old when I taught myself to read and decided that I wanted to write books. I was lucky that I had a lot of good English and science teachers, so I was able to make a living as a medical writer. I guess the teacher who had the most impact on my life was Virginia Moravek, my high school choir teacher, who taught me to sing.

**Editor's Note:** You can sample and buy Laurie's books on [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com). And they are available in eBook form.

## President's Remarks

Greeting and Salutations!

As the year 2016 comes to a close we can look back over the past twelve months and recognize how well off

we are as Americans and descendants of John Endecott. The sacrifices of those early patriots and pioneers who paved the way for our great nation. Whatever your political persuasion you are blessed with the right to vote and the freedom to speak out. We are also reminded in the 100th Psalm to be thankful and give praise. It is time for all to remember that we are one nation, under God. As the New Year begins I urge you to renew your membership and to consider offering a gift of membership to the society for friends and family members. Also, remember that as members of this organization we can have a role in making it better. Please consider donations for special projects. It is high time that we plan for another reunion. Perhaps, again in Boston where all who attend might have a chance to see the restored portrait of John Endecott in the State House. We need to put together an event planning team and make it happen. May this year offer blessings and prosperity to all.

**Tom Meshek, President  
Endecott-Endicott Family Assn.**



## ENDICOTT EMIGRATION PATTERNS

## By William T. Endicott

The case of the Endicott clan emigrating from Devon, England not only to what is today the United States, but also to Australia, Barbados, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, is an example of one family helping to build both the British empire as well as the American republic.

### Many different spellings

As you seek to trace the migration of the Endicott clan, it is important to note the many different spellings of the name. Among the most common ones are Endacott, Endicott, Entecott, and Enticott. But especially further back in time there are Indicott, Yendicott, and even Hendicott. Nevertheless, they all trace back to Devon, England. Since I'm writing this and my name is Endicott, the most common variant in the United States, I have adopted that spelling to apply generally to the family. But one could just as easily argue that it should be Endacott, the most common variation in England today, or perhaps even something else!

### Why leave England?

Endicott emigration from England coincides with the fact that from the early

1600s until recently more people left England than came to it. (The reversal of this trend is said to be a big reason Britain recently voted to leave the European Union.)

The reasons pushing people to leave England came in stages. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the fundamental motives were the overpopulation of the country, not enough land for farms, not enough jobs, religious intolerance and better economic opportunities elsewhere.

The reduction of infectious diseases, sanitary improvements, such as a vaccination against smallpox, cleaner cities, and more frequent use of soap, all led to a burgeoning population in England.

But it also led to several crises, the first being not enough land. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century ownership of land was the only path to financial and social respectability. But now that England was becoming overpopulated there wasn't enough land to go around, not only for the poor but even for the younger sons of the English aristocracy.

Another problem was rising prices. The great

influx of gold from the New World caused inflation in Europe generally and this caused prices to rise in England and elsewhere.

A third problem was rising unemployment. A lot of farmers were thrown out of work in England because the big landowners shifted from farming to raising sheep because of the growing wool industry.

A fourth problem for some was religious intolerance in England, stemming from arguments over whether or how to reform the Church of England, arguments that people took very seriously in those days.

While all of this was happening, favorable reports were coming back from early settlers in North America who had gone to there to set up military posts and way stations for merchant ships. These reports talked about vast quantities of land that people of even humble origins could own. This appealed to the traditional English belief in personal liberty and freedom of speech and thousands saw that moving to the New World was their best hope for the future.

As a result, many Englishmen started to emigrate to the New World, and the Endicotts were among them.

In a time when emigration without royal permission was illegal, the Crown eagerly granted such permission to groups like the Puritans (Governor John Endecott) and for almost 150 years thereafter, allowed these colonies to grow and develop without a great deal of interference.

Once abroad, the colonists found that they could move up in the social ranks rapidly since wealth, not aristocratic heritage, became the path to success. As a result, the American population quadrupled between 1700 and 1750, from 250,000 to 1.1 million.

Later, the Industrial Revolution caused rural areas like Devon, the ancestral home of the Endicotts, to become backwaters as people moved to the cities where they hoped they could make more money working in factories. But city/factory life was so unappealing that many people wanted to leave that, too, and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that stimulated emigration to places like Australia and Canada as well

as to the United States

Finally, emigration increased from England after 1815, with the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars. Britain no longer needed soldiers to fight in these wars, had a lot of poor people and petty criminals, and needed to colonize Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and even South Africa and India.

What follows now are individual stories of Endicotts emigrating to various countries illustrating many of these emigration patterns.

### Emigration to what is today the United States

The earliest documentation we have for a member of the Endicott clan family emigrating from England is John Endecott, the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company (and later of the Massachusetts Bay Colony), who emigrated in 1628. However, since readers are generally familiar with his story and the story of his descendants in America, we won't spend a lot of time on that.

Suffice it to say that John's descendants moved successively to New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky,

Missouri and, by 1815, to Indiana. Colonies of Endicotts exist in all of those places to this day. But from Indiana, other Endicotts went on to Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and California.

It is important to note that not all Endicotts in America descend from Governor John and there are multiple lines here. For example, according to Charles M. Endicott, Esq, of Salem, Massachusetts, writing in 1847, in "The Endicott Family,"

It is the general impression that all having this name in this country are descended from Governor Endecott. This is a mistake. There were families of "Indicotts," distinct from his, residing in Boston and its vicinity, sometime previous to 1700. The two names probably had the same origin, though so different in orthography. Of these there was a "John Indicott," warden of King's Chapel, and a man of some consequence in 1691; "Gilbert Indicott," yeoman, of Dorchester, born in 1658; and a "William Indicott," They appear to have been brothers, and contemporaries of Governor Endecott's

grandchildren but could not have been derived from him...

(Charles also says that the John Endecott line changed the spelling from "e" to "i" in 1724.)

Then we have people like Ronald Burdette Endicott, who was killed at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. His ancestor, James M. Endicott, came from England around 1820 and the line in America is documented after that. And there is the Reverend John Endacott (1865 – 1934) who was born in Devon, England emigrated to America and by 1887 was a Methodist preacher in Eudora, Kansas.

To complicate matters even further, there is at least one case in which people assumed the name Endicott when moving to Devon from another part of England and are thus not really Endicotts at all, and then had descendants move to America.

Such a story comes to us from a John Endacott (1840-1924) writing in 1898. He wrote the note below on a genealogical chart:

Foot-note: the following paragraph explains what appears to be an

intermarriage. The original and several copies of the document from which this paragraph is taken, are now held by various members of the family. To understand fully, one needs to know the conditions at Chagford, England, where the ancestral home of the Endacotts is located and where there are many people by that name, today.

Outsiders coming into the settlement often took the name of Endacott, for along with the name would go certain privileges in that particular community.

The two families of Endacotts united in 1832 were before that distinct lines. John and Jane held the Gidley Mill and Greber estates from their families for 300 years. Edward and Jane came from the North of England and settled in Exeter during the French War in 1814, as a "Smith" and about 1830 bought land at Dockham near Moreton, where he followed the life of a farmer and where James and Susan met each other. The land he bought is called "Manavers"; he also farmed "Coswick" and "Hill", two farms in the parish of Moreton, Hamstead, at the same time.

The other branch of Endicotts, into which Susan Maria married, should more properly be called Hannaford, but they chose to adopt the name Endicott, about 1848. No one but myself could have furnished these particulars.

Signed John Endacott,  
dated June 1898"

### Emigration to Barbados

In the 1600s, Barbados was actually a more important British colony than the colony of Massachusetts Bay and many Englishmen emigrated to Barbados.

In 2014, I saw records at the Department of Archives in Black Rock, St. James Parish, Barbados, indicating that a John Indicott died in Barbados in 1650/1. The records state that this man's father was also named John Indicott. I also saw the original Christ Church parish graveyard where this John Indicott was buried. The actual grave, though, had been washed out to sea long ago. Finally, I found that this John Indicott was married and had a son, also named John, and even two grandchildren, all of whom lived in Barbados. The records showed no other Endicotts living in Barbados



after that, though.

This situation has given rise to the notion that this John Indicott was the illegitimate son of Governor John. We do know from other sources that Governor John did have an illegitimate son named John and the Barbadian John was the right age to have been the Governor's son. But other than that there is no proof of a connection.

### Emigration to Canada

If you look in the telephone book for Ontario today, you will find 95 Endicotts, Endacotts, Enticotts, by far the largest contingent of Endicotts in Canada today. In a minute we'll examine how they got there.

But first, it's important to realize that when we use the term "Canada" prior to 1867, it means several different British colonies, not one united nation. So, in many respects the further you go back into Canadian history, the more the distinction between Britain and Canada is blurred.

Englishmen started emigrating to Canada extremely early. For example, English merchants financed several voyages

there at the beginning of the 16th century and as early as 1527 the harbor of St John's, now the largest city in Newfoundland and Labrador, became a rendezvous site for fishing vessels, including fishermen from Devon, England.

It's possible therefore, that Governor John Endecott, a Devonian himself, had heard of this settlement and the ones to follow and thus when he came to America it was not exactly a jump into the unknown for him.

To this day Newfoundland remains, by descent, the most English province in all of Canada. As of this writing, the Newfoundland telephone directory lists 6 Endicotts, but it is unknown whether they descend from the earliest settlers or arrived later.

### Endicotts in Ontario

Following the American Revolution, many Loyalists fled to Canada after having backed the wrong side in the Revolution and in 1784 they established the province of New Brunswick, whose population has remained largely English in descent ever since. It is known that a John Endicott, who fought for Britain in the Queen's

Rangers during the Revolution was one of those who did that, but he appears to have moved to York, Ontario later. Ontario was known as "Upper Canada" in those days.

The line of this John Endicott is unknown and it is possible that he was a descendant of Governor John, but it is equally possible that he descends from another line.

The next earliest record we have of an Endicott in Ontario is that of another John Endicott (not yet established whether he was the son of the Queen's Rangers John Endicott) who fought on the British side in the War of 1812 and who lived in York, Ontario.

1815 – 1850 marks the "Great Migration of Canada," and it is probable that a number of Endicotts emigrated to Canada from England during this period. The Great Migration was due to several things. England was suffering high unemployment and low wages at the time. In the late 18th and early 19th century, there occurred in parts of Britain a transition from a manual-labor-based economy to a machine-based manufacturing one because



of the Industrial Revolution. That and population growth cost a lot of people their jobs and forced them to look to the New World for economic opportunity. In addition, some Americans went to Canada to look for gold when the California gold rush was petering out.

It is possible that many Endicotts found their way to Canada in all of these ways during the Great Migration, thus participating in a movement that profoundly changed the face of Canada. For example, at the beginning of the Great Migration, Canadians of French descent outnumbered those of British descent. But by the end of the Great Migration, Canadians of British descent were more than double those of French descent.

However his line got to Canada, there was even a John William Endicott who in 1891 was one of the original “Mounties” a member of the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) later renamed the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

There were two other waves of emigration to Canada and Endicotts may have been part of those, too. One was from 1890-1914 in response to opening the

Canadian prairie provinces. The other was after WWII.

Endicotts had a hand in helping to establish the national consciousness of Canada that grew out of WWI. At least 23 Endicotts fought in the Canadian military during the war, including in such famous battles as Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, and the Somme.

### Emigration to Australia

Today, according to the telephone book, at least 59 Endicotts, 57 Endicotts, 16 Endicotts, 9 Endicott-Davieses, and one Endicott live in Australia. Most of them live in New South Wales, which isn't too surprising since it is Australia's most populous state, where 33% of the entire country lives. The states of Queensland and Victoria have the next biggest numbers of Endicotts and there are a few in Western Australia.

Endicotts got to Australia in two ways: they were either transported criminals, or they were settlers subsidized by the British government.

British colonization of Australia started in earnest after Britain lost the

American Revolution and thereby lost a dumping ground for prisoners and other malcontents. By the time of the Revolution, there had been a population explosion in England and crime was a major concern. Britain also needed labor to colonize her overseas possessions. Sending malefactors to the colonies – called “transportation” – solved both problems.

From 1788 until the end of the penal transportation program in 1868, an estimated 165,000 British convicts were sent to Australia, (with about 3,000 dying on the way).

At least 3 Endicotts got to “Oz” that way. The first one was a woman, a Mary Endicott. Records show she was convicted and sentenced to 14 years, and transported along with 277 other convicts to Australia leaving on the ship Admiral Gambier and Eolus in July, 1808 and arriving in Sydney, New South Wales on March 2, 1809.

Besides Sydney, there were several other penal colonies in Australia, two of which were on Van Dieman's Land, today's Tasmania. Van Dieman's land was for the worst offenders. One of

the criminals sent there was a William Endecott, the first known male Endicott to appear in Australia. Records show that he was one of 369 convicts transported to Van Dieman's Land on the ship Dromedary, leaving on September 11, 1819 and arriving on May 11, 1820.

Lastly, we have a John Endicott (spelled Endacott in some documents) who records show was sentenced to 7 years, and was one of 251 convicts sent on the ship Argyle, which left Plymouth, England on March 5, 1831 and arrived in Van Dieman's Land on November 5, 1831.

The next Endicott known to have emigrated to Australia did it under more auspicious circumstances. He was James Hooper Endacott (August 5, 1831 – April 15 – 1885) and sometime between 1848 and 1850, he, along with his mother, step-father, sister and two-half-brothers all emigrated to Sydney. He had been born at Sidwell, Exeter, England, the son of William and Mary Endacott.

(There's an interesting backstory concerning Mary. She had a sister, Susan, and their maiden name was also Endacott, but they got it because their father, Edward

Smith, had assumed the name Endacott when he moved to Devon. However, both sisters then married real Endacotts! Not only that, but when Mary's first husband, William, died and she remarried, they took the name Endacott, not the second husband's real surname. Susan, married a James Endacott, from which an American line of Endacotts stems.}

James emigrated to Australia in search of gold. In 1851 there was a gold rush in Australia similar to the one in California. Gold had been found in central west New South Wales in 1851 and James joined the search, finding gold in Merinda Creek in Merrendee in the Mudgee district of New South Wales. He squatted on land and established a farm. Eventually he was able to get the land surveyed and title was registered to him. With the proceeds of his gold find, James built a homestead known as "Devonshire," named after his English homeland. One of James's descendants, Nancy Endacott, reports that she has traced over 700 descendants of James in Australia.

Apparently, a lot of them stayed in the Mudgee

area, too, according to this story I heard from the Australian Robert Carl Endacott:

I first went to Mudgee in 1959. When I identified myself as Bob Endacott, I was immediately asked If I was related to Long Bob (Robert A. Endacott). I answered that I probably was. Soon after arrival, I returned to the hotel where I stayed, for lunch. There was a man sitting on the front door step. He asked me who I was. When I replied "Bob Endacott", he stated "So am I." We arranged to have a beer on the next Saturday in the bar of my hotel. There we were, beers in hand, and I asked him if there were any other Endacotts in the crowded bar. Raising himself to his full height, (he was tall), he looked left and right and announced "They are all Endacotts."

The British government found that if it wanted emigrants to go to Australia it had to subsidize the trip, which it started doing after 1831. So, it's a good guess that James Endacott and his family were among those subsidized.

As happened with Canada, Endicotts also helped build the national

identity of Australia that came out of WWI. As of this writing, 15 Endicotts have been identified as fighting for Australia in that war, including participating in such historic battles as Gallipoli, which became *the* defining moment for Australia in WWI. At least two Endicotts, Harold A. Endicott and Walter Endacott, were at Gallipoli, and 3 others probably were.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the British government suspended the subsidy program. But after World War II, Australia itself launched a massive immigration program, believing that having narrowly avoided a Japanese invasion, Australia needed to “populate or perish.” It’s possible that other Endicotts got to Australia that way. As a result, hundreds of thousands of displaced Europeans migrated to Australia and from 1945-1972 over a million British subjects immigrated under the Assisted Migration Scheme, colloquially known as “Ten Pound Poms” because the British emigrants were charged only £10 for the trip.

From 1957 - 1973 there was another wave of British immigrants due to a program called “Bring out a Pom.”

### **Emigration to New Zealand**

If you look in the New Zealand telephone book today, you’ll find 3 Endicotts and 6 Enticotts, but no other variant spellings.

British and Irish immigrants made up the vast number of people emigrating to New Zealand for 150 years. One of the British immigrants was Lottie Endicott-Davies and her 5 children, who emigrated to New Zealand in 1909, thus starting the earliest known Endicott presence there.

The main branch of the Endicott family in New Zealand is the

Endicott-Davies branch. (There are also some Endicott-Davieses in Australia.)

In Bampton, Devon, in 1849, Henry Endicott, a blacksmith, married Emma Humphries, and the two then moved to Wales. There, for reasons unknown, they took up the name Davies as their last name but gave their children the middle name Endicott.

Davies, and variant spellings such as Davis, is a very traditional and common name in Wales. It originally meant son of David and it became popular throughout Medieval Europe and even more so in Wales due to it being the name of the patron saint of Wales, Saint David, thought to have been a 6<sup>th</sup> century monk or bishop. Could it be that when this branch of the Endicott family moved to Wales, they felt they needed to “Welshify” in order to better fit in, so they came up with Endicott-Davies? Other common variants of hyphenated Davies names are Jones-Davies and Rhys-Davies.

All of Henry and Emma’s children were baptized as Endicotts, however. Furthermore, when Emma died in 1907 in Cardiff, Wales, her name was listed as Emma Endicott, not Endicott-Davies.

One of Henry and Emma’s children was Harry Endicott-Davies. Harry married Lottie Applegate and they had 5 children. But in 1909, at age 29, Harry, a Navy diver, was killed in the notorious Birkenhead Dock Disaster when a dam collapsed, causing a flood of water and debris to drown 15

workers.

Subsequently, the widow Lottie and her 5 children emigrated to Dunedin, New Zealand, thus beginning the Endicott-Davies family's history in the Antipodes. According to Ross Endicott-Davies, Harry and Lottie's great-grandson, when Lottie left for New Zealand, she cut off all ties with the Endicott-Davies family in Great Britain.

As in other countries in the British Commonwealth at the time, there have been Endicotts with various spellings in New Zealand. For example, there is an account of the Ongaue Rail

What is today's South Africa was at one time several different British and Dutch colonies. It wasn't until after winning the Boer War, that on May 31, 1910 Britain organized several territories into the Union of South Africa, which is the predecessor to today's Republic of South Africa.

If you look in the South Africa telephone book today, you will find 3 Enticotts and one Smith-Enticott, but no other variant spellings. However, there is evidence that Endicotts with other spellings have lived in South Africa. For example, there is a place in called Endicott in the Transvaal. And secondly, there are records of Endicott and Endacott soldiers coming from South Africa.

A word about the village named Endicott in South Africa. On January 18, the South African author Tim Couzens and his wife, Diana Wall, a curator at Museum Africa, drove the 70 kilometers (approx.. 43.5 miles) from where they live in Johannesburg to Endicott in Mpumalanga Province and here is what Tim reported to me:

Endicott is a small SA

dorp (village) with no church or school. Its main raison d'être seems to be as a railway siding, because it is located on an important line. Trains no longer stop for passengers but there is a huge grain silo for which the trains must stop. The

stationmaster's house is no longer functioning. The village consists of perhaps a score of houses, mostly plotte (plots or small holdings) The whole area is mainly maize farming with a couple of dairy farms.

Across the line is a somewhat larger rural town called Vischkuil where there is a municipal office and a library (shut, of course, on Sunday).

Tim said that while he spoke with several people in Endicott, no one knew how the place got its name although there is a local joke about it:

The locals have a joke about the origin of the name. One of the men was in the army and when he returned found a crib and asked his wife, "En die Cot?" (And the cot?).

Tim also reported that "the next town along is called Devon," which certainly supports that idea that someone from Devon,



Disaster of July 6, 1923, a train crash in which a Methodist Minister with the last name of Enticott is listed as one of the passengers but who was not hurt.

## Emigration to South Africa



England, called Endicott settled in the area.



## “To the membership”

By Teddy Sanford  
LTC (Ret), USA

On the 15th of March, we will be observing the 350th Anniversary of the Death of Governor John Endecott. Over the years, the mystery of his early life has been talked about by scholars but never explored in depth based on all known facts sprinkled with some logical conclusions. As a gift to you on this occasion, I have provided an update of the Timelines of the Puritan Fathers and the Life of the Endecott Family. Here are a few of the highlights.

1588 – The wife of Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) gives birth to her only son, John Endecott (1588-1665), probably at the family compound called Middlecott Manor, and either dies in childbirth or very soon thereafter. Her husband, Thomas Endecott, purchases a burial shroud for her for 3 shillings 4 pence. He continues to live at Middlecott and receives assistance with the child from his uncle, William Endecott (1543-

1630) and his new wife Anne Ellis who were married at North Bovey the same year. Anne was probably the stand-in mother for the future governor. Young John Endecott was raised at Middlecott along with Jane Endecott (1590), and Henry Endecott (1591-1655), the two children of William Endecott and Anne Ellis.

1611 – Henry Endecott (1591-1655) had met a girl from Stoke-in-Teignhead and they were married there. Some of the wedding guests may have been Henry's cousin, Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) and his boyhood friend and cousin John Endecott (1588-1665). This may have been when Thomas, a widower since the death of his first wife in 1588, met the widow Alice Blackaller Andrew. They found each other agreeable and were married in Stoke-in-Teignhead in 1612.

1616 – After having a daughter named Margaret in 1613, Thomas Endecott and his wife Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott, had a son who they named John in spite of the fact that he had an older half-brother named John Endecott (1588-1665) who was 28 years his senior by another mother. This was not an isolated case and there is a discussion of double naming in England during this period.

1628 – This is the year that John Endecott (1588-1665), along with five others, purchased the patent for the Massachusetts Bay. There have always been a question regarding where he got the money. We may be making this

too hard. He may have gotten it from his grandfather, John Endecott (1541-1635). Since his father, Thomas Endecott, had died in 1621, the future governor was the first heir-male to his grandfather's estate. However, John did not want the estate including homes, mines, and property in England, but rather would settle for the purchase price of his share of the patent for the Massachusetts Bay. By receiving this from his grandfather, he relinquished all other rights to the estate. His grandfather left the estate in England to his second, third, and fourth sons.

1536 – The challenge to the will of John Endecott (1541-1635) was not brought by Governor John Endecott, but rather by his younger half-brother, John Endecott (1616-1683). His claim to the estate was rejected because he was not the next heir-male but only a young son. When the grandfather talks in the will about his deceased son, Thomas, and his children, Margaret and John, he is speaking about the children of Thomas Endecott and his second wife, Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott. He was under no obligation to include the second wife or her children in the will.

These are just a few of the changes in this updated rendition of the Timelines. It has taken many years to uncover the history of our mutual ancestor. As we think back to Governor John Endecott in the coming week, consider your rich heritage. It

may have been a mystery for centuries, but is now becoming clear.

Teddy Sanford is a 12th generation descendant of Governor John Endecott, and descends through Dr. Z's fifth son, Joseph. He was the first president of the Endecott-Endicott Family Association. Teddy and his wife, Jeannie, reside in Elizabethtown, Kentucky.



## Treasurer's Report

By Cindy Lou Endicott Livingston

Bank Balance for the EFA is: \$12,719.61

The EFA paid Derek Michael, \$1,295 for all work he did in rebuilding our web site and transferring all the prior documents & history from the old site.

Gordon Harmon's estate was finalized and the gift from Gordon to the EFA was \$8,858.74, in July. Gordon was very gracious including the EFA in his will. I encourage all members to consider doing this.

Since the last newsletter, the association gained no new members.

Cindylou is an eleventh generation cousin who descends from Dr. Z's sixth child, Joseph. She is married, and resides in Howell, MI, with her husband, Alan (who happens to be a really good golfer).

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Memoranda from the desk of editor, Samuel Endicott, an 11th Generation cousin who descends from the Joseph line (in fact John, Zerubbabel, Joseph, Joseph, Thomas, William, Aaron, Lafayette (Lafe), Thomas, Thomas, Me!)

Memo to the cousins – Should you have a compliment, comment, or question on either of cousin Bill Endicott's articles, he would like to hear from you. You can reach him via Email at [endicottwt@aol.com](mailto:endicottwt@aol.com). I hope you will let him know how much he is appreciated. He welcomes suggestions for future articles.

By the way, cousin, have you renewed your membership? Don't let it lapse, because the association uses your dues to maintain Endecott-Endicott plots, property, the website, and so much more. Renew today, remind your sons and daughters to do the same.

I believe it would be fun to see which line our members descend. Dr. Z and his wife, Mary, had ten children: 1. John, 2. Samuel, 3. Zerubbabel, 4. Benjamin, 5. Mary, 6. Joseph, 7. Sarah, 8. Elizabeth, 9. Hannah, 10. Mehetabel. Request you Email me your line and I will

place a pie chart in the next newsletter. Of course, this is unofficial, because the pie chart will not reflect the membership, but only the respondents. Nevertheless, it will be interesting and fun to do.



