



# ENDECOTT-ENDICOTT FAMILY ASSOCIATION, INC.

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## OUR ENDICOTT HERITAGE TRAIL ©

### Devonshire (County Devon, England) Research

#### Introduction

*“It is the general impression that all having this name (Endicott) in this country are descended from Governor Endecott. This is a mistake. There were families of “Indicotts”, distinct from his, residing in Boston and its vicinity, some time previous to 1700. The two names probably had the same origin, though so different in orthography. Of these there was a “John Indicott”, warden of King’s Chapel, and a man of some consequence in 1691; “Gilbert Indicott”, yeoman, of Dorchester, born in 1658; and a “William Indicott”. They appear to have been brothers, and contemporaries of Gov. Endecott’s grandchildren, but could not have been derived from him. John, Gilbert and William left many descendants, who now reside in Dedham, Canton, and the south part of Massachusetts, and also in Connecticut, as well as some other portions of the country. Some still retain the same orthography as their ancestors, while others have changed it to “Endicott” which has led to the prevailing error. What connection, if any, existed between their ancestor and ancestors, and Gov. Endecott, is uncertain. It is not; however, improbable that they emigrated to this country under his patronage, and that they were in some way connected to him”.*<sup>1</sup> Therefore, our research journey begins -----

This research project encompasses both research in Devonshire (County of Devon), England during the time period 1490 – 1658 and Colonial New England bfr. 1675 – thru the study of the 4<sup>th</sup> generations. These dates are inclusive of known facts of both the Gilbert Indicott (1648 - 1716) family and the Gov. John Endecott (1588 - 1665) family. There remains a time lapse of 17 years between the known event (birth of William Indicott in 1658, brother of Gilbert) and the earliest known event of Gilbert Indicott in the Kings Phillips War with his enlistment in 1675. We are assuming that Gilbert and his two brothers migrated when Gilbert was age 18 ca. 1666. If so, Gilbert was in the Massachusetts Bay Colony for 9 years before his involvement in the Kings Phillips War 1675-76. We have yet to find any evidence of him during this suspect time period.

Research, to date, has included a review of some of the existing research information: previously published works; documents, historical books and manuscripts contained in the Endicott Family History Library and Archives. It has also included a fairly exhaustive and available online research; an onsite research trip to the Newberry Library in Chicago, IL; onsite research at the

<sup>1</sup> Endicott, Charles Moses, Esq. of Salem. *The Endicott Family*. (Frankfort, Penna: Martin and Allardyce, 1911). 1.

Family History Library in Salt Lake City, UT through the assistance of an Accredited Genealogist, Lindsey Bayless, who is British born. Furthermore, a “boots on the ground” research trip was conducted in October, 2013 to visit the new Devon Archival Centre in Exeter, Devon, England and other repositories and locales that it was determined might be helpful. Some London, England archives were also explored for relevant research material. Contact with Endicotts in Devon, England was sought. Most all of this is sourced in this Journal, including the Appendix and in the titled works, privately published as of this date. Some research has found negative results. There is work yet to be done, so our work goes on-----and, we continue our journey.

This Edition of *Our Endicott Heritage Trail* shows relevant research information that has been consulted and analyzed. The works of Sir Roper Lethbridge (1912) *Hands Across the Sea* <sup>2</sup> (Lethbridge Papers being sought archived at the Exeter College University) and Donald L. Endicott’s Sr. (1981) *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott* <sup>3</sup> and his working papers proved invaluable and continue to be consulted with the Devonshire research pertaining to ***Governor John Endecott (1588-1665) and His Ancestry – Part I***. Both of these works come after Putnam’s Historical Magazine Volume 7, Jan-Dec, (1899). <sup>4</sup> **Part II** will encompass the ***Gilbert Indicott (1648-1716) Family*** from the 1<sup>st</sup> generation (Devonshire) through the 4<sup>th</sup> generations in Colonial New England.

In undertaking this work, our research objective was to (1) prove the propinquity between the Gilbert Indicott (1648-1716) family in Devonshire (Marldon) and the John Endecott (1588-1665) family also in Devonshire (Moretonhamsptead; South Tawton; Winkleigh; Throwleigh; Stoke-in-Teighthead; Marldon and Chagford parishes). Furthermore, our additional objective is to (2) discover all we can on Gilbert and his brothers in Colonial New England and possibly his sister, Ann, to and including each of their children and grandchildren (genealogical and life stories, where possible). Thus, a research project encompassing 4 generations from the father of Gilbert, John Endecott (Indecott) b. 1616 in Stokeinteignhead and d. 1683 in Marldon, Devonshire and Gilbert’s mother, Julian Peter b. 19 September 1610 d. 1679 in Marldon; and, through the grandchildren of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation (John, Gilbert, and William Indicott) and in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Our final work, will correct any errors discovered in previous works; provide new information and analysis of our findings and any additional research plans for the future. As new discoveries are made, this work will be updated. GSH and THS

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<sup>2</sup> Lethbridge, Sir Roper. *Hands Across the Sea. The Devonshire Ancestry and the Early Homes of the Family of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629 with Illustrations*. (Exeter: W. J. Southwood & Co., Catherine Street, 1912).

<sup>3</sup> Endicott, Donald L. Sr. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. (Tucson, Arizona: Privately Printed, June 1981).

<sup>4</sup> Putman, Eden. *Putman’s Historical Magazine and Magazine of New England History*, Volume VII, January - December 1899. (Danvers, Mass: Eden Putman, Publisher and Editor).

*There is no substitute for research, and if the research fails to produce anything, that is the end of the matter*

### **Ancestor's Spotlight**

## ***Thomas Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devonshire, and Family Connections to Governor John Endecott (1588-1665) ©***

*by*  
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### **Historical and Religious Background**

Thomas Endecott was the eldest son of John Endecott (1541-1635) <sup>5</sup> and the probable father of the future Governor John Endecott (1588-1665). He lived in dangerous times. When Thomas was just three years old, the great Puritan reformer, Thomas Cartwright, outlined the Puritan program which spelled out the religious and social order that should be followed by true believers. Unlike most of the Endecott family who remained loyal to the Church of England, Thomas came under the influence of these ideas and of the views of the Puritan Reverend John White of Dorchester. This requires some elaboration.



**Henry VIII**

After King Henry VIII (1491-1547) broke the bond between the Church of England and the Pope in 1533, the English Church, while independent of Rome, took on many of the trappings of the Roman Catholic Church except the King was at its head. By the time of the King's death in 1547, the Established Church of England was only fourteen years old. <sup>6</sup> He was followed to the throne by his only son, Edward VI (1537-1553) <sup>7</sup>, the son of Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour



**Jane Seymour**

(1508-1537) <sup>8</sup> who died in childbirth. This child ascended the throne when he was only nine years old. <sup>9</sup> When Edward died in 1553, Mary I (1516-1558), the daughter of Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536) took the throne. Throughout her father's life,

<sup>5</sup> Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629. 24.

<sup>6</sup> *Henry VIII*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 11. (Chicago, et al: William Benton, Publisher, 1967). 366-368.

<sup>7</sup> *Edward VI*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_VI\\_of\\_England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VI_of_England) downloaded 5 November 2013.

<sup>8</sup> *Jane Seymour*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane\\_Seymour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Seymour) downloaded 5 November 2013.

<sup>9</sup> *Edward VI*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 8. (Chicago, et al: William Benton, Publisher, 1967). 8-9.

she had never renounced her Catholicism. Her desire was to return the English church to the Roman Catholic faith, but her reign was only five years (1553-1558).<sup>10</sup> She became known as “Blood Mary” for her persecution and killing of Protestants. She sent over 300 of them to be burned at the stake for heresy.<sup>11</sup> This led to the growth of Puritanism in England which began to take hold in the 1560s during the reign of Elizabeth I (1533-1603) who ruled from 1558 to 1603 and was a Protestant more interested in preserving her power than in moving the agenda of the Protestant reformers.<sup>12</sup>



### **Bloody Mary**

Puritanism began as a movement for religious reform. In England, these early Puritans felt that the Church of England’s ecclesiastical establishment was too political, too compromising, and too Catholic in its liturgy, vestments, and Episcopal hierarchy. They believed that the Scriptures did not sanction the setting up of bishops and churches by the state. The aim of the early Puritans was to purify the church, not to separate from it. The main bodies of Puritans were the Presbyterians who favored a central church government while the Separatists and Independents defined the church as any autonomous

congregation of believers. During the reign of James I (1603-1625)<sup>13</sup>, the Presbyterian majority unsuccessfully attempted to impose their ideas on the Established Church of England at the Hampton Court Conference of 1604.<sup>14</sup> The animosity coming out of the conference led Archbishop William Laud to begin persecution of the Puritans and they began to leave for continental Europe and America in future years.



### **Rev John White**

Reverend John White, while studying for the priesthood at Wykeman’s School, had come under the influence of early Puritans such as Thomas Cartwright and he brought those Puritan views with him when he became the Rector of Holy Trinity in Dorchester in 1605.<sup>15</sup> His appointment occurred only two years after the death of Elizabeth I and the ascension of

<sup>10</sup> *Mary I of England*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary\\_I\\_of\\_England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_I_of_England). downloaded 7 November 2013.

<sup>11</sup> *Mary I of England*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 14.(Chicago, et al: William Benton, Publisher, 1967). 992-994.

<sup>12</sup> *Mary I of England*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 8. (Chicago, et al: William Benton, Publisher, 1967). 288-291.

<sup>13</sup> *James I*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_VI\\_and\\_I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_VI_and_I) downloaded 28 October 2013.

<sup>14</sup> *Hampton Court Conference*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampton\\_Court\\_Conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampton_Court_Conference) downloaded 28 October 2013.

<sup>15</sup> Russell, Michael, compiler. OPC for Fordington, *Biography of Reverend John White (1574-1648)* February 2009. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~fordingtondorset/Files/DorchesterRevJohnWhite1575-1648.html> Updated June, 2013. Downloaded 11 November 2013.

James I (1566-1625) to the throne as discussed earlier. In this atmosphere, it was only a short time after Reverend White took up his duties that he became acquainted with Thomas Endecott and his oldest son, John, and was successful in turning both against the doctrines of the Established Church of England as they were practiced at the time.

### Family Associations



#### Roger Ludlow

Earlier, Thomas Endecott was 21 years old when he married his wife, Alice Westlake <sup>16</sup>, probably a well to do widow, who was four years his senior. Sometime between the birth of their oldest son, John b. 1588 <sup>17</sup> at either Drewsten Manor or Middlecott Manor, both near Chagford the family moved to Stoke-in-Teignhead where Alice Westlake had considerable property and had their second child Margaret b. July, 1595. <sup>18</sup>

Young John Endecott would grow up to be a Puritan leader. Margaret would grow up and become the first wife of Roger Ludlow (1590-1664) <sup>19</sup>, a close associate of her older brother John in the Puritan movement. She died young (ca. 1626) and Roger married for a second time to Mary Cogan, the sister of Elizabeth Cogan, who was the second wife of Margaret's older brother John. <sup>20</sup>

Unfortunately, no birth/christening records have ever been discovered for John b. 1588 since he probably was born near Chagford and the church records there only go back to 1612. However, subsequent events show that John was the same person who was responsible for preparing the way for the Great Migration of Puritans when he departed for the Massachusetts Bay in 1628. <sup>21</sup> His age at death in 1665 was 77 which would have placed his birth in 1588.

There was a third child associated with the family of Thomas and Alice Westlake Endecott. This was Gregory <sup>22</sup> who may have been a stepson of the Endecott family. In his work, *Hands Across the Sea*, Sir Roper Lethbridge states that "In the King's Subsidy of 1624, both Alice Endecott, the widow of Thomas Endecott, and son Gregory were assessed in considerable sums on lands they owned in Stoke-in-Teignhead." <sup>23</sup> He goes on to say that

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<sup>16</sup> Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629. 9.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Margaret Endecott christening. Field Notes: Donald L. Endicott, Sr. Stoke-in-Teignhead Parish Records. St. Andrews. 1979.

<sup>19</sup> Taylor, John M. *Roger Ludlow, the Colonial Lawmaker*. (New York. London: G.P. Putman's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1900). 26.

<sup>20</sup> *Roger Ludlow*. [http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Roger\\_Ludlow\\_\(1590-1664\)](http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Roger_Ludlow_(1590-1664)) downloaded 8 November 2013.

<sup>21</sup> Cogswell, William. Ed. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume I* (Boston: Samuel G. Drake Publisher, 1847). 204.

<sup>22</sup> Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629. 9.

<sup>23</sup> *King's Lay Subsidy, 1624*. Alice Endecott and Gregory Endecott.

in the will of John Endecott (1541-1635), the father of Thomas Endecott, neither Alice (the widow) nor Gregory is mentioned, only John and his sister Margaret (long dead), children of “my son Thomas, deceased.”<sup>24</sup> So, what of Gregory? Based on the surviving records, it appears that Alice Westlake may have had an earlier marriage to Richard Willcocks and that they were married in Stokenham, south of Stoke-in-Teignhead on 15 July 1579<sup>25</sup> when Alice would have been seventeen years old. There are connections between the Wilcocks and Westlake families. Both families had members living in the small village of Newton, St. Petrock, in northwest Devonshire at the same time. There are no indications that Richard and Alice had any children and it is only speculation that Richard may have died early, perhaps as a result of the Bubonic Plague that made a comeback in Devonshire from 1585-1587.<sup>26</sup> This would have opened the door for the marriage of Alice to Thomas Endecott in 1587 and their later move to Stoke-in-Teignhead to be closer to her lands and properties provided from her first marriage. It was sometime after the move to Stoke-in-Teignhead that the family took in Gregory their stepson, but who was he?



#### St. Andrews Stoke-in-Teignhead

A close look at the records from St. Andrews Church in Stoke-in-Teignhead show that there were four young boys who were born in the village in the late 1500s whose name was Gregory. The first thing done was to look at the families of these boys to see what clues might be available regarding their relationship with the Endecott family and to assess if there was a reason for one of them to come to

Thomas and Alice. The following information was uncovered:

- Gregory Brown was christened at St. Andrews on 10 January 1581.<sup>27</sup> He was the son of Gregory Brown and his wife, Christian Barrye who were married at Stoke-in-Teignhead on 20 January 1577.<sup>28</sup> They were an old Stoke-in-Teignhead family with the father, Gregory Brown, being christened at St. Andrews on 8 May 1552.<sup>29</sup> The Browns went on to have a family of five boys and one girl. The son,

<sup>24</sup> Will of John Endecott 9 May 1635 Bishop's Registry at Exeter. Court of Chancery. Chancery Bills and Answers, Charles 1, Ee 30, No. 53. I Extracted from Lethbridge. It is noted and believed that Sir Roper Lethbridge saw the will of John Endecott and subsequent Chancery Proceedings. This was prior to the WWII bombing of Exeter.

<sup>25</sup> Marriage of Richard Willcocks and Alice Westlake. England Marriages, 1538–1973, index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-G3K>; accessed 12 Nov 2013), Richard Willcock and Alice Westlake, 15 Jul 1579.

<sup>26</sup> Kohn, George Childs, Editor. *Encyclopedia of Plague and Pestilence* 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Facts on File, Inc., 1995.

<sup>27</sup> England Births and Christenings 1538-1975 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/J7S8-YX4>; accessed 12 Nov 2013), Gregorie Browne, 10 Jan 1581.

<sup>28</sup> England Marriages, 1538–1973 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-W25>; accessed 12 Nov 2013). Gregorie Brown and Christian Barrye, 20 Jan 1577.

<sup>29</sup> England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NBQ4-PV8>; accessed 12 Nov 2013). Gregorie Browne, 08 May 1552.

Gregory, was a second son and thus not the heir to his father's lands and properties. There is no apparent connection between this family and that of the Endecott family other than that they lived together in a small town and that it is very unlikely that this Gregory would have found himself part of the Endecott family.

- Gregory (Gregorie) Avent was christened at St. Andrews on 5 November 1592.<sup>30</sup> He was the oldest son of Gregory (Gregorie) Avent (Avante) and would be the heir to any lands and properties of his father. The family was small with only two children, both boys, and there is no information about the mother. It is possible that she died giving birth to the younger son, Thomas Avent (Avante), on 25 June 1596.<sup>31</sup> Over time, there were marriages that occurred between the Avent family and the Endecott family, and this Gregory could have become a stepson of Thomas and Alice Endecott if something happened to Gregory's father.
- Gregory Baron was christened at St. Andrews on 20 March 1595.<sup>32</sup> He was a second son of William Baron and his wife, Wilmot Herring, who were married at St. Andrews on 25 January 1590.<sup>33</sup> They went on to have a very large family of six boys and five girls over an extended period of years. It is very unlikely that Gregory Baron would have become a member of the Endecott household.
- Gregory Andrews was christened at St. Andrew on 6 October 1597.<sup>34</sup> He was the son of Thomas Andrew (Androwe) and his wife Mary Simon who were married in St. Andrews on 12 February 1593.<sup>35</sup> Unlike some of the other families, this one was extensive with many other relatives in the area. A second Thomas Andrew (Andrew) married Grace Bickford on 22 November 1602<sup>36</sup>, and they produced two sons, John Andrew christened on 10 December 1604<sup>37</sup>, and his younger brother Richard Andrew (Andrew) christened on 16 October 1606.<sup>38</sup> A third Andrew family that of Christopher Andrew, and his wife Alicia, had two sons between 1609 and 1612. All of this indicates that had something happened

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<sup>30</sup> England Births and Christenings 1538-1975 index, *FamilySearch*

(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JWFF-52T> : accessed 15 Nov 2013), Gregorie Avent, 05 Nov 1592.

<sup>31</sup> England Births and Christenings 1538-1975 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/J3XD-WF3> : accessed 15 Nov 2013), Thomas Avante, 25 Jun 1596.

<sup>32</sup> England Births and Christenings 1538-1975 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JMRG-16P> : accessed 12 Nov 2013), Gregorie Baron, 20 Mar 1595.

<sup>33</sup> England Marriages, 1538-1973 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-Z2D> : accessed 12 Nov 2013). William Baron and Willmet Herringe, 25 Jan 1590.

<sup>34</sup> England Births and Christenings 1538-1975 index. *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JWFF-52B> : accessed 12 Nov 2013), Gregorie Andrew, 06 Oct 1597.

<sup>35</sup> England Marriages, 1538-1973 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-HWT> : accessed 13 Nov 2013), Thomas Androwe and Mary Simon, 12 Feb 1593.

<sup>36</sup> England Marriages, 1538-1973 index. *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-HWB> : accessed 13 Nov 2013). Thomas Andrew and Grace Bickford, 22 Nov 1602.

<sup>37</sup> England Births and Christenings 1538-1975 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NBQ4-PMG> : accessed 13 Nov 2013). John Andrew, 10 Dec 1604.

<sup>38</sup> England Births and Christenings 1538-1975 index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NBQ4-T8F> : accessed 15 Nov 2013), Richard Andrew, 16 Oct 1606..

to Thomas Andrew and his wife Mary Simon, there were other Andrew kin to take in their son Gregory. It is very doubtful that he would have become a stepson in the Endecott household.

Looking at the four possibilities, the evidence and logical process of elimination indicate that the stepson of Thomas and Alice Endecott could have been Gregory Avent who was christened at St. Andrews on 5 November 1592. Since he was the oldest son of Gregory Avent, he would have brought the lands and possessions of his father with him and this might account for why he was heavily assessed for his lands in the King's Subsidy of 1624.

### Earlier Life of John Endecott and Puritan Influence



**John Endecott**

In the years before and those following the death of Thomas Endecott in 1621, his probable oldest son, John Endecott (1588-1665), was very involved and became a lay leader in the Puritan movement in England. There has always been some speculation that he performed some military service in Holland. There is no documentary evidence at this point to confirm that he was in Holland, but if that is true, it probably was for something other than the military. After the Hampton Court Conference of 1604, persecution of the Puritans in England began. This was the spark that led many Puritans to consider leaving England in the years to come. Some of the more radical clergy like the Reverend John Robinson (1576-1625) <sup>39</sup> refused to conform to the anti-Puritan canons and was dismissed from the clergy. Within two years, John Robinson had joined the Separateness Movement and, along with John Smyth, led the Gainsborough-Scrooby congregation out of England and into exile in Holland in 1607. <sup>40</sup> Roman Catholic Spain had taken control of large portions of the Netherlands in 1556, and this was not a welcome event. By 1617, these Puritans were looking for a more accommodating and secure land where they could follow their religious beliefs freely. They began planning for a migration to North America and may have sought assistance from the Puritan communities in England. It is possible that John Endecott was one of those in England who answered this call.

In his *Biography of John Endecott*, Lawrence Shaw Mayo stated that “John Winthrop and John Endecott were in many ways quite unlike. One was a country squire, the other was a soldier.” <sup>41</sup> The same theme is expressed by Dr. Francis J. Bremmer in his excellent book on *John Winthrop: America's Forgotten Founding Father* when he says that “historians have

<sup>39</sup> Rev. John Robinson. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Robinson\\_\(pastor\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Robinson_(pastor)) downloaded 12 November 2013.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Mayo, Lawrence Shaw. *John Endecott: A Biography*. (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1936). 104

agreed that Endecott had some European military experience and the nature of the Pequot campaign suggest that he may have fought in England's Irish Wars."<sup>42</sup> Neither of these



statements appears to be accurate. John Endecott was too young for the Irish Wars and there was no open conflict with the Spanish in Holland from 1604 to 1621 although the Calvinists there were in open conflict with each other. As far as the Pequot War is concerned, he was ably assisted by a professional military man, Captain John Underhill (1597-1672)<sup>43</sup> who arrived in the Massachusetts Bay with Governor Winthrop in 1630. So the questions remain – Was John Endecott there? What was he doing?

#### Captain John Underhill

John Endecott was associated, along with his father Thomas, with the Reverend John White sometime after White arrived to take over his duties as Rector of Holy Trinity in Dorchester in 1605.<sup>44</sup> It would be surprising if the greater Puritan community in England, and particularly the Puritan clergy, was not aware of some of the activities of the Separateness community that had fled to Holland. It would even be more surprising if they were not aware that this community was planning for a North American migration from about 1617 until the *Speedwell* and the *Mayflower* departed for the Plymouth Colony in the late summer of 1620.<sup>45</sup> During this period, John Endecott and others might have had



occasion to visit Holland to determine what the community there was doing to prepare for the migration. John was a mature man of about 30 during this time, and the information on the migration would have been invaluable when the English Puritans began in earnest to begin their own plans to leave England for the Massachusetts Bay.

#### Charles I

Some urgency to migrate came along in 1625 with the ascension to the throne of Charles I (1600-1649).<sup>46</sup> He was married to a Roman Catholic princess, Henrietta Maria of France (1609-1669)<sup>47</sup>. She was very unpopular in England. Her religion precluded her being crowned Queen in an Anglican service and the King was under suspicion by the Puritans.<sup>48</sup> It was time for many of the Puritans to move on to the

<sup>42</sup> Bremmer, Francis J. John Winthrop: *America's Forgotten Founding Father*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003). 268.

<sup>43</sup> Captain John Underhill. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Captain\\_John\\_Underhill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Captain_John_Underhill) downloaded 12 November 2013.

<sup>44</sup> Rev. John White. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_White\\_\(colonist\\_priest\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_White_(colonist_priest)) downloaded 13 November 2013.

<sup>45</sup> Mayflower and Speedwell. [http://www.pilgrimhallmuseum.org/ap\\_voyage\\_mayflower\\_speedwell.htm](http://www.pilgrimhallmuseum.org/ap_voyage_mayflower_speedwell.htm) downloaded 13 November 2013.

<sup>46</sup> Charles I. [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/charles\\_i\\_king.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/charles_i_king.shtml) downloaded 13 November 2013.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

Massachusetts Bay.

If John Endecott went to Holland, he would have been very knowledgeable on just what it takes to prepare a mass movement, and this knowledge could have been put to good use as the Puritans planned their own migration to America that would take place in 1628 after the failed attempt at Cape Ann and the Dorchester Company in 1627, to establish a viable colony earlier in the decade. Why would there be so little in the record on John Endecott to support this? The Puritan fathers along with their clerical supporters did not want to reveal their own plans and risk more problems with King James I and the Church of England.

### **Further Evidence in Stoke-in-Teignhead**

In the will of Thomas Endecott <sup>49 50</sup>, he described himself as Thomas Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead <sup>51</sup> and it is probable that Thomas and his wife, Alice Westlake Endecott (1562-1643) lived in Stoke-in-Teignhead for most of their married lives. Alice was the administrator of her husband's will in 1621 and her chief surety was William Westlake of Combe-in Teignhead <sup>52</sup>, the adjoining parish to Stoke-in-Teignhead. In the letters of administration of the will of Thomas, he is referred to as Thomas Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead. <sup>53</sup> William Westlake probably was the brother of Alice.

The Westlake name flourished in Cornwall and Devonshire, and Alice Westlake may have been the granddaughter of John Westlake of Exbourne. Exbourne is very close to Okehampton and South Tawton, just North of Chagford.

Alice was a landowner in her own right in Stoke-in-Teignhead. On 24 February 1618 (16 James I), nearly four years before the death of Thomas, and ten years before Governor John Endecott sailed out of Weymouth to the Massachusetts Bay, Alice leased property in Stoke-in-Teignhead to Sir John Speccott of Thorneburys Kent in exchange for 66 pounds. <sup>54</sup> Also on this lease was Christopher Andrew of Stoke-in-Teignhead, <sup>55</sup> probably the local property manager.

After the death of Thomas Endecott, Alice Westlake Endecott, and their stepson Gregory paid substantial taxes on land they owned there in the King's Subsidy of 1624. <sup>56</sup> On 13 January 1636 (11 Charles I), Alice rented additional property in Stoke-in-Teignhead to Sir

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<sup>49</sup> Thomas Endecott will. Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629. 9.

<sup>50</sup> Fry, Edw. Alex. *Calendars of Wills and Administrations Relating to the Counties of Devon and Cornwall Proved in the Court of the Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter 1599-1799 and Devon Only Proved in the Court of the Archdeacons of Exeter*. (Plymouth: William Brenden & Sons, LTD., 1908).

<sup>51</sup> Thomas Endecott will 1621. National Wills Index. Devon Wills Project.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid. 11.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid. 9.

<sup>54</sup> Alice Endecott land lease. 24 February 1618 (16 James I) Devon Records Office Z12/39/13. Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Gregory Endicott. Kings Subsidy, 1624. Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629.. 9.

John Speccott and Christopher Andrew for 40 pounds.<sup>57</sup>

### Other Stoke-in-Teignhead Family Associations

There were a number of Endecott kin who lived in Stoke-in-Teignhead including several by the name of Thomas. Thomas Endecott (1567-1633) married Marie Davie at St. Andrews Church on 8 September 1586 and they had six children including one son, Thomas (21 February 1588-13 March 1588) and five daughters.<sup>58</sup>

His younger brother, George Endecott (1586-1644), a constable in Stoke-in-Teignhead, married Agnis Lange on 21 January 1610 at St. Andrews.<sup>59</sup> Agnis Lange probably came from the large family of that name who resided in Bridford some 17 miles to the north. Over the next fourteen years, they produced four children including Unitie Endecott b. 1 March 1611<sup>60</sup> who married John Andrewe at St. Andrews on 16 January 1633<sup>61</sup>; Grace Endecott b. 31 December 1617<sup>62</sup>; Charitye Endecott b. 13 February 1619<sup>63</sup> who married John Avent at St. Andrews on 8 June 1646<sup>64</sup>; and George Endecott b. 30 March 1624.<sup>65</sup> George was still in Stoke-in-Teignhead when he married Agnes Ladlemer at St. Andrews on 1 June 1643.<sup>66</sup> This George was married again to Agnia Marley on 26 September 1661.<sup>67</sup>

Johan Endecott, sister of Thomas (1567) and George (1586) married Henry Rowe there on 20 October 1603.<sup>68</sup>

Elizabeth Endecott, another sister, was married to John Codner at St. Andrews on 9 June 1610.<sup>69</sup>

Thomas (1567); George (1586); Johan (1587); and Elizabeth (birth date unknown) were all children of Edward Endecott (1542-1612) of Chagford, and the grandchildren of Thomas Endecott (1521-1593) who was the brother of Henry Endecott (1515-1585)<sup>70</sup>, the probable great grandfather of Governor John Endecott (1588-1665).

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<sup>57</sup> Alice Endecott land lease. 13 January 1636 11 Charles I. Devon Records Office Z12/39/24. Devon Heritage Services, Exeter.

<sup>58</sup> Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. Appendix A-3 *Suggested Family Tree for Stoke-in-Teignhead Family*.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> England Marriages, 1538–1973 index. *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-F4B> : accessed 17 Nov 2013), John Andrewe and Unitie Endicot, 16 Jan 1633.

<sup>62</sup> Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. Appendix A-3 *Suggested Family Tree for Stoke-in-Teignhead Family*.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> England Marriages, 1538–1973 index. *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-NXW> : accessed 17 Nov 2013), John Avent and Charitie Endicot, 08 Jun 1646.

<sup>65</sup> Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. Appendix A-3 *Suggested Family Tree for Stoke-in-Teignhead Family*.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

Another marriage was that of Thomas Endecott b. abt. 1592<sup>71</sup> who married Alles Andrew on 17 July 1611/2.<sup>72</sup> They had two children. Margaret Endecott was born on 14 March 1612/3<sup>73</sup> and died as a young woman on 13 January 1637.<sup>74</sup> A younger brother, John Endecott, was born on 30 January 1616.<sup>75</sup>

This brings us to the Chancery Court Proceedings in 1636.<sup>76 77 78</sup> After moving on to the Massachusetts Bay and living there for eight years, Governor John Endecott (1588-1665), submitted a challenge to the will of his grandfather, John Endecott (1541-1635), who had died the previous year and left John only 40 shillings. Here is what the complaint alleged. It has been updated to more modern English for the convenience of the reader and the birth and death years have been added to simplify the readers understanding of the personalities discussed.

Complaint of John Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devonshire, yeoman, setting forth that his great grandfather, Henry Endecott (1515-1585) was, in his life, seized as of fee in a measure and lands called Thursten (Drewsten) in Chagford of 40 pounds yearly value; that he gave by deed upon the marriage of John Endecott (1541-1635), grandfather of the complainant and oldest son of Henry Endecott (1515-1585) or in some other manner entitled the same to him, and in consequence the said John was seized in fee tail, that is to say to him and his heirs lawfully begotten, and being so seized the said John (1541-1635) had issued Thomas (1566-1621), his eldest son lawfully begotten and to him the the lands should descend of the said John Endecott (1541-1635), the grandfather. Said grandfather was seized of other messuages as Pafford and Cranbrook, and Middlecott in Mortonhamstead and Chagford. Robert Endecott (b. 1568), Henry Hooper, and Johan Endecott, widow of said John Endecott (1541-1635) all of Chagford, are accused of retaining deeds and of influencing the said grandfather in his old age. The Chancery Proceedings took place on 25 November 1636 (12 Charles I); no John Endecott appeared; and the will was affirmed.

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<sup>71</sup> Sanford, Teddy H. Jr. *Out of the Mist of Times Past*. Stoke-in-Teignhead and Marldon Line Genealogical Chart, (Elizabethtown, KY: Privately Printed, 2013). 18.

<sup>72</sup> Thomas Endecott and Alles (Alice) Andrew marriage. 17 July 1611/2. Stoke-in-Teignhead Parish Records, St. Andrews.

<sup>73</sup> Margaret Indacott christening. 14 March 1612/3. Field Notes. Donald L. Endicott, Sr. Extracted from Stoke-in-Teignhead Parish Records, St. Andrews, 1979.

<sup>74</sup> Margaret Endecott death. Sanford, *Out of the Mist of Times Past*. Stoke-in-Teignhead and Marldon Line Genealogical Chart, 18.

<sup>75</sup> John Endecott christening. 30 January 1616. St. Andrews Church. Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devonshire. "Field Notes" Donald L. Endecott, Sr. 1979.

<sup>76</sup> Putman. *Putman's Historical Magazine and Magazine of New England History*, Volume VII, November and December 1899. 251-252.

<sup>77</sup> Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629.9-10.

<sup>78</sup> John Endecott will. Chancery Proceedings, 1636. British Archives, London C2/Chas1/E30/53. Transcription by Lindsey Bayless, AG November, 2013.

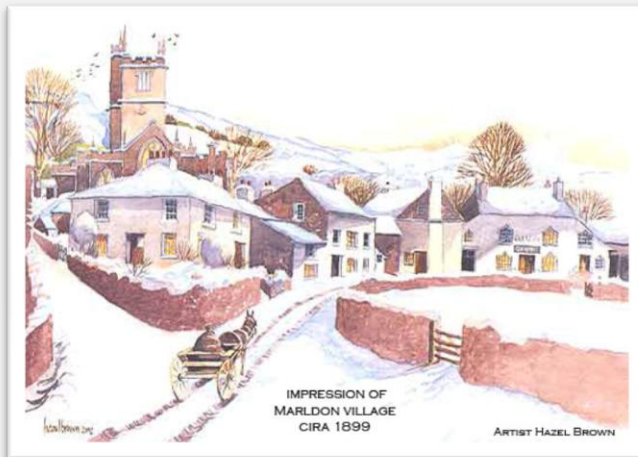
What about the possibility of the challenge (complaint) having been made by the John Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead who was born on 30 January 1616? This John Endecott was only 20 years old when the court filing was made and he did not appear for the proceeding in spite of his close proximity. He was not the son of Thomas Endecott (1566-1621), the eldest son of John Endecott (1541-1635). The former Governor John Endecott was, on the other hand, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony and could not attend due to his leading militia forces against hostile Indians during the Pequot War which began in 1636.

Further elaboration and discussion on the prevailing thoughts of John of Stoke-in-Teighthead and Gov. John Endecott as one in the same include:

- In the research of any other John Endecotts of Stoke-in-Teignhead, John b. 1616 was the only other John Endecott discovered.
- John Endecott (1588-1665), the Governor by identifying himself as John Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead in the Chancery Proceedings of 1636 was likely giving his prior Devonshire place of residence.
- John Endecott, the Governor was interested in the legality (fee tail) of the will (1635) of his grandfather John Endecott, particularly since his father Thomas (1566) was already deceased.

### **Marldon Indecotts/Indicotts**

There was more than one Endecott line that reached America, and it needs attention as many descendants come from that line. The family was from Marldon in Devonshire and sometimes spelled their name on parish documents as Indecott. This is an unusual spelling



and has not been identified elsewhere in Devonshire or in the adjacent counties of Dorset, Somerset, or Cornwall. It could easily have just been an error in spelling on the part of the parish priest who wrote it down as a transcription error. The village of Marldon is just seven miles down the road from Stoke-in-Teignhead. That is an easy ride on a horse of less than an hour. When Julian Peter b. 19 September 1610<sup>79</sup> married John Indecott in Marldon on 26 January 1640<sup>80</sup>, the only nearby John Endecott

<sup>79</sup> Julian Peter christening. 19 September 1610. St. John's Church Parish Records, Marldon, Devon Archival Centre, Exeter.

<sup>80</sup> John Indecott and Julian Peter Marriage. St. John the Baptist Parrish Records. Transcribed by Reverend Samuel Scragg (Boston, MA: Massachusetts Historical Society).

who was the right age to have been this John was John Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead who was born on 30 January 1616 to Thomas Endecott and Alles Andrew as discussed earlier. Young John would have been just four days short of his 24<sup>th</sup> birthday. John and Julian had three sons and one daughter including John Indecott b. 9 August 1642 <sup>81</sup>; Ann Indecott b. 9 February 1645 <sup>82</sup>; Gilbert Indecott b. 22 October 1648 <sup>83</sup> and William Indecott b. 1 February 1658 <sup>84</sup>.

Based on subsequent events in America, this family apparently remained loyal to the Established Church of England during the years of the English Civil War and the follow-on decade of the English Commonwealth (1649-1660) when they probably suffered persecution. In fact, the Parliamentary forces had almost complete control of Southwest England including Devonshire after the Battle of Torrington (16 February 1646) at Castle Hill northwest of Chagford where the Parliamentary forces of Sir Thomas Fairfax defeated the Royalist forces under Lord Ralph Hopton. <sup>85</sup> When the kingdom was restored in 1660, King Charles II wasted little time. The Clarendon Codes (1661-1665) secured the “Episcopal Character of the Established Church” and cast the Puritans out of the Church of England. <sup>86</sup> Part of the plan to weaken the Puritans throughout the realm was to encourage migration to the American colonies by loyal members of the Church of England to offset the power enjoyed by the Puritans there. While we do not yet know what year or years the three sons of John and Julian Indecott came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, it was probably in the decade between when Governor John Endecott died in 1665 and 1674 just before the outbreak of the King Phillips War of 1675-1677 during which Gilbert Indecott is known to have been a soldier. <sup>87</sup>

### Conclusions

John Endecott (1588-1665) was the eldest son of Thomas Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead (1566-1621). John had a younger sister Margaret born in July 1595 and a step-brother Gregory who was born in 1592.

The family moved to Stoke-in-Teignhead sometime after the birth of John in 1588 and before the birth of Margaret in 1595. The children were brought up in Stoke-in-Teignhead and Margaret left when she married Roger Ludlow (1590-1664). Alice Westlake Endecott, continued to live in Stoke-in-Teignhead amidst Endecott kin, and finished her life there in 1643.

The father, Thomas Endecott (1566-1621), and his son, John Endecott (1588-1665),

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<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

<sup>85</sup> Gardiner, Samuel. Rawson., *History of the Great Civil War, 1642-1649* Volume III. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co.1901).

<sup>86</sup> Harris, Tim. *Restoration: Charles II and his Kingdoms, 1660-1685* ( London: Penguin Group 2005).

<sup>87</sup> Bodge, George Madison. *Soldiers in King Phillip’s War Containing Lists of the Soldiers of Massachusetts Colony, Who Served in the Indian War of 1665-1677 With Sketches of the Principal Officers, and Copies of Ancient Documents and Records Relating to the War.* (Boston: Printed for the Author, 215 Lexington St., East Boston, 1891). 33, 240.

became followers of Reverend John White of Dorchester and his Puritan teachings sometime after 1605.

The son, John Endecott, became a lay leader among the Puritans along with his brother-in-law Roger Ludlow, and he may have visited Holland to observe the Separateness community preparing for their early migration to the Plymouth colony in 1620.

After Thomas Endecott died in 1621, the extensive lands of the Endecott family remained in the hands of his father, John Endecott (1541-1635) who had become angered at his eldest son, Thomas Endecott for embracing Puritanism as it presented a threat to the lands that had been built up by the family over the last 140 years. This anger continued down to Thomas' son John Endecott (1588-1665).

A probable cousin, Thomas Endecott (abt. 1592) also lived in Stoke-in-Teignhead and married Alles Andrew on 17 July 1612. They had two children including Margaret Endecott on 14 March 1613 and John Endecott born on 30 January 1616. This son grew up and is the one who married Julian Peter in Marldon on 26 January 1640 with the last name spelled as Indecott. They went on to have four children including John Indecott, Ann Indecott, Gilbert Indecott, and William Indecott. The three sons later immigrated to the Massachusetts Bay after the restoration of the King in 1660.



## The Endecott Generations in England

**John Yendecote (Bittbeare)**

*b. abt. 1426 d. abt. 1470*

*m. abt. 1445*

*Alecia*

/

**Henry Yendecote (Bittbeare)**

*b. abt. 1446 d. abt. 1500*

*m. abt. 1470*

*Unknown*

/

**John Endecott**

*b. abt. 1490*

*m. 1514*

*Unknown*

*d. abt. 1560*

/

<b>Henry Endecott</b> <i>b. 1515</i> <i>m. 1540</i> <i>1<sup>st</sup> Unknown</i> <i>2d Margery Hals</i> <i>1563</i> <i>d. 1585</i> <i>/</i>		<b>John Endecott</b> <i>1517-1584</i> <i>m. 1540</i> <i>Unknown</i>		<b>William Endecott</b> <i>1518-1585</i> <i>m. 1540</i> <i>Unknown</i>		<b>Thomas Endecott</b> <i>1521-1593</i> <i>m. 1543</i> <i>Unknown</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i>		<b>Ella Endecott</b> <i>1523-1595</i>											
<b>John Endecott</b> <i>1541-1635</i> <i>m. 1564</i> <i>Johanna</i> <i>/</i>		<b>William</b> <i>1543-1630</i> <i>m. 1588</i> <i>Anne Ellis</i>		<b>Henry</b>		<b>Elizabeth</b>		<b>Johan</b>		<b>Edward Endecott</b> <i>1543-1615</i> <i>m. 1564</i> <i>Mary</i> <i>/</i>									
<b>Thomas</b> <i>1566-1621</i> <i>m. 1587</i> <i>Alice Westlake</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i>		<b>Robert</b> <i>1568</i>		<b>William</b> <i>1570</i>		<b>Richard</b> <i>1572</i>		<b>Wilmot</b> <i>1574</i>		<b>Thomas</b> <i>1567-1633</i> <i>m. 1586</i> <i>Marie Davie</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i> <i>Children*</i>		<b>Johan</b> <i>1569</i> <i>m. 1603</i> <i>H. Rowe</i>		<b>Elizabeth</b> <i>1575</i> <i>m. 1610</i> <i>J. Codner</i>		<b>George</b> <i>1586-1644</i> <i>m. 1610</i> <i>Agnis Lange</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i> <i>/</i>			
<b>John Endecott</b> <i>1588-1665</i> <i>1666</i> <i>m. 1627</i> <i>Ann Gower</i> <i>m. 1630</i> <i>Elizabeth Cogan</i>		<b>Margaret</b> <i>1595-1626</i> <i>m. 1610</i> <i>Roger Ludlow</i>		<b>Gregory</b> <i>1592</i> <i>Stepson</i>								<b>Unity</b> <i>1611</i>		<b>Grace</b> <i>1617</i>		<b>Charity</b> <i>1619</i>		<b>George</b> <i>1624-</i> <i>m. 1642</i> <i>Agnis Ladlemer</i> <i>m. 1661</i> <i>Agnis Marley</i>	

- Children of Thomas Endecott b. 1567: Thomas b. 21 February 1588/9 d. 13 March 1588/9; Thomasin b. 3 March 1589/0 d. 13 Aug 1590; Temperence b. 20 July 1591 d. 10 October 1595; Margaret b. 20 July 1594 m. 10 October 1622 Anthony Synan; Mary b. \_\_\_\_ m. 14 July 1623 Robert Howard; Joan b. 19 February 1598/9

## ***Stoke-in-Teignhead and Marldon Line***

***Unknown Endecott***

/  
/

***Thomas Endecott***

***b. abt. 1592***

***m. 17 July 1612***

***Alles Andrew***

***Stoke-in-Teignhead***

/  
/

***Margaret Endecott***

***b. 14 Mar 1613***

***Stoke-in-Teignhead***

***d. 13 Jan 1637***

***Stoke-in-Teignhead***

***John Endecott\****

***b. 30 Jan 1616/7***

***Stoke-in-Teignhead***

***m. 26 Jan 1640***

***Julian Peter***

***Marldon***

/  
/

***John Indecot***

***ch 7 Aug 1642***

***Marldon***

***d. 1711***

***Boston Mass Bay Colony***

***Anne Andecot***

***ch 9 Feb 1645***

***Marldon***

***Gilbert Indecott***

***ch 12 Oct 1648***

***Marldon***

***d. 18 Oct 1716***

***Canton, Mass Bay***

***William Indecott***

***ch 1 Feb 1658***

***Marldon***

***d. 1709***

***Boston, Mass Bay***

***\* In the church registers for Marldon, John Endecott's last name is variously shown as "Indecot," "Andecot," "Andecott," and "Indecott." The burial records reflect that Julian Indecott died on 12 April 1679 and John Andecott died on 24 February 1683. By the time that the three sons reached the American colonies, they all spelled their name as "Indecott".***

The Endecott generational charts on pages 16 and 17 are presented as a result of this independent research and the discovery of some original source records. The works of Sir Roper Lethbridge in his research *Hands Across the Sea. The Devonshire Ancestry and the Early Homes of the Family of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629 with Illustrations* (1912) and Donald L. Endicott Sr. work on *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott* (1981) have been continuously consulted. In some cases where they presented Devonshire Endecott family charts and research based upon the evidence discovered in their respective work, those findings have been used and modified as a result of this new Devonshire (County of Devon), England research conducted in 2013.

*The Enigma of Marldon* ©  
by  
*LTC (Ret) Teddy H. Sanford, Jr.*



**St. John the Baptist**

*The* small town of Marldon and the associated parish is seven miles South of Stoke-in-Teignhead and four miles West of Torquay in Devonshire, England. The parish church is St. John the Baptist and dates back to 1348 although most of the current structure was completed in 1460.<sup>88</sup>

Its records include births and christenings from 1602-1930; marriages from 1598-2005; and burials from 1598-1993.

Records of wills, administration, inventories, and indexes were filed with the Bishop (Consistory) of the Archdeaconry of Totnes. Unfortunately, virtually all records for this Court were destroyed in the German attack in 1942 when the probate registry at Exeter was bombed. In spite of this, a former priest of the church in the distant past, Reverend Samuel Scragg, was asked to research and record specific information that was available at the church on the Endecott family. He did this and it was learned that in the early to mid-1600s, Marldon was home to two families that used variants of the Endecott name.

- The first family was that of John Endicott and his wife Johan who were married at St. John's on 4 October 1613.<sup>89</sup> It is unknown if they were originally from Marldon since birth and christening records do not reach back into the 1500s. It is known that they had four children, listed by various spellings, who were christened in the church.<sup>90</sup> They included:

1. Alexander, ye sonne of John Endecott, christened on 30 November 1613.<sup>91</sup>
2. Emline Indecott, (ye daughter of John) Indecotte, christened on 8 November 1619.<sup>92</sup>
3. Katherine, ye daughter of John Endecott, christened on 13 February 1624.<sup>93</sup>
4. Elizabeth, daughter of John Endecott, christened on 21 June/July 1629.<sup>94</sup>

<sup>88</sup> Stabb, J. *Some Old Devon Churches*. (London: Simpkin et al, 1908-1916). 157.

<sup>89</sup> Scragg, Reverend Samuel. *Marldon Church Registers* – Extracts. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society).

<sup>90</sup> Ibid.

<sup>91</sup> Alexander Endecott christening. 30 November 1613. St. Johns Parish Records. Marldon

<sup>92</sup> Emline Indecott christening. 8 November 1613, Scragg. St. John Church Registers, Marldon.

<sup>93</sup> Katherine Endecott christening, 13 February 1624. Scragg. St. John Church Registers, Marldon.

<sup>94</sup> Elizabeth Endecott christening. 21 June 1629. Scragg. St. John Church Registers, Marldon..

- The second family was that of John Indecott and his wife Julian Peter who were married at St. John's on 26 January 1640 <sup>95</sup>. It is known that the Peter family had a long association with the Marldon area and owned large portions of it over a number of generations. John Indecott probably was not born to the Indecott spelling which appears to be a unique spelling of the name limited to Marldon. No other incidence of this spelling has been found in the counties of Southwest England in the seventeenth century. This couple also had four children. They were:
  1. John, ye son of John Indecot, was christened on 7 August 1642. <sup>96</sup>
  2. Anne, ye daughter of John Andecot, was christened on 9 February 1645. <sup>97</sup>
  3. Gilbert, the son of John Indecott, was christened on 12 October 1648. <sup>98</sup>
  4. William, ye son of John Indecott, was born on 1 February 1658 <sup>99</sup> (no christening date given).

As can be observed by the spelling of names, there was no standard during this period, and priest recorded what they heard. This is even more apparent when looking at the spelling on the tombstones of these two families.

- John Endicott and Johan, who were married on 4 October 1613 <sup>100</sup>, were recorded upon death as follows:
  1. John Yndecott, ye elder, buried on 4 July 1657 <sup>101</sup>
  2. Johan Yndacott, widow, buried on 9 July 1659 <sup>102</sup>
- John Indecott and Julian Peter, who were married on 26 January 1640, were recorded upon death as follows:
  1. Julian, the wife of John Indecott, buried 12 April 1679 <sup>103</sup>
  2. John Andecott, buried 24 February 1683 <sup>104</sup>

While the lack of property records and records of birth make it difficult to make a definitive statement regarding origins of the families in Marldon, it is obvious that this was not a father-son relationship since the earlier Endecott family had no son by the name of John. In fact, research to date has identified only one nearby John Endecott who would have been the right age to marry Julian Peter on 26 January 1640. That would be John Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead just seven miles away from Marldon. John was born to Thomas

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<sup>95</sup> John Endecott and Julian Peter marriage. 16 January 1640. Marldon Parish Records. Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter.

<sup>96</sup> John Indecott christening. 7 August 1642. Scragg. St. Johns Parish Registers, Marldon

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

Endecott (abt. 1592) and Alles Andrew who were married on 17 July 1612 at St. Andrews Church in Stoke-in-Teignhead.<sup>105</sup> The bond that these families had between Stoke-in-Teighnead and Marldon was recently discovered when evidence shows that the marriage was also recorded in Marldon on the same date. Their two children were Margaret Endecott, born on 14 March 1613<sup>106</sup>, and died as a young woman on 13 January 1637<sup>107</sup>, and John Endecott born on 30 January 1616.<sup>108</sup> If this is correct, it means that John would have been just four days short of his 24<sup>th</sup> birthday when he married Julian Peter. Recent research has also discovered information showing that Julian Peter was christened at St. John the Baptist in Marldon on 19 September 1610. She was the daughter of William Peter of Marldon<sup>109</sup> and it appears that she lived her entire life in this small town.

The three sons born to John Indecott and Julian Peter would all later migrate to Massachusetts well before the death of their parents in 1679 and 1683.

- The eldest son, John Indecott (1642-1709) was an innkeeper, a cooper, and was one of two wardens for King's Chapel in Boston from 1698-1700.<sup>110</sup> He married twice and had a total of six children, all by his first wife, Elizabeth who died after 1687. He then married Mary Talbot (1655-1718).<sup>111</sup>



**Grave marker – Gilbert Endicott.**

- The second son, Gilbert Indecott (12 October 1648-18 October 1716) was a soldier during the King Phillip's War of 1675.<sup>112</sup> He also ran a mill at Cape Porpoise, in what is now Maine, and later was a tavern owner and land owner in Massachusetts.<sup>113</sup> He married Hannah Gooch and had two sons, but the eldest may have not survived. Their second son, James, was born in 1696 and lived until 1767.

<sup>105</sup> John Indecott christening. 30 January 1616 St. Andrews Church Stoke-in-Teignhead. Field Notes by Donald L. Endecott Sr., 1979.

<sup>106</sup> Margaret Endecott christening. 14 March 1613 St. Andrews Church Stoke-in-Teignhead. Field Notes by Donald L. Endecott, Jr., 1979.

<sup>107</sup> Margaret Endecott death. Sanford, *Out of the Mist of Times Past*. Stoke-in-Teignhead and Marldon Line Genealogical Chart, 18.

<sup>108</sup> John Indecott christening. 30 January 1616 St. Andrews Church Stoke-in-Teignhead. Field Notes by Donald L. Endecott Sr., 1979.

<sup>109</sup> Julian Peter christening. 19 September 1610 dau. Of Wm (William) Peter. Marldon Parish Records, Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter.

<sup>110</sup> Greenwood, F.W.P. *The History of King's Chapel in Boston*. (Boston: Carter, Hendee, and Company and Allen and Ticknoe, 1833). 209.

<sup>111</sup> *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630-1699*. ( Boston, Massachusetts Registry Department, 1883 Edition). 114, 132, 142, 149, 169, 174, 219.

<sup>112</sup> Bodge, George M. *Soldiers of the King Phillips War*. (Leominster, Massachusetts:: Printed by the author, 1891). 33, 240.

<sup>113</sup> Harmon, Gordon S. and Sanford, Teddy H. Jr. *Gilbert Indicott (1648-1716) Family – 4 Generation in Devonshire, England and New England and Probable Kinship to the Governor John Endecott (1588-1665) Family in Devonshire England*. (Springfield, MO: Privately Printed, 2014). 11..

<sup>114</sup> Gilbert died in 1716 and is buried at the Canton Corner Cemetery <sup>115</sup> which still has his grave marker with his name spelled as Indecott.

- The third son was William Indecott (1658-1709). He initially came to Boston like his oldest brother but then moved to the Canton area. <sup>116</sup> He married a girl named Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>117</sup> and they had three children. He was also an innkeeper and is believed to be buried in King's Chapel Cemetery in Boston near his older brother John.

There are several issues that need to be resolved concerning the origin of the "Indecott" family and you will see that research has solved some of them.:

- Is there any supporting evidence surviving that would definitively prove that John Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead, born in 1616, is, in fact the John who married Julian Peter on 26 January 1640? The listing of the marriage of Thomas Endecott b. abt. 1592 and Alles Andrew on 17 July 1612 in both Stoke-in-Teignhead and Marldon shows that there was a strong association with these locations and families.
- Can we determine the parentage or other family information on Julian Peter? Recent research has revealed that Julian Peter was christened in Marldon at St. John the Baptist Church on 19 September 1610 and that her father was William Peter of Marldon. She may also be a younger sister of James Peter who was christened on 22 February 1603, and the older sister to Christian Peter who was christened on 3 July 1614.
- What can be found regarding the origin of Thomas Endecott (born about 1592) who married Alles Andrew on 17 July 1612? These would have been the grandparents of John, Ann, Gilbert, and William Indecott of Marldon. Possible candidates for the father of this Thomas Endecott include one of the three brothers of Thomas Endecott (1566-1621), the husband of Alice Westlake. The three brothers were Robert Endecott (b. 1568); William Endecott (b. 1570); and Richard Endecott (1572). <sup>118</sup> <sup>119</sup>
- Dropping back one more generation, the father of Thomas Endecott (1592) could have been one of the children of brothers of John Endecott (1541-1635), namely William (d. 1630); or Henry <sup>120</sup> (no dates known). It is also possible that Thomas Endecott (1592) could have been descended through the line of one of the brothers of

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<sup>114</sup> Ibid. 13.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

<sup>116</sup> Sanford, Teddy H. Jr. *Out of the Mist of Times Past*. (Elizabethtown, KY: Privately Printed, 2013). 25.

Available on the Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc. web site at [www.endecott-endicott.com](http://www.endecott-endicott.com)

<sup>117</sup> Harmon and Sanford. *Gilbert Indicott (1648-1716) Family – 4 Generation in Devonshire, England and New England and Probable Kinship to the Governor John Endecott (1588-1665) Family in Devonshire England*. 4-5.

<sup>118</sup> Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629. 10.

<sup>119</sup> John Endecott will. Chancery Proceedings, 1636. British Archives, London C2/Chas1/E30/53. Transcription by Lindsey Bayless, AG November, 2013.

<sup>120</sup> Lethbridge. *Hands Across the Sea, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629.

Henry Endecott (1515-1585) who were John Endecott (1517-1584) or William (1518-1585).<sup>121</sup>

There was a third brother of Henry named Thomas Endecott (1521-1593)<sup>122</sup> but his family has been traced down through the mid-1660s and offer no candidates to be the father of Thomas Endecott (1592).

Finally, there is Thomas Endecott who was christened at South Tawton on 16 September 1569.<sup>123</sup> He was the son of Robert Endecott (Bittbeare), circa 1530 to 1570 and his wife Julyan Stronge.<sup>124</sup> They were married at South Tawton on 18 July 1568.<sup>125</sup> Further research needs to be conducted on all of these possibilities. The Author while having no proof positive, favors researching the last candidate, Thomas Endecott of South Tawton who was christened on 16 September 1569.

Acknowledgments: Many thanks to my cousin, LTC (Ret.) Gordon Harmon for his editorial review, artwork, and critique which resulted in numerous changes to improve the final product. The author also wishes to thank Lindsey Bayless AG, our genealogy researcher in Salt Lake City, UT for her very professional reporting on what she discovered on the Endecott Family both at the Family History Center in Salt Lake and her on site research in both London and County Devon, England.

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The above work demonstrates the research conducted from mid December, 2012 until early November, 2013. Several valuable contacts are planned for any follow up research that has expected value to add to our work particularly in County Devon, England. Any and all interested parties are invited to critique this research in our hope to add to the knowledge of the Ancestry of John Endecott (1588-1665) and his family and that of the Gilbert Indicott (1648-1716) family, both of Devonshire, England. The Appendix contained in this Journal shows the research questions that were presented for a reasonably exhaustive research project and the resulting reports. GSH and THS

The journey continues-----

The chart on p. 23 is helpful in determining Devonshire Endecott family relationships

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<sup>121</sup> Sanford, *Out of the Mist of Times Past*. The Endecott Generations in England, 16.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.

<sup>123</sup> Sanford, *Out of the Mist of Times Past*. South Tawton Line Genealogical Chart, 17.

<sup>124</sup> Ibid.

<sup>125</sup> Ibid.

## Relationship Chart

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Common Ancestor	Son or Daughter	Grandson or - daughter	Great Grandson or - daughter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	6 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	7 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter
2	Son or Daughter	Siblings (Brother or Sister)	Nephew or Niece	Grand Nephew or Niece	Great Grand-Nephew or Niece	2 <sup>nd</sup> Great Grand-Nephew or Niece	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grand-Nephew or Niece	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grand-Nephew or Niece	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grand-Nephew or Niece	6 <sup>th</sup> Great Grand-Nephew or Niece
3	Grandson or - daughter	Nephew or Niece	First Cousin	First Cousin Once Removed	First Cousin Twice Removed	First Cousin Three X Removed	First Cousin Four X Removed	First Cousin Five X Removed	First Cousin Six X Removed	First Cousin Seven X Removed
4	Great Grandson or - daughter	Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Once Removed	Second Cousin	Second Cousin Once Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Three X Removed	Second Cousin Four X Removed	Second Cousin Five X Removed	Second Cousin Six X Removed
5	2 <sup>nd</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Once Removed	Third Cousin	Third Cousin Once Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Three X Removed	Third Cousin Four X Removed	Third Cousin Five X Removed
6	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Three X Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Once Removed	Fourth Cousin	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Three X Removed	Fourth Cousin Four X Removed
7	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Four X Removed	Second Cousin Three X Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	Fifth Cousin	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Three X Removed
8	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	4 <sup>th</sup> Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Five X Removed	Second Cousin Four X Removed	Third Cousin Three X Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	Six Cousin	Six Cousin Once Removed	Six Cousin Twice Removed
9	6 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	5 <sup>th</sup> Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Six X Removed	Second Cousin Five X Removed	Third Cousin Four X Removed	Fourth Cousin Three X Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Six Cousin Once Removed	Seventh Cousin	Seventh Cousin Once Removed
10	7 <sup>th</sup> Great Grandson or - daughter	6 <sup>th</sup> Great Grand Nephew or Niece	First Cousin Seven X Removed	Second Cousin Six X Removed	Third Cousin Five X Removed	Fourth Cousin Four X Removed	Fifth Cousin Three X Removed	Six Cousin Twice Removed	Seventh Cousin Once Removed	Eighth Cousin

For a true relationship to exist, there must be an ancestor who is common to both individuals. If you examine the above chart, for example, the Common Ancestor is Box 1 on the horizontal scale (HS) as well as Box 1 on the Vertical Scale (VS).

Let us suppose that you have a grandson of that common ancestor, as seen in Box 3 of the HS, and you want to know that grandson's relationship to a great-granddaughter, who would be seen in Box 4 on the VS.

If you follow Box 4 VS across to where it meets the vertical pathway to Box 3 on the HS, then where those paths cross, it tells you the relationship = they are *first cousins once removed*

## ***How to Join the Endicott Research Forum at:***

**[Endicott\\_Gen@yahoogroups.com](mailto:Endicott_Gen@yahoogroups.com)**

Currently, Endicott Cousins are sharing research on the Endicott\_Gen. If you are not already a member, this is the place to go to learn more about your Endicott heritage. To sign up, follow these instructions:

Subscribe – [Endicott\\_Gen-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:Endicott_Gen-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)

Post message – [Endicott\\_Gen@yahoogroups.com](mailto:Endicott_Gen@yahoogroups.com)

The Endicott Gen features a files section where some important research is posted – searchable by subject - and where Endicott Cousins can post their Endicott lines and other special information of interest. Also, there is a photo and documents section where you will find many images of Endicott historical interest including many Endicott ancestors.

If you have not yet posted your Endicott line in the Files Section of the Endicott\_Gen, now would be a great time to share this line with your Endicott Cousins. Also any Endicott photos of ancestors would be great to post in the Photo Gallery. Yahoo groups has recently allowed attachments to be sent to the Endicott\_Gen, so if you have any Endicott research you would like to share please send it as an MS word.doc.



## ***Selected Historical Sites and Objects*** ***Endicott Historic Homes***

### **Part III**

During the next several issues of *Our Endicott Heritage Trail*, we will be continuing to present under the *Selected Historical Sites and Objects*, the known ancient Endicott homes in England, Salem Village (Danvers) MA, Port Republic, NJ and Posey County, IN. Part I (Fall, 2012 Vol. 8 No. 2 of this series included: Itton alias South Tawton (1327) in the possession of Johannes de Ynndecote while Part II (Spring, 2013 Vol. 9 No. 1 presented Wood Tirrell (1448). (continued from Vol. 9 No. 1 – Wood Terrell)

“The copy hold tenure of Wood Terrell was conveyed to John Yendicote on the three lives of himself, his wife, Alicia, and their son Henry, as customary in Devon – the heriot on the renewal of a life being “the best beast” and the copyholders were to be entitled to “housebote, haybote and firebote.” And this branch of the Endecott family of Winkleigh,

thus established by John Yendicote *alias* Bittbeare and his wife, Alicia and their son Henry, was seated at Wood Tirrell certainly for over a century as copyholders of the manor, for in 1563, in the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, we have the will of Thomasine Endicott of Wynkleye, widow – shown by her sons, Robert and John Endicott. And this will of the Robert Endicott, *alias* Byttabear, of Winkleighe, was proved in the Registry of Barum (or Barnstable), 16 Feb., 1574 – mentioning his grandfather, “ the above named Henry Yendicote, also his brother John Endacott, *alias* Byttabear. There is also the Administration of Thomas Endacott, or Endecot, of Wemworthy (the adjacent parish) in 1579 as an intestate; and the will of John Endacote, of Wemworthy, in 1579/80, mentioning only wife and daughters – with whom possibly ended the line of Endecotts of Winkleigh in the male line.” (Lethbridge, 6)

**Sources:**

Lethbridge, Sir Roper. K. C. I. E. “*Hands Across the Sea*” *The Devonshire Ancestry and the Early Homes of the Family of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629*. (Exeter: W. J. Southwood & Co., Catherine Street, 1912).

Endicott, Donald L. Sr. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. (Tucson, Arizona: Privately Printed, June 1981).

Editor’s Note: During this series, we will continue to look at those Endicott historic homes in Devonshire (County Devon), England; New England and other locations. In a past issue of *Our Endicott Heritage Trail*, the earliest account of property being a parcel of manor of Itton, *alias* South Tawton, Devonshire was shown.

(To be continued)

**T**his Special Edition Journal – *Our Endicott Heritage Trail*, marks the 17th Edition since the Inaugural Issue in July, 2005. We continue to strive to show some research items that we hope you find informative and of interest. This Journal would not be possible without the contributions of Endicott Cousins. We encourage you to continue to share information with your Endicott Cousins through our publication.

This issue of the Journal will embark as a “test” on our new format with the e-Journal while a few printed copies will be sent to selected libraries and archives. It is also being sent to some “Friends of the EFA, Inc.” Please pass it along to members of your family and others who are interested in our Endicott heritage. We also will post it on the home page of our website [www.endecott-endicott.com](http://www.endecott-endicott.com) for a wider distribution to the family history research community at large. We have been blessed that our Endicott ancestors have left us a legacy for discovery in our research and the sharing of that information.

### ***Some Highlighted Discoveries and “Work in Progress” in Our Devonshire (County Devon) Research of the Endecott Family***

- Marriage record of John Endecott and Ann Gower 28 August 1688 at St. Olave Hart Street, London.<sup>126</sup>

Note: This record had been reviewed during the Devon research trip. It was determined that this could not possibly be the John Endecott and Ann Gower marriage of our research interest, Governor Jo. Endecott. The year of marriage of 1688 was confirmed. It is interesting to note that Governor John Endecott's grandson, John Endecott, the surgeon of London who had married Anna Edwards in that their children: Robert Edwards Endicott and Ann Endicott were christened at St. Olave Hart Street, London in 1689<sup>127</sup> and 1693<sup>128</sup> respectively. It was important to see this original record to confirm the marriage date. The original document also has the signature of a John Endecott.

- Creation (In Progress) of the Endecott 10th Generational Chart (1490-abt 1716) of the Endecott/Indicott families in Devonshire, England and the Massachusetts Bay Colony (To supplement those charts found on pp. 16-17)
- Will of John Endecott (1541-1635) of Middlecott, Devonshire, 1635. Chancery Proceedings, 1636. British National Archives, London. C2/Chas 1/E30/53 pp. 11-12
- Important Parish records of Stoke-in-Teighnead and Marldon discovered in the Devon Archival Centre
- Will of Christopher Andrew (Androwe) 5 June 1609

### ***Devonshire Research***

#### ***Some Things to be Watching for in Future Editions of the Journal***

- ▶ Possible new updates on Endecotts in the Devon Wills Project
- ▶ Matrix of Endecott Devonshire, County Devon wills and administrations and parish records (1570-1685) with referenced sources
- ▶ Continued research on Thomas Endecott b. 1592
- ▶ "Field Notes", working papers and correspondence of Donald Endicott, Sr. in his *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. (Tucson, Arizona: Privately Printed, June 1981).
- ▶ Important original documents in our discovery
- ▶ An analysis of some additional findings including John Endecott b. 1616
- ▶ Some follow-up research efforts

<sup>126</sup> John Endecott and Ann Gover Marriage. 28 August 1688. Marriage Bonds and Allegations. London, England. London Metropolitan Archives.

<sup>127</sup> Ann Endicott christening. 13 October 1689. London Metropolitan Archives. St. Olave Hart Street Register of Baptisms 1631-1706/7. P69/OLA1/A/004/MS28868.

<sup>128</sup> Robert Edward Endicott christening. 17 April 1693/4. London Metropolitan Archives. St. Olave Hart Street Register of Baptisms 1631-1706/7. P69/OLA1/A/004/MS28868.

We need history, not to tell us  
what happened or to explain the  
past, but to make the past alive  
so that it can explain us and  
make a future possible.

Alan Bloom



### *Something to Consider*

**H**ave you made arrangements for the preservation of your family research records and papers? If no one in your family is interested, please consider sending your research records to the **Endicott Family History Library and Archives** maintained by Gordon S. Harmon – 1215 W. Walnut – Springfield, MO 65806 [gsharmon10@hotmail.com](mailto:gsharmon10@hotmail.com)

Do not run the risk of your years of research by having your family toss your papers in the trash. Tell your family of your wishes, even put it in writing. Secondly, let the Endicott Family Association know of your plans. Placing your papers in the **Endicott Family History Library and Archives** will make them available to Endicott researchers for generations to come.

Unless you have already done so, please consider sending your ancestor line to Gordon. He will work with the Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc. webmaster on [www.endecott-endicott.com](http://www.endecott-endicott.com) to add Our Endicott Cousins lines on a new website feature. The success of this new feature will depend on Endicott Cousins contributions.

*Tell us your Endicott stories. We would enjoy a special place in Our  
Endicott Heritage Trail to share these stories*



## ***Dedication of an Endicott Pear Tree Springfield, MO Botanical Gardens***



On May 22, 2013, the EFA, Inc., in cooperation with the Greene County, MO Master Gardeners and the University of Missouri Extension Office, dedicated one of the Endicott Pear Trees at the Springfield, MO Botanical Gardens Demonstration Gardens.

The signage was designed by the Greene County Master Gardeners, President Christine Chiu and produced in house by the Master Gardeners. This Endicott Pear Tree was dedicated

to honor those Endicotts who migrated from Kentucky into Missouri throughout the early 1800s.



The EFA, Inc. President Tom Meshek of Sand Springs, OK remarked at the dedication, “Governor Endecott planted the tree with the hope it would be alive for future generations to see long after the original colonists were gone”

A second tree has been ordered for this site at the request of the University of Missouri Extension Office.

**Photos Courtesy of Janet Meshek**

News coverage was provided by the Springfield, MO News Leader.

A similar project is being planned for the Courthouse Square in Pawnee, OK to honor those Endicotts who migrated into Indian Territory, pre Oklahoma Statehood in 1907.

**As of November 12, 2013 the Endicott Pear Tree Scion Grafting Project Manager reports that out of 77 scion grafted trees (Phase IV), 47 have survived, to date. He anticipates shipping the next round of trees on prepaid orders in April, 2014.**

***Governor John Endecott Memorial Scholarship***  
***Gordon College – Wenham, MA***  
***2013-2014***



Ashley Holm, a junior history major at Gordon College, was selected as the 2013-2014 recipient of the Governor John Endecott Memorial Scholarship. This has been established for 2013-2017 by mutual agreement between the Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc. and Gordon College, Department of History.

**EFA, Inc. Trustee Carole Endicott Keins presents check to Dr. Steven Alter, Chairman, Department of History**

In September, 2013 Ashley had presented a thoughtful and well prepared research proposal for the EFA, Inc. and their consideration. The Trustees overwhelmingly accepted Ashley's proposal. Her work will focus on the relationships between John Endecott, Governor of the Mass Bay, 1629 and Governor William Bradford, Governor of the Plymouth Colony, 1620. Specifically her research will provide an understanding of these two contemporary Colonial governors and their interactions.

On November 6, 2013 Trustee Carole Endicott Keins presented a check in the amount of \$1,000 to the Department of History and in turn the Department will match this for a total of \$2,000 annually. For this initial agreement with Gordon College, the Governor John Endecott Memorial Scholarship will total \$10, 000.00



**Left to Right  
Professor David Goss; Ashley Holm;  
Carol Endicott Keins; Dr. Agnes Howard and  
Dr. Steven Alter**



### Quote

From John Winthrop on the cutting of the King's Ensign (Cross of St. George) by John Endecott  
“ The only difference between John Endecott and others was, he manifested his opinions by his acts, while they, with more prudence and safety, retained theirs in secret.”

COMING SOON in the Spring-Summer, 2014 Vol. 10. No. 1 Edition of *Our Endicott Heritage Trail*

- ▶ *A Mystery Endicott*
- ▶ *Historical Timelines of Our Puritan Fathers*
- ▶ *More on Devonshire (County Devon, England) Research*

Do you have a subject matter on *The Study of the Devonshire and An American Family – Endicotts* that you would like to contribute to the Journal?

Until we meet again on *Our Endicott Heritage Trail*-----

*Gordon S. Harmon*

Editor

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