

Our Endicott Heritage Trail

The John Endecott Family Association is a 501(c)7 nonprofit corporation. Our members are primarily descendants of John Endecott, the first governor of Massachusetts. We are interested in learning about Endicott family history and how it relates to American history and the history of the British empire.

The JEFA publishes Our Endicott Heritage Trail® twice a year. We also hold Cousins Reunions, where the members socialize and learn about family history and its connection to US history and the history of the British Empire. We undertake projects, such as providing assistance to the restoration of the 1665 portrait of John Endecott and the preservation of the Endicott Burial Ground in Danvers, MA. We also distribute clones of the pear tree planted by John Endecott in Massachusetts in 1632.

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John Endecott and his sons planting a pear tree

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Work Sessions at the Endicott Family Cemetery, Danvers, Massachusetts 19 Sep 2021

by William T. Endicott

A work session was conducted Sep 17-19 2020 at the Endicott cemetery in Danvers, Massachusetts following a proposal made by Michael Carroll of Rediscovering History, a Connecticut organization specializing in the restoration of ancient cemeteries. 21 people attended, either to work or to observe the proceedings.



Endicott cemetery in 1926 showing the river in the background that is totally obscured by foliage now. Note the Samuel Endicott table in the center that we've started to put back together.

Summary of work done

Many grave stones (hereafter referred to as "stones") were cleaned. Several that were broken were epoxied back together including 2 big ones. One large stone was re-erected and epoxied into its vertical position. Several new stones were unearthed. Work was started to restore them. Work was started but not completed on restoring the large table of Samuel Endicott. This proved to be more complex than anticipated. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) detected what appear to be a number of other unmarked graves but did not discover any evidence of anyone being buried where legend says two British soldiers had been buried. Surprisingly a large intact original stone was unearthed at the foot of the large Fidelia Endicott stone. Why a duplicate of this stone was made instead of just resurrecting this original is unknown. Susan Endicott Mitchell at one time owned the cemetery. Eve Endicott, a lawyer and JEFA member, and Susan Endicott, attended the event in order to determine who legally owns the cemetery.

Four shopping carts of trash were removed from the approach to and from within the cemetery. Removal of graffiti on the cemetery wall was started but not completed.

The following 21 people attended the session on one or more days. Names and Roles:

Endicotts

1. Bill Endicott, President of JEFA and overall coordinator of the session. endicottwt@aol.com
2. Jack Endicott Lawrence. JEFA member who helped coordinate the session. jlawr10145@msn.com
3. Eve Endicott, JEFA member whose idea it was originally to restore the cemetery. eveendicott@gmail.com
4. Susan Endicott Mitchell. The cemetery was original-

ly willed to her by her father Winthrop Endicott. susan@connectionsublishing.com

5. Morgan Endicott Mitchell, daughter of Susan.

Rediscovering History

6. Michael Carroll, president of Rediscovering History, a volunteer "commando unit" of passionate individuals specializing in repairing ancient cemeteries for the purpose of learning about American history. Michaelcarroll4283@gmail.com

7. Lisa Caiazzo, Michael's fiancée, Rediscovering History. Beyondhope0322@yahoo.com

8. Keegan Day, Rediscovering History. Age 19, but astoundingly knowledgeable about New England grave-stones. thatbassfisher@gmail.com

9. Larry Hunter, also of Rediscovering History lphunter53@yahoo.com

Danvers Historical Society

10. Dave McKenna, Vice President of DHS, which is the steward of the Endicott cemetery. He also helped coordinate the event. Davemckenna50@comcast.net

11. Laura Cilley, works at DHS. It was her idea and she worked with Michael Carroll on it to get our event listed in "Sails and Trails" a Danvers publication about events occurring in the area, which is how members of the public heard about it. lauracilley79@gmail.com

Danvers Town

12. Richard Trask, Danvers town archivist and JEFA member. He said the left-hand quadrant of the cemetery, as you look at it when standing in the entrance, is where Zerubbabel is supposedly buried. He explained in that age often grave markers were made of wood and they have rotted away long ago.

Regarding the two British soldiers, Richard said there has been a competing legend that the two soldiers were actually buried elsewhere in Danvers, closer to the actual British encampment. But Richard said that the proponent of this theory began to doubt the legend towards the end of his life. Trask@noblenet.org.

Bridgewater State University

13. Dr. Michael Zimmerman, of Bridgewater State University who handled the extensive GPR project. mzimmerman@bridgew.edu

Members of the public

14. Christian Clemson, one of the 2 grounds maintenance men at Glen Magna Christian.h.clemson@gmail.com
15. Giovanna Limuli glimo@mail.endicott.edu
16. Annie Harris annieh@essexheritage.org
- 17 -18. Donovan and Pamela Louks
19. Stacy Kilb stacykilb@gmail.com
20. Donald R. Friary History For Hire donaldfriary@comcast.net

21. One other from Gloucester who did not leave contact information

Chronological account of the project

Before the session

- Michael and Lisa assembled the equipment needed for the project. They also brought a 10 x 20 foot canopy to erect over the site in case of rain which was predicted early on. We ended up having perfect weather.

- Dave McKenna cut brush to make entry to the cemetery easier.

- Michael worked with Laura Cilley to place an announcement in Sails and Trails <https://www.trailsand-sails.org/>,¹ a local website announcing area events. This resulted in several members of the public attending the event, one couple as far away as Rhode Island. Laura Cilley also made several signs that Dave McKenna posted at the entrance to the cemetery. Enabling newcomers to find their way.

- Jack Lawrence arranged to have a porta-pottie delivered to the site.

- Bill Endicott tracked down Susan Endicott Mitchell who lives in Maine and invited her to the event. He also arranged a vote of the JEFA trustees for the \$1,000 donation to Rediscovering History and engaged in other coordination for the event.

Work Session Schedule

- Friday 3-5 pm. Michael, Lisa, Keegan, and Bill, having just driven up from Connecticut, met Dave McKenna at the cemetery to prep everything for Saturday and Sunday. Susan Endicott Mitchell and her daughter Morgan Endicott Mitchell also arrived.

- Saturday 9am – 5:30 pm main work session. Details below.

- Sunday 8-9 am coffee and doughnuts at the Glen Magna estate. A note about the Glen Magna visit. We were basically in the garden area. Bill asked where the bench was where the assassination attempt on Joseph Chamberlain, sitting beside wife Mary Endicott, had taken place and Christian Clemson, the grounds manager, pointed it out. So, Bill set up a reenactment of the event with himself and Eve Endicott representing Joseph and Mary, Dave McKenna as the would-be assassin creeping up behind them, and Jack Lawrence representing a bodyguard who chased him away. Lisa filmed the whole thing!

- Saturday 9:15 am – 3:30 pm final work session at the cemetery and then depart for home.

New England gravestones

I learned from Keegan Day that sometimes the style of a gravestone does not comport with the date on the stone. This indicates the stone is a replacement and not an original. Which is often referred to as “back dating.” This is what’s happened in the Endicott cemetery. Replacement stones believed to have been provided in the 1880’s and then again in 1914.

1. Rediscovering America Website <https://rediscovering-history.com/>

New England stones can be divided into the following categories:

•1600s - 1780s Religious imagery

These are characterized by religious imagery, such as skulls with wings on either side at the top of the stone and/or the words “memento mori” (Latin for “remember you have to die”), an artistic or symbolic reminder that death is inevitable, which became popular in the late 16th century. These stones are often very artistic, with filigrees on the sides, indentations at the top, and lengthy inscriptions, sometimes poetic, on them. These are usually made of slate or brownstone.

There are two major types of this religious imagery.

1. The first is more stern Puritan imagery, more grim, less hopeful. It would be something like skulls, or wings skulls and cross bones, or Father Time snuffing out a candle.



Example of the early religious style stone with a skull.

Dated 1726 in Concord, Massachusetts.

•1740s-1750s

2. The second type is the winged cherub/winged angel type. This is associated with the Great

Awakening in the 1740s-1750s. The images became less stern and more hopeful. So, for example, a frightening skull would now become a cherub or a normal face. The skull would still be used in some instances but less frequently now.



Example of the later religious symbolism is this winged cherub stone in the Endicott Cemetery dated 1786

Eventually from the 1820's onward stones became simpler with much of the artistry, sadly, lost. Finally, the inscriptions are usually much more basic, such as having just the person's name and birth and death dates. These are usually made of marble gradually shifting from materials like slate, sandstone, or schist during the first few decades of the 19th century.



Example of a later 1800's plain marble marker in the Endicott Cemetery dated 1892

●1790s-1860s

Phasing out of religious imagery.

Gradually, during this period the religious images were phased out with urns and willows and other non-religious imagery at the top replacing them. This was largely due to the beginning of the neoclassical era of design, tombstone borders would change from vines or plants to pillars or abstract symbols.

●1880s - present

More and more during this period, marble was phased out around the turn of the 20th century and replaced by polished granite stones.

If you see a stone with the death date 1723 on it, but it's made of granite or marble, you know it's a replacement stone. It's what's known as a "backdated stone" in the trade and not an original.



Example of the Urn and Willow design on a stone in the Endicott Cemetery dated 1809



Example of a backdated slate marker dated 1850 Marker wasn't placed until the 1914 restoration.

Foot Stones

Most graves have a headstone, which is what we have been talking about until now. But they usually also have a foot stone about 5-6 feet away from the headstone. Footstones are much shorter, maybe rising only a foot or so off the ground. They often include the person's initials which can sometimes be indispensable in determining who the person is if the headstone is missing.

A footstone from the Endicott cemetery is shown on the extreme right of the 1926 photo on page 1.

Detail of work conducted

The work session was conducted as 3 major projects, ground penetrating radar, restoration of the Samuel Endicott table; cleaning many stones, which included unearthing some new stones and epoxying one big one back into its upright position:

Ground Penetrating Radar

Dr. Michael Zimmerman led this with the assistance of Larry Hunter of Rediscovering History. Overall, his work is helping with measuring and mapping the cemetery. What he is discovering adds to the map and measurements of the cemetery that Dave McKenna had provided. During the work session these measurements were confirmed and adjusted based on what was observed that day.

Michael worked all day Saturday and processed about a quarter of the cemetery. He will return later to complete the rest. Ground-penetrating radar uses an antenna to send a radar pulse that reflects off of a buried object. The velocity of waves changes depending on the material through which they travel, allowing researchers to determine how deep the anomaly might be. The process involves moving what looks like a lawn mower back and forth across the cemetery at precisely 25-centimeter increments. The machine picks up images under the ground. At the lab, the images are turned into a 3-dimensional picture.

In order for the machine to work properly, grass and weeds in the area first had to be clipped away and, in some cases, where there were divots in the ground, boards had to be laid over them, so the machine had a solid base to traverse.

Michael said that he got many "hits" in the quadrant of the cemetery that he processed, which is the lower left-hand quadrant of the cemetery as you are standing in the entrance. This indicated to him that there are probably many graves there for which there are no markers showing.

British soldiers

There is an old legend contained in William Crowninshield Endicott's book *Memoir of Samuel Endicott* that two British officers were buried in the upper left-hand corner of the Endicott cemetery between two pine trees.

Although this wasn't the quadrant that Michael was working on, I didn't want to go back home without finding out whether those British soldiers were actually

there or not. So, I asked if he could make some passes with the radar where the soldiers were supposedly buried. He didn't detect any evidence of the British soldiers remains. However, the next day, Dave McKenna and Michael Carroll prodded the area with their long metal probes and hit something solid under the ground. The area still needs to be explored further. Until then we don't know what's there.

Repair of Samuel Endicott Marble Table Stone

Michael Carroll headed up this project, which involved a huge amount of work. Michael believes the finished product will be a big "wow" moment when you see it. Another 'wow moment' is resurrecting the large John Endicott stone. The stone will be surrounded by a chain attached to 4 black pillars. The pillars currently have no chain. It's one of the first things that hits you as you step into the cemetery.

Samuel Endicott (1763-1828) was the son of John and Martha (Putnam) Endicott. He was a 6th generation descendant of Governor John Endecott. He was a prominent member of the community which is why he rated a table instead of an ordinary grave marker.

In 1924 Samuel's great-grandson, William Crowninshield Endicott, Jr. (son of the Secretary of War in the first Grover Cleveland administration) wrote a fascinating biography about Samuel, "*Memoir of Samuel Endicott*," https://archive.org/stream/memoirofsamuel-len00endi/memoirofsamuelen00endi_djvu.txt

It contains intriguing tidbits such as this:

"At age sixteen, in 1779, Samuel Endicott went to sea and for a time was made a prisoner in England, at Dartmoor Prison." This occurred during the American Revolution.

William states that in the early part of Samuel's life he was as a ship captain from which he retired in 1805. He then followed mercantile pursuits as a ship owner and merchant. He was frequently one of the selectmen of the town of Salem, where he lived. He also represented Salem in the Massachusetts legislature. In May 1794, he married Elisabeth Putnam, the daughter of William Putnam of Sterling, Mass. He and his brothers, John and Moses, owned "Orchard Farm" the homestead of Governor John Endecott, where the cemetery and the Endicott Pear Tree are now. The account even describes the burial of Samuel Endicott and the table placed at his grave.

Anyone interested in the Endicott cemetery in general needs to read W.C. Jr's book since it's almost like a tour guide to the cemetery. The book includes details not only about Samuel, but about other Endicotts buried in the cemetery.

The problem restoring the marble table was that it was laying on the ground in a dozen pieces. One piece alone weighs several hundred pounds. The whole table once sat on pedestals that have disappeared. They were fastened to a solid stone base which is still there.

The restoration process began with removing all the small pieces from the ground and placing them on a big

table constructed with long boards suspended between 2 sawhorses. Then the dirt on the edges of the pieces had to be removed so that the epoxy (which is specifically made for this purpose in Germany) can get a good bond. Eve Endicott did a lot of this scrubbing and cleaning.

Michael then epoxied all of these pieces together on Saturday and let it dry overnight. On Sunday, he and several others lifted the big piece weighing several hundred pounds onto a heavy plastic board.

They then brought the pieces from Saturday, now all together in one unit, over there and Michael epoxied that unit onto the big piece. So, now the whole things is back together (with a few small missing sections). Later, probably in the spring, he will return and fill in any cracks with special filler that can be tinted to closely resemble the color of the original.

Now, we need to obtain two things: a quarter inch metal sheet upon which the assembled marble table will rest to support it (Michael's already ordered it) and 4 posts upon which this whole thing will rest. In the spring we will assemble it all. There was once a fence around the table and we'll have to decide what to do about that.

Cleaning and repairing

Lisa headed up this project. She trained Bill Endicott, Susan Endicott Mitchell, Morgan Endicott Mitchell, and others how to do the cleaning. KeeganDay, who of course already knew how to do it, all did some.

The cleaning process involves the following stages:

1. Spritz water onto the stone and scrub with a brush to remove dirt as best you can.
 2. Spritz the chemical D2 onto the stone and scrub in a circular motion. This will work up a lather and suddenly the stone will start to reappear underneath it in its original color.
 3. Spritz water on the stone going in rows from left to right and back again, working your way down the stone. The stone will become brighter and brighter.
 4. If the stone is made of anything except marble, it will clean up pretty quickly. But if it is marble, you may have to repeat the process several times and scrub harder!
 5. Once the stone is sitting in the sun, it will continue to brighten up over the next few days.
 - Lisa said the protective value of the D2 will mean you won't have to clean the stone again for 100 years.
- Almost all headstones and footstones in the cemetery underwent this cleaning process.

Finding new stones

While our crew was cleaning, Michael Carroll was probing the ground looking for pieces of stone that may have belonged to damaged stones.

The following is a list of what Michael found:

1. Unearthed the stone for Mary P. Gardner who died in 1827 at age 2 that was buried and not visible.
2. Unearthed the stone for John Endicott who died on March 11, 1816. The stone is in 5 pieces, with

some others missing, and they also were buried and not visible. This John Endicott was 6' 2" but left too late to participate in the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, encountering the troops returning from it. He made up for it by taking part in later battles of the Revolution. John Endicott (died 1816), Ingersoll Endicott, a Civil War veteran, and John Endicott who died in 1931, a WWI veteran, would all be entitled to have American flag veteran markers on their graves.

3. Unearthed a large intact, completely unbroken stone in memory of Fidelia Endicott, the wife of John Endicott, born March 23, 1788 and died September 11, 1854. This was an incredible find because it was buried at the foot of the existing large stone commemorating Fidelia. Stone was buried perpendicular to the existing stone and seemed to have been deliberately placed this way. Why would anyone go to all the trouble of creating a replacement stone when the stone already existed? Why was the original stone buried at all? We just don't know yet.

The stone was cleaned off. It was amazingly well preserved with very few flaws. It was placed back-to-back with the existing stone.

4. Found a cremation urn for a Lois Endicott who died in 1964 buried close to the stone for another John Endicott, the one who died in 1931. Lois now becomes the most recent burial at the Endicott cemetery. The urn was buried in the ground on top of what appears to be a grave that is unmarked, although a large piece of stone lay next to that spot with just the word PRINCESS carved in it.

Our hypothesis

We later discovered via the Internet that John Endicott was married to a Muriel Endicott, born in 1898 (death date as yet unknown) and Lois was their daughter, dying of a heart attack in Philadelphia. We also found that Lois was unmarried and lived with her mother for at least 29 years and that Muriel was alive at the time of Lois's death. So perhaps Muriel placed Lois's urn in a grave beside John Endicott and that PRINCESS refers to Lois. But it's also possible that what appears to be an unmarked grave next to John Endicott is actually the grave of Muriel with the cremation urn of her daughter buried on top of it. We just don't know yet how this all fits together

Investigated large sandstone base

In the top right of the cemetery, close to the Lois situation, there is a large, heavy sandstone base that looks as though it once had something on top of it. Michael, Keegan, and Jack Lawrence raised it off the ground, but found nothing underneath it. We think now that it was the base for a whole other marble table because Michael found some marble pieces on the ground that he thinks were once part of the table.

Some interesting people buried in the cemetery

We're learning more and more about the individuals buried in the Endicott cemetery.

Three sample stories that I know about already:

1. Elizabeth Jacobs Endecott (died 1809 at age 90). William C. Endicott, Jr.'s book about Samuel Endicott contains this passage about Elizabeth:²

"She was a woman of high principle of unusual firmness and energy of character, of intelligent mind, and of a tall and commanding presence...She knew men and women who had known Governor Endecott...On the day of the battle of Bunker Hill when Colonel Timothy Pickering had halted his company for a few minutes near the South Meeting House, South Danvers, such was her impatience at any delay that she walked up to him and said: 'Why on earth don't you march; don't you hear the guns at Charlestown?'"

William also states that before the Revolution, Elizabeth complained about hearing the shrieks of British soldiers being flogged and he intimates that it was she who gave permission to bury two British soldiers in the Endicott cemetery.

Lastly, William states that Elizabeth bought a young, limping African slave named Phyllis. And according to legend, Phyllis is actually buried in the Endicott cemetery (but we don't know where). Another source claims Elizabeth ordered Phyllis to scrub the 1665 portrait of John Endicott with sand and soap to get the dirt off of it. Recently the portrait was restored with JEFA and Massachusetts government funds and now is displayed in the Massachusetts State House in Boston.

2. Charles Moses Endicott was captain of the ship Friendship (owned by Joseph Peabody, then the owner of Glen Magna) and it was attacked by pirates as it lay in the harbor at Kuala Bato on the coast of Sumatra, where he was buying pepper in 1831.³ The pirates killed half of Charles's crew of 17, but he and some of them got away. After 9 hours of rowing in a thunderstorm, they came upon two American ships, one of which -- irony of ironies -- was the Governor Endicott of Salem. With these ships, Charles returned to the harbor, shelled it with cannon fire, dispersed the pirates, recaptured his ship, returned it safely to Salem, and became a national hero. He wrote a 76-page story about the incident called "Sumatran Pirates and the Friendship (1831): A True Tale of Piracy and Pepper" that was published in 1856.

This and other pirate attacks in the area led to the U.S. Navy launching The First Sumatran Expedition that killed or wounded about 450 pirates and supporters and destroyed 5 forts, while losing 2 killed and 11 wounded. That stopped pirate transgressions against Americans for 6 years.

In 1838 the problem arose again when other Sumatran pirates captured another American ship. They massacred the crew which provoked another punitive expedition. This second expedition killed even more of the enemy

2. William Crowninshield Endicott, "Memoir of Samuel Endicott", Publisher - Andesite Press (August 13, 2015) website:https://archive.org/stream/memoirofsamuelen00endi/memoirofsamuelen00endi_djvu.txt
3. Sumatran Pirates and the Friendship (1831): a true tale of piracy and pepper, by Charles M. Endicott

and caused even greater destruction of their habitat and there were no more problems with Sumatran pirates after that.

Charles Moses Endicott's son, Ingersoll Bowditch Endicott (1835-1909), was named after Henry Ingersoll Bowditch (1808-1892), a noted Boston physician and abolitionist. In 1858, Charles sent a moving letter to Ingersoll along with some pears from the Endicott pear tree that Governor John Endecott had planted in the 1630s and which still exists not far from the cemetery.

...for nearly 230 years this old tree has watched over the spot where it now stands... the memory of him who planted it, who trained its young branches, and watched over its perennial blossoms, is still green in the hearts of a grateful posterity... What an enviable reputation my son! Let us strive to keep alive the flame lit up so long ago!

Perhaps inspired by that, Ingersoll volunteered for service in the Union Army just 5 days after the Confederates attacked Fort Sumpter.⁴ His term of enlistment was for only 3 months and he went home after that. But then 2 years later he got drafted, and then he really "saw the elephant" to use the phrase of the day, meaning seeing the extremes of war. He was captured and was temporarily listed as a deserter, which often happened when a unit just didn't know where a soldier was.

After the war, it was said that Ingersoll "lived a quiet life," which is pretty understandable after everything he went through!

Return Dates

Michael Carroll proposes returning to do more work at the cemetery. If during the winter, as sometimes happens, there is a warm spell, it's conceivable that a session could take place then. But more likely we are talking about having a session in March 2022, after the ground thaws.

Cost to JEFA

"We've never technically charged anyone, but we will accept donations," is the way Michael puts it. "To me it's an honor and privilege to get to work there." Besides the labor and gas to drive to and from the cemetery from Connecticut where he lives, his biggest cost item is the epoxy used in repairing stones. Before the work session started the JEFA trustees voted to give Rediscovery History a \$1,000 donation, which paid for the equipment they needed to purchase for the job, plus food and lodging during the event.

Appendix I Inventory of persons buried in the cemetery

The following is a list of the persons believed to be buried in the Endicott cemetery. It is actually a combination of several lists along with a notation (a simple V). The V indicates markers I personally witnessed at the site during the work session.

4 Historical Data Systems, Inc.; Duxbury, MA 02331; American Civil War Research Database

The list uses ** because it is actually a combination of two lists. The first is the David McKenna list, "Numbered List," because it has the actual grave numbers. The second is "JEFA List" because it's a list I previously found online. I wrote an article about the cemetery in the 2020 Fall/Winter edition of the John Endecott Family Association Newsletter on the JEFA website.

The two lists are not entirely the same, although I think the numbered list is the more reliable. Nevertheless, there were a few items from the JEFA List which have already been useful in adding to or clarifying information in the numbered List. I thought it best at this juncture to include both.

Note - Michelle Hartley has started adding missing individuals from Find a Grave website <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2140492/memorial-search?page=1#sr-30812168>. Currently there are numerous incorrect names, dates, and relationship attachments. Michelle is also working on those corrections. At the time of this writing some memorial managers are unresponsive making the process more difficult.

Inscriptions

** = names that are also on Newsletter List. The others are on the Numbered List but not on the Newsletter list.

1. **Joseph Endicott son of Samuel & Margaret Endicott Died Dec. 19 1806 Aged 75. Sarah Endicott relict of Joseph Endicott. Died Dec. 1, 1809. Aged 72. Mary Endicott daughter of Joseph & Sarah Endicott Died June 12, 1811, age 36. V
2. **In memory of Samuel Endicott Died in Salem May 1, 1828 Aged 65. He was of the 6th generation from his ancestor of that name who settled Salem in 1628. Also in memory of Elizabeth his wife who died at Salem Nov. 9, 1841 Age 76. V
3. ** In memory of William Endicott, who died July 3, 1892, aged 69 years. V
4. Maria C. Gardner Born Jan. 20, 1797. Died July 1, 1880 daughter of John & Mary Putnam Endicott. V
5. **In memory of Fidelia wife of John Endicott Born March 23 1788 Died Sept 11, 1854. Aged 66 yrs. 5 mos. 19 days. V
(This is a duplicate for the original that Micheal found buried in front of it)
6. In memory of Mary P. Gardner only daughter of John & Maria Gardner Obt. Dec. 26, 1827. Aged 2 years. V
7. Sacred to the memory of Sarah Endicott. An infant daughter of Cap't John & Mrs. Fidelia Endicott Died Sept 8, 1813 Aged 1 mo.
8. Sacred to the memory of Miss Martha P. Endicott daughter of Cap't. John & Mrs. Mary Endicott. Died Nov. 23, 1815 Aged 13 years. V

Here lies as fair a bud of hope,
As e'er to mortal man was given:
If you would know its perfect state:
See it bloom and bear in heaven,
where there is rest.

9. In memory of John Endicott. Died Nov. 29, 1834. Aged 70 years. V
10. **In memory of Mrs Mary Endicott, wife of Cap't John Endicott. Died Feb. 26 1811 Aged 40. V
11. In memory of Wm Endicott 3rd son of Capt. John Endicott. Died April 1, 1803 Aged 11 years.
12. **In memory of Miss Nancy Endicott. Daughter of Mr Samuel & Mary Endicott, who departed this life April 17th 1786 Age 24. V
13. In memory of Mrs. Mary Endicott, wife of Mr. Samuel Endicott, who departed this life Feb. 27th 1774 Age 49.
14. **In memory of Mr Samuel Endicott, who departed this life December the 10th 1773 Age 56. V
15. Rebeccah Endicott wife of Daniel Hardy Daughter of John Endicott & Martha Putnam his wife Born May 22, 1780. Died Sept. 25, 1850. V
16. **Daniel Hardy Born May 1, 1784. Died July 16, 1844. V
17. **In memory of George W. E. Hardy son of Daniel & Rebeccah Hardy Obt. Sept. 8, 1813 Age 2 years. V
18. In memory of Maurice C. Oby, who died June 2, 1861 Age 37 years. V
19. **Rebeccah Endicott, wife of James W. Dexter, formerly wife of Maurice C. Oby. Died April 23, 1877. Age 62 years.
20. Timothy Endicott Died Sept. 20 1865. Aged 80 years. V
21. Harriet Martyn wife of Timothy Endicott. Died April 17, 1871. Age 83 years. (This is lying on the ground in 3 pieces, with other pieces missing.) V
22. Nancy Endicott. Died April 20, 1843. Age 74. relict of Moses Endicott, who Died at Havana March 5, 1807 Age 40. And two of their children Louis R. Died Oct. 8, 1796 Age 1 year. Sally. Died Aug. 18 1801. Age 3 years.
23. Charles Moses Endicott. Died Dec. 14 1863. Age 70 years.
24. Sarah Rolland Endicott wife of Charles Moses Endicott. Died Aug. 30, 1859. Age 66. V

25. In memory of Samuel Endicott elder son of Samuel Endicott Esq. & Elizabeth Putnam his wife. Born March 13, 1795. Died May 15, 1828: His body lies in the Putnam Lot Old Cemetery. Sterling Massachusetts V
26. **Elizabeth, Wife of Mr: John Endicott~ Died Aug 9, 1809. Age 90 yrs 9 mos. V
27. ** Mr. John Endicott: Died May 1783 Age 69. He was the son of Capt. Samuel & Annie Endicott. V
28. **Anne Endicott; Wife of Capt. Samuel Endicott. Died 1723. Age 30 years. She was born in London. V
29. ** Capt. Samuel Endicott. Died May 7, 1766; Age 78. He was the third generation from his ancestor who settled in Salem in 1628. Was very useful and lived respected. V
- 30.** Mrs. Margaret Endicott second wife of Capt. Samuel Endicott. Born in Boston March 1, 1694; Died in Danvers May 11, 1758. V
31. **Joseph *Dole*, son of Abner Dole. & Mary Kent his wife. Born Jan. 16, 1740. Died about July 11, 1783. V
32. **Ruth Endicott, relict of Joseph *Dole*, and daughter of Samuel & Margaret Endicott. Born in year 1738. Died Sept. 7, 1828. Age 90. V
33. **Nathan Endicott brother of Martha Endicott wife of Jeremiah Page born Sept 25, 1775. Died Sept 1, 1788. Sarah Endicott Born March 8. Died May 12, 1796. Children of John Endicott & Martha Putnam his wife. V
34. **In memory of William Endicott 6th son of John Endicott. Esq. & Martha Putnam his wife. Born April 23, 1782. Died June 22, 1806. He was second officer of the ship *Cincinnati* and was drowned at the island of Sumatra. (Own the back of this a vandal scratched a pentagram dated 1953.) V
35. Mr. John Endicott. Died March 11, 1816. Son of John & Elizabeth Endicott. (This one Michael unearthed; it was not visible before. It's in 5 pieces, with other pieces missing.) V
36. **Mrs. Martha Endicott widow of Mr. John Endicott. Died Sept. 3, 1821. Age 79. (discrepancy in date. Stone says Sept 5, 182? This one is broken into 6 pieces that I see, lying on the ground.) V
37. **Charles Edward Endicott son of Charles Moses Endicott & Sarah Rolland Endicott Born July 7, 1832. Died Dec. 26, 1887. But there is another one lying on the ground in 4 pieces with some missing that could be for the same fellow.) V
38. **Ingersoll Bowditch Endicott, son of Charles Moses Endicott & Sarah Rolland Endicott. Born May 17, 1835.

Died May 14, 1909. V

39. **George Gardner Endicott Sept. 19, 1857. Sept. 29, 1924. Emily Cunningham widow of George Gardner Endicott. Oct. 14, 1852. Dec 27, 1924. V

40. **John Endicott Born Feb 3, 1894, Died Nov. 2, 1931, son of George Gardner Endicott and Emily Cunningham. He served in WWI in the United States Naval Reserve. V

Grave of 2 British officers. Died while General Gage was living at the Lindens. Names unknown.

People whose graves are listed on the JEFA Newsletter list who are **not** on the numbered plot list:

1. John Endicott, died November 20, 1841, age 76.
2. John Endicott III, son of Capt. John Endicott died 1 April 1803. V
3. Unidentified stone in 17 pieces lying on ground. V
4. Broken stone with only E PRINCESS on it. V
5. Bronze cremation urn; inscription: V

Lois Endicott 1927-1964

Number of V's: 36

1. Rediscovering America Website <https://rediscovering-history.com/>
2. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, William Crowninshield Endicott, Publisher - Andesite Press (August 13, 2015) https://archive.org/stream/memoirofsamuelen00endi/memoirofsamuelen00endi_djvu.txt
3. Memoir of Samuel Endicott
4. Sumatran Pirates and the Friendship (1831): a true tale of piracy and pepper, by Charles M. Endicott
5. Historical Data Systems, Inc.; Duxbury, MA 02331; American Civil War Research Database

See our next newsletter for more updates on this project. Our website will also include more images from the cemetery very soon.

Join Us

Keep in touch with your Endicott cousins, and learn about Endicott history! Members of the JEFA obtain access to the New England Historical Genealogical Society's digital databases.

For more information visit our website.

www.endecottendicott.com

To join the JEFA, via mail see the membership form on the last page.

Two of Sanford's Findings

By William T. Endicott

Past JEFA President Teddy Sanford, who has done a great deal of research on the early life of Governor John Endecott, had two of his findings appear in Spring issue of *The Register*, the prestigious flagship journal of The New England Historic Genealogical Society, the oldest and largest genealogical society in the United States, founded in 1845. Charles Moses Endicott (see below) was a member as early as 1847.



Teddy Hollis Sanford, Jr (USA Ret LCR)

The Register is a quarterly that NEHGS has published every year since 1847. It is also the oldest in its field and articles typically solve genealogical problems, identify immigrant origins, or present treatments of multiple generations.

Scholarship Contributions

NEHGS believes Teddy's findings break major new ground by showing that key assertions by 19th century writers upon which scholars had been basing their work for 150 years have been wrong. Scholars will now be able to proceed in a different direction.¹

Namely, the whole idea that John Endecott was disinherited by a rich grandfather probably over a religious dispute and that's why he came to America has been proven wrong. Also proven wrong is who John's first wife was and the social connections that marriage is thought to have indicated about John Endecott.

However, even though NEHGS agrees that Teddy has corrected the historical record on these two points, NEHGS does not accept as proven Teddy's belief that John Endecott (1541 - 1635) is the grandfather of Governor John Endecott, or that Thomas Endecott (1566- 1621) is the father of the Governor.

NEHGS being a scholarly institution will only print what it has objective documentation for. For example, birth, marriage, and death records. It needs to be stand-up-in court, "proof beyond a reasonable doubt" evidence. Records are often hard to find from the 16th and 17th centuries. They could've been lost, never

1. James Heffernan, "Update to the Ancestry of Gov. John Endecott (ca. 1588-1664/5)" *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Volume 175, Number 2, Spring 2021, 132-134

recorded in the first place, or destroyed during the WWII bombing in Exeter. NEHGS believes the required records haven't been acquired in the case of Governor John.²

How Many John's?

This family has so many members named John. In the Middle Ages a cult of John the Baptist followers developed. It became a fad to name children John. To be clear we're talking about the following men named John.

* John Endecott (1541 - 1635) was a wealthy owner Tin Mines in Devon, England. Teddy believes John was the grandfather of John Endicott (1588-1665), the Governor. NEHGS does not accept this.

* Thomas Endecott (1566 -1621). It is a historical fact that he was the son of John Endecott (1541-1635). Teddy believes he was also the father of John Endicott (1588-1665), but NEHGS does not accept this either.

* John Endecott (1588-1665). He was the Governor and main person of interest.

* John Endecott (1616-1683). It is a historical fact that he was the son of Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) and his second wife, Alice Blackaller Andrew (1573-1643).³ It is also a historical fact that John Endecott (1616-1683) sued John Endecott (1541-1635), his grandfather. (Source??)

* John Endecott (1632-1667) was the eldest son of Governor John Endecott (1588-1665) who had no children. He moved to England, which has sometimes led to mistaking references to him as being about his father Governor John.

* Anne Gower (abt. 1668 - 1689). For more than a century Anne Gower was believed to be the first wife of John Endecott (1588-1665).⁴ Teddy has proven Gov. John's grandson, John Endecott (born abt. 1657), married Anne Gower not Gov. John Endecott.⁵

With all this in mind, we can now better understand the importance of the NEHGS article about Teddy's findings.

Charles Endicott Incorrect

NEHGS feels Teddy's findings correct two errors by previous researchers.

1. Anne Gower

2. The first error has to do with the first wife of John Endecott, who has traditionally been identified as Anne Gower. Teddy, working with another past JEFA President, Gordon Harmon, has proven another John Endecott (born 1657), the grandson of the Governor, married an Anne Gower, not Governor John. ⁶

Unfortunately, it's been difficult to confirm with certainty the name of the first wife of Governor John who died in America. Teddy Sanford believes it was Jane Francis. Teddy found a marriage record from 1621 of a

2. Lindsay Fulton and James Heffernan from NEHGS, personal communication about *The Register* Article and Teddy Sanford's findings, January 12, 2021

3. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford*, pg 247

4. Teddy H. Sanford, Jr and Gordon S. Harmon. *Family Legends and the Search for Anne Gower*. Peabody, Massachusetts.. *Essex Genealogist*. Volume 34. Number 2. May 2014. 97-102.

5. Heffernan, "Ancestry", 132-134

6. Heffernan, "Ancestry", 132-134

John Endecott and an Jane Francis in Bridgford, which is barely 10 miles from Chagford, where Teddy believes John Endecott (1588-1665) came from. NEHGS does not accept this is proven because, they say, "it could have been another John Endecott who married this Jane Francis".⁷

All descendants of Gov. John Endecott descend from John's second wife, Elizabeth Gibson, since he had no children with his first wife.

The two earliest sources of the erroneous information about Anne Gower come from 1847 and it seems likely they were connected but which came first is unknown.

* The New England Historical and Genealogical Register 1847, contains the following "the Governor had married Anne Gower before leaving England and that she died in 1629."⁸

* Statement by Charles Moses Endicott, an 8th generation descendant of the Governor, and a member of the New England Genealogical Society, in a self-published account in 1847: "While a resident in London, he married a lady of an influential family by the name of Anna Gouer, by whom it is understood he had no children."⁹

Charles was an amateur genealogist and member of the New England Historical Society. Whether he gave the notion that Anne Gower was the first wife of Governor John to the New England Historical Genealogical Society or vice versa, is unknown.

Lethbridge Incorrect

The second researcher Teddy corrected, and for which The Register gave a more detailed account, has to do with who was the father of Governor John Endecott (1588-1665).

In the early twentieth century, a British academic and historian Sir Roper Lethbridge published his own theory of Governor John Endecott's early origins in "The Devonshire Ancestry of John Endecott". As The New England Historical Register says:

"In it Lethbridge argued that John had been born in the parish of Chagford, Devon, son of Thomas, eldest son of John Endecott, who owned several properties near Chagford and held interests in local tin-mining operations. John Endecott outlived his son Thomas, and much of Lethbridge's argument stems from a chancery court proceeding whereby a John Endecott "of Stokeintynhead" (about 30 miles south of Chagford) contested the estate of his grandfather, John Endecott of Chagford".¹⁰

In The Devonshire Ancestry of John Endecott Lethbridge assumes the lawsuit proves the Governor was suing his grandfather and he was doing it because he'd been disinherited. Lethbridge then says:

"The reason for the disinheriting of the younger John

Endecott by his grandfather can only be guessed at. It was probably due to the religious differences that, at the period in questions, caused so much dissension in so many families in England".¹¹

The Register explains how Teddy Sanford proved this is wrong by showing it was John Endecott (1616-1683), not Governor John (1588-1665), who brought the suit. Sir Roper Lethbridge confused the two men. This is one of the corrections that Teddy Sanford has provided.

Robert Anderson, had also wondered about Lethbridge's findings, as The NEHG Register recounts: In his biographical sketch of John Endecott in the Great Migration Begins, Robert Charles Anderson details several inconsistencies in Lethbridge's assertion that the 1636 claimant was the same man as Governor John Endecott. Why, Anderson reasoned, would John state his residence as Stokeinteignhead if he had been living in New England since 1628?¹²

And later the Register says:

"Evidence newly uncovered by Teddy J. Sanford, Jr. on behalf of the John Endecott Family Association, further discredits Lethbridge's argument.

Sanford has found that Thomas Endecott and the widow Alice Andrew were married at St. Andrew's parish in Stokeinteignhead on 17 July 1612. The marriage produced two children, Margaret Endecott, baptized there 14 March 1613, and John Endecott, baptized there 30 January 1616, a match for the two heirs of Thomas Endecott named in the 1635 will of John Endecott of Chagford, and the latter almost certainly the John Endecott who brought the chancery suit in 1636.

Thomas Endecott may have been married before 1612, as the churchwarden's accounts from St. Michael's parish in Chagford include the 1588 purchase of a "shroud for Thomas Endecott's wife . . ." That this earlier marriage produced any children is unclear. If any had survived to 1635, we would expect them to be named in John Endecott of Chagford's will. The language of the 1636 chancery suit also refutes the existence of additional male heirs as the claimant describes himself as the eldest son of Thomas Endecott. The existence of an older male heir would have also invalidated his claim.

With this new evidence, we can now conclusively state that Sir Roper Lethbridge was incorrect in his placement of Governor John Endecott as the son of Thomas Endecott of Stokeinteignhead. Thomas's son John was baptized in 1616 and so could not have been governor at the age of 12 or 13. The possibility remains that the Governor belonged to an extended branch of this Devonshire family, but additional research would be necessary to prove that any such connection existed".¹³

Despite the fact Teddy believes John Endecott (1616-1683) sued the grandfather, Teddy also believes that Thomas Endicott was the father of John Endecott

(Continued on page 19)

7. Teddy Hollis Sanford, Jr., The Family of Jane Francis https://www.endecottendicott.com/jane_francis

8. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, (1847), Volume I, 203

9. Charles Moses Endicott, Memoir of John Endecott, First Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. (Salem: Printed at the Observer office, 1847). <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t2d79nv2x&view=1up&seq=18,12>

10. Heffernan, "Ancestry", 132-134.

11. Sir Roper Lethbridge, The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of the Family of John Endecott, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1629 (W. J. Southwood & Co, Exeter), 22.

12. Heffernan, "Ancestry", 133

13. Heffernan, "Ancestry", 134

1665 PORTRAIT OF JOHN ENDECOTT: UNTOLD ASPECTS

By William T. Endicott

Back in 2015, the 1665 portrait of John Endecott was restored and put on display in the Massachusetts State House. The cost of the project was borne in part by the John Endicott Family Association and in part by Massachusetts.

This is the story of some aspects to how the whole project transpired which for various reasons could not be told until now.



Original portrait of John Endecott before restoration by John Hartman 2015



Original portrait of John Endecott after restoration by John Hartman 2015

Bid Process

Once I discovered the existence of the 1665 Portrait, I asked Susan Lechevre, the Curator of the Massachusetts State House, whether we could get it restored and displayed. Although I don't know all the details she succeeded in getting Massachusetts to agree to do that. Massachusetts then had to put out three requests for proposal (RFPs) before a bid was finally accepted.

The first RFP went out in December 2011, but it was too close to the holiday season and no bids were received. Then, a second RFP was issued in March 2012 and while two bids were submitted, neither was deemed comprehensive enough by Massachusetts, so neither was accepted. After that, there was a reorganization of the Massachusetts government, which ate up another year. And then a third RFP was sent out on January 27, 2014 with a reply date of March 28.

On September 22, 2014, I was informed that Massachusetts had accepted the bid of Hartmann Fine Art Conservation Services of Carlisle, Pennsylvania to authenticate and restore the painting.

A visit to John Hartmann

When the project was first conceived, we hoped it would be completed in time for March 15, 2015, the 350th anniversary of John's death. But when it was apparent that this deadline could not be met, I requested that my wife Abbie and I be allowed to visit Hartmann at work on the portrait on March 15, 2015 instead.

At first Massachusetts didn't want to allow this, but finally acquiesced as long as I revealed no details of the visit so as to allow Massachusetts to announce the completion of the project when it was ready. That's one reason I haven't told this story until today.

So on Sunday March 15, the Ides of March when Julius Caesar was assassinated, Abbie and I drove up to Pennsylvania to Hartmann's home where his studio also was.

Accounts of Gov John's death

Before we left, it was moving to reread two accounts of John's death, which also happened on a Sunday. The first was in the diary of John Hull (1624-1683), Mint Master and Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts during the time that John lived. He said this about March 15, 1665: "Our honored Governor, Mr. John Endicott, departed this life -- a man of pious and zealous spirit, who had very faithfully endeavored the suppression of a pestilent generation, the troublers of our peace civil and ecclesiastical, called Quakers. He died poor, as most of our rulers do, having more attended the public than their own private interests. It is our shame: though we are indeed a poor people, yet might better maintain our rulers than we do. However, they have a good God to reward them".¹

The second account is found in the "Memoir of John Endecott, First Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," written by Charles Moses Endicott (1793-1863) in 1847. Charles writes:

"A large and brilliant comet made its appearance on the 17th of November in this year (i.e., 1664 - ed) and continued to the 4th of February following (i.e. 1665 - ed.). It was the general belief of that period comets were omens of great evil. One had appeared just before the death of the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and the death at this time of their aged Governor and the troubles the Colonies met with the next year from the King's Commissioners, Hutchinson informs us, tended to confirm the

people in their opinions".²

A comet heralded John's death! This would be the comet described by the Puritan minister and astronomer, Samuel Danforth (1626-1674), in his 1665 book with the rather ponderous title "An astronomical description of the late comet or blazing star, as it appeared in New-England in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the beginning of the 12th moneth, 1664. : Together with a brief theological application thereof."³ His remarks about the comet include these: "At first it appeared early in the morning before the rising of the Sun, and then every day role sooner then other, (with all changing it's Azimuth or point of the Compass in it's rising) until it appeared in the evening, as soon as daylight was ended.")

Charles continues with his account:

In the quaint language of the day, we are told that "old age and the infirmities thereof coming upon him, he fell asleep in the Lord on the 15th of March, 1665, at the age of seventy-seven, and was with great honour and solemnity interred at Boston, on the 23rd of the same month. His death was easy and tranquil."

"Placidaque ibi demum, morte quievit" ⁴

The Latin quote is from Virgil's Aeneid, and it has been translated as "and there at last he rested in gentle death."

Thus inspired, we set out on our trip to Hartmann's.

At Hartmann's

When we arrived at his house/studio, John Hartmann was most gracious in showing us what he was doing and we spent several hours there. In a nutshell, he had the portrait x-rayed at Massachusetts General Hospital and it was found that the original image of the portrait was quite different from the Original Portrait.

What was projected to be a simple "conservation" project turned into a "restoration" project. Restoring to what the portrait originally looked like. This led to the delay and extra expense of the project.

John showed us how he had carefully peeled back layers of paint to get down to the original. The painting was sitting on an easel with several layers of clear plastic over it, each one with a magic marker outline of what he was seeing at different layers. One outline was in red magic marker, one in blue, and another in black.

The result of John Hartmann's research and restoration is currently displayed in the Massachusetts State House.

The final version of the portrait is quite different. John isn't wearing a black robe anymore, but instead a doublet, he is sitting in the very Governor's chair that Massachusetts has on display today! Also, John's left arm is now shown and there's something wrong with his right eye.

How to account for all the discrepancies?

Here's what I personally think happened although it hasn't been certified by any professional, so it could be wrong.

I think after the painting had been done more or less

the way you see it now, over the years, not the best care was taken of it and most of its paint was eroded away. In such bad condition the painting needed some updating. The original lines were no longer visible. The restorer painted it how he imagined a Puritan would've looked and the black robe was introduced.

This theory fits with some of the explanations about the portrait. For example, according to William Crowninshield Endicott, Jr.'s 1924 "Memoir of Samuel Endicott," *"Shortly after the American Revolution, Mrs. John Endicott (Elizabeth Jacobs) ... ordered Phyllis, the colored slave, to scrub it with soap and sand. As may be imagined, this did not improve the portrait..."*

This may explain why the 1797 entry of the diary of William Bentley (1759-1819), a Salem, Massachusetts Unitarian minister, scholar, columnist, and diarist, says *"the portrait was much defaced, tho the countenance is preserved. . . . The face is the only part that is not entirely gone. The canvas is chiefly bare."*⁵

Then, according to Robert Samuel Rantoul (1832 - 1922) the portrait was restored: *"In 1843 Mr. Chas Osgood found it possible to carefully restore the darker shades."* Charles Osgood (1809-1890) was an artist from Salem, Massachusetts who also worked briefly in Boston and New York City. We also know that the portrait was further restored by an H.E. Thompson in 1929.⁸

The portrait has apparently been restored at least twice after the Phyllis's soap and sand scrubbing.

Copies of the portrait

While the restoration of the original portrait was taking place, another chance occurrence allowed me to develop an inventory of all the known copies of portraits of John Endecott and here is that story.

By chance I happened upon a thesis by Abigail Davis called "The Mythologizing of John Endecott," in which she was critical of John.⁹

But she also had in it a list of 15 copies of the portraits of John Endecott, which was a great place to start. And while in the thesis she appeared to be someone I wouldn't dare contact, I did it anyway -- and she turned out to be a really nice lady and helped me a lot! In essence I was able to build on her list to produce a bigger one.

History of the Portraits of John Endecott

In 1924, the number of portraits of the Governor was established by William Crowninshield Endicott, Jr. as 24, the Original 1665 Portrait and 23 copies, and all of them are presented below.¹⁰

However, I have added a 25th, the 1843 lithograph by Francis d'Avignon, because he was a famous artist, and his lithograph was published by a New York firm that was actually owned by George and William Endicott. Incidentally, in 2020, it was found that this portrait was also probably how the Endicott coat of arms was introduced, for it appears at the bottom of the lithograph and there are no known earlier representations of it anywhere else.¹¹

I compiled the chronological list of John Endecott portraits below primarily from Robert Samuel Rantoul's 1883 work, "A Note on the Authenticity of the Portraits of Gov. Endicott," and William Crowninshield Endicott, Jr.'s 1924 "Memoir of Samuel Endicott." They don't always agree, as explained by this passage from William C. Endicott's article:

In 1883 the Honorable Robert Samuel Rantoul wrote a very interesting article for the "Historical Collections" of the Essex Institute... At that time he states there were eight portraits in existence, the original and seven copies. In reality, there were nine copies known to have been made previous to 1873, and four copies made between 1873 and 1876. Since 1876, ten other copies have been made, which means that now there are twenty-three copies belonging to either members of the family or to public institutions.

So, this is my starting point of 24: the Original and 23 copies. And then, as I say, I've added one more, the lithograph, making the grand total of 25.

The following is the list with what is known about the whereabouts of each portrait as of 1924, when William C. Endicott, Jr. was writing, plus the few updates I've come across since then:

1. 1665 This is the "Original Portrait" that John Hartman restored.

Although it was officially done by an unknown artist, writing in 1883, Robert S. Rantoul said: "It may be, if painted in 1664-5, the work of Thomas Child, or one of those English artists who at an early period made flying visits to the colonies for the painting of portraits..." Rantoul guesses it may have been Child only because the diary of Samuel Sewall (1652-1730) mentions a "Tom Child, the painter," who died in Boston on November 10, 1706. But then, as if to cast doubt on his guess, Rantoul says, "But where are other works of his as strong as the Endecott picture?"¹²

We know from several sources that the portrait became badly disfigured by the late 1790s. According to Rantoul, "In 1843 Mr. Chas Osgood found it possible to carefully restore the darker shades." Charles Osgood (1809-1890) was an artist from Salem, Massachusetts who also worked briefly in Boston and New York City.¹³

During the Endicott Family Association Reunion on 19 Jun 2012, we visited the Danvers archives. I saw a photograph that resembled the original portrait. On the back was written:

Portrait of John Endecott
Painted in Boston in 1665
Photograph taken before the picture
was restored by H.E. Thompson
Museum of Fine Arts in 1929

This indicates there was a second restoration that put the portrait in the condition that was prior to the Hartman restoration. According to William C. Endicott, Jr., the following were the owners of this portrait, by numbered generation, before it was willed to the State of Massachusetts:

1. Gov. John Endecott (d. 1665)
2. John Endecott, Jr. (d. 1667/8) (Julian/Gregorian

calendar, see explanation below)

3. Zerubbabel Endecott (d. 1683/4) (#3 & #4 siblings)
4. John Endecott (d. 1693)
5. Samuel Endecott (d.1694) [NB: According to Charles Endicott writing in 1847, in 1724 the spelling was changed from Endecott to Endicott.]
6. Samuel Endicott (d. 1766)
7. John Endicott (d. 1783)
8. John Endicott (d. 1816)
9. Capt. Samuel Endicott (d. 1828)
10. William Putnam Endicott (d. 1888)
11. Judge William C. Endicott (d. 1900)
12. William C. Endicott, Jr. (d. 1935)
13. Commonwealth of Massachusetts (presented in 1941)¹⁴

In the "Memoir of Samuel Endicott," William C. Endicott, Jr. says the following about this portrait: "The portrait has been handed down from the oldest son to the oldest son through nine generations as well as the sword with which the Governor cut the cross out of the King's colors."¹⁵ This statement needs a little clarification. At first blush, it seems to contradict the fact that Zerubbabel was not an eldest son, he was a second son, John, Jr. being the eldest son. John, Jr. did indeed own the painting, but it was only for a short while and when he died, Zerubbabel became the oldest living son and he got the painting. This happened again in the very next generation. Samuel Endicott who died in 1694 was also a second son, his elder brother, John, being the eldest son. John did, indeed, get the painting, but when he died it passed to Samuel.

The second part of the statement that needs clarification is the part about the sword being used to cut the cross out of the King's colors. This is at odds with what Walter J. Karcheski, Jr, who was Curator, Arms and Armor, at Higgins Armory Museum in Worcester, Massachusetts and an expert on ancient swords, referred to me by the State of Massachusetts, told me in 1989. Karcheski said the sword was made in the 1700s, i.e., later than when John Endecott lived (1588-1665), and thus it could not have been used to cut the cross out of the King's colors.

"Shortly after the American Revolution, Mrs. John Endicott (Elizabeth Jacobs) ... ordered Phyllis, the colored slave, to scrub it with soap and sand. As may be imagined, this did not improve the portrait..."¹⁶ Besides being the earliest account I know of Endicotts owning slaves, one shudders at the thought that the portrait we were trying to restore in 2014 underwent such an indignity in the 1700s, but it's a great story. Phyllis is buried in the Endicott family cemetery in Danvers.

2. 1737 Copy by John Smibert, (aka Smybert), given to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Smibert (1688-1751) was an artist who was born in Scotland and died in Boston, Massachusetts. He was buried in the Granary Burying Grounds in Boston, where John Endecott was buried in tomb 189. Here is what William C. Endicott, Jr. says about this portrait:

"Given to the Massachusetts Historical Society by

Frances Calley Gray on November 24, 1836". On a slip of paper posted on the back of the frame is the following, written by Julius H. Tuttle, Secretary of the Society:

John Endecott
First Governor of the Colony
of Massachusetts Bay
Copy by Smibert 1737
Original drawn 1664 [i]

This is all William C. says about this portrait. There's a discrepancy in the date of the Original Portrait. Is it 1664 or 1665? The discrepancy is actually explained by the fact that until September 1752, colonial America used the Julian calendar. Julian calendar used March 25 as the start of a new year. Current use of the Gregorian calendar uses January 1 as the start of a new year. This is why some dates are given with slashes, e.g., 1667/8. The first date is the Julian calendar, and second date is the Gregorian calendar.

It's unknown how Frances Calley Gray acquired the painting.

3. Ca. 1770 This is the Commonwealth Portrait now hanging in the Massachusetts State House. Unfortunately, as Rantoul put it, "We have a picture in the custody of the Commonwealth ...purporting to represent Governor Endecott, and the origin and history of which nothing whatever is known."¹⁸

According to William C. Endicott, Jr.:

As late as 1770, John Adams saw a portrait of Governor John Endecott hanging in the Council Chamber, Old State House, Boston. This is probably the portrait currently hanging in the Senate Chamber. State House, Boston, removed from the old State House in 1798. On the back was written "Restored by G. Howarth, Boston." The portrait carefully examined in 1923 by an expert who reported that there's nothing written on the back of the portrait.¹⁹

That is all William C. says about the painting. Robert Rantoul, however, has more to say. He says there were at least two fires in the Council Chamber in 1711 and 1747. The Commonwealth portrait may have been painted before the two fires and survived. There is no evidence either way.

He then goes on to say: "In 1766-70, we have Mr. Adams's word for it that there was such a picture [i.e. a portrait of John Endecott-ed.] in the Council Chamber, and whatever remained there might be expected to find its way to the new State House on Beacon Hill, in 1798. Accordingly, we find in the Senate Chamber of today, pictures of Governors Endicott, Winthrop, Leverett and Bradstreet. All the pictures of Governors are finished within an oval line, without hands, architecture or drapery, which is suggestive of a common origin and date of execution. No lettering whatever can be found on the State House portraits save this statement without date in printed letters on the back of each, that they were: Restored by G. Howarth Boston"²⁰

Rantoul then goes on to comment on how this portrait does not resemble the Original Portrait but instead represents a much younger man than the Original

Portrait does: "...the portrait has hair, mustachios, and a chin tuft all brown, and represents a magistrate as young as Governor Endecott was when he left England."

Furthermore, Rantoul thought that the artist might not have originally painted it that way and that it may have been "restored to middle age and auburn hair, by some hand more skilled in colors than in colonial history."²²

His guess that the painting was retouched has subsequently been confirmed by experts working for the State of Massachusetts.

4. 1774 Rantoul confirms the date of this painting by saying "... we know from Mr. Adams that it was new in 1774." It was made for Mrs. Nathaniel Treadwell neé Hannah Endicott, the great-granddaughter of the Governor.

Rantoul says that prior to 1923 there was an inscription on the back of this portrait, now covered up, that says "Drawn from the picture of Governor Endecott in ye Council Chamber at Boston. T. (or J.) Mitchell pinx." In other words, this was not a copy of the Original Portrait, but instead a copy of the Commonwealth Portrait and since "pinx" presumably is the abbreviation for the Latin "pinxit," i.e., "he painted it," it's saying the painter's name was Mitchell.

This is called the "Treadwell picture" and after Hannah's death it was in Deacon Aaron Treadwell's parlor. There is a story recounted by Rantoul that during a gathering in the parlor a Baptist turned the picture to the wall because, as he said, Governor Endecott persecuted Baptists. The portrait later was owned by John White Treadwell of Salem, who presented it to the Essex Historical Society in 1821.

5. 1783 According to William C. Endicott, Jr. this is a "Small copy in pastel, probably made by Samuel Blythe for Colonel Benjamin Pickman of Salem, which remained in the Pickman family and then the Walcott family up to 1924, when William C. was writing."²⁶

6. 1802 Painted by Michele Felice Corné (1752-1845), originally of Naples, Italy, an event arranged by Reverend William Bentley. Bentley willed this portrait to the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts and after he died on December 29, 1819, the Society received it in 1820.



"William Crowninshield Endicott, Sr. considered this portrait so bad he commissioned George Southward to replace it!"

7. 1822 a Copy of the Original Portrait made by James Frothingham for Captain Samuel Endicott of Salem. Samuel presented it to the East India Marine Society of which he was a member. As of 1924, it was

owned by the Essex Institute.

8. 1822 b Another copy made by James Frothingham for Samuel Endicott who kept it. It was supposedly the better of the two. According to William C. Endicott, Jr. who eventually acquired it, he presented it to his cousin, Roger Wolcott, who was the owner in 1924.²⁷

9. 1843 Lithograph by Francis D'Avignon copied from the Original Portrait then in the possession of William P. Endicott of Salem, Massachusetts and published by George and William Endicott in New York. It is not known as of this writing how many copies were made but I own one and I know at least two of my cousins each has one. Francis D'Avignon (born 1813) was born and/or raised in St. Petersburg, Russia and emigrated to New York in July, 1842. His first American lithograph was printed by George and William Endicott in 1843. He later ran his own firm.

George (1802-1848) and William Endicott (1816-1851) were born in Canton, Massachusetts. George began his career as a lithographer in New York in 1828. From 1830 to 1834 he and Moses Swett were partners in Endicott & Swett. William Endicott joined his brother's firm in 1841. After George died in 1848, William continued operating the firm as William Endicott & Co. He was joined by Francis Endicott from 1852 to 1886 and George Endicott, Jr. ran the firm from 1887 to 1891.

While George Endicott was in New York, he and Nathaniel Currier (later of Currier and Ives) were considered the preeminent lithographers of their day, along with the firm of William S. and John B. Pendleton in Boston. George Endicott is especially known for his production of some of the Audubon prints. He also did numerous engravings and lithographs of portraits, landscapes and especially illustrations for sheet music. One of his premier issues was a series of the Presidents of the United States.

10. 1845 According to William C. Endicott, Jr., this is a "Small oil copy made by Savimer Edmé Dubourjal (1795- 1865), a French artist most noted for his watercolor portraits, for George Peabody of Salem" and it was in that family as of 1924.²⁸ Dubourjal spent most of his life working in Paris, with a short sojourn in New York and Boston in 1846-1850.

11. 1848 According to William C. Endicott, Jr. this is a "Pastel copy made by Miss Martha Endicott Peabody (afterwards Mrs. Richard Denison Rogers) for the Gothic Hall at Kernwood, Salem," and it was in the possession of the Peabody family as of 1924.²⁹ From there it found its way into the Lawrence family when Marian Peabody, the daughter of John Endicott Peabody, married James Lawrence and it is now in the possession of George Endicott Lawrence.

12. 1873 a This portrait was painted by Mr. George Southward of Salem, from the Original, then in possession of William P. Endicott. William C. Endicott, Sr. donated it to the American Antiquarian Society in 1873. His letter accompanying the donation states how he so disliked the Corné painting that had been donated to the Antiquarian Society in 1820 that he commissioned

a new painting to replace it:

"It struck me as so imperfect, and that it did such poor justice to the original, that I resolved to give the Society a good copy of the original picture."³⁰

13. 1873 b Painted by George Southward (1803 - 1876) for James Barr Curwen and in the possession of George Endicott of Worcester, Massachusetts in 1924.

14. 1873 c Small oval copy of only the head, made by George Southward for William Crowninshield Endicott, Sr., who passed it to his son, who in turn passed it to his cousin, John Endicott Peabody, who gave it to Harold Peabody and it was in Harold's possession in 1924.

15. 1876 Made by George Southward for John Endicott of New York. John gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Marshall Owen Roberts, and it ended up (as of 1924), in the possession of Mrs. Ralph Vivian of London, England.

16. 1886. Copy made for Horace Robbins Burdick for William Endicott, Jr. of Beverly. Was in the possession of William Endicott, 3rd in 1924.

17. 1889 a. Copy made for Frank Hill Smith for the steamer "Puritan" of the New England Steamboat Company, and it remained on the steamer until she was scrapped in 1916. At that point the portrait was purchased by Mrs. Charles William Rantoul (Caroline Leach Endicott) who owned it as of 1924. It is now in the possession of Endicott College, having been donated by Rantoul Endicott in 1949. (NB: Endicott College owns another portrait of John Endecott, but since College officials don't know who painted it, when it was painted, or who gave it to the College, it's difficult to determine which one it is on this list.)

18. 1889 b Copy made by Robert Cutler Hinckley (1853-1941) of Washington, D.C. for William Endicott in London, England. Owned by Mrs. Robert Endicott of New York as of 1924.

19. 1889 c Copy made by Robert C. Hinckley for William C. Endicott, Sr. who gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (Mary Crowninshield Endicott) of Birmingham, England, and as of 1924, remarried as Mrs. William Hartley Carnegie of London, England.

20. 1889 d Copy made by Robert C. Hinckley for Mrs. George Dexter (Sarah Rogers Endicott), which was in the possession of William Endicott Dexter in 1924. At the Endicott Family Association reunion on June 20, 2012, John Burton said it was in the Dexter House in Prides Crossing, Massachusetts and was destroyed when a fire devastated the house in 1959. The story is that in an attempt to save the painting, someone threw it out of a window of the burning house, but it crashed to the ground and was so badly damaged that it was decided it could not be saved.

21. 1892 Copy made by Robert C. Hinckley for William C. Endicott, Sr., who gave it to the city of Salem, Massachusetts in 1894, which was still the owner as of 1924.

22. 1899 a Copy made by Alfred B. Copeland for George Augustus Peabody, who gave it to Holton

High School in Danvers, Massachusetts, which was the owner as of 1924. It is currently owned by the Danvers Historical Society, but on permanent deposit at the Danvers Archival Center. (NB: Richard Trask, the curator of the Danvers Archival Center, personally bought another portrait of John Endecott, a copy of the Commonwealth Portrait, but since he doesn't know who painted it or when, or its provenance, it's difficult to know where to place it on this list.)

23. 1899 b Copy made by Alfred B. Copeland, which he kept and was still in his possession as of 1924.

24. 1916 a. Copy made by Miss Frances Chamberlain for William C. Endicott, Jr., who presented it to his cousin, John Endicott Peabody. As of 1924, it was owned by Mrs. John Endicott Peabody.

25. 1916 b. Copy made by Miss Frances Chamberlain for William C. Endicott, Jr., who still owned it as of 1924.

1. Diaries of John Hull, 215, https://archive.org/stream/diariesofjohnhul00hull/diariesofjohnhul00hull_djvu.txt.
2. Charles Moses Endicott, "Memoir of John Endicott First Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" (1847) 102. Printed at the Observer's Office in 1847. Copy donated to Harvard College Library in 1847. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t2d79nv2x&view=1up&seq=18>.
3. An astronomical description of the late comet or blazing star, as it appeared in New-England in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the beginning of the 12th moneth, 1664. Together with a brief theological application thereof, Samuel Danforth (1626-1674), <https://ota.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/repository/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.12024/N00059/N00059.html?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>
4. Memoir of John Endicott, 102
5. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 186, <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/Inventories/Portraits/bios/43.pdf>
6. William Bentley, "The Diary of William Bentley, D.D.", *Applewood Series, Pastor of East Church, Salem, MA*, Vol. 3, 198. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Diary_of_William_Bentley_D_d/HAeVFgRd1e-QC?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover.
7. Robert S. Rantoul, A Note on the Authenticity of the Portraits of Gov. Endicott. From the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Vol. XX, pp1-18, 1883, 10. <https://archive.org/details/noteonauthentici00rant/page/n1/mode/2up>
8. On June 19, 2012, I personally witnessed an inscription written on the back of a photo of a copy of the Original Portrait saying the Original was subsequently restored by H.E. Thompson in 1929.
9. Abigail F. Davis, June 2009, From Hawthorne to History: The Mythologizing of John Endecott, a dissertation submitted to the faculty of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota https://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/handle/11299/54322/Davis_umn_0130E_10471.pdf.txt?sequence=5
10. Memoir of Samuel Endicott

11. Endicott Heritage Trail, Vol. 13, No. 1, Winter 2020, 17, for an account of the research done by the New England Historic Genealogical Society that established this. <https://www.endecottendicott.com/newsletter>
12. Robert S. Rantoul, 10.
13. Robert S. Rantoul
14. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 194-195.
15. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 191.
16. Memoir of Samuel Endicott
17. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 195.
18. Robert S. Rantoul, 17-18.
19. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 195.
20. Robert S. Rantoul, 14.
21. Robert S. Rantoul, 17.
22. Robert S. Rantoul, 18.
23. Robert S. Rantoul, 16.
24. Robert S. Rantoul, 12-13.
25. Robert S. Rantoul, 12.
26. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 197.
27. Memoir of Samuel Endicott 198.
28. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 198.
29. Memoir of Samuel Endicott, 199.
30. <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/Inventories/Portraits/bios/43.pdf>

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- "Memoir of John Endecott, " by Charles M. Endicott, Printed at the Observer's Office in 1847. Copy donated to Harvard College Library in 1847 and found on-line at:

The New JEFA Website

By Michelle Hartley

Over the summer I rebuilt the JEFA website from scratch. The old website needed a fresh new look and better functionality for the association team members and its users. We now have a membership only section for paid members which includes the military section as well as assorted articles and other miscellaneous information.

Two big upcoming features include an Endecott Family Tree. The Internet contains enormous misinformation about the Endicott's. Our goal is to provide a well sourced family tree for all Endicott/Endecott/Endacott's and other spelling variations. Another upcoming feature will be a discussion forum which will include Kyle Endicott's forum migrated onto the website.

Military Section

The military section is based off of William T. Endicott's Military Book. It's a work in progress and is constantly updating his work.

The soldier's are searchable on the soldiers home page listing all the soldiers. Includes the soldiers name, birth date, death date, parents' names and any categories.

The soldier's individual page shows birth and death information, spouse, marriage date, service branch, enlistment dates and locations, discharge dates and locations and much more...

Categories

Categories are clickable on the soldier's index page and soldier's individual page. The categories are indicated by a small bluish-green pill shape.

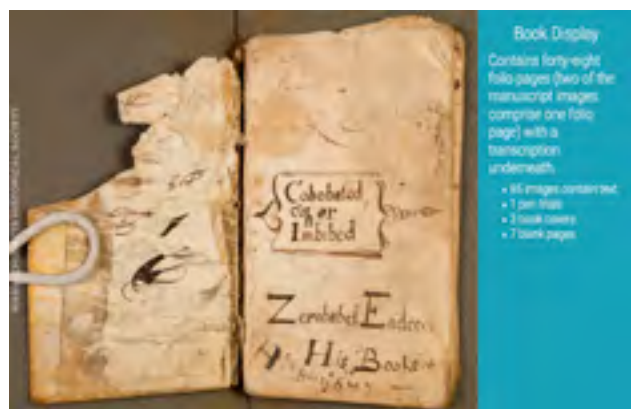
Newsletters

All the newsletters from 2005 forward can be downloaded from our website.

www.endecottendicott.com/downloads/

Dr. Z's Book

Contains all 96 images and transcriptions and photographs of the original manuscript of Dr. Zerubbable Endecott's book of medical recipes called Synopsi Medicinae. <https://www.endecottendicott.com/books>



DNA

Michelle Hartley started an Endecott yDNA project on Family Tree DNA this year. She approached us about sponsoring the project to help provide some financial assistance to the project.

One of the main goals is to determine the possible father of Gov. John Endecott. We'd also like to determine how the different spelling variations Endecott/Endicott/Endacott/Endeacott and others are related to each other. Currently there are two takers who took the Big Y-700 test. A third is waiting on results.

Big Y-700 test

Tester #1 (Bill Endicott)

Tester #2

Both #1 and #2 results confirm both belong to the same Haplogroup I-FTB22516. Both men are descendants of Gov. John Endecott through two different lines.

Tester #3

Is from Devon, England. The spelling of his surname is Endacott. He's currently waiting on results.

Y-111 test

Tester #4

Surname spelling is Endeacott from Yorkshire, England. Currently waiting on results. So far, this family hasn't been able to trace an ancestor to Devon.

Unknown Y test (23&Me)

Tester #5

Confirmed haplogroup I-M223. He matches #1 and #2. This result only gives the main haplogroup without the markers needed to verify a match downstream. Even though Bill and tester #2 are a match it is only a match to the main haplogroup I-M223.

Tester #6

Confirmed Haplogroup R-M343 (Does not match to #1, #2 or #5) We believe this line resided in Chagford, Devon, England. They are descendants of John Enterfield/Englefield Endacott living in Chagford, in 1820. Tracing this line has been a bit tricky. Descendants we've contacted aren't sure who John Enterfield/Englefield Endacott's parents are. One descendant said he believes Enterfield or Englefield is John's mother's maiden name. John Enterfield/Englefield Endacott married Hannah Philippa Gregory.¹

John and Hannah had the following children

1. John Gregory Endacot born April 1844 in Bickleigh, Devon, England.
2. William Enterfield Endacott born 2 Jun 1852 in Stoke Damerel, Devonport, Devon, England.

¹ England and Wales Civil Registration Indexes. London, England: General Register Office Name: Hannah Philippa Gregory & James Enterfield Endacott, Inferred County: Devon, Registration Year:1843, Registration Quarter:Jul-Aug-Sep, Registration District:Plympton St Mary, Volume:9, Page:441

3. Hannah Philippa Endacott born Jul 1856 in Stoke Damerel, Devonport, Devon, England.
4. Elizabeth T Endacott born about 1851 in Bickleigh, Devon, England.
5. John E Endecott born about 1845 in Bickleigh, Devon, England.
6. James Endecott born about 1846, Bickleigh, Devon, England.

(Continued from page 11)

(1588-1665) and that John Endecott (1616-1683) was the half-brother of John Endecott (1588-1665). But NEHGS does not accept as proven. It might seem implausible that Thomas named two of his sons John. Definitely a possibility. Teddy discovered Alice had a son named John from her first married to Christopher Andrew.¹⁴ Sometimes where a man married twice and his first son from the first marriage was named John. Then first son from second marriage was named John. Since Alice already had two sons named John, one might argue, why not a third? To give you a modern reference, the former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, George Foreman, named all 5 of his sons George.¹⁵

Where does this leave us?

There are a number of traditional stories and other theories about the parentage of Governor John Endecott. Unfortunately not enough evidence to conclusively prove any of them.

The John Endecott Family Association is embarking on a YDNA surname project led by Michelle Hartley (our Web Developer). The main objective is to determine if Thomas Endecott (born 1566) is Gov. John's father or another unknown lineage.

14. Teddy Sanford, *Out of the Mist of Times Past* (Revised Edition), John Endecott Family Association, <https://www.endecottendicott.com/downloads>, 20.

15. Wikipedia

Get in touch

Have questions about membership, need to report a problem with the website, want to contribute an article or just have a basic question?

Contact us at endecottjefa@gmail.com

Membership questions cl.levingston@sbcglobal.net

Website

The JEFA website <https://www.endecottendicott.com> contains membership applications, how to order Endicott Pear Trees, prior JEFA Newsletters, pictures of prior reunions, military section, books and much more....

Editor - endecottjefa@gmail.com

JEFA Facebook page

JEFA Facebook group is a closed group, if you didn't receive an invitation to join you can contact Helen Bristol, Cindy Endicott Levingston or Michelle Hartley via Facebook, and they send you an invite. Our group is located at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/887928701416739>

Alvin Eugene Collins 1950-2020

By William T. Endicott

It is with great sadness that I report the death of Alvin Collins, who was a JEFA trustee. In mid-November 2020, he died as the result of a heart attack while walking in a park near the apartment where he lived in Chicago. Alvin had worked as a teacher and sang in a local choir.

Alvin's family tree illustrates a major theme of American history, which is that whether they know it or not, many white Americans have black cousins. I first became aware of Alvin, my black cousin, in 2012 when I was "surfing the web" and came across his blog in which he claimed to be descended from Gov. John Endecott.

Amazed and intrigued, after a search I found his phone number, called him up, and became convinced his story was true. Alvin, an amateur genealogist, explained how he descended from Lewis Endicott (1793 - 1858), who was a slaveholder in Missouri prior to the Civil War, and one of his slaves.

I brought this to the attention of our JEFA president at the time, Gordon Harmon. Later on I learned that Gordon and Teddy Sanford, our first JEFA president, contacted Alvin and were convinced Alvin was indeed a descendant of John Endecott. Alvin became a JEFA member in 2012 and not long thereafter a trustee.

In 2013 Alvin listed his descent from John Endecott as follows:

- John Endecott (1588-1665) married Elizabeth Gibson (dates unknown)
- Zerubbable Endecott (1635-1684), who married Mary Smith
- Joseph Endecott (1672-1747), who married Hannah (dates unknown)
- Joseph Endecott (1711-1749), who married Ann Gilliam (1714-1773)
- Thomas Endicott (1737-1831), who married Sarah Welsh (1742-1790)
- Joseph Endicott (1761-1827), who married Nancy Faubian (1763-1820)
- Lewis Endicott (1793-1858) who had a son with an unnamed slave
- Joseph Endicott, Sr. (1825/27 - 1902; he was born into slavery) who married Mahala Mosby (1833-1918; almost certainly also born into slavery) and they had a son
- Joseph Aaron Endicott, Jr. (1855-1916) who married Mary L. Lawrie (1886-1936)
- Ruth Lawrie Endicott (1895-1967), who married Estil Y. Strawn (1887-1951)
- Lawrie C. Strawn (1917-2014), who married Golar L. Collins (1914-1966)
- Alvin Eugene Collins (1950 - 2020)

Seven Endicotts in Japanese WWII Prison Camps

By William T. Endicott

The Endicott clan is something of an authority on Japanese WWII prison camps. Seven Endicotts were in the prison camps and all but one survived. First, there are three foreign soldiers, the Australians Jack Endicott, a survivor of the forced labor camps on the Burma Railway (subject of 1957 film *Bridge on the River Kwai*); and Eric Endicott, who survived the Tokyo-04B-Naoetsu camp (featured in the 2014 film *Unbroken*); and the Englishman Frank Endicott, who survived the sinking of *HMS Repulse* and internment in the Changi POW camp.¹

There are four American Endicotts all descendants of Gov. John Endecott and all imprisoned in the Philippines, which is what this story concentrates on.

Capt. William Clinton Blackledge (1907-1945), US Army, was captured on Bataan and survived the Bataan Death March, only to die in captivity after being sent to Japan.²

His two sons, David William Blackledge (1930-) and Robert Donald Blackledge (1937-), who with their mother Helen Blackledge (not an Endicott descendant) were in Japanese civilian internment camps during the war.³ In 1987, the movie *Empire of the Sun* was about the coming of age of a young boy living with many other civilians as prisoners in such a WWII Japanese internment camp.

Delilah B. Endicott (1911 - 1979), who was also a civilian internee.

These four John Endecott descendants were housed in five different Japanese prison camps in the Philippines. Their full stories are told in *Endicotts in the Military, Part I*.⁴

Japanese invade Philippines, capture Bataan

A few hours after attacking Pearl Harbor, the Japanese started bombing the Philippines (on December 8, 1941 Philippines time, night of December 7 Hawaii time). After making provisions for his family, Capt. Bill Blackledge said farewell and departed for Bataan on Christmas Eve 1941.⁵

Bataan is on a peninsula across from Manila Bay from the island of Corregidor. There was a U.S. base on Bataan that guarded an even bigger U.S. base on Corregidor. Bill didn't know it, but there were "Endicott guns" on Corregidor stemming from the island having been made part of Secretary of War William Crowninshield Endicott's 1885-1910 plan to vastly fortify U.S. waterfront forts around the world.

Another Endicott connection to Corregidor was when Navy Lieutenant (later Admiral) John Bulkeley, a Congressional Medal of Honor winner, spirited General Douglas McArthur out of Corregidor to present

his capture by the Japanese, and later commanded the destroyer USS Endicott when it sank German ships in the U.S. invasion of southern France.⁶

Bill captured

Despite a lack of supplies, American and Filipino forces conducted a fighting retreat against the Japanese for three months, moving steadily southward. This delayed the Japanese onslaught and prevented their immediate victory across the Pacific. In the end, however, the American and Filipino forces were overwhelmed on Bataan and surrendered on April 9, 1942. A total of 78,000 troops, 66,000 Filipinos and 12,000 Americans, the largest contingent of U.S. soldiers ever to surrender, were taken captive by the Japanese.

Death March

The prisoners were at once force-marched 60 miles ultimately to Camp O'Donnell, the first of the POW camps Bill was in. From there he was transferred successively to Cabanatuan, the most notorious of Japan's



Route of the Bataan Death March

prison camps in the Philippines; to Bilibid, a processing camp; and from there put in "Hell Ships" to Japan. The first 2 were sunk by Allies not realizing there were POWs aboard, and he was placed on a third, which made it to Japan. Unfortunately, Bill died 2 days after arriving at the prison camp.

Japanese intern civilians

After they captured Manila on 2 January 1942, the Japanese promptly rounded up allied civilians for internment and sent Bill's wife, Helen Blackledge, and two sons, David W. Blackledge and Robert D. Blackledge first to an internment camp at Santo Tomas University. Subsequently, they were transferred to the Los Baños camp that was established to consolidate the internees from ten camps scattered throughout the island into just three, Santo Tomas, Los Baños and Bilibid.

They remained in Los Baños from mid-1942 to February 23, 1945 when a combined U.S. Army Airborne and Filipino guerilla task force freed the 2,147 Allied civilian and military internees in a daring raid.

After the war, Bill became a career Army officer,

6. David W. Blackledge, personal interview December 23, 2020

1. William T. Endicott, *Endicotts in the Military, Part II*, Australian and British WWII sections, <https://www.endecottendicott.com/downloads>

2. David W. Blackledge, Personal interview December 23, 2020.

3. Robert Donald Blackledge January 27, 2021.

4. William T. Endicott, *Endicotts in the Military, Part I*, <https://www.endecottendicott.com/downloads>

5. *Endicotts in the Military, Part I*, USS Endicott, p 710-725.

retiring in 1983 and then was an administrator at the Penn State law school for 17 years. Bob served briefly as an Army officer and then had a long career as a forensic chemist working for the U.S. military.⁷ Their mom, Helen Blackledge continued her career as a schoolteacher and amazingly, lived to be 107.

Delilah Endicott

Delilah was a teacher in Manila when the Japanese captured it, and on January 3, 1942, she was interned at the Santo Tomas prison camp in Manila for the rest of the war. She and the others were freed on February 6, 1945. Just before American troops freed her, she was down to 75 pounds, having lost 63 pounds. Later in 1945 she married a man who had also been a prisoner in Santo Tomas and they lived in various places around the world.



A former interned teacher in the city for several weeks has been Miss Delilah Endicott, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Endicott, this morning at the University of the Philippines in Manila. (Manila Daily Bulletin, 1945)



This photograph, captured from the Japanese, shows a burial detail at Camp O'Donnell, after the Bataan Death March

Compensation for the US internees

In 1948, Congress passed the War Claims Act of 1948, which paid out small lump-sum payments to US internees in Japanese prison camps from a War Claims Fund established from seized Japanese, German, and other Axis assets. This meant that the approximately 14,000 American civilians interned by the Japanese were eligible for money. This is compared to about 120,000 Japanese Americans who were interned in American camps during the war, and starting in 1988 after a lengthy campaign, those who

7. <https://www.facebook.com/WW2ABHistoricalCo/posts/col-david-blackledge-in-the-center-was-a-los-banos-internee-in-japanese-occupied/385746334811821/>

JEFA Newsletter Runner-up

By Michelle Hartley

On May 20, 2021 the National Genealogical Society announced that it awarded Our Endicott Heritage Trail Honorable Mention (second place) in its 2020 Newsletter competition. Laurie Thomas was the editor for 2020. The two entries to the competition can be viewed on our website.



Laurie Endicott Thomas

JEFA has won this same award once before, in 2011, but the circumstances are a bit different now. Teddy Sanford, who along with Gordon Harmon received the 2011 award, believes there was one winner and 3 Honorable Mentions that year. Now there is one winner and an honorable mention, Our Endicott Heritage Trail.

Founded in 1903, NGS merged with the Federation of Genealogical Societies effective in 2020, and as a consequence the organization has grown after the merger to be around 10,000 members, which has meant more entries in the newsletter competition.

The "new NGS" has a dual mission: supporting individuals as they progress in their genealogy education and research and supporting a diverse community of genealogy societies and organizations. NGS's ultimate goal is to assist people of all cultures in connecting their families to the past and for the future

John H. Burton, II

By William T. Endicott

It is with great sadness that I report the death of John H. Burton II, a lifetime member of the John Endecott Family Association, died on Sunday June 13, 2021, at his home in Hamilton, Massachusetts. His obituary can be viewed at <http://www.campbellfuneral.com/obituaries/John-H-Burton-II?obId=21450953#/celebrationWall>

Who Was the First Governor of Massachusetts?

By William T. Endicott

Recently, a letter from one of our members, Vanelda Mellblom, who is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was forwarded to me which said:

"I would love to have one of our 'historians' write a letter to the editor of our DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution) American Spirit magazine. They (DAR) still refer to John Winthrop as the first Gov. of Mass. Any Chance?"

So I researched the matter and wrote the following letter to the author of the DAR's American Spirit magazine, which I believe explains the situation. I said:

I believe Vanelda was referring to a phrase in your article "New England United" that you wrote in the Sept/Oct 2020 issue of The American Spirit. She objected to it because we at JEFA like to call John Endecott "the first and longest-serving Governor of Massachusetts."

I read your article, which was very good, and I learned a lot from it about the relations between Massachusetts and England following the restoration of Charles II.

And I see that you referred to Winthrop as the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which is technically correct, because before that John Endecott was the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, a somewhat different entity (although they both operated under the same royal charter).

(Later John Endecott was also Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and served as a Massachusetts Governor longer than anyone in history, including Michael Dukakis of the modern era.)

But most people aren't going to know the difference between "company" and "colony," "colonial era" and "modern era," so when they read what you said, I can see how, like Vanelda, they're going to assume it means "First Governor of Massachusetts," period.

I know that many authors have left this impression. But I thought that since I was asked to respond, and since the article you wrote was so good, you might appreciate a letter that sets the facts straight for John Endecott being the first Governor of Massachusetts.

And lastly I think the whole episode illustrates how history can be complicated enough that it's easy to distort by revisionist historians as the years go by. Here's how I think that happened in this case.

Joe had a bad press!

When I was little, when examining some original letters we had from John Endecott, my brother and I noticed that his signature was "JO: ENDECOTT". We thought "Wow, this guy was named Joe just like a kid we know in school!" My father was amused, and ever since I and very close members of my family still refer to the Governor as "Joe."

As time went on and I became more aware of the various controversies regarding Gov. Endecott, my

father, knowing how important press relations and message control are to politicians, would often begin his explanations by saying "Well, you know, Joe had a bad press!" So, this is the story of how Gov. Endecott lost control of the press regarding being the first Governor of Massachusetts!

Just the facts Ma'am

There are three contenders for the title "First Governor of Massachusetts": Matthew Cradock, John Endecott, and John Winthrop.

In 1628, a group of six men, including John Endecott, came together to form "The New England Company for a Plantation in Massachusetts." The men were primarily Puritan merchants interested in setting up a trading settlement in the New World. They had received a grant of land in America from the Plymouth Council for New England, then the umbrella organization overseeing English colonization in North America between 40 and 48 degrees latitude.

The men chose Matthew Cradock as Governor. But Cradock governed only in England. These six men also chose John Endecott to go to America, and he set sail in 1628 with about 50-100 people. The area he organized had already been occupied by the Dorchester Company, but it had failed and disbanded..

In 1629, the Massachusetts Bay Company acquired a royal charter from King Charles I, in order to guarantee its grant against other claims, and chose Endecott as the first Governor actually serving in Massachusetts, while Cradock continued to be Governor of the Company in London.

In other words, neither Endecott nor Cradock was elected in a public election, the way governors are today. Instead, they were chosen by a small group, the way corporate officials are today.

Also in 1629, about 300 more people emigrated to Massachusetts, making the total under Endecott's charge now about 350-400. A copy of the royal charter was also brought to him at this time. So, at this point, Endecott bore the official title as the appointed Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and had a copy of the royal charter (but not the original) to prove it.

In August 1629, amidst rising religious persecution of the Puritans in England, the Company recognized that not only could Massachusetts be a profitable trading company, it could also be a haven for Puritans. Accordingly, the Company reorganized with new investors so that it became a Colony, which would have only one Governor, the one residing in Massachusetts.

The Colony chose John Winthrop as its new Governor. He arrived in Massachusetts on June 12, 1630, bringing with him the original copy of the royal charter and somewhere between 700 and 1,000 new settlers. Winthrop then took over from John Endecott, who had spent 2 years administering the community.

In the ensuing decade, 16,000-20,000 settlers emigrated from England to America because of turmoil caused by the English civil war. This became known as the "Great Migration."

Up to 1631, Winthrop had been chosen in the same way that Cradock and Endecott had been, by a small board rather than in a public election. But in 1631, the system changed so that instead of being chosen by a board of directors, Winthrop became the first Governor of Massachusetts to be elected by the people he actually governed in America. (Later, John Endecott was also elected Massachusetts Governor in this way – more than anyone in history.)

On top of this, Winthrop was a wealthy Cambridge University graduate and a deep religious thinker and writer. He is known today for his phrase “A city upon a hill,” which I’ll talk about below. He also wrote a history of Massachusetts in the 1630s and 1640s. For all these reasons, some people refer to Winthrop as the first Governor of Massachusetts.

Endecott recognized as governor

While some people today may refer to Winthrop as the first Governor, people living in Massachusetts before Winthrop’s arrival referred to Endecott as governor:

- A 1629 letter from Cradock to Winthrop informed him that he had been chosen Governor.
- The Records of The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, talks about Capt John Endecott being chosen “to the place of psent Gounor of said plantation.”
- When the Rev. Francis Lee Higginson arrived at Salem in 1629, he was met by Endecott and wrote: “The Governor came aboard and bade us a kindly welcome.”

Furthermore, historians living closer to the actual events also claimed Endecott was the first governor. For example, because Endecott served longer as Governor than anyone before or since, William Bentley (1759-1819), the noted Salem minister, scholar, columnist and diarist, even said of Joe: “Above all others he deserves the name of the father of New England.”

Joseph B. Felt (1789-1869), born in Salem and Salem’s first professional historian, also called Endecott “The father of New England.” In fact, Felt also wanted to set the record straight on who was the first Governor of Massachusetts, which he did on page 106 of his 1827 Annals of Salem.

In a discussion about the May 8, 1629 letter from the Massachusetts Bay Company to John Endecott Felt points out that it was directed to “Captain Jo: Endecott Esquire, Governor,” and others of his council. Felt says he’s bringing this up “in order to notice an error of rank.” He goes on to say:

“Various authorities have placed Mr. Winthrop, as first in the series of magistrates for our commonwealth. But the same body, who conferred on him this station, did so no less previously for Mr. Endicott.”

Felt concludes by saying:

“The quotation just made from the Company’s letters shows that they who elected both of these gentlemen had no doubt but that such order of rank should be observed. True, these worthies, conversant with realities far above those of earth, cherish no anxious thoughts on this question. Still, mistakes in the record of their

temporal honors should be corrected and stand out on the page of history.”

On page 17 in another book, *Who Was the First Governor of Massachusetts*, Felt said it again:

“Endecott in 1629 was a true, constitutional and proper Governor of Massachusetts, as much as Winthrop or any of his successors ever were under the colonial charter, and consequently and righteously accounted the first on the list of such magistrates in our Commonwealth.”

So by the early 1800s, Endecott still had the press on his side, but there had obviously been some encroachments. A hundred years later things got a lot worse!

City on a Hill

John Winthrop is known today primarily because of his phrase “City on a Hill.” But that is only a recent phenomenon and shows how “message can replace reality.”

The phrase “City on a Hill” comes from Jesus’s Sermon on the Mount as recounted in Matthew in the Bible: “Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill, cannot be hid... Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your father which is in heaven.”

In a 1630 speech in England just prior to embarking for America to replace John Endecott as Governor, Winthrop told his flock: “We shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us...” Great speech, but nobody remembered it!

In his book, *In Search of the City on a Hill: The Making and Unmaking of an American Myth* (Continuum, 2012), historian Richard Gamble says there is no extant evidence of anyone quoting this sermon by Winthrop prior to 1838.

So for over 200 years no one seemed to know about it or quote it. And even then, for another 100 years it was only rarely quoted. So Joe’s claim for being the first Governor of Massachusetts did not have to deal with it.

The Cold War and Perry Miller

Gamble explained that in the 1950s, revisionist historians like Perry Miller sought to remake “City on a Hill” into a catchphrase of American history, almost on a par with “All men are created equal.” This created a big message problem for Joe.

The timing was right. The phrase evoked a sense of American Exceptionalism that fit well with American’s feelings about the need to engage in the Cold War, after overcoming the Depression and triumphing in WWII. Politicians yearning for an uplifting, unifying image to use in campaign speeches embraced it.

Reworking the message

From 1931-1961, Miller was a professor of history and literature at Harvard University. Before that, he envisaged writing a great historical work about America, equal to Edward Gibbon’s *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. To that end, Miller helped establish a new academic discipline, American Studies, and devoted himself to revealing “the meaning

of America.”

An Exceptionalist Slogan

Miller decided that everything began not just with one man, John Winthrop, but with one of his phrases, City upon a Hill. For Miller, it encapsulated the whole idea of American Exceptionalism.

For Miller, the most important thing was not the actual facts about the origin of America, or who was actually the first Governor of Massachusetts, but rather a slogan about the ideals of origin (Winthrop’s 1630 phrase).

The inconvenient truth

Miller ignored the contributions from other, non-Puritan colonies on the Eastern Seaboard: especially Virginia (which was Anglican) and Maryland (which was Catholic). Four out of the first five US Presidents were Virginians. Among them, Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence and James Madison was the primary author of the Constitution. Then there were the contributions of African-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italian-Americans, Asian-Americans and many others who had nothing to do with John Winthrop or the Puritans.

Nevertheless, because Miller wrote about his idea concerning Winthrop with such originality and force – his most widely read book was, "Errand into the Wilderness" (1956) – Miller influenced a whole generation of scholars, who looked to re-envision Puritanism for the 20th century.

More importantly, Miller influenced a whole generation of politicians who looked to re-envision City on a Hill for the 20th century. Before Miller, no politician had ever heard of Winthrop or the City on a Hill; but Winthrop has been quoted by almost every US President after Miller: John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama. (Reagan turned it into a “shining city on a hill.”)

Needing a shorthand way of describing Winthrop, Miller could easily say “Oh, he was the first Governor of Massachusetts,” even though it wasn’t true. So, now Joe had completely lost control of the press.

Over the top

Then Miller and his adherents went overboard and lost the message themselves! Obsessed by the idea that America was losing its way, they thought that without a great national purpose, America would go into decline. They believed that wealth had made Americans weak. Thinking only about spending and consuming, Americans no longer cared about a higher cause.

The remedy, Miller and his adherents believed, was to return to the Puritan roots of John Winthrop, even claiming that Winthrop’s New England was the “climax of world history.” According to Miller, this Puritan ideal had nothing to do with the American Dream, nothing to do with bettering one’s life, nothing at all to do with making money or getting ahead. In fact, Miller claimed,

Winthrop specifically rejected all such ideas.

Miller went even further. He said that 100 years after John Winthrop, Puritanism had died out because of an obsession with making money. He thought the same thing was going to happen to America, just as it had happened to the Roman Empire.

In the end, even Miller seems to have realized that his thesis was mistaken. He began with John Winthrop but realized that the rest of American history did not fit his thesis. He could not reconcile all the other more important contributions to the American story. In other words, he had failed to find an explanation that tied it all together; he had lost control of the message!

Everyone loses the message

John Endecott and John Winthrop were both great leaders who did important things to ensure that one of the English colonies in America was to survive and prosper. But the facts of what happened and how it happened have become so blurred as to be unrecognizable today –everybody has lost control of the message. If the DAR can help straighten things out and give credit where it’s due, that would be great!

All the best,
Bill Endicott

THE PROTESTATION RETURNS OF 1641/2

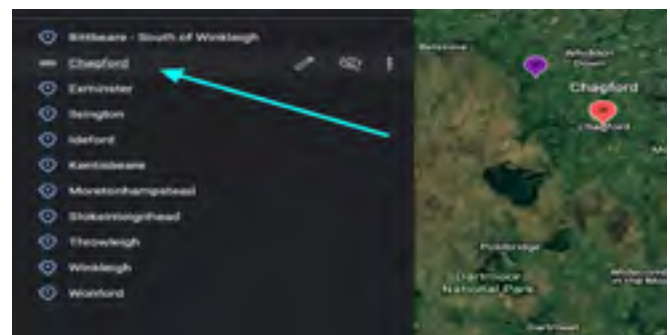
By Michelle Hartley

The Protestation Returns are the closest record to a census from 1642. By order of the House of Commons, all adult men were asked to swear an oath of allegiance to the Protestant religion in 1642. Their names were duly inscribed in a list in each parish, and the list sent back to Parliament.

Protestation Return of 1641/2 can be found at Digital Archive Parliament <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/HL/PO/JO/10/1/86/25>

Endecotts listed in the Protestation Return of 1641/2 are plotted on a Google Earth² Map to show the distribution of Endecotts in Devon, England that signed the Returns.

1. Click a location from the list on the left hand side on the map. Chagford is Chosen.



2. An Info box for Chagford on the right in the image. The info box contains the name location of the individuals found in the returns.



In the image above there are four Endicott men from Chagford who signed the Returns. Henry Endicott, Henry Endicott, Richard Endicott and Robert Endicott.

Chagford

- Henry Endicott³
- Henry Endicott⁴
- Richard Endicott⁵
- Robert Endicott⁶

Exminster

- Nicholas Endicott

Ideford

- John Endicott⁷

Ilington

- Nicholas Endicott⁸
- Thomas Endicott⁹
- William Endicott¹⁰

Moreton Hampstead

- James Endicott¹¹
- Richard Endicott¹²
- William Endicott¹³
- William Endicott¹⁴

Parish of Kentisbeare

- Abraham Endicott¹⁵
- Humphrey Endicott¹⁶
- Robert Endicott¹⁷
- Zachary Endicott¹⁸
- Zachary Endicott¹⁹

St. Leonards

- John Endicott
- John Endicott

Stokeinteighhead

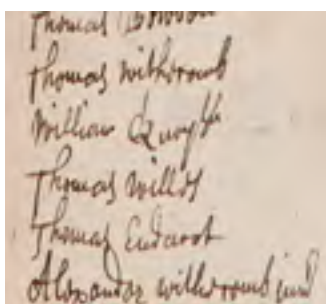
- Endecott²⁰

Throwleigh

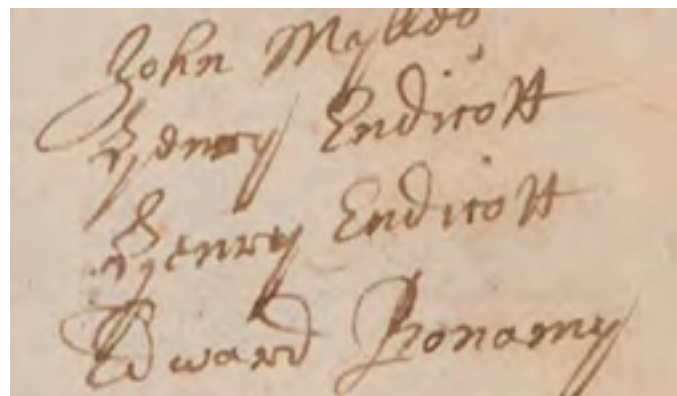
- William Endecott²¹

Winkleigh

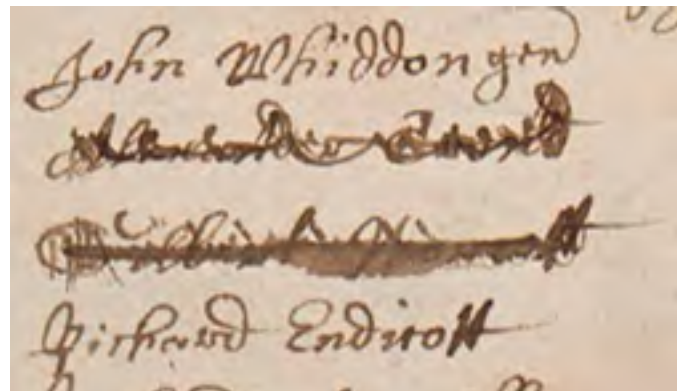
- Zachary Endecott²²



Thomas Endicott - Ilington²³

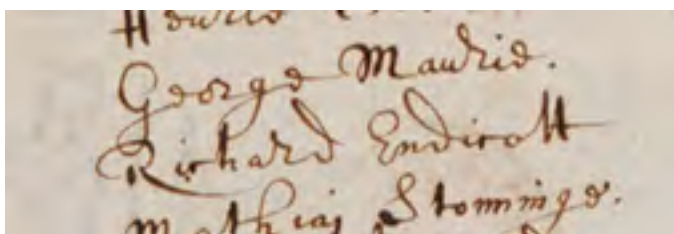


Henry Endicott and Henry Endicott - Chagford²⁴



Richard Endicott - Chagford²⁵

1. The Protestation Returns 1641-42, and Other Contemporary Listings.
2. Google Earth
3. Digital Archive Parliament, Chagford <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/book/view?bookName=Chagford&catRef=HL%2f-PO%2fJO%2f10%2f1%2f86%2f33&mfstId=a1a47506-ce9d-4c32-a582ab-4c0a4b1a88#page/n1/mode/2up>
4. Digital Archive Parliament, Chagford
5. Digital Archive Parliament, Chagford
6. Digital Archive Parliament, Chagford
7. Digital Archive Parliament <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/book/view?bookName=Ideford&catRef=HL%2fPO%2fJO%2f10%2f1%2f86%2f6&mfstId=cd674ff4-b99c-44f2-9565-bddfbd1781c#page/n2/mode/2up>
8. Digital Archive Parliament <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/book/view?bookName=Ilington&catRef=HL%2f-PO%2fJO%2f10%2f1%2f86%2f7&mfstId=26b21793-a642-4ff6-a5ac-ae908298b0d#page/n2/mode/2up>
9. Digital Archive Parliament, Ilington
10. Digital Archive Parliament, Ilington
11. Digital Archive Parliament <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/book/view?bookName=Moreton%20Hampstead&catRef=HL%2fPO%2fJO%2f10%2f1%2f86%2f11&mfstId=b998ec62b-5f38-4b78-8ad6-7c0dd9d71e0f#page/n1/mode/2up>
12. Digital Archive Parliament, Moretonhampstead
13. Digital Archive Parliament, Moretonhampstead
14. Digital Archive Parliament, Moretonhampstead
15. Digital Archive Parliament, Moretonhampstead
16. Digital Archive Parliament, Parish of Kentisbeare, <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/book/view?bookName=Kentisbeare&catRef=HL%2f-PO%2fJO%2f10%2f1%2f83%2f22&mfstId=fd1480cd-3956-4908-9088-1b769fe71789#page/n6/mode/2up>
17. Digital Archive Parliament, Parish of Kentisbeare
19. Digital Archive Parliament, Parish of Kentisbeare
20. Digital Archive Parliament <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/book/view?bookName=Stokeinteighhead&catRef=HL%2f-PO%2fJO%2f10%2f1%2f86%2f25&mfstId=1dc72998-6a78-49bf-a407-3b018d2eb401#page/n1/mode/1up>
21. <https://digitalarchive.parliament.uk/book/view?bookName=Throwleigh&catRef=HL%2fPO%2fJO%2f10%2f1%2f86%2f74&mfstId=182398a2-312c-43dd-bf0e-a7544d4ecc7b#page/n1/mode/1up>
23. Digital Archive Parliament, Ilington
24. Digital Archive Parliament, Chagford
25. Digital Archive Parliament, Chagford



Richard Endicott Moreton Hampstead

Devon Freeholders

By Michelle Hartley

The Devon Freeholders records contain the names of the elite of eighteenth century Devon society. The lists contain the names of the more substantial property owning inhabitants of Devon parishes of the local gentry, substantial Yeomen and prosperous tradesman.

The great strength of the books as a research resource is their survival as a near-complete run of documents for two thirds of the years from 1711 until 1816.¹

The principle purpose of the lists was to identify individuals eligible for jury service. They also provide information concerning social status and landholdings. The high turnover of names appearing in the volumes from one year to the next provides evidence of the mobility of the middling sort in eighteenth century Devon. The tendency of some parish constables to name exempt or ineligible individuals makes the documents a valuable source for researching the history of medicine, the legal profession and the county's Quaker population.

The Surname Index includes the following Endacott's and three Endicott's.²

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Endacott, Henry | QS7/20/Wonford |
| Endacott, James | QS7/44/Wonford |
| Endacott, John | QS7/14/Teignbridge (Ideford) Listed as a yeoman. ³ |
| | QS7/28/Teignbridge (Ideford) Listed as a constable. ⁴ |
| | QS7/20/Hayridge |
| Endacott, Stephen | QS7/36/Teignbridge QS7/44/Teignbridge |
| Endacott, Thomas | QS7/14/Wonford QS7/20/Wonford QS7/44/Teignbridge |
| Endacott, William | QS7/14/Wonford QS7/20/Wonford QS7/208/Wonford QS7/44/Wonford |
| Endicott, Stephen | QS7/20/Teignbridge |
| <u>Endicott, William</u> | QS7/9/Wonford |

Total Endacott & Endicott Name Entries in Each Parish

| Name | Parish | Count |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------|
| Henry Endacott | Gidleigh | 7 |
| James Endacott | Gidleigh | 10 |
| John Endacott | Ilington | 3 |
| | Ideford | 4 |
| John Endicott | Kentisbeare | 2 |
| Stephen Endacott | Ideford | 26 |
| Stephen Endicott | Ideford | 2 |
| Thomas Endacott | Chagford | 9 |
| | Ideford | 4 |
| | Throwleigh | 31 |
| Thomas Endicott | Ideford | 1 |
| Thomas Endicott, jun. | Ideford | 1 |
| William Endacott | Throwleigh | 27 |
| William Endicott | Throwleigh | 4 |

1. Devon Freeholders, 1711-1799 <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction1.htm>

2. Eighteenth Century Freeholders Books: Name Index: E, <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/index/namesE.htm>

3. John Endacott (the yeoman) and John Endacott the constable are most likely the same man.

4. John Endacott the constable and John Endacott the yeoman are most likely same man.

This listing is sorted on (standard) parish names, and retains the sequence in which individuals' names were given within their parish listing. Text which has been crossed out, but which nevertheless remains legible, is included but enclosed in curly brackets. "{" and "}". Dubious readings are identified with a ? at the beginning of the questionable word. Transcribers' comments are enclosed in square brackets.

| Forename | Surname | Suffix | Parish | Hundred | Year | QS |
|------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|------|---------|
| Chagford Parish | | | | | | |
| Thomas | Endacott | butcher | Chagford | Wonford | 1734 | QS/7/15 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1735 | QS/7/16 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1736 | QS/7/17 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1738 | QS/7/18 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1739 | QS/7/19 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1742 | QS/7/21 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1743 | QS/7/22 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1744 | QS/7/23 |
| Thomas | Endacott | yeoman | Chagford | Wonford | 1745 | QS/7/24 |

Ideford Parish

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|------|---------|
| John | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1747 | QS/7/25 |
| John | Endacott | yeoman | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1749 | QS/7/26 |
| John | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1750 | QS/7/27 |
| John | Endacott | constable | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1752 | QS/7/29 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1725 | QS/7/11 |
| Stephen | Endacott | gentleman | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1729 | QS/7/13 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1734 | QS/7/15 |
| Stephen | Endacott | yeoman | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1735 | QS/7/16 |
| Stephen | Endacott | yeoman | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1736 | QS/7/17 |
| Stephen | Endacott | yeoman | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1738 | QS/7/18 |
| Stephen | Endacott | butcher | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1742 | QS/7/21 |
| Stephen | Endacott | yeoman | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1743 | QS/7/22 |
| Stephen | Endacott | butcher | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1744 | QS/7/23 |
| Stephen | Endacott | butcher | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1745 | QS/7/24 |
| Stephen | Endacott | butcher | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1754 | QS/7/31 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1755 | QS/7/32 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1757 | QS/7/33 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------|
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1758 | QS/7/34 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1759 | QS/7/35 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1763 | QS/7/37 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1764 | QS/7/38 |
| Stephen | Endacott | freeholder | Ideford | Teignbridge | {1765?} | QS/7/40 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1766 | QS/7/39 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1767 | QS/7/41 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1769 | QS/7/42 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1770 | QS/7/43w |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1773 | QS/7/46 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1774 | QS/7/47 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1775 | QS/7/48 |
| Stephen | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1776 | QS/7/49 |
| Stephen | Endicott | butcher | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1739 | QS/7/19 |
| Stephen | Endicott | freeholder | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1772 | QS/7/45 |
| Thomas | Endecot | sen | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1715 | QS/7/4 |
| Thomas | Endacot | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1717 | QS/7/5 |
| Thomas | Endicot | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1718 | QS/7/6 |
| Thomas | Endicot jun | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1718 | QS/7/6 |
| {Thomas} | {Endacott} | {gentleman} | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1719 | QS/7/7 |
| Thomas | Endacott | | Ideford | Teignbridge | 1722 | QS/7/10 |

Illesington Parish

| | | | | | | |
|------|----------|--|-------------|-------------|------|---------|
| John | Endacot | | Illesington | Teignbridge | 1717 | QS/7/15 |
| John | Endacott | | Illesington | Teignbridge | 1734 | QS/7/15 |
| John | Endacott | | Illesington | Teignbridge | 1735 | QS/7/16 |

Gidleigh Parish

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|--|----------|---------|------|---------|
| Henry | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1736 | QS/7/17 |
| Henry | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1738 | QS/7/18 |
| Henry | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1739 | QS/7/19 |
| Henry | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1742 | QS/7/21 |
| Henry | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1749 | QS/7/26 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--|----------|---------|------|---------|
| Henry | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1757 | QS/7/33 |
| Henry | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1758 | QS7/34 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1767 | QS/7/41 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1769 | QS/7/42 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1770 | QS/7/43 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1772 | QS/7/45 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1774 | QS/7/47 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1775 | QS/7/48 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1776 | QS/7/49 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1777 | QS/7/50 |
| James | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1780 | QS/7/52 |
| James{Thomas} | Endacott | | Gidleigh | Wonford | 1773 | QS/7/46 |

Kentisbeare Parish

| | | | | | | |
|------|----------|---------------------|-------------|----------|------|---------|
| John | Endicott | leaseholder | Kentisbeare | Hayridge | 1738 | QS/7/18 |
| John | Endicott | yeoman, leaseholder | Kentisbeare | Hayridge | 1742 | QS/7/21 |

Throwleigh Parish

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1719 | QS/7/7 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1722 | QS/7/10 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1729 | QS/7/13 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1734 | QS/7/15 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1735 | QS/7/16 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1736 | QS/7/17 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1738 | QS/7/18 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1739 | QS/7/19 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1743 | QS/7/22 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1744 | QS/7/23 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1745 | QS/7/24 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1747 | QS/7/25 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1752 | QS/7/29 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1753 | QS/7/30 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1754 | QS/7/31 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1755 | QS/7/32 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1757 | QS/7/33 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | [1765?] | QS/7/40 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1767 | QS/7/41 |
| William | Endacott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1770 | QS/7/43 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1772 | QS/7/45 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1773 | QS/7/46 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1774 | QS/7/47 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1775 | QS/7/48 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1776 | QS/7/49 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1777 | QS/7/50 |
| William | Endacott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1780 | QS/7/52 |
| William | Endicott | | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1727 | QS/7/12 |
| William | Endicott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1742 | QS/7/21 |
| William | Endicott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1749 | QS/7/26 |
| William | Endicott | yeoman | Throwleigh | Wonford | 1750 | QS/7/27 |

To read more about the Devon Freeholders

Introduction <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction1.htm>

Jury Qualification <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introqualification.htm>

Exceptions <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction3.htm>

Eighteenth Century Freeholders Books <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction5.htm>

The Creation of the Devon Freeholders Books <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction6.htm>

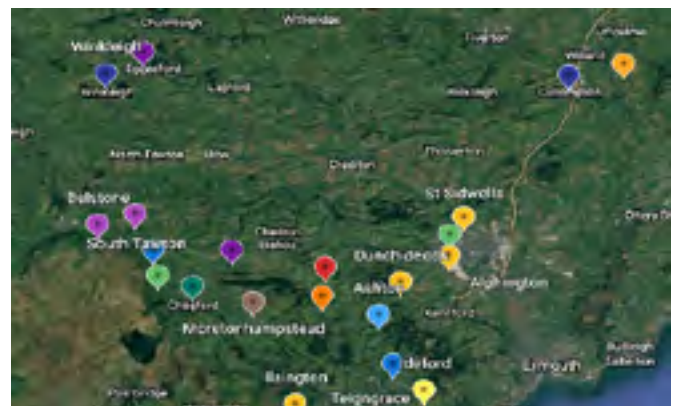
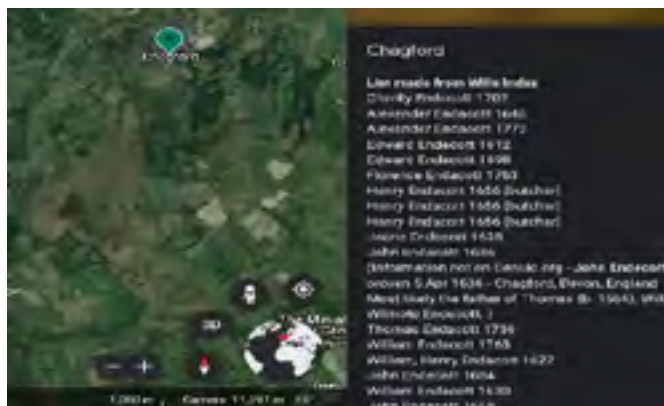
The Accuracy of the Lists <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction6.htm>

Turnover of Names Appearing in the Freeholders Books <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction7.htm>

The Use of the Freeholder Books and Jury Selection <http://www.foda.org.uk/freeholders/intro/introduction8.htm>

Google Earth Endicott Wills (England) Project By Michelle Hartley

https://earth.google.com/earth/d/1yKLNH-Ur75DKHUbN2pdAeu_GRj2MeTBm?usp=sharing



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. By joining the JEFA, you will gain free access to the NEHGS data bases for your own research.

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 & Spouse), \$350 (\$100 due Jan. 1, \$50 Feb. 1, March 1, April 1, May1, June 1.)

Name: _____

Corporate/organization Free

Name of association or society: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

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

How did you hear about JEFA?

- Website
- Word of Mouth
- Article
- Genealogical Association or Society
- Web Development or Design

You can also sign up on our website at <https://www.endecottendicott.com>

Volunteer Interests

- Research
- Write Articles for Our Heritage Endicott Trail
- Assist with Data Entry
- Other