

# Our Endicott Heritage Trail®

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The John Endecott Family Association, Inc. is a 501(c) 7 not-for-profit organization of people who are descendants of John Endecott, the first governor of Massachusetts. We are interested in studying US and world history through the lens of our family history. The JEFA is an institutional member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. By joining the JEFA (see pages 17 and 32), you will gain free access to the NEHGS databases for your own research. For more information, go to our website: [www.endecottendicott.com](http://www.endecottendicott.com).

## Table of Contents

An Endicott in Antarctica	1
Endicotts on the Move	8
JEFA Joins the NEHGS	17
Working with the NEHGS	19
James Graham Pierce	21
Endicott Pear Tree	22
Endicotts in Fiction	24
<i>SS William C. Endicott</i>	30
Join the JEFA	32

## An Endicott in Antarctica

By Kitty Lindow (11th-generation descendant of John Endecott)

Our trip to Antarctica began more than a year before we actually left New York City to travel so far south. One day, my husband John sauntered into the room and said, casually, “Do you want to go to Antarctica?”

We had talked about Antarctica over the years, vacillating between enthusiasm and apathy, but we had never actually gotten around to going. Apparently, the time had come! A professional photographer we knew in Carmel, California, was going to take a photography group for his sixth and final trip to Antarctica, and he had emailed to say that a few slots were still available in his photography group of 16. We signed up.

## Getting ready

The year prior to the trip was filled with checking and rechecking photo gear, making flight reservations, buying mandatory insurance, deciding what to do on the way to Chile and back, and of course, deciding on clothing. As we live in New York City where winters are cold and often snowy, clothing was a minor issue; we already had almost everything we needed. The ship and our photo tour leader sent us lists and information to help us prepare for the trip, more things to check and double check! This was a fly-cruise trip, and we would not cross Drakes Passage by ship; I didn’t pack anti-nausea medicine.



Kitty Lindow and friends in Antarctica

## Flying to Chile

We finally left New York to fly to Punta Arenas at the tip of Chile, with stops along the way, Miami, then Santiago, Chile. We joined the California photography group in Punta Arenas, and a first night get-together for our small group gave us all a chance to learn names, faces, and camera preferences, which ranged from non-existent to professional level camera bodies and lenses. My old familiar equipment fell comfortably in the middle, and I enthusiastically looked forward to the opportunity to use it.

## Gathering the Gear

The ship did not provide parkas, as many ships do, which turned out, I thought, to be an advantage, but the ship did provide boots. We were given a large window of

(Continued on page 2)

An Endicott in Antarctica, continued from page 1



The Ocean Nova and an orca

opportunity the next day to come and find the perfect fit for our boots, so shortly after breakfast the next morning, John and I decided to try our luck. The staff was efficient, and the process was easy, and after we had tried on several different sizes, we were set; the boots would appear in our rooms after dinner.

That night, we had a get-acquainted dinner for the entire group of 66 passengers, hosted by the ship at a beautiful local restaurant; and when we returned to our room, the boots were indeed waiting. From the following morning, we were to wear the boots on the airplane, so we would be ready to board the ship at Frei Station, the Chilean base in Antarctica, where we would meet our ship, the *Ocean Nova*.

## Flying to Antarctica

Instead of a two-day crossing of Drakes Passage, we took a two-hour flight to Antarctica, where we had our first breathtaking view of the snow-covered peaks of Antarctica. At Frei Station, we saw the ship from a distance, before walking down to the shore, where we boarded Zodiac boats for a short trip to the ship.

The *Ocean Nova*, built in Denmark for the challenging waters and ice off Greenland, is a small double-hulled ship, comfortable and well-appointed but simple. On board, we had lectures on climate change and the impact on Antarctica, wildlife we might encounter, and some personal descriptions of what it had been like to over-winter in a research station on Antarctica.

*Ocean Nova* has no fancy trappings, no cabaret, no evening musical reviews, no hair salon, no elegant shopping, no television, which was exactly as we wanted it to be. Passengers could buy an Internet packet on board, and although many people did, John and I weren't interested. Our family had information to reach us in case of any emergency; but otherwise, we wanted to be as isolated and remote as the entire continent. We were going to the largest wilderness reserve on earth, and we wanted only to experience the beauty, grandeur, isolation, and quiet of Antarctica—pristine nature mostly untouched by the effects of humans.

We rarely saw other ships and never saw another ship when we arrived at a morning or afternoon destination. We never

went ashore with passengers from a different ship, giving us a feeling of complete isolation.

## Starting the cruise

After the mandatory Lifeboat Drill, we were ready to depart. We had no set itinerary, as our path would be determined by the weather and the ice conditions as we went south. As the ship is small, we would be able to go into areas where a larger ship wouldn't fit; so much depended on the ice and locations and sizes of the icebergs. The *Ocean Nova* had an expedition team, who, with the captain, decided where we were able to go and would keep us informed about the possibilities every evening.

For the first time, I also understood why heavy jackets were not included in our packet. We had been advised to bring layers, a lightweight completely waterproof outer shell, a warm lightweight jacket, followed by other layers which could be combined to keep us as warm or as cool as the weather necessitated.

We checked daily and followed the temperatures where we were in Antarctica and the temperatures back in New York City; it was always warmer in Antarctica, 34°F, as opposed to 32-28°F in New York. Once we landed ashore in Antarctica, we all started removing layers and packing them into our backpacks, glad we could remove layers to cool off. It was warm as we hiked around on shore, too warm for heavy jackets!

It is difficult to describe the views we encountered every day, towering mountains, jagged snowcapped peaks, sweeping glaciers, intense blue colors of ice that indicated the age of the glaciers. And icebergs, large and small with only the tips visible to us, the other 90% lurking underwater, ready to roll the iceberg. And wildlife! Whales, seals, and penguins. Everyday brought penguins, sometimes perched on icebergs, sometimes swimming in the waters, and often nesting in the rookeries.

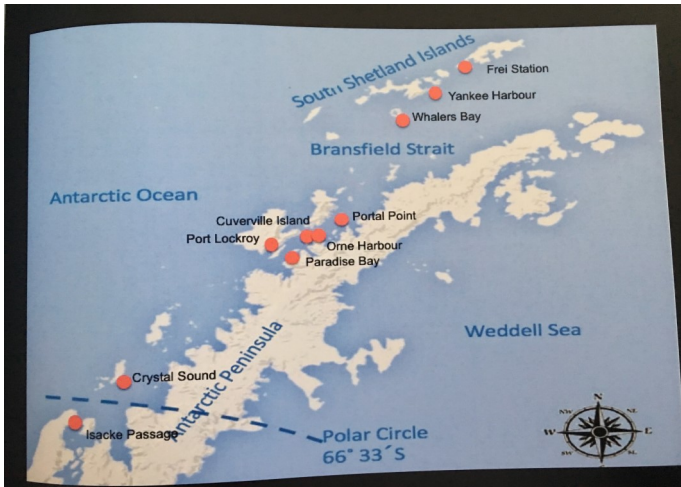
## Portal Point

Our first morning was beautiful, sunny with crystal clear skies and tranquil seas. Our first stop was at Portal Point, and we hiked up two hills to see the views of the surrounding areas with massive icebergs of all shapes and sizes, one of the "graveyards of icebergs," where many icebergs end their existence.

After our hike, the leader of our photo group arranged for 2 Zodiacs only for his photography group so that we could spend the morning photographing icebergs. The Zodiac drivers were also experienced photographers and knew what we needed, knew how to get the best light, the best angles, and how long we would want to linger before moving on to another site. Being able to focus on the details of the icebergs, the striking backgrounds, the different textures caused by the winds, the waves and the gradual melting taking place, was a photographer's dream.

## Penguins

The first penguins of our trip had greeted us at Frei Station. A small group of chin-strap penguins was playing around the Zodi-



The Antarctic Peninsula



Port Lockroy, the southernmost post office on Earth.

as we boarded for the trip to the ship. But the first afternoon stop included several different rookeries at Cuverville Island, an important bird area with 6400 pairs of Gentoo penguins. Many pairs had chicks, and we were captivated by the relationships between parents and their young. There was one penguin who had an egg, but we were told that it was too late in the season; the egg would probably not hatch; if it did, the chick would not survive.

## Harsh Realities

Penguins make pathways called Penguin Highways, which curve up and down the hills. Humans are not allowed to walk on these highways and must yield the right-of-way to any penguin coming along. By the Antarctic Treaty, humans are not allowed to approach any wildlife and must stay at least 5 meters away. However, no one had told the penguins, and they constantly approached us.

## Neumayer Channel

The next day, at 3 a.m., the ship began the passage through Neumayer Channel, a 16-mile channel with beautiful cliffs only 1.5 miles wide with an unusual shape, curving around with, at times, no visible signs of a way out! In spite of the early hour, it was daylight and the light was lovely even though it was cloudy; the sea was calm, making beautiful reflections of the scenery.

There were only three of us on deck at that early time (all photographers, of course), and as the ship continued down the channel, we were stunned by the scenery. Several times in the channel, the ship seemed to be heading directly toward the shore of massive glaciers. I carefully studied the land, looking for some hidden outlet that would explain our course. Only at the last minute would a passage appear, hidden by sharp curves along the shore and the sharp peaks of the mountains! Finally, by 6 a.m., other passengers straggled to the decks and were treated to the final bits of Neumayer Channel.

*Continued on page 4*

## Trip of a lifetime

**December 30**—Leave the US

**December 31**—Arrive at Punta Arenas, Chile; New Years Eve dinner for our photo group

**January 1**—Welcome dinner for Antarctic 21

**January 2**—Two-hour flight to the Chilean airbase, Frei Station on the South Shetland Islands in Antarctica. Boarded the ship, Ocean Nova.

**January 2-10**—Each day cruising to a different part of the Antarctic peninsula, depending on weather, etc., working the way down the Antarctic peninsula, including going below the polar circle. Stops were at: Portal Point; Port Lockroy; Cuverville Island; Whalers Bay on Deception Island; Orne Harbor; Paradise Bay; Crystal Sound; Yankee Harbor; and Isacke Passage. We also went through Neumayer Channel, my favorite spot, a very narrow passage with beautiful scenery. Went ashore every day but one, usually twice, once in the morning and once in the afternoon while cruising farther and farther south or turned around and sailed north. Sunlight for all but 40 minutes of each day.

**Jan. 10**—Fly back to Punta Arenas, it is important to leave an extra day at this end in case weather delays the return to Punta Arenas.

**January 11**—Fly to Buenos Aires

**January 11-14**—Visiting Buenos Aires

**January 14**—Fly back to New York



*An Endicott in Antarctica, continued from page 3*

## Port Lockroy

After Neumayer Channel, the ship stopped at Port Lockroy, a British research station in use until 1962. It was renovated and is now a museum and a working post office, the southernmost post office on earth, making it a popular destination for cruise ships.

The research station was an excellent opportunity to see how scientists lived and worked in such harsh conditions. One of the British expedition staff on the *Ocean Nova* had spent a year at the research station and gave a fascinating explanation of his experiences before the station became a post office.

While ashore, after visiting the museum, we had time to visit the small shop and buy stamps to mail letters and cards to friends and family. Of course, it takes time for the mail to get where it's going! The mail waits for the next ship going to England, where it is processed and then starts the journey to its final destination. The postcard to our daughter in New York arrived about three weeks after we returned, and the card to our daughter in South Africa took longer, 5 weeks in all.

## Gentoo Penguins

A highpoint of Port Lockroy was the amazing abundance of Gentoo penguins. Half of the island is a rookery, and most penguins were raising young.

As even scientists have difficulty in telling the difference between male and female penguins, it was impossible to know which parent was currently caring for the chicks. All of the penguins were undisturbed by our presence, as they continued feeding their young and raucously squawking at each other. The chicks were amazingly cute small balls of fluff, huddled close to the parent's bodies.

## Deception Island

Several days later, we made another interesting call at Whalers' Bay on Deception Island, the caldera of an active volcano. The dilapidated remnants of earlier Chilean and Norwegian whaling efforts, including the huge tanks used to render the whale blub-



Steam rising from an active volcanic caldera on Deception Island

ber, were scattered along the shore.

Whalers Bay had then been taken over as a British research station that functioned through the late 1970s. Steam from volcanic activity still rises from the water along the shore. Farther down the beach lay a leopard seal, yawning in the sun.

## Polar Plunge Fun

One of the fun activities on ships in Antarctica and in other cold places that have freezing cold waters is the Polar Plunge. Many of the passengers had come prepared with bathing suits (no wet suits), and one afternoon more than half of the passengers on the *Ocean Nova* jumped one by one into the icy cold waters.

Two staff members stood on the gangplank, and a Zodiac waited close by as the passengers, attached by a rope in case of emergencies, leapt one at a time into the numbingly cold (around 28°F) waters. Many immediately turned back toward the ship, and some (with the help of the rope and two staff members) got out as quickly as they could. Others stayed a little longer, less than a minute, and when each person was back onboard, each was given a shot of vodka to get their blood flowing again.

Occasionally, the polar plunge would take a momentary break while the Zodiac would push a floating iceberg out of harm's way! I of course stood above on deck, taking photos of our group; I wasn't tempted by a bone-chilling plunge into the Antarctic waters! Other members of our group described the moment when they hit the frigid waters and the feeling of disorientation. And exhilaration! They were glad of all the precautions taken by the ship to ensure their safety even if they had or hadn't used them. They were so glad they had done the plunge, and I was so glad I hadn't!

## Fast ice

As we went farther south, below the polar circle, the expedition staff gave us updates on the ice formations especially the "fast ice," ice that is attached to the shore, which, unlike "drift ice" does not move in the water. Fast ice is often seasonal, and the staff was excited to report that they had word that the fast ice



A Gentoo penguin feeding its chick



A plunge into the frigid Antarctic waters!

was breaking up and that we might be the first ship of the season to venture into the area. The decision was touch-and-go up until the last moment, when we were told that enough fast ice had broken away, enough for us to get through.

The waters, which had gone from serene and calm surfaces with hardly a small block of ice near Frei Station to a raging accumulation of heaving ice blocks covering the entire area, were spectacular. We watched the undulating waves roil across the surfaces, as we approached the fast ice.

The expedition staff went ashore to find a suitable landing spot, one thick enough to bear the weight of all of the passengers. Finally they felt assured enough, and we were set; the Zodiacs ferried us ashore. We were free to walk about following trails that the expedition team had set along the ice.

The ice we walked on was completely flat suspended above the ocean waters, and in the distance, we could see the land where the fast ice attached to the land. I stayed close to shore as two Adélie penguins had followed us ashore and were putting on an intriguing display. The staff had also set up a hot chocolate station, and the passengers gathered around.

## Heading back

At last, we had to return to the ship to begin our trek back up the coast. Since our arrival, the temperatures had dropped and strong winds had come up, pushing the ice back together.

The ship strained and pushed to move out of the pack ice, making repeated efforts to push through to clear water. The captain would back the ship up a few feet and take a running start to build up enough momentum to break the ice. We didn't make noticeable progress through dinner and into the evening.

When I awoke the next morning and saw the same identifiable iceberg out my window, I knew we hadn't gone far. The captain claimed we had never been stuck; we were just "moving slowly." When asked, the crew used the word "stuck" and said that they had never experienced that before. During breakfast, the captain chose a different route, and we were soon on our way again through open waters heading north.

## A Barbecue on Deck

Many ships plan a fun surprise dinner served on deck surrounded by the beautiful scenery of Antarctica; ours was a barbecue on deck with the most stunning scenery in the background. We bundled up and feasted on a lavish spread of grilled meats, vegetables, salads, and of course, frozen desserts! Wine helped warm people, and the staff circulated, urging us to eat more... and more. The passengers mixed well, celebrating a wonderful evening and an impressive view. Then many stayed up and danced the night away. A successful trip in everyone's mind.

## Seventh Continent Mystique

There was a great deal of discussion on the ship about the Seventh Continent and whether this was the purpose of your trip! Many people were especially anxious to be photographed as we crossed the Antarctic polar circle and to be shown with the sign marking the seventh continent. A line of people wanting to mark the occasion with photographs waited by the "Seventh Continent" flag when it was parked on land.



An inquisitive Adélie penguin on the fast ice

*Continued on page 6*



*An Endicott in Antarctica, continued from page 5*



Chinstrap penguins

None of this interested me; there are many fascinating destinations around the world, and I don't see travel as a big check-off list of destinations; I was simply glad to be in Antarctica to see the continent. Of course, I didn't refuse the celebratory glass of champagne as we crossed the Polar circle (no photograph, though, to mark the occasion).

## Photos and memories

All too soon, we were back at Frei Station, ready to fly back to Punta Arenas. John and I looked forward to spending time looking at all of the many photographs I had taken and reliving our experiences and sharing tales of our trip. Our walls are now filled with photographs of what we had seen, striking and mammoth icebergs, glaciers covering every view we saw, a variety of penguins living in such harsh conditions and raising their young, memories we will enjoy for a long time. 🍷



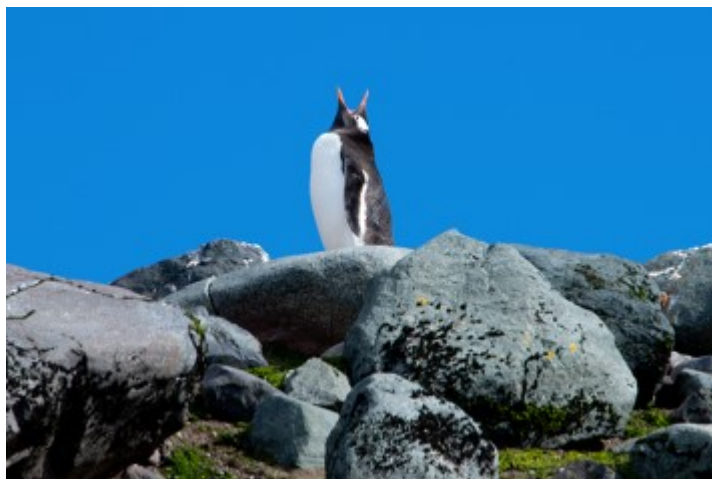
Icebergs everywhere!



Fascinating shapes and colors



Kayaking among the icebergs



Penguins are noisy!



Magical reflections. Brilliant blue skies!



Massive icebergs



Stunning reflections from Neumayer Channel



This gives an idea of the size of the icebergs!



Kayaking among the icebergs

Kitty Lindow is an 11th-generation descendant of Gov. John Endecott. She studied and taught photography in Sweden in the 1970s. She worked for many years as an educational therapist in Berkeley, California. She and her husband John Lindow now live in New York City. They love to travel to South Africa to visit their daughter and grandson. Kitty is a first cousin of JEFA President Bill Endicott.





# Endicotts on the Move!

Below is the address “Endicotts on the Move” that JEFA president, William T. Endicott, gave at the October 12, 2018 JEFA Cumberland Gap reunion. It’s about why and how branches of the Endicott family left New England and went down the eastern seaboard before reaching the Cumberland Gap, through which some of them went with Daniel Boone into Kentucky.

## The Big Picture

As some of you know, I’m interested not JUST in the descent from John Endecott here in America, but in the big picture regarding the Endicott clan generally. I mean by that the dispersal of the Endicotts out of Devon, England, all over the English-speaking world.

Not just here to America, but to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa—not to mention the Endicotts who stayed in Britain.

Basically, from the 1600s until just the last few years, more people were *leaving* Britain each year than were coming to it. And the Endicotts were part of that.

It was fundamentally a search for better economic opportunity. That was usually a quest for more and better farmland, because all the good land had been taken in England.

Sometimes, people have to face the fact that it’s better to move than to stay put. Yes, it’s hard to leave family and friends and maybe even land you’ve had for generations, but sometimes you just have to do it.

A lot of Americans are facing that dilemma today. Do you stay in an economically depressed area where there are no jobs? Or do you move to where the jobs are?

So, that impulse to move caused Endicotts to go to Australia, for example. Sometimes they moved voluntarily, such as James Endicott going to Australia because of the gold rush there in 1851. But sometimes they went involuntarily!

For example, I’ve found cases of three Endicott convicts being “transported” to the island of Tasmania just off Australia, and to Sydney, on the mainland of Australia.

Some Endicotts went to western Canada after the Napoleonic Wars because the Canadian government wanted to settle the land there, so Americans wouldn’t steal it!

I’ve even found a law professor at Oxford University in England today, Dr. Timothy Endicott, who’s a descendant of Governor John Endecott by way of Canada.

Tim told me that after his ancestors got to the American Midwest, they were attracted by cheap land in Canada and moved there. And from there, generations later, Tim went to Oxford, thus returning to England and completing a circle of about 300 years.

In some cases, emigration out of England was also about religious freedom.

The 1600s were a period of great religious turmoil. And as you know, that’s why John Endecott and the Puritans came to

North America, so they could be left alone to practice the Puritan religion.

## Just a Part of the Big Picture

So, as I see it, today I’ll be talking about only a part of the big picture of how the Endicott clan moved around the world.

This time, I’m talking about moving out of Massachusetts down the eastern seaboard finally to North Carolina, before moving through the Cumberland Gap into the West, into Kentucky and Indiana and beyond.

Today I’m going to stop there, at the Cumberland Gap. But from there, the Endicotts went to Oregon, California, Texas, and other places; and I hope someday to learn about all of that.

By the way, according to the US Census, Oregon has the largest proportion of Endicotts of any state today. And California and Texas have the biggest total number of Endicotts. Some day, I’ll learn how they all got there!

## Fascination With the West

The story I’m about to tell you is just the beginning of a great American drama, the settling of the West. It’s part of what Horace Greeley said in 1865: “Go West, young man. Go west and grow up with the country!” I’m going to talk about the prelude to that today, the movement down the Atlantic coast until the Endicotts came here, to the Cumberland Gap, before starting West.

But there will be a lot more to talk about in the future about the Endicotts and the West.

For example, I had occasion to visit the Southwest about a year ago. And on that trip I learned a great deal about the settling of the West in general. I was struck by how much the West is central to American lore and self-image.

It’s James Fenimore Cooper all the way to Gary Cooper! James Fennimore Cooper’s “Leatherstocking Tales,” all the way to all the Western movies with actors like Gary Cooper. And in between you have the Mexican War, and the cowboys and Indians of the dime novels before movies and TV existed.

It’s hard to think of regions in other countries that have gotten so much attention as the American West. As you know, there are all sorts of legends and myths about the West. And Endicotts have been part of that.

For example, there’s William Crowninshield Endicott who was the Secretary of War under President Grover Cleveland in the 1880s. He presided over the capture of Geronimo and had to



decide what to do with him. There was Endicott Peabody, who was a preacher in Tombstone, Arizona and knew Wyatt Earp. And there were the Cleve Endicott short stories written for the "Wild West Weekly" in the 1930s, one of the pulp publications about cowboys and Indians before TV.

So, there are many stories to tell in the future about the Endicotts and the West. And it all starts here, at the Cumberland Gap.

## Two Sections

What I'd like to do today is divide this talk into two sections. In this, the first section, which is the biggest section, I'll set the historical context that brings us to the Cumberland Gap, the 150 years of Endicott movement before coming to the Gap. And I'll be mentioning a lot of specific Endicotts to spice it up. It's a way of seeing American history through the eyes of one family—our family.

And then in the second section, I'll tie all the themes together in just one family, the Thomas Endicott family. That family moved successively from Massachusetts, to New Jersey, to Virginia, and to North Carolina before going through the Cumberland Gap to Kentucky and from there to Indiana and beyond.

I want to point out that it's because of the work of two former presidents of the John Endicott Family Association, Teddy Sanford, and Gordon Harmon, that we know the story of the Thomas Endicott family. That's because Teddy and Gordon wrote about it in an essay called "[Thomas Endicott, the Pioneer Patriarch](#)."

## Section I — Historical Context

### Multiple Endicott Lines in America

Before we go any further, there's something important to know. And that is, in my research, I've found that there are many different Endicott lines here in America.

Not all Endicotts here descend from Governor John Endecott, although he and they all have common ancestors back in time in Devon, England. As you'll see a bit later, this becomes very important as you track the dispersal of the Endicotts around North America.

## Half-Nephews

To give you an example of how complicated this gets, thanks to the research of former JEFA president Teddy Sanford, we know that not only did Governor John Endecott come to America, but so did three half-nephews, named John, William, and Gilbert Indicott, spelled I-n-d-i-c-o-t-t.

These were the three sons of another John Endecott, Gov. John's half-brother, who was also named John! Yep, that's right, Governor John Endecott had a half-brother who was also named John, same as him! It's hard to believe. But apparently they did that in those days.

This second John, the Governor's half-brother, was the son of the Governor's father, Thomas Endecott, but with another



Endicotts were among the pioneers whom Daniel Boone led through the Cumberland Gap.

wife than Governor John's mother, who had died giving birth to him.

## Other lines

Since we're on this topic of different lines, for completeness' sake, let me jump ahead historically to add two more lines that came to America much later. For example, there's a James M. Endicott, who came here in 1820. His descendant, Ronald Endicott, was killed at Peal Harbor on December 7, 1941. He was aboard the USS West Virginia, one of the battleships sunk at Pearl Harbor. Then there's the Reverend John Endacott (1865 - 1934), who came here sometime in the 1880s.

So be warned: if you're going to research the dispersal of Endicotts in America, you need to know there are many different Endicott lines here.

## Two Historians

In my research for this talk, I read a number of things by historians. But two of them, Bernard Bailyn and Louis Hacker, made big impressions on me and I want to mention them. As my talk unfolds, I think you'll see how what they said fits into what happened to the Endicotts.

## Bernard Bailyn

The first historian is my American history professor at Harvard College more than 50 years ago, Bernard Bailyn. He is perhaps *the* greatest historian of colonial America. And he's still alive. He's in his 90s. So I wrote him reminding him that I had once taken his course, and asking him why people moved from Massachusetts in the colonial period. Bailyn laid out the basic reasons settlers wanted to move out of Massachusetts (see box on page 10).

*Continued on page 10*

*Endicotts on the Move, continued from page 9*

## Louis Hacker

But I was intrigued by something else: how often settlers kept moving once they left Massachusetts. Why did they do that? Finally, I ran into another historian, Louis Hacker, who seemed to have a pretty good answer to this question.

He's dead, so I could only read his work. Hacker said the biggest reason these colonial settlers kept moving was simply because they kept ruining the land they were on.

He said they didn't know how to cultivate the land properly, so they just kept planting the same crops over and over again until the soil wore out. And then they just sold out and moved on.

In sum, Hacker concluded that the continuous moving was not so much because of overcrowding or looking for ever-larger farms, but more because of bad agricultural practices.

So, I've thought a lot about the explanations of Bailyn and Hacker. And my guess is that both of them are right! But you can judge for yourself after you hear my story.

## Four Themes

What I want to do now is lay out 4 major historical themes that I discovered in my research that impact on moving out of Massachusetts and down the coast. And I'll give you examples of actual Endicotts who were involved in each of these themes.

- Lack of good farmland.
- Population explosion in Massachusetts
- Loosening of religious control
- End of the French and Indian War and the American Revolution.

## Lack of Good Farmland

First, we have the farmland issue. From about 1630 to 1640—the first 10 years of colonial settlement in Massachusetts—there was enough decent farmland for the people who came here. Most of the settlers were farmers. During this early period, towns had public squares that served as the focal point for the town, with farms spreading out from the center of town. But as more settlers arrived, all the best farmland near the shore had been taken, so settlers had to move inland.

And then there was this problem with Massachusetts farmland in general: it wasn't all that great to begin with! It was full of rocks that had to be removed, and the soil was often harder and sometimes even sandy. The reason for this was the last glaciation period, which ended about 12,000 years ago. At a certain point as you drive down through Pennsylvania, you'll notice that all of a sudden, there are no more stone walls.

That's because you've reached the limit of the glacier's advance, and there's no more residue from the glacier, no more rocks to be removed before you could plow the soil and raise crops. And no more stone walls built from the rocks.

So the soil in Massachusetts was not as good as that in the cash-crop lands further south in Virginia and North Carolina, and especially in South Carolina and Georgia.

## Email From Historian Bernard Bailyn:

Dear Mr. Endicott:

You have a prodigious memory! And a prodigious family!

As to the movements from Massachusetts west and south just before and after the Revolution, it was as much a matter of enterprise as it was of desperation.

Between the end of the 7 years war [he means the French and Indian War] and the Revolution, there was a great surge of enterprising people looking for fresh lands and opportunities than were available in the long-settled areas on the east coastal region.

Desperation came in the form of facing relatively crowded land holding. Thirty acres was a minimum to sustain a farming family, and many people wanted much more than that.

Everyone, it seemed, was heading west for investments in trans-Appalachian land now free from warfare.

There was added pressure from the shiploads of people arriving daily from England and Scotland (I wrote a book on this: [Voyagers to the West](#)).

Many affluent people (e.g., Washington) invested in western land, and many moved there to live.

After the Revolution the movement intensified and the near-western lands became quickly settled and communities were formed throughout the area.

To what degree the Endicotts were involved in this I don't know, but if they were scattering into the Ohio lands and into the south it would not be surprising.

Good luck on your search for the details of your family's movement west. They had been prominent from the Puritan start, and they stayed that way.

With best wishes,  
Bernard Bailyn

The climate also affected farming in Massachusetts. Summers were warm, but winters were long and very cold. So the growing season was short, from late May to early October.

But all of this was acceptable to the early Puritans because their primary objective was religious freedom, not money. So early Endicotts like Governor John himself and his next couple of generations were farmers in Massachusetts.

John's son Zerubbabel was a doctor. But he also owned the Orchard Farm that had belonged to his father, the Governor, as well as other farmland. Dr. Zerubbabel Endecott willed farmland to his 5 sons. (He also had 5 daughters.) Taking just one example in that will, the "Orchard Farm," Dr. Zerubbabel willed that to his second son, Samuel (1659-1694), who farmed it. So did Samuel's grandson, another John Endicott (1713-1783).

So, the economy of these early Puritans was based pretty much on self-supporting farms that traded only for goods they could not produce themselves—and they were content with that.

## Population Explosion

The second theme I want to point out is overcrowding. Bernard Bailyn was certainly right about this. In a nutshell, Massachusetts was becoming so successful that too many people wanted to move there.

Take a look at US census figures for the colonial period:

- In 1640, the population of Massachusetts was 8,900.
- In 1660, 20 years later, it was 20,100
- Then in 1680, 40 years later, it was 39,800.
- So in 40 years, the population had basically doubled and then doubled again!
- By 1780, 100 years later, it was 268,600—30 times what it was in 1640.

So, population growth definitely put pressure on people to move out of Massachusetts.

## Loosening of Religious Control

The third theme I want to talk about is religion. In a nutshell, by the end of the 17th century, its control on daily life in New England was weakening. And that had an effect not only on the Puritans but also on their enemies, the Quakers. In essence, both of these religions backed off their extremists. And this had the effect of causing people to move among the colonies more.

While Puritan Massachusetts may have been the biggest example of a religiously intolerant colony, it was by no means the only one. For example, in those days, white Virginians were obligated to support the Anglican Church, the Church of England as it's also called, with their tax money. Baptists and Presbyterians faced growing persecution in Virginia. It wasn't until 1786, after the American Revolution, that Virginia granted all citizens an equal right to their own religious beliefs.

Maryland also had religious issues. It was originally founded as a haven for Catholics. But then, Puritans gained control for a while and outlawed Catholicism.

North Carolina was different from Virginia and Maryland in that it became a stronghold for religious tolerance.

## Puritanism's Hold Weakens

Now let's take a closer look at Massachusetts because that affected the Endicotts most directly. As you know, John Endecott came to Massachusetts in 1628 to set up a Puritan community. And that community was the most intolerant of all the colonies.

In the beginning, Massachusetts was a rigid theocracy. Pretty much like Iran is today. In fact, the Boston Globe once said Governor John Endecott was "the Ayatollah Khomeini of Massachusetts."

But strong Puritanism in Massachusetts lasted only from John's time to about 1720 or 1730. After that, New England was no longer fully Puritan but had a mixture of religious beliefs. Although it's true, everyone knew it had a Puritan past and

there was a powerful Puritan legacy that newcomers and non-Puritans were very aware of.

This weakening of Puritanism in Massachusetts was due, I have read, to the erosion of 3 things:

- Erosion of religious homogeneity
- Erosion of the quasi-democratic political system that protected Puritanism in Massachusetts
- Erosion of independent rule from England.

## King Philip's War, 1675-6

This erosion started with King Philip's War in 1675-6. After that, the British government took more of an interest in the New England colonies, and this eventually led to direct rule by England, so Massachusetts was no longer independent. Here's how it happened.

Most people don't realize it, but in terms of people killed as a percentage of the population, King Phillip's War was the most deadly war in US history. About 8% of the colonial male population was killed. And more than half of New England's 90 towns were attacked by Indians, and 12 towns were completely destroyed.

The destruction was even worse for the Indians. About 30% of them were killed, with a lot of others being made slaves. So King Phillip's War effectively put an end to any Indian threat in New England.

By the way, I have found that at least one Endicott, Gilbert Endicott, fought in King Philip's War. This is the same Gilbert Endicott I mentioned earlier who was the half-nephew of Governor John Endecott. I have found that Gilbert was on the rolls of Captain Samuel Mosely's Company when it was in a couple of big battles. That included the biggest battle of the war, "The Great Swamp Fight" in December 1675.

A major result of King Phillip's War was that it demonstrated to the British that the colonists were able to defend themselves against a large Indian onslaught all by themselves. Up to then, the British didn't think much about those colonies. Maybe they'd last, maybe they wouldn't. But after King Phillip's War, the British decided that the colonies were here to stay and the British needed to exploit them better.

So in 1691, England revoked the Massachusetts charter that



King Philip's War (1675-1678) was the deadliest war in US history, in relation to total population.

*Continued on page 12*



*Endicotts on the Move, continued from page 11*

had allowed the Puritans to govern themselves ever since the time of John Endecott. That led to a whole lot of changes, one of which was allowing non-Puritans to settle in Massachusetts and having their religion protected.

## Puritans and Quakers

Something else happened in 1691 to loosen religion's control, the death of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism. After that happened, Quakers started to become a lot less fanatical. It's worth taking a moment to examine the relationship between the Puritans and the Quakers because it comes up a few times in American history. And sometimes it comes up pretty violently, especially in Endicott history!

Religion in the 1600s in England was a big battleground. Essentially, you had three churches, all contending for religious and political power. These were the Catholic Church, the Church of England, and the Nonconformists.

On top of that, within the Nonconformists, you had a number of sects that all thought they were the "right way." And sometimes they were pretty adamant about it!

Three of the Nonconformist sects—the Pilgrims, the Puritans, and the Quakers—all came to America because they disliked the ritual and hierarchy of the Church of England. They didn't think the Church of England had divorced sufficiently from the Catholic Church. All three emphasized simplicity in lifestyle and worship. And they had a lot of other views in common. So superficially, they were all similar.

The Puritans and the Pilgrims got along fine because the only difference between them was that the Pilgrims had completely given up on the Church of England and wanted to exist outside of it. Whereas by contrast, the Puritans at least said they wanted to stay within the Church of England and reform it from within. But on all other matters, the Puritans and the Pilgrims were in agreement.

However, neither the Pilgrims nor the Puritans got along with the Quakers. That's because the Quakers disputed the Puritan beliefs, refused to pay taxes, and refused to participate in local militias or any other military actions. In other words, they were pacifists at a time the colonies were often under severe military threat.

Furthermore, as we learned at the Endicott reunion at Endicott College in 2012, the early Quakers were very much "in your face" about trying to convert Puritans to Quakerism. They weren't like the docile Quakers of today. They were pretty much like 1960s Vietnam War protesters. They were publicly very disruptive and contemptuous of authority.

The Puritans thought that this rebelliousness was the work of the Devil, and they had to strongly resist it, especially since Quakers who had already been banished from Massachusetts kept coming back. And as we all know, this resulted in Governor John Endecott sending four of them to the gallows.

But in 1691, the founder of Quakerism, George Fox, died. And then began a period of "quietism" for the Quakers, in which they toned down their approach and no longer encouraged disruptive behavior.



Wenlock Christison was the last Quaker sentenced to death in Massachusetts by Gov. John Endecott. The actual charges against Christison are unknown. He was freed by a royal mandate.

So, while Britain's implementation of direct rule weakened Puritanism's hold on New England society, at the same time Quakerism was becoming less aggressive, too.

## Making Money

The result of this loosening of both Puritanism and Quakerism was that by the 1720s and 1730s, many people were thinking more about making money than worrying about religion. That doesn't mean that religion stopped its influence altogether. And in the 1740s, there was the "Great Awakening" to renew religious fervor. But this time, it transcended denominational boundaries.

As a result, people in Massachusetts started to look for what they could do to improve themselves economically. And there were basically two main alternatives: the sea—fishing and shipping—and farming.

Simply put, turning to the sea meant you could stay in Massachusetts, whereas farming meant you needed to think about moving out of Massachusetts.

## The Sea

One branch of the Endicott family—my branch—got into shipping and stayed in Massachusetts. They helped Massachusetts eventually become a maritime hub for shipping things first between the southern colonies and Europe, and later from around the world.

A number of my relatives were in shipping. For example, two of them, Samuel Endicott and Charles Moses Endicott, were ship captains out of Salem, Massachusetts, and engaged in the pepper trade in Sumatra.

There's a great story about Charles Moses Endicott. His ship, called the *Friendship*, was captured by Malaysian pirates who killed some of his crew. But he lucked out and got help from two other ships that happened to be in the area. One of them—get

this—was ironically called the *Governor Endicott*, also out of Salem. Charles Moses led this task force back to attack the pirates, recaptured his ship, and sailed it back to Salem.

Another Endicott in shipping was a William Endicott, who wrote a book with the promising title of [\*Wrecked Among Cannibals in the Fijis, a Narrative of Shipwreck and Adventure in the South Seas\*](#).

So, those are some examples of Endicotts who stayed in Massachusetts and got into shipping and the infrastructure involved in shipping, such as operating stores and banks. They married into some of the wealthy ship-owning families of the time, such as the Crowninshields and the Peabodys, and lived happily ever after, staying in Massachusetts for a couple hundred years. But other Endicotts moved out of Massachusetts in search of better farmland, and the end of a couple of wars helped them do that.

## Wars' End

The fourth and last big historical theme I want to mention is the end of the French and Indian War in 1763 and the end of the American Revolution in 1783. Ending those wars was important because it opened up American settlement of the vast Ohio River Valley. There were several Endicotts who fought in these wars, particularly in the Revolution, and I'll get to them in a minute.

But first a bit about the Ohio Valley because it's hard to overestimate how important it was to the growth of the United States. It's named after the 981-mile long Ohio River that starts in western Pennsylvania and flows south-west into the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois. The Ohio Valley contains what today are parts of 6 states: Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. That's an area about the size of the original 13 colonies.

And here's a really important point: it contained 141,000 square miles of very fertile farmland running all the way from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. That's because the Indians had been cultivating the area for centuries, and had cleared most of the fields of stones and rocks. Furthermore, the Indians' cultivation methods had left the soil in fantastic shape—unlike the methods used by many early English settlers.

The Indian method was called “the three sisters method” or “companion planting,” in which maize (corn), beans, and squash are planted together and help each other. Essentially, this produces the effects of crop rotation without having to actually rotate the crops.

In short, by the time of the French and Indian War, English settlers knew about the Ohio River Valley and wanted to go there.

## Border Between Two Worlds

And by the time of the [\*French and Indian War\*](#) (1756-1763), the American frontier had reached the [\*Appalachian Mountains\*](#).

Up to then, for 150 years, movement in search of “greener pastures” usually meant simply moving up and down the Atlantic seaboard and not to the West. That was in part because all the key settlements were on the coast then. So the sea was the best

way to get to them. The sea was also the lifeline to England, the mother country, where you could trade and get supplies. So the ocean was the key to moving around then.

But by the 1750s, there was a great interest in moving west of the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachians are an almost 2,000 mile long wall running from Maine to Georgia. But they weren't just a formidable geographic boundary preventing access to the Ohio Valley.

They were also the boundary between a British world on the east side of the Appalachians and a French world on the west side of the Appalachians.

Prior to the French and Indian War, a few English trappers and traders had ventured into the French area, and they sent back glowing reports about lots of great farmland there. But it was a French world—and the French had Indian allies.

## Outcome of the French and Indian War

Then, the French lost the French and Indian War in 1763, and it opened up the Ohio Valley to English settlers. After losing the French and Indian War, France was forced to cede to Britain all of the Ohio Valley. In fact, France was forced to cede to Britain all of continental North America east of the [\*Mississippi River\*](#), including Quebec and the rest of Canada.

By the way, I found a record of at least one Endicott, another John Endicott (1713-1783), who fought in the French and Indian War. He was a Captain in Colonel Ichabod Plaisted's Regiment in 1757 at Lake George in upstate New York, and then as a Major in Colonel Joseph Fry's Regiment from March, 1759 – May, 1760.

Anyway, with the ending of the French and Indian War, English settlers began to come into the Ohio Valley in large numbers.

## Pontiac's War and the Proclamation of 1763

The Indians on the losing side of the French and Indian War, led by Pontiac, objected to this influx of settlers, and it touched off [\*Pontiac's War\*](#) (1763–64). In response to this, and to placate the Indians, British King George III, the same British King during the American Revolution, issued a proclamation in 1763 that forbade British settlement west of the Appalachians. This was called “The Proclamation of 1763.”

The Proclamation of 1763 established a huge British-administered Indian reservation west of the Appalachians, all the way from south of [\*Hudson Bay\*](#) in Canada to north of the Florida. It prohibited issuance of patents to any lands claimed by a tribe unless the Indian title had first been given up by purchase or treaty. It's a concept that causes controversies to this day.

## Washington Objects

But the Proclamation of 1763 was very unpopular among the English colonists. That's because it also rendered worthless all land grants given by the British government to British subjects who fought for Britain in the French and Indian War. And that included people like George Washington. So, Washington and others didn't pay any attention to the Proclamation of 1763—

*Continued on page 14*

*Endicotts on the Move, continued from page 13*

except to remember it as one more reason to revolt from Britain a few years later!

Another big cause of the Revolution was the British Parliament trying to recoup the cost of the French and Indian War by levying new taxes on the American colonists.

## American Revolution

We now come to the American Revolution, which was from 1775 to 1783. After Britain lost that, the Treaty of Paris in 1783 required Britain to cede to the United States the Ohio River Valley and a lot more. So, yet another barrier to settling the Ohio Valley was effectively removed.

Interestingly, the U.S. government had the same problems of frontier Indian violence that the British had had, and eventually even adopted policies similar to the Proclamation of 1763. It passed 6 laws to set the boundaries of Indian reservations, regulate commerce between settlers and the Indians, and prohibited purchases of Indian lands without the approval of the federal government. But just like with the Proclamation of 1763, everybody ignored those laws.

So after the Revolution, many people crossed the mountains into the Ohio Valley.

By 1810, Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky had been transformed from a wilderness region into a region of farms and towns. It's true that it wasn't until the conclusion of the War of 1812, in 1815, that the westward movement became a significant flood of people across the continent. But that takes us beyond the scope of my talk today.

## Endicotts in the American Revolution

Let me now say a few words about Endicotts in the Revolution. I've identified at least 10 of them, from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Carolina, who fought on the American side in the Revolution. And an 11th one, another John Endicott, who fought on the British side! Here are some of the highlights.

There were at least 6 Endicotts from Massachusetts in the Revolution. Captain James Endicott was one. He was the grandson of Gilbert Endicott, the half-nephew of Governor John Endecott who I mentioned earlier. He was a leader of "Minute Men" and was at the battle of Lexington in 1775 and helped fortify Dorchester heights in March of 1776, which was key in driving the British out of Boston.

There were at least two Endicotts from New Jersey. First, there was a Private Benjamin Endicott. He had a particularly rough time. He was captured by the British during the New York campaign and was for a considerable time a prisoner of war in the prison ships in New York harbor. He was lucky to get out alive, since I've read that more Americans died in these prison ships than were killed in battle during the entire Revolution. There were about 11,000 who died as prisoners, compared to 8,000 killed in the war.

Then, there was Benjamin's brother, Jacob Endicott, who was a Second Lieutenant in the Revolution.

From North Carolina there was Moses Endicott. He was a

member of the North Carolina militia and saw action throughout the Carolinas, including in the battle of Guilford Court House, which was depicted in the 2000 film, "The Patriot," starring Mel Gibson.

And finally we have yet another John Endicott—seems like everybody's named John—who was on the British side in the war.

By the way, do you know why everybody was named John in those days? It was after John the Baptist. In the 13th century, there was a religious revival. John the Baptist became a favorite saint, and everybody started naming kids after John.

Anyway, this John Endicott was a Corporal in the Queen's Rangers, commanded by the famous Lt. Col. John Simcoe.

Under Simcoe, the regiment was never defeated in battle. They didn't wear the scarlet jackets of the regular British army, but instead the green uniforms of light infantry.

I don't know whether this fellow was a descendant of Governor John Endecott or not, though. Anyway, after the war, he fled to Canada, first to Nova Scotia, and then finally to what is now Toronto. He was one of about 70,000 loyalists who fled to Canada.

Today, there is quite a colony of Endicotts in the Toronto area. And I think it would be great fun for our Association to link up with them more.

But I don't know how many of these Endicotts descend from Governor John Endecott, or the John of the Queen's Rangers—or from some another Endicott line.

Anyway, this ends what I wanted to say about Endicotts in the American Revolution.

And that brings us up to the time of movement through the Cumberland Gap.

## Section II —Thomas Endicott Family

OK, so now I've laid the scene of how some important historical themes caused people to want to move out of Massachusetts. It was the quest for more and better farmland and wearing out the land they had, so they just moved on. It was still looking for religious freedom. It was the ending of wars that opened up a new world for English settlers. Now, in this second section of my talk, I want to briefly pull these themes together in just one Endicott family, the Thomas Endicott family.

## Joseph Endecott Moves to New Jersey

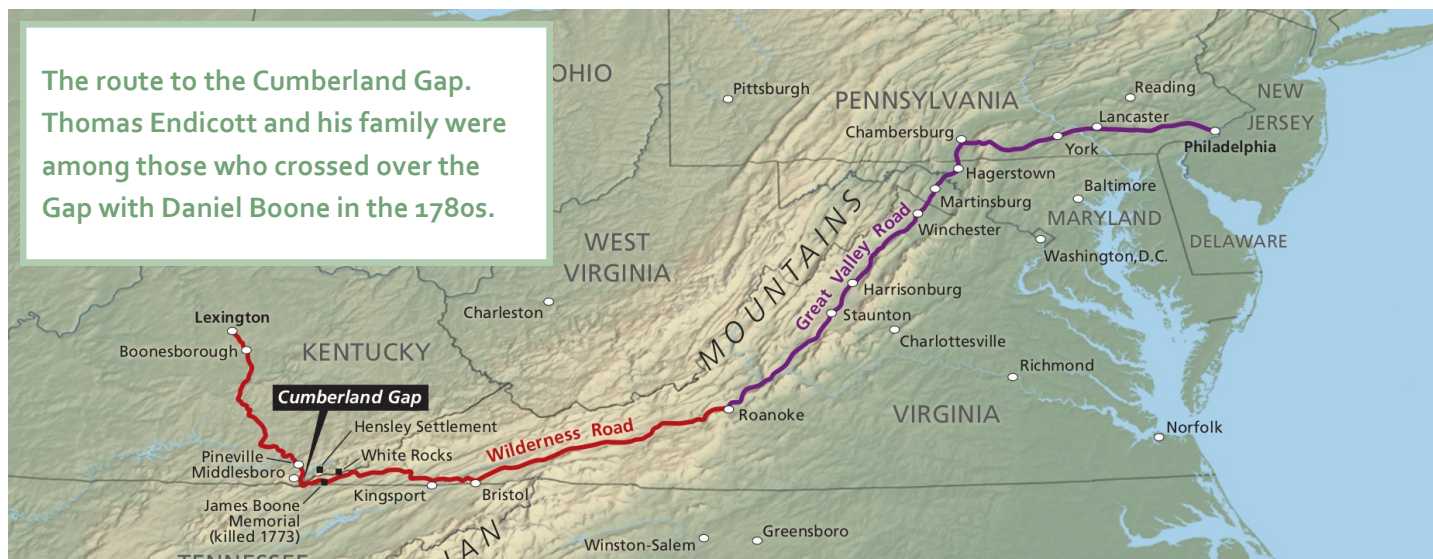
While some Endicotts got into shipping and stayed in Massachusetts, other Endicotts who wished to remain farmers moved out of Massachusetts. The first record I could find of an Endicott moving out of Massachusetts was Joseph Endicott (1672-1747). He was Governor John Endecott's grandson, the fifth son of Zerubbabel.

Joseph Endicott married a Quaker in 1706 and moved to a farm in New Jersey. The first thing that strikes you is the Quaker connection! New Jersey was the first colony founded by Quakers. So, it's another example of an Endicott moving for religious reasons.

It's also the second bout between the Endicotts and the



The route to the Cumberland Gap. Thomas Endicott and his family were among those who crossed over the Gap with Daniel Boone in the 1780s.



Quakers. First, we have John Endecott hanging Quakers. Now we have Joseph marrying a Quaker, which is ironic, to say the least.

The second thing that strikes you is that it seems likely this move was made in part to secure better farmland. That's because it's known that New Jersey was much better than Massachusetts for farming.

At any rate, Joseph established a colony of Endicotts in New Jersey that exists to this day.

## Moving to Virginia

But Joseph's son, named Joseph, Jr. (1711-1748), married a non-Quaker—and touched off the third religious bout between the Endicotts and the Quakers. So much so, that Joseph, Sr. practically disinherited Joseph, Jr. for “marrying out of meeting.”

This may have had something to do with Joseph Jr.'s son, Thomas (1737-1831) moving from New Jersey to Virginia. In 1763, according to Teddy Sanford and Gordon Harmon, Thomas went to southwestern Virginia, where he founded Endicott, Virginia, which is 43 miles from Blacksburg.

## Thomas Moves Again

Then in 1775, Thomas moved to Endicott Creek in North Carolina, where he initially had a farm of 105 acres. Now why did he move there? Well, first of all, North Carolina had good farmland. And secondly, it was very religiously tolerant.

Anyway, by 1785, tax lists show that Thomas had increased his land holdings to 350 acres—more than ten times what Professor Bailyn said was the minimum acreage needed. So, Thomas was doing very well, and this comports with Professor Bailyn's contention that “wanting more” was a big reason to move. But in 1786 Thomas moved again, this time to Kentucky. So, why move? Was it the Hacker theory of worn out land in North Carolina?

In Kentucky in 1789, Thomas bought a farm of 100 acres. Then, in 1792 he bought an additional 192 acres, and in 1798, 50 acres more. And finally in 1809, he was deeded an additional 285 acres. Now, I don't know whether he sold any of

this during the period. But even if he did, he certainly seems to have accumulated a lot of land. No need to move any more now, it would seem.

## Thomas Looks to Move Again

But then in 1811, Thomas started looking for new land yet again! He went to what is today Posey County, Indiana, to scout out land there. Somehow, what he had already wasn't good enough. Again, was it because the land he was on wore out?

The War of 1812, in which several of Thomas's descendants fought, prevented Thomas from moving to Posey County right then. But in 1815, remembering Thomas's reports about the fertile land in Indiana, some of Thomas's descendants did move to Posey County. And in 1817, Thomas, now 80 years old, moved there, too!

He was described as a “major land owner in Posey County,” but I don't know exactly how much land he had. He died there in 1831, at age 94.

From Posey County, a large colony of Endicotts started in the Midwest and is there to this day.

Others moved into Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, Oklahoma, and California.

And the result of all this is that the clan that started in Massachusetts is now represented in other states much more than it is in Massachusetts or even New England, where it originally came from.

## No Moving Further South

So far, I've found no records of any Endicotts living further south than North Carolina in the colonial period. But I have found records of five Endicotts who lived in the deep South—Louisiana—just before the Civil War. They were among the 12 Endicotts on the Confederate side in the war. (There were at least 109 Endicotts on the Union side.)

And while I can't say for sure, the following could be the reasons why no Endicotts moved further south. First of all, there

*Continued on page 16*

*Endicotts on the move, continued from page 15*

was a big difference between North Carolina and South Carolina. In North Carolina, you were basically a regular farmer.

But in South Carolina, you were either a slave, an indentured servant, or a big-time plantation owner with slaves. And the Endicotts were none of these.

Differences between North and South Carolina eventually turned into a fierce battle during the American Revolution, with a lot of loyalists coming from South Carolina.

## Why Not Move to Georgia?

OK, if Endicotts didn't want to move to South Carolina, why not skip it and move to Georgia? Maybe two reasons. First, Georgia was originally established as a colony for Englishmen who had been imprisoned for debt. Maybe the Endicotts didn't want to get into that. And secondly, by that time there was instead the other option of moving west.

## Florida Was Out

Maybe Endicotts didn't move to Florida during the colonial period because it was an English colony for only 20 years. In 1763, Britain got it from Spain; but then in 1783, Spain got it back again.

## Conclusion

So that pretty much concludes my talk today. It brings us up to the time when Endicotts went through the Cumberland Gap.

We've explored the themes that made people want to move out of Massachusetts in the colonial period. Looking for bigger and better farmland was the main one. But there were other factors, too, such as religion, and getting the French, British, and Indians out of the Ohio Valley and opening it up to American settlement.

We've also seen how Endicotts played a role in these themes, which are such a big part of American history. I think it is the story of many American families.

For example, I found that Daniel Boone's father, Squire Boone, came from Devon, England, just like the Endicotts did. And like Governor John Endecott, Squire Boone came to America for religious freedom.

But Squire Boone was a Quaker, so he moved to Pennsylvania, which was a haven for Quakers at that time. Then, two of his 11 children, Daniel's siblings, married non-Quakers, which created such a furor that the family had to move. They moved first to Virginia and then to North Carolina. And from there Daniel moved into Kentucky and beyond. So, it's a pattern with religious and logistical overtones quite similar to what happened to the Endicotts.

And then take the case of President Lincoln's ancestors, which also has similarities to the Endicotts. In 1637, Samuel Lincoln came from England to America and even lived briefly in Salem, Massachusetts before moving to Hingham, Massachusetts. So it's conceivable he even knew Governor John Endecott, although I have no evidence of that one way or the other.

Then, Samuel Lincoln's grandson, Mordecai Lincoln, Jr. moved the family out of Massachusetts to New Jersey—like the Endicotts did—and then to Pennsylvania. In next generation, John Lincoln, who is said to have been a Quaker, moved his family from Pennsylvania to Virginia in 1768 and they lived there for the rest of their lives.

So the Lincolns have Massachusetts, Quaker, and Virginia similarities to the Endicotts.

Then, after living in Virginia for many years, John's son, Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather for whom President Lincoln was named, moved the family from Virginia to Kentucky, in 1782 going through the Cumberland Gap, again like the Endicotts did.

President Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln, grew up in Kentucky and President Lincoln was born there in 1809. And in 1816, the Lincoln family moved from Kentucky to Indiana—again just like the Endicotts.

In sum, it seems the Endicotts were following a common path in those days.

In the years ahead I hope to add to this story of Endicott dispersal around America. And I bet some of you can help me with that!

Thank you very much!



William T. Endicott is the current president of the JEFA. He is a legend in the paddle sports community, having competed on the US national slalom canoe team and coached athletes who won 57 medals (27 gold) in World Cup, World championship, and Olympic competitions. Having served as an advisor to President Clinton, he wrote the book [An Insider's Guide to Political Jobs in Washington](#), which was published in 2003. Bill has two degrees from Harvard University, and he is also knowledgeable about Endicott family history and lore.



## Check Out Our Website!

[Laurie Endicott Thomas](#) has recently rebuilt the JEFA Website ([www.endecottendicott.com](http://www.endecottendicott.com)), as well as producing this newsletter. Thanks to Laurie, the JEFA Website now has links to many important historical works, including free online versions of important historical works. Laurie is a descendant of Gov. John Endecott. She has worked as an editor in medical publishing for 30 years. She is also the author of five nonfiction books, including books on education, psychology, and medicine.

# JEFA Is Now an Institutional Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society

By Samuel Endicott

**T**he John Endecott Family Association (JEFA) announces a wonderful new benefit. JEFA joined the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) recently as an *institutional member*. That means **you, as a JEFA member, have free access to their databases.**

To get the sign-in and password, contact Cindy Lou Endicott Levingston, the JEFA Treasure, at [cl.levingston@sbcglobal.net](mailto:cl.levingston@sbcglobal.net).

NEHGS is an American genealogical organization and the foremost name in family history. Established in 1845, it is the largest society of its kind in the world. NEHGS provides family history services through its staff, original scholarship, and data-rich website.

NEHGS maintains a web site that contains over 1.3 billion names, so the odds that it has the ancestor you're looking for is high. You may review vital records, compiled genealogies, and a collection of scholarly journals, e.g., [The New England Historical and Genealogical Register](#) and [The American Genealogist](#). In addition to [American Ancestors](#) (formerly New England Ancestors), NEHGS publishes other periodicals: [The NEHG Register](#), a journal of American genealogy, [American Ancestors magazine](#), an annual supplement to *The Register*, and [The Great Migration Newsletter](#), a quarterly publication of the Great Migration Study Project.

NEHGS' library catalog is available online and lists over 200,000 genealogical books. The library has other resources. The R. Stanton Avery Special Collections feature twenty million plus manuscript items, emphasizing the period of the 17th century to the present. It covers other regions beside New England.

To provide perspective on ancestral research, Americans in the era following the Revolutionary War considered researching your family tree as an attempt to gain social standing, an aim that was counter to the new republic's egalitarian, future-oriented ethos. As Fourth of July celebrations commemorating the Founding Fathers and heroes of the American Revolutionary War became increasingly popular, however, the pursuit of "antiquarianism," which focused on local history, became increasingly a way to honor the achievements of early Americans. In the early 20th century, NEHGS undertook the important project of transcribing and publishing the vital records of Massachusetts towns, which provided a valuable contribution to the genealogical field as this series was expanded over the next forty years. Many of these records were saved from destruction.

## Website

The NEHGS website [www.AmericanAncestors.org](http://www.AmericanAncestors.org) is a widely used online genealogical resource. It features nearly 3,000 unique [searchable databases](#) containing information on over

113 million people. Popular databases are Massachusetts Vital Records to 1850, Massachusetts Death Records 1841-1915, Massachusetts Vital Records 1911-1915, The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, The American Genealogist, Social Security Death Index, Cemetery Transcriptions, Great Migration Begins: 1620-1633, and Abstracts of Wills in NY State 1787-1835.

To improve your genealogical skills, you could attend one of their online seminars, the [Online Genealogist](#).

Other NEHGS websites include:

- [www.NewYorkAncestors.org](http://www.NewYorkAncestors.org)
- [www.AfricanAmericanAncestors.org](http://www.AfricanAmericanAncestors.org)
- [www.GreatMigration.org](http://www.GreatMigration.org)
- [www.PlymouthAncestors.org](http://www.PlymouthAncestors.org)
- [www.NotableKin.org](http://www.NotableKin.org)

From time to time, the NEHGS redesigns its website to expand data rich content, publish new articles, and conducts member forums. The most popular database was a full name searchable database of The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

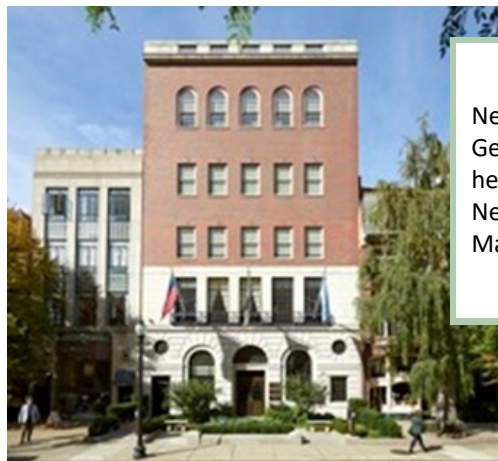
## Headquarters

NEHGS is headquartered at 99–101 Newbury Street in Boston's Back Bay neighborhood.

When NEHGS moved into its new headquarters in 1964, it added five floors. Today, the floors are used as follows:

First Floor – Treat Rotunda: reception, public programs and meeting space, book store, and international reference collection.

Second Floor – L. Ted and Alice Richardson Sloane Education Center: meetings and public programs.



New England Historic Genealogical Society headquarters at 99-101 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Third Floor – board

*Continued on page 18*



*JEFA Has Joined NEHGS, continued from page 17*

Room and administrative offices.

Fourth Floor – micro-text collection.

Fifth Floor – manuscript reading room and local histories as well as the provinces of Canada, including bound volumes of state genealogical society scholarly journals.

Sixth Floor – The R. Stanton Avery Special Collections – archives and manuscript collections.

Seventh Floor – Ruth Chauncey Bishop Reading Room: reference collections and compiled genealogies.

Eighth Floor – rare books and conservation laboratory.

The NEHGS research library collections are national in scope and contain significant materials for the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Canada. The library is open five days a week, Tuesday through Saturday, and its collections are “open” except for rare books and manuscripts.

## The Great Migration Study Project

The Great Migration Study Project compiles genealogical and biographical accounts of every person who settled in New England between 1620 and 1640. During those 20 years, about twenty thousand English men, women, and children crossed the Atlantic to settle in New England.

Publications of the Great Migration Study Project:

- The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633, [first series], 3 vols. (NEHGS, 1995) The first phase of the Great Migration Study Project identifies and describes all those Europeans who settled in New England prior to the end of 1633 — over 900 early New England families.
- The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, [second series], 6 vols. to date. (NEHGS, 1999–) During this time period, approximately 1,300 families (or unattached men and women) arrived in New England. Each volume contains about 200 individual sketches.
- The Pilgrim Migration: Immigrants to Plymouth Colony (NEHGS, 2007) This volume contains over 200 sketches on every family or individual known to have resided in Plymouth Colony from the arrival of the Mayflower in 1620 until 1633.
- The Great Migration Newsletter. Available in print or online, this publication complements the individual Great Migration sketches and examines the broad issues in understanding the lives and times of New England's first immigrants. Article topics include the settlement of early New England towns, migration patterns, 17th-century passenger lists, church records, land records, and more.

## Training Opportunities

NEHGS provides educational opportunities. Most of educational programs are led by members of the staff, though some include invited guests. NEHGS offers a series of research tours, lectures, seminars, and other events throughout the year. NEHGS frequently offers opportunities to research and visit in Ireland, Scotland, Washington D.C., England, Quebec, and other areas of the world. For more than twenty years, NEHGS has sponsored a

week-long summer “Come Home to New England” program in Boston.

## Summary

Some of our officers have experimented with the database. JEFA treasurer, Cindy Endicott Levingston, said, “I encourage all of you to take advantage of this resource! I was able to locate German Marriage record from 1846 that I was missing for one of my “distant limbs” on my tree!!” In addition, she found:

The search bar for databases on the A to Z database page will search to the name of the database you are wanting, not a person. Example, if you go to the database, [Boston, MA: Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630-1699](#) you will find 22 records for Name: Endecott, Database: Boston, MA: Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630-1699. We have to search each database separately. It just takes more time, but you can turn up many hits.

JEFA president, William T. Endicott, sums up his experiences this way:

I had a few minutes just now and went on the NEHGS site and logged in and it went just as Cindy said it would —very simple. I clicked onto 17th-century New Englanders, and started reading the piece by David Curtis Dearborn: “As a group, 17th-century New Englanders arguably are the most studied group on the planet, and thus descendants are blessed with a multitude of printed resources.” I may contact this fellow about how best to search for John Endecott documents that might have a clearer image of his personal seal.

Bill adds, “I looked on their staff directory and counted 98 names, so this is a big organization with lots of resources!”

So there you have it. Your dues paid for the institutional subscription. Our group membership is a wonderful opening for you to do your own research without charge.



Samuel Endicott is an eleventh-generation Endicott and descends from the Joseph line. He served in the Army's combat engineers from 1975 - 1995. An airborne ranger, he commanded engineer units in the Second Infantry Division, 194th Armored Brigade, and Forces Command. He is a graduate of the Naval War College. Born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1949, he earned degrees from the University of Mississippi (BA) and University of Southern California (MS). He resides in Virginia's Tidewater Region with his wife, Elaine, and English Setter, Probie. He is a trustee of the JEFA. He is also the author of historical novels, as you will see on page 26 of this newsletter.



# Working With the New England Historic Genealogical Society

By William T. Endicott, JEFA President

**A**s Samuel Endicott describes in the previous article, the John Endecott Family Association (JEFA) has recently entered into a relationship with the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS), which affords our membership the right to access NEHGS online research services, by using a passcode. In this article, I will explain how former JEFA president Teddy Sanford is beginning to work with NEHGS to have them publish Teddy's groundbreaking new findings about the early life of John Endecott.

## What Teddy Is Doing With NEHGS

In a nutshell, Teddy Sanford, working with another former JEFA president, the late Gordon Harmon, discovered many new facts about the early life of John Endecott that had either been unknown to scholars or even contradicted what some scholars said about him. Now, Teddy will soon start to work with NEHGS to refine and then publish these new findings.

Among the findings is that John's whole line of descent is now proven. For hundreds of years, writers have said that essentially not much was known about the early life of John Endecott. To take just one example, look at these excerpts from the Wikipedia article about John (see box):

Based on Teddy's work, it now turns out that most of this is wrong; to the contrary, we know a great deal about John's early

life in England. For example, thanks to Teddy, we now know the following:

- Based on court records Teddy found, he was able to establish John's pedigree going back many generations. It's on page 25 in his article "[Out of the Mist of Times Past](#)," which is on the JEFA website, [www.endecottendicott.com](http://www.endecottendicott.com).
- John Endecott was definitely born in 1588, and it was in Chagford. Teddy found church warden records that prove this, thus laying to rest past speculation that since 1588 was the year of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, it was too good to be true that John was also born in that auspicious year and so he probably was not born then.
- John's mother died shortly after John was born. Teddy found church warden's records showing that John's father, Thomas Endicott, ordered a burial shroud for his deceased wife right around the time that John was born, and this proves the assertion.
- It seems highly probable that John Endecott was taken in and raised by William Endecott (1543-1630) and William's wife Anne Ellis (died February 13, 1637). William was the younger brother of Governor John's grandfather, John Endecott (1541-1630). William, Anne, and young John all lived at Middlecott Manor along with Governor John's father, Thomas Endecott (1566-1621), and William and Anne's other children.
- Anne Gower was not the name of Governor John Endecott's first wife, contrary to what historians have claimed for hundreds of years, and the real name was Jane Francis. Teddy and his colleague Gordon Harmon co-authored an article about this called "[Family Legends and the Search for Anne Gower](#)."
- John had a half-brother, also named John! Teddy found Latter Day Saints' records showing that after Governor John's mother died, John's father, Thomas, married again many years later and he and his new wife had a son also named John. As strange as that seems today, it apparently was common in the 1500s. But not surprisingly, it has caused a lot of confusion among historians. Not only did John have a half-brother named John, but also that half-brother had three sons named John, Gilbert, and William, and they all came to America, too. In other words, these were Governor John's half-nephews, and they started Endicott lines in America that do not descend from Governor John.
- Governor John was probably not disinherited by his grandfather, again contrary to conventional wisdom. Thomas, John's father, died before John's grandfather did. Since the

## From Wikipedia

### The current text needs to be improved:

Most of what is known about John Endecott's origins is at best circumstantial. Biographers of the 19th century believed he was from the Dorset town of Dorchester because of his significant later association with people from that place.

In the early 20th century, historian Roper Lethbridge proposed that Endecott was born circa 1588 in or near Chagford in Devon...

However, more recent research by the New England Historic Genealogical Society has identified problems with Lethbridge's claims, which they dispute. According to their research, Endecott may have been born in or near Chagford, but there is no firm evidence for this, nor is there evidence that identifies his parents. They conclude, based on available evidence, that he was probably born no later than 1600...

Very little is known of Endecott's life before his association with colonization efforts in the 1620s.

*Continued on page 20*

grandfather's will left very little to John, there has been much speculation that a big reason John came to America was because he had been disinherited by the grandfather, probably over a religious dispute. Teddy shows that to the contrary, it's more likely that the grandfather gave John the money with which to purchase John's share in the Massachusetts Bay Company and that John wanted nothing more for his inheritance.

## Detective Story

In a telephone call, Teddy explained to me some of the fascinating details of how he and the late Gordon Harmon met each other, combined a research interest in their ancestor, John Endecott, and then set in motion a series of events that led to Teddy's new interpretation of John's early life. In many ways, it's also the history of the JEFA.

## Teddy and Gordon Get Together

Teddy's research today really stem from the book written in 1943 by Mabel McFatrige McCloskey (1881-1967), called [Some Descendants of John Endecott, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony](#). This was the first time that anyone outside of New England had done a genealogical account about the part of the Endicott family that had moved out of New England.

"A lot of people had that book from early on," Teddy said, "but didn't really know what to do with it. There are 8,000 accounts in there." Teddy and Gordon, both retired Army officers and Vietnam vets, started exploring the book around 2000. Then Gordon wrote a genealogical work on his own family and asked Teddy to edit it and that firmed up their relationship.

After that, they decided to start the Endicott Family Association (EFA), now called the John Endecott Family Association (JEFA). For various reasons, it was advantageous to register it in Kentucky where Teddy lives, so he became the president of the association "but only for a year or so" because he "was up to his neck in Army stuff." So, then Gordon became president.

## Some Details of the Search

The process whereby Teddy and Gordon assembled their understanding of John Endecott's early life is very complex, but here are some parts of it:

In 2012, he and Gordon decided to send a researcher to England to look for records pertinent to John Endecott. They knew that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) were experts in genealogical research, and Teddy and Gordon reached out to one of their researchers, Lindsay Bayless. It turned out that she was already planning to go to England in 2013 for another project, so they didn't have to pay for her trip, only her research time, which was by the hour. "So we were able to get her cheap," Teddy explained.

Gordon and Teddy put together a list of questions asking Lindsay to check in England and sent it to her. So she was following a "script" that Teddy and Gordon had written.

Among the things she found was a will in Exeter that proved who the second wife of Thomas Endecott, Governor John's father, was. This is how the evidence of Governor John's half brother and the half nephews came out.

Lindsay also found some land deeds that helped flesh out the story of John Endecott's early life. And when she returned from England, she wrote a report for Teddy and Gordon. Teddy said it then took him "a year" to sort out some of the connections with John. It was a process of Teddy studying all kinds of resources he now had and tying them together.

Unfortunately, it was while all this was going on, in 2014, that Gordon Harmon died, so he never saw the final result of all the work he did.

Another key resource that Teddy used was [The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church in Chagford 1480-1600](#), which came into his possession late in 2014. It includes a partial list of the people who lived in Chagford in the late 15th century and all of the 16th century.

The backstory about these Accounts is intriguing, and Teddy has written about it in his articles [Out of the Mist of Times Past](#), and [The Living and the Dead in Chagford 1480-1600](#), both of which are on the JEFA website.

The accounts were originally begun in 1480, and all of them before 1543 were written in Latin. Furthermore, there was no uniform style from one year to the next. In some years the entries were very sparse, in other years they were quite extensive. The Reverend G. H. Hames, the Rector of St. Michael's Church, discovered the Accounts in a chest in the church in 1856.

A translation of the Accounts was begun in 1914 by Miss Ethel Lega-Weeks, and was also worked on by Francis Mardon Osborne and his wife Winifried. It took 58 years before the translation was completed in 1979 when Winifried finished it after her husband had died. Winifried then had the Accounts privately printed. But then they sat on a bookshelf for 36 more years before Teddy got them—a cool 159 years after they were discovered.

Teddy printed them in his article ["The Living and the Dead."](#) It takes up 100 pages.

As Teddy put it "Their impact on the family history is profound.... we now have a work that fills many of the gaps in our understanding of the older generations. Coupled with some logical thinking, we can now bring our history to life and are able to bring our ancestors out of the mist of times past and into a story that we can all understand."

## Gov. John's First Wife

Another gripping backstory is how Teddy and Gordon learned that John's first wife was not Anne Gower, as historians had thought, but Jane Francis. Lindsay Bayless was very instrumental in determining the first part of this. She found information that suggested that it wasn't Governor John who married an Anne Gower, but his grandson, also named John, who was a doctor and who had moved back to England. During her 2013 trip to England, Lindsay found the record of this marriage that had taken place in 1688, long after the Governor had died.



Teddy discovered the second part, the real name of the first wife. Teddy has long used the archives of the Church of Latter Day Saints; and through that, he was able to obtain early marriage records for England. He concentrated on the timeframe 1600-1628 and painstakingly checked each county for those years. That took about five months. He wanted to know how many John Endecotts there were who got married between those dates.

It turned out there was only one John Endecott who fit the bill. And the woman he married was not Anne Gower but Jane Francis, and she grew up only 12 miles from Chagford, where the future governor grew up. Their marriage was on November 26, 1621 in Bridford, 9 miles from Chagford.

## The Half-Brother's Lawsuit

A final example of all the time-consuming twists and turns Teddy went through involved Governor John's half-brother again.

In 1636, there was a lawsuit in England by a John Endecott contesting the will of his grandfather, also named John (everybody's named John!), who had died the year before. Some scholars thought this was the Governor suing his grandfather and was further evidence that the grandfather had virtually disinherited the Governor and the Governor was now trying to get more money.

But we now know it wasn't the Governor, it was his half-brother, also named John, who filed the (unsuccessful) suit against their grandfather. So another myth exploded.

But there's more: in litigating this suit, the half-brother listed his descent all the way back to his great-great grandfather, John Endecott (1490-1562), and in so doing, provided Teddy with proof-positive of the lineage of the Governor!

With such research and more now at his disposal, Teddy was able to put together a family tree of Governor John Endecott, and it is found on page 25 in "Out of the Mist of Times Past."

## What Happens Next

NEHGS has studied "Out of the Mists of Time" and agrees that much new information pertaining to Gov. John Endecott has now been unearthed. They say they have questions, though, and would like to do more research, and JEFA has paid them a fee to do it. The hope is that after all is said and done, in the coming year, a document will emerge with NEHGS's blessing that corrects the historical record about John Endecott; and with this in hand, we will be able to update many other sources, such as the Wikipedia article on John Endecott. 🍏

## Become a JEFA Member!

See page 32 for the membership application! JEFA members can have free access to the NEHGS databases! Learn more about the JEFA at [www.endecottendicott.com](http://www.endecottendicott.com).



## James Graham Pierce

AUGUST 2, 1921 - APRIL 1, 2019

Dr. James Graham Pierce, 97, was a member of the JEFA. Here he is shown at a JEFA meeting, displaying the rifle that had probably belonged to his ancestor Joseph Endicott (1784-1867). Dr. Pierce was born in Poseyville, Indiana, to Opal Jesse and Edith Elizabeth (Endicott) Pierce. He married Elizabeth Feasey on April 14, 1945. He entered the Army in 1942, then in April 1944, graduated from IU School of Dentistry under Army Specialized Training Program. He started dental practice in Anderson, on March 3, 1947, and retired in August of 1987 after 40 years.

Dr. Pierce was active in his community and in the American Dental Association. He was a trustee and elder of First Presbyterian Church; a 75-year member of Mount Moriah Masonic Lodge, and a life member of the American Legion Post 127. He was awarded the "Sagamore of the Wabash" by Gov. Robert Orr in 1988. He was also awarded naming of the pre-function area outside Eykamp Hall in the Ridgeway University Center at the University of Evansville.

Survivors include two children, Joseph (wife, Kay) Graham Pierce of Union, Kentucky, and Susan Elizabeth (Pierce) (husband, Lewis) Grover of Boulder, Colorado; seven grandchildren; 15 great-grandchildren; and two great-great-grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, Dr. O. J. and Edith Pierce; and wife, Betty Pierce.

Service was held on April 6, 2019, at Rozelle-Johnson Funeral Service. Burial was in East Maplewood Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be given to Betty Pierce Scholarship Fund at Madison County Community Foundation, 33 W. 10th St., Suite 600, Anderson, IN 46016.

Post online condolences at [www.rozelle-johnson.com](http://www.rozelle-johnson.com). 🍏

# Our Family Tree

OUR FRUITFUL TREE IS BEING MULTIPLIED AGAIN!

**T**he JEFA is pleased to announce that after a hiatus of several years, our Endicott Pear Tree Project is being resumed, this time by certified arborist Tim Endicott of Endicott Horticulture in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He hopes to have trees available by this coming fall or early winter. Prices and details about ordering are still being worked out. Updates will be posted at the JEFA Web site: [www.endecottendicott.com/endicott-pear-tree](http://www.endecottendicott.com/endicott-pear-tree).

## The Endicott Pear's History

John Endecott came to Massachusetts on the *Abigail* in 1628. He may have brought the tree with him on that voyage. However, it is more likely that the tree was brought to New England on the *Arbella* in 1630 and was planted in its current location in 1632. Either way, the tree is considered to be the oldest living cultivated fruit tree in North America. The Endicott pear tree seems to have been grown from a seedling or perhaps a rooted cutting, rather than being grafted onto a rootstock. Root suckers from the original Endicott Pear tree produced pears that are identical to those of the parent tree.

In 2011, the Gov. John Endecott Chapter of the Colonial Dames placed a plaque near the tree. The plaque reads:

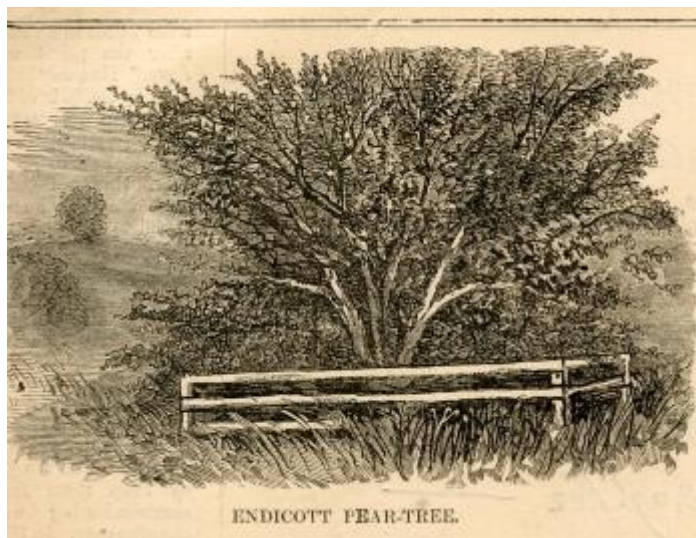
The Endicott Pear Tree:

Growing on this site is the oldest cultivated tree in America, planted ca. 1632 by John Endecott, first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The "Endecott Pear Tree" is a living link to the earliest European settlers of our nation. Endecott was granted 300 acres where he settled and farmed, calling this property "Orchard Farm." This ancient tree lives as a symbol of heritage, strength and resilience.

## The European Pear

The Endicott Pear is a member of the species *Pyrus communis*, which is also called the common or European pear. *Pyrus communis* is thought to be a descendant of two subspecies of wild pears that are found in western Europe to the Caucasus. Like apples and strawberries, pears are members of the rose family (Rosaceae). Like most wild roses, the flowers of apple and pear trees and strawberry plants have five petals.

Human beings have been gathering and eating wild pears since the Stone Age. Pear trees have been cultivated since ancient times. Ancient Greek and Roman writers such as Theophrastus, Cato the Elder, and Pliny the Elder described the cultivation and grafting of pears. There were no pear trees in the Americas until the European settlers brought some with them.



The Endicott Pear Tree was planted as early as 1628 in Salem Village (now Danvers), Massachusetts.

## Why Is Our Tree Important?

To members of the Endicott family, the Endicott Pear Tree has sentimental value. It is our "family tree"—a living connection to our ancestors. For history buffs, it is a relic of the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. But for arborists, the tree is important because it is a survivor. It is the oldest living cultivated fruit tree in North America. It has survived frosts and droughts and hurricanes. It has survived attacks by insects and disease. It survived neglect and abuse by human beings. It even survived an attack by vandals. On July 27, 1964, vandals cut off all of its branches and all but 6 feet of its trunk with hacksaws. Yet the tree still survives, now protected in a fenced enclosure. Because of the Endicott Pear Tree's health and long life, Dr. Joseph D. Postman from the National Clonal Germplasm Repository (NCGR) took cuttings from the Endicott Pear Tree in 1997. Trees from these cuttings are being grown at the NCGR repository in Corvallis, Oregon.

## Multiplying Our Fruitful Tree

The NCGR provided buds (scion wood) from their clone to the JEFA for our Endicott Pear Tree Project. For several years, Kyle Elwood (a Gov. John Endecott descendant) produced grafted trees that were sold through the JEFA. Kyle is now passing that responsibility on to another descendant of Gov. John Endecott: Tim Endicott.



## Why Are Pear Trees Grafted?

A pear contains seeds. If you plant those seeds, you will grow more pear trees. However, the pears from those new trees might look and taste nothing like the pears from the mother tree. That's because the pear seeds are produced by cross-pollination. Only half of the pear seed's genes came from the mother tree. The other half of the pear seed's genes came from the pollen from another pear tree. So if you want to grow pear trees that produce fruit of a particular kind, you have to grow them from cuttings (cloning), rather than from seed.

To clone the tree, you could take a twig and try to get it to make its own root system. However, if you want to get as many new trees of the same variety as possible, you will simply take buds from your desired variety and graft them onto the trunk (rootstock) of some other variety of pear. By choosing your rootstock wisely, you can control the size of the mature tree.

## Why Does It Need a Pollinator?

A pear tree can produce fruit only if its flowers are pollinated. Some pear trees can be pollinated by their own pollen. The Endicott Pear Tree cannot. It will set fruit only if it gets pollen from a different variety of pear tree. So if you want your Endicott pear tree to produce pears, you must plant it near another, genetically different pear tree that blooms at the same time. This would allow bees to carry pollen from the flowers of that other tree to the flowers of your Endicott pear. Planting two Endicott pears side by side would not work, since the two Endicott pear trees are genetically identical to each other. 🍏



Endicott pear trees being cultivated by certified arborist Tim Endicott, of Endicott Horticulture, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

## The Original Endicott Pear Tree

John Endecott founded a settlement that he called Salem, which means peace. He set up Orchard Farm in a portion of Salem that came to be known as Salem Village. (This village was the site of the famous witch trials, after Gov. John Endecott's death.) Later on, Salem Village became incorporated as the town of Danvers. The pear tree that Gov. John Endecott planted at Orchard Farm was popular, and there are many mentions of it throughout its history. In 1809, some of its fruit was reportedly given to former President John Adams, who then planted the seeds from the pears.

The tree that John Endecott planted on Orchard Farm still survives. However, the farm passed out of Endicott hands many years ago. Today, the property where the tree is growing is owned by Massachusetts General Hospital/North Shore Center for Outpatient Care, whose arborist lovingly provides care for the [precious tree](#). The tree is located down slope from the parking area behind the Osram Sylvania building at 104 Endicott Street in Danvers, MA. 🍏



The Endicott Pear Tree in 2016. Photo by Doug Peabody



# Endicotts in Fiction

By William T. Endicott, JEFA President

From time to time, the name “Endicott” comes up in fiction, either as an author of fiction or as a fictional character. I thought it’d be fun to list the ones I’ve found:

## Endicotts Who Write Fiction

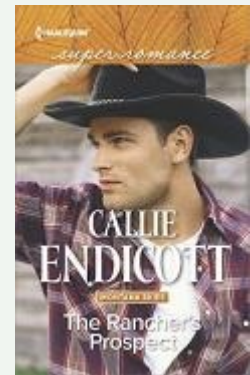
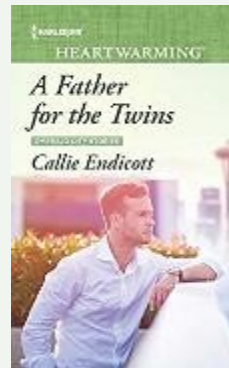
### Callie Endicott

She has written at least 9 Harlequin novels:

- [Finally a Family](#)
- [A Father for the Twins](#)
- [Moonlight over Seattle](#)
- [The Rancher’s Prospect](#)
- [At Wild Rose Cottage](#)
- [Kayla’s Cowboy](#)
- [Until She Met Daniel](#)
- [The Summer at the Shore](#)

The only biographical information available about her is this blurb: “Callie Endicott grew up loving books so much it frequently got her into trouble. She majored in English and works as a teacher. Still loving stories and storytelling, she turned to

writing. Now when she isn’t walking on a beach or hiking a forest trail, she often has her nose stuck to a computer screen. Neither her cat nor the guy in her life appreciate the time she devotes to her fictional characters, but that’s another story.”



### John S. Endicott

He wrote 3 short stories:

- The Build-Up, *Popular Detective*, July, 1936
- Death Hangs High, *Popular Detective*, April, 1937
- Vial of Murder, *Thrilling Detective*, May, 1937

His name also appears on four books in what was known as “The Purple Scar” series:

- Medals of Murder
- The Night of Murder
- Murder in Gold
- Chain of Murders

In the series, Dr. Miles Murdock is a successful and well-known plastic surgeon. When his brother (a cop) is brutally murdered, he dons a purple mask made from a mold of his face, to imitate the scarring on his face caused by acid. Using contacts he had made among the down-trodden, Murdock starts working against criminals.

While all four stories appeared under the name of John S. Endicott, J.S. Endicott or John S. Endicott was a house name for the Standard Publications group of magazines. Many authors wrote under these names and it’s difficult to know exactly who actually penned any particular story.



## Cleve Endicott

Talk about fiction! This is really interesting; it appears that Cleve Endicott never really existed but instead was a “house name” used by various other writers writing about the “Wild West.” At least three novels appeared under the name Cleve Endicott:

- A Crimson Cloak
- A Trail to Squaw Gulch
- The Masked Man of the Mesa

Also, in the late 1920s all the way up to the early 1940s, a number of novelettes appeared under his name in the *Wild West Weekly*, one of the pulp magazines about cowboys and Indians before TV. Among the novelettes with the Cleve Endicott name on them are:

- Wolf Men’s Law
- Gunnies on the Boot Hill Trail
- A Cayuse for Christmas
- The Hoss-Thief Brand
- Silver in Paiute Canyon

But according to Paul S. Powers’ book [Pulp Writer](#), these stories “were written by several different men using the pseudonym Cleve Endicott over the years.” He goes on to explain:

House names were the property of Wild West Weekly and were used By the editors at their discretion... Sometimes house names were used in combinations that would dumbfound any bookkeeper trying to keep the books straight. For example, the house name Cleve En-

dicott was used by other writers writing solo (“by Cleve Endicott”), was used in partnership with other writers using their real names (“by Lee Bond and Cleve Endicott, which could be Lee Bond writing solo or Lee Bond writing with another person), and was used in partnership with other pseudonyms (“by Ward Stevens and Cleve Endicott,” which could be one writer, usually Paul Powers, pretending to be two writers and using both pseudonyms, or in rare cases, two writers).

Why all the subterfuge? Powers explains that it was to make it seem as though there were many different writers cranking out these stories, when in reality it was only 3 or 4 writers writing 8 to 10 stories per issue. Sometimes, writers would have three stories in a single issue.



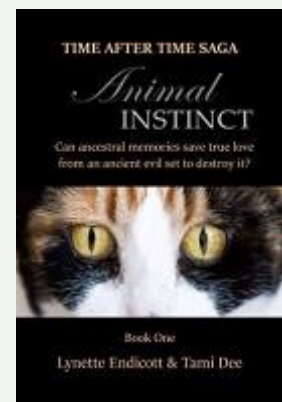
## Lynette Endicott

Lynette grew up in Illinois, met her husband in Western Nebraska, lived 25 years in Kansas where their daughter was born, and has been in Fresno, California since 2000. At a youth camp when she was 14, the editor and teacher of a writing class challenged her to submit something to his youth magazine. She did and it was the first of 10 articles and stories accepted by the publication over the next few years. Sparked by those successes, she started writing novels.

Lynette Endicott is the author of the Starting Over series of novels:

- [More Than a Job](#)
- [The Return of Joy](#)
- [Finding Her Voice](#)
- [Out of Agony](#)

She and Tammy Lee are the coauthors of the Time After Time Saga series of novels.



Endicotts in Fiction, continued from page 5

## Marina Endicott

Marina was born in British Columbia, the daughter of an Anglican priest. She grew up in Vancouver, Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and Toronto, Ontario. She worked as an actor before moving to London, England, where she began to write fiction. Returning to Canada in 1984, she went west to Saskatoon and worked in theatre as a director and dramaturge. She was for many years the dramaturge of the Saskatchewan Playwrights Centre. In 1992, she went farther west with husband on his first posting with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They have two children. The family now lives in Edmonton, Alberta.

Marina Endicott is the author of

- [Open Arms](#)
- [Good to a Fault](#)
- [Close to Hugh](#)
- [In the Moment](#)
- [The Difference](#)
- [The Little Shadows](#)
- [New Year's Eve](#)

Marina's first book, *Open Arms*, was nominated for the Amazon/Books In Canada First Novel award in 2002, and her long poem about the murders of four RCMP officers in Mayerthorpe

in 2005 was short-listed for the national CBC Literary Awards in 2006.

*Good to a Fault* won the Commonwealth Writers Prize for the Canada/Caribbean region, was a finalist for Canada's prestigious Giller Prize, and was one of the featured books for the national CBC's Canada Reads in 2010. Her new novel, *The Little Shadows*, short-listed for the Governor General's Award in 2012, follows a sister-trio-harmony vaudeville act touring the western prairies in 1912. Marina is at work on a new novel, *Hughtopia*.



## Samuel Endicott

Sam is a trustee of the John Endicott Family Association. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky. He earned degrees from the University of Mississippi (BA) and University of Southern California (MS). He then served in the Army's combat engineers from 1975 to 1995. An airborne ranger, he commanded engineer units in the Second Infantry Division, 194th Armored Brigade, and Forces Command. He is a graduate of the Naval War College. He resides in Virginia's Tidewater Region with his wife, Elaine.

Samuel Endicott is the author of the Molly Lake novels:

- [The Triangles of Quebec](#). It's North America in the spring of 1759. When raiders from New France abduct her mother, Molly's rescue efforts cross paths with a French assassin, Indians, corruption, and a handsome enemy soldier.
- [Barely Afloat](#). It's autumn, 1765, with rumbling of the American Revolution in the distance. Throughout the Hudson Valley, citizens begin choosing between submission and resistance. Molly, now married to a Frenchman, struggles with established business competitors and individuals on both sides of the ocean who want the up-and-comers dead.

- [The Treasure of Le Nain Rouge](#). It's spring, 1773. Molly learns from a suspicious stranger that her father-in-law in Montreal is ill. But her husband's war past propels them into the Great Lakes region for another adventure.





## Fictional Endicotts

### Abby Endicott

Abby Endicott is the protagonist of the Abby Endicott novels by Pamela Wechsler. Wechsler grew up and went to college and law school in the Boston area and spent over 15 years as a prosecutor in Boston and Washington, DC, before she moved to Los Angeles to work on TV shows, including *Law and Order*. Abby is the chief of the District Attorney's homicide unit in Boston, where she investigates and prosecutes the city's most dangerous killers. A member of Mission Hill's elite, and a graduate of the Winsor school and then Harvard Law, the prosecutor's office is not the prestigious job that would have been expected of her. She has been known to change into an evening gown amidst bodies in the morgue. She loves her job and is committed to it, refusing all pressure to quit from her upper-crust parents or threats from the city's most ruthless killers. But among Abby's many secrets is her longtime affair with fellow prosecutor Tim Mooney, a married father of one. There are three Abby Endicott novels:

- [Mission Hill](#)
- [The Graves](#)
- [The Fens](#)



### Adelaide Endicott

Adelaide Endicott is a character in Gregory Harris's [The Endicott Evil](#). Here's a description of the plot:

Adelaide Endicott—elderly sister of Lord Thomas Endicott, a senior member of Parliament—has plummeted to her death from the third-floor window of her bedroom at Layton Manor. Did she take her own life—or was she pushed? Although Scotland Yard believes it is a clear case of suicide, Adelaide's sister Eugenia is convinced otherwise....

Intrigued by the spinster's suspicions, detectives Pendragon and Pruitt look into the victim's troubled mental state while simultaneously exploring who might have had a motive to push Adelaide to her death. As they begin to uncover a family history involving scandalous secrets, abuse, and trauma, mounting evidence suggests that there is evil lurking behind the closed doors of Layton Manor, and that it is of utmost urgency to expose it be-

fore another tragedy occurs."

Gregory Harris is an American author of fictional detective novels and is famous for the Pendragon Mystery series. A California native, he was a veteran TV and film writer before turning to fiction writing.



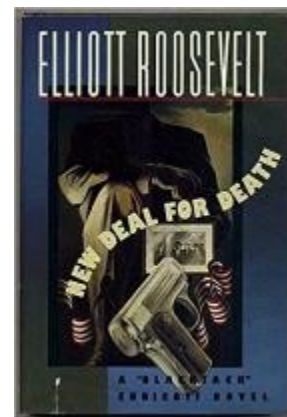
Continued on page 28

## Blackjack Endicott

Blackjack Endicott is the hero of the two “Blackjack Endicott” novels by Elliott Roosevelt. Elliott Roosevelt (1910-1990) was a son of President Franklin Roosevelt. Elliott was an American aviation official and wartime officer in the US Army Air Forces during WWII. He pursued many different careers during his life, including owning a pre-war radio station network in Texas and living as a rancher. He moved to Florida and was elected mayor of Miami Beach in 1965, being unseated two years later. After a business career with allegations of ties to organized crime, he was investigated by the Senate (“Jackson Committee”) in 1973. He was married 5 times. Besides the Blackjack Endicott series, he wrote a number of other books, often about his father and mother.

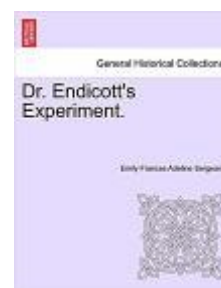
- [\*The President’s Man\*](#). In 1932, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt finds himself the target of assassination threats because of his stand on Prohibition and turns to his old friend “Blackjack” Endicott to take on the mob.

- [\*New Deal for Death\*](#). Confidant of millionaires and mobsters alike, Blackjack Endicott is summoned to Franklin D. Roosevelt’s campaign office to investigate who is trying to blackmail the presidential candidate with compromising photographs of his son, a case that sends Endicott to Hollywood.



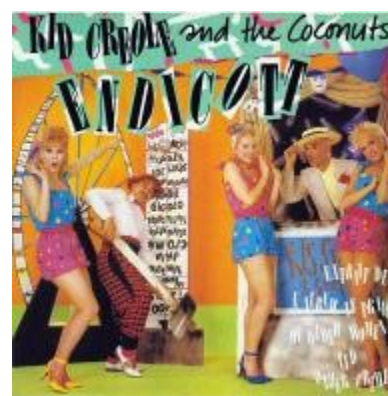
## Doctor Endicott

In 1895, British author Adeline Sergeant wrote a novel titled [\*Doctor Endicott’s Experiment\*](#). Emily Sergeant (1851-1904) was home-schooled until age thirteen, when she was then sent to school. Her mother was a writer of stories for youngsters that were published under the pen name “Adeline,” and Emily later adopted this name for her own writings.



## Endicott

He’s a fictional character in the 1985 Latin/funk/soul [song](#) by that name, sung by Kid Creole and the Coconuts. In this song, Kid deals with the laments of all his friends that he is not more like Endicott, the paragon of virtue. It’s not known why Kid Creole chose the name Endicott for this pop song. The song includes such deathless lines as “Endicott’s up by five o’clock; Endicott’s givin’ it all he got.” And then the Chorus is: “Why can’t you be like Endicott?”



## Jack and Miss Kate Endicott

in Sophie Swett’s (1858 – 1912) “[A Pair of Oars](#),” a short story in “Outing Magazine” vol. V 1884-1885. Lloyd Osborne has an enchanting midnight row on the Pamunkey river with a girl who tells him she’s named Elviry. She’s dazzling and he thinks he

might even want to marry her—if only she didn’t speak with such an awful accent. After the trip, he sends her a silver pin with two crossed oars on it. Later, he finds out that her real name is Kate Endicott, that she is the sister of his friend Jack Endicott, and that the accent was a fake.

## Fictional Portrayals of Gov. John Endecott

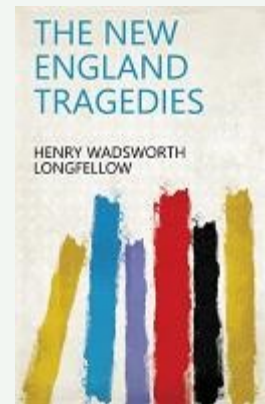
### By Nathaniel Hawthorne

*Endicott and the Red Cross* was an 1837 story by Nathaniel Hawthorne. It was included in his collection *Twice-Told Tales*. It is a fictional account of Governor John Endecott cutting the cross of St. George out of the British colonial flag.



### By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote *The New-England Tragedies*, a pair of plays. The first was titled *John Endicott*. It depicts Gov. John Endicott and a son who is also named John Endicott. It was set in 1665. The second play was titled *Giles Corey* and was set during the Salem Witch Trials in 1692.



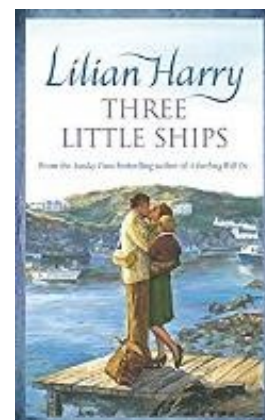
### By John Greenleaf Whittier

In Whittier's 1880 ballad "*The King's Missive*" is about the conflict between Puritans and Quakers in Colonial Massachu-

setts. A group of Quakers had been condemned to death in Massachusetts for political insurrection while John Endecott was Governor. They were granted a pardon from King Charles II. Samuel Shattuck, who was a refugee from New England, was empowered to carry the royal letter to Boston.

### Robby Endicott

In Lilian Harry's novel *Three Little Ships*, Robby Endicott is a 21-year Able Seaman in the Royal Navy. He commands the Devon holiday-steamer *Countess Wear*, which has been requisitioned by the Royal Navy to help evacuate the British army from Dunkirk, from May 26 to June 4, 1940. As he ferries exhausted men from the beaches under incessant enemy aircraft fire and in a sea awash with debris and bodies, Robby strives to keep a promise to his mother that he will find his brother, Jan, amongst the hundreds of thousands of men at Dunkirk.





# The *SS William C. Endicott*—A Liberty Ship

By William T. Endicott, JEFA President

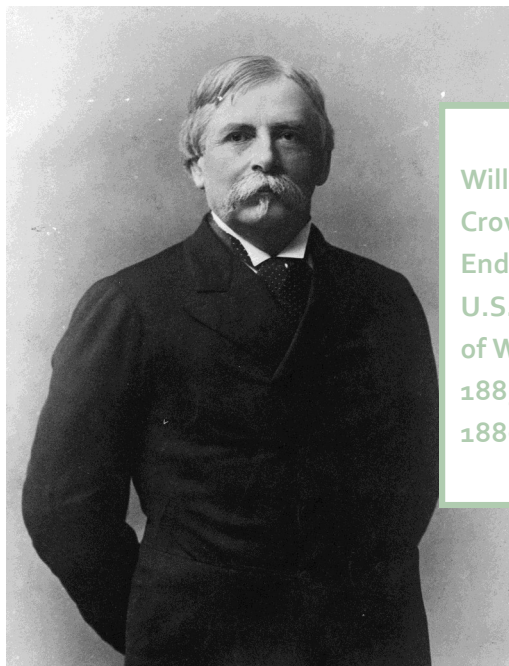
The *SS William C. Endicott* (hull number 0438), was a “standard” Liberty Ship named after the Secretary of War in President Cleveland’s administration. (SS means steamship.) She was built at Kaiser shipyards in Richmond, California, near San Francisco, in 1942. Richmond was a complex of 4 different shipyards, and it was one of seven different Kaiser shipyard complexes.

Henry Kaiser (1882 - 1967), the great American industrialist, developed new methods of shipbuilding that allowed his yards to outproduce other, similar facilities and build 1,490 ships, 27% of the total Maritime Commission construction. Kaiser's ships were completed in two-thirds of the time and at one quarter of the cost of the average of all other shipyards. In a special publicity stunt, one Liberty Ship was built in 4 days, 15 hours, and 29 minutes. Kaiser Shipyards shut down at the end of the war.

In June 1944, the *SS William C. Endicott* participated in Operation Neptune (June 6 - 30, 1944), the water transportation of men and equipment to Normandy during D-Day and its aftermath, which was the assault phase of Operation Overlord (June 6 - August 30, 1944), the Battle of Normandy.

The *SS William C. Endicott* was one of 196 Liberty Ships reported as “loading in June” on a list of ships that was listed as either “loading in June” or “awaiting orders” in June, 1944. These 196 Liberty Ships were part of the 326 Allied cargo ships participating Operation Neptune. They, in turn, were part of an armada of 6,939 ships, boats, and amphibious craft in Neptune, the largest number of vessels ever assembled. (But only 682 ships, mostly warships and landing craft, and no Liberty Ships, participated on June 6 itself.)

The *SS William C. Endicott* was part of the US Merchant Marine, the fleet of US civilian-owned merchant vessels, operated by either the government or the private sector, that transports goods and services around the world. In peacetime, the Merchant Marine transports cargo and passengers. In wartime, it becomes an auxiliary of the US Navy and is asked to deliver troops and supplies for the military.

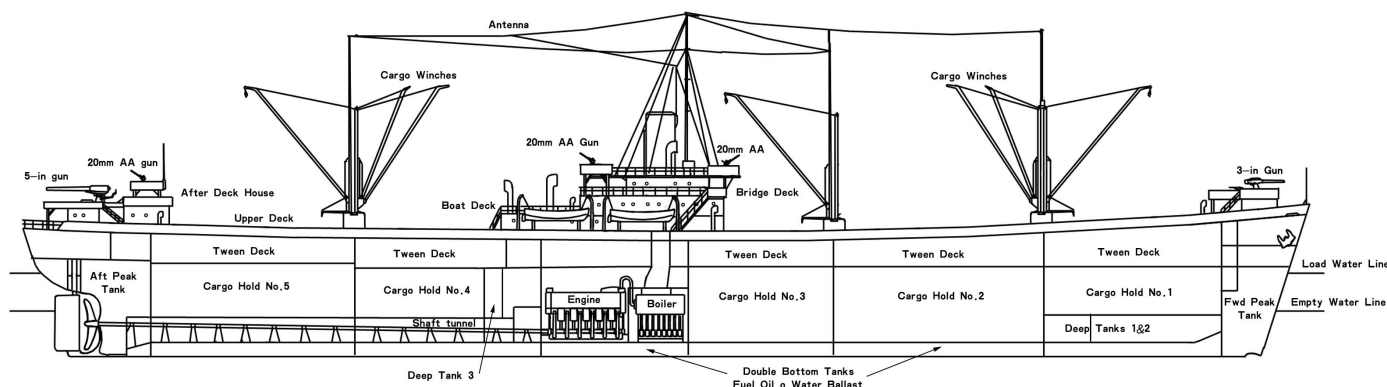


William Crowninshield Endicott, U.S. Secretary of War, March 5, 1885 to March 5, 1889

The U.S. Merchant Marine was a critical contributor to victory in World War II, carrying the bulk of all matériel sent overseas, and many of the men. For example, it has been estimated that 7 to 15 tons of supplies were necessary to support one soldier/marine for one year.

The *SS William C. Endicott* was one of 2,710 Liberty Ships built by 18 US shipyards during the war under the auspices of the US Maritime Commission, easily the largest number of ships produced to a single design. Though British in conception—the first ships were built for Britain before the US got into the war—the design was adapted by the United States for its simple, low-cost construction. Mass-produced on an unprecedented scale, the Liberty Ship came to symbolize U.S. wartime industrial output. A number of Liberty Ships survived far longer than their original five-year design life.

The United States first learned how to mass-produce merchant ships during World War I at Hog Island, near Philadelphia.



The plan of a Liberty Ship

In WWII, Liberty Ships were standardized and designed to be built quickly and efficiently. The 250,000 parts were prefabricated throughout the country in 250-ton sections and welded together, often by women welders. Using new welding technology, workers pieced together the prefabricated sections in assembly-line fashion. This largely replaced the labor-intensive method of riveting, while lowering cost and speeding up production. While it took about 230 days to build one Liberty Ship in the first year, the average construction time eventually dropped to 42 days, with three new ships being launched each day in 1943. A Liberty Ship cost under \$2,000,000.

A word about the naming of Liberty ships. Initially, Liberty Ships were named after prominent (deceased) Americans, starting with Patrick Henry and the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Any group that raised \$2 million dollars in War Bonds could suggest a name for a Liberty Ship. Then, as the war went on, Liberty Ships were named after heroes of the Merchant Marine who had lost their lives in accidents or enemy action. One hundred Liberty Ships were named for women, and another group honored war correspondents killed on duty.

The *SS William C. Endicott*'s continued service after the Normandy invasion was mentioned in a book called [Pied Piper: The Many Lives of Noah Greenberg](#). Greenberg was a merchant mariner who sailed on the *SS William C. Endicott* from late October, 1944 to January 8, 1945. He was cook and baker.

The account talks about Noah making an Atlantic run during the winter of 1944-45 that lasted well over two months. This run may have taken him to Italy and/or England with material to be used in support of US troops in both places.

A description of the *SS William C. Endicott* in the book about Noah Greenberg says:

...she has two decks, three masts, five cargo holds, a single propeller, a steam reciprocating engine.... Her average speed is about eleven knots and the normal crew complement is forty-four men."

The *SS John W. Brown*, one of only two remaining fully operational Liberty Ships that participated in World War II, is docked at Clinton Street Pier 1 in Baltimore Harbor in Maryland. The *SS William C. Endicott* was scrapped in Portland, Oregon in 1965.

## US Naval Armed Guard

Often mistaken for members of the Merchant Marine, the Armed Guard was a special branch of the U.S. Navy assigned to defend merchant ships, especially Liberty ships, against enemy attack. There is a record of the *SS William C. Endicott* having one: a William K. Rogers, Lt. (jg) is listed as the Armed Guard Commander for the ship. (In Navy records, his file number is 399551. He was born in 1911 and retired from the Navy in January, 1962.)

Formed in World War I, the Armed Guard was disbanded after the war, only to be reactivated for WWII. The members were US Navy sailors assigned to Merchant Marine ships, a job many of them were disappointed at because it was hazardous but not as glamorous as being assigned to a real warship.

Training for these gunners improved tremendously from only 5 weeks in 1942, to 13 weeks by 1943, with an additional 5

weeks of advanced school. After basic training, men were assigned to one of three Armed Guard Centers. These were located in [Brooklyn](#) (for assignments to ships sailing in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea), New Orleans (for Gulf of Mexico assignments), and [Treasure Island](#) in San Francisco Bay (for Pacific Ocean assignments).


The typical Armed Guard complement for a merchant ship was 24 gunners and one officer (an ensign, lieutenant junior grade, or lieutenant), plus up to three communications personnel, for a total of 28 men. An armed merchant ship would typically have a 5-inch stern gun, a 3-inch bow gun, and eight 20-mm antiaircraft guns mounted. Aboard ship, the merchant and Navy crews had separate sleeping and eating quarters.

Enemy submarines, aircraft, and torpedo boats were the main threats to the Armed Guard crews. As long as a submarine stayed under water, there was not much an Armed Guard crew could do about it. Against planes, however, they were more effective, often shooting them down.

No voyage was as dreaded as the Murmansk run to Russia. Arctic storms, lack of escorts, continuous U-boat attacks, and raids by German planes from Norway and Finland made the Murmansk run a horrific nightmare that drained a man mentally and physically. Sometimes, ice formed on the guns and had to be broken off with axes and picks.

A total of 144,970 enlisted men and officers served in the US Navy Armed Guard during World War II. They sailed on 6,236 merchant ships (including Allied vessels), of which more than 700 ships were sunk and many more were damaged. [Armed Guard casualties](#) numbered at least 1,810 killed or missing in action and many more wounded, a casualty rate that rivals that of any of the Armed Forces during World War II.

## Victory Ships: the Next Model

A follow-on model to the Liberty Ship was the Victory Ship, the first one of which was launched on February 28, 1944. Victory ships were larger and faster than Liberty Ships, but only 534 were made. They are easily distinguishable from Liberty Ships in that Victory Ships had five masts instead of the three that Liberty Ships had. Victory Ships also had a raised front deck, whereas Liberty Ships had a flat front deck. 

## Sources

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[http://www.navweaps.com/index\\_tech/tech-083.htm](http://www.navweaps.com/index_tech/tech-083.htm)

<http://www.usmm.org/normandyships.html>

<http://www.mariners-l.co.uk/LibShipsW.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberty\\_ship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberty_ship)

<http://warfarehistorynetwork.com/daily/wwii/hazardous-duty-with-the-naval-armed-guard/>

In the June 10, 1945 edition, page 29 of "The Rattle" the Theta Chi fraternity newsletter for servicemen, covering many universities, there is the following citation: Oscar K. Rogers, Ohio '33, Lt. (jg) Armed guard commander, *SS William C. Endicott* FPO, New York.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory\\_ship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_ship)

# Membership Application

Formerly known as the Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc., the [John Endecott Family Association](#) is a 501(c)7 organization. It is governed by a Board of Trustees made up typically of Life Members and direct descendants of Gov. John Endecott of Massachusetts. The JEFA is an institutional member of the [New England Historic Genealogical Society](#).

**Application type:** ☐ New ☐ Renewal

## Membership categories and fees:

☐ **Family** (Individual and immediate household members up to age 18), **\$20**

Names: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ **Life** (Individual), **\$200** (Optional payment plan: \$50 due Jan. 1, \$50 due Feb. 1, March 1, April 1.)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **Life** (Individual and spouse), **\$350** (Optional payment plan: \$100 due Jan. 1, \$50 Feb. 1, March 1, April 1, May 1, June 1.)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **Corporate/organizational**, **\$50**

Name of association or society: \_\_\_\_\_

## Name and address of person submitting application:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Send check, payable to JEFA, Inc., to JEFA, Inc., Cindy Levingston, Treasurer, 1097 Derby Lane, Howell, Michigan, 48834.

**How did you hear about JEFA?** \_\_\_\_\_