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 sell clones of the pear tree planted by John Endecott in Massachusetts in 1632. See our website to purchase a tree.

John Endecott and his sons planting a pear tree

Contents

Trustees

Upcoming News

Y-DNA Project Updates
New Website Features
City or County Records Section
1931 Electoral Roles (England)
Y-DNA SNP Timeline

Endecott Y-DNA Project Goals

By

Michelle Hartley

Project Information

Last year I started the Y-DNA project at Family Tree DNA for the John Endecott Family Association. Some believe John Endecott is the son of Thomas Endecott born 1566 in Chagford, Devon, England No birth or baptism records exist for John and other records are lacking before his sailing to New England. Our DNA project hopes to shed some light on Gov. John Endecott's ancestry and also help connect the various Endecott (and variations of) lines that are aren't currently connected.

Project Goals

1. Identify possible fathers for Gov. John Endecott.
   a. Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) of Chagford, England?
   b. One of Thomas Endecott's (b.1566) siblings?
   c. Distant relative of Thomas Endecott (b.1566)?
   d. Man with an Unknown surname?
   e. A descendant of the Yorkshire Endeacotts ('ea' spelling variation)?
2. Identify family lines of various Endecott (and variants of) families from around the world. Large groups of Endecotts reside in the USA, England, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, ...
3. Rule out whether certain families only took on the Endecott surname when surnames were required.
4. Compare Endecott family lines and determine where they fit into the haplogroup tree.
5. Determine the specific branch the tester belongs to.
6. Determine if other surnames are associated with the Endecott surname.

Who should be tested?

- Male descendants of Gov. John Endecott.
- Male siblings and their male descendants of Thomas Endacott (b.1566 in Chagford - married to Unknown).
- Male siblings and their male descendants of John Endecott born 1541 (married Johana Unknown).
- Male siblings and their male descendants of Henry Endecott 1515 (married Marjory Halse).
- Males with the Endecott spelling variations (Endicott, Endacott, Indicott, Endeacott, and many others.)
- Males who believe they're an Endecott (or variation of) descendant with a different surname due to adoption, divorce, non-parental event, ...

Some financial assistance might be available for those who fall under the following conditions on a case-by-case basis.

- Thomas Endecott's (b.1566 Chagford) male children or male siblings' descendants in the patrilineal line.

Thomas's known male children
1. John Endecott 1616
   1a. Gilbert Indecott
   1b.. John
   1c. James
2. Possibly Gov. Endecott

Thomas's siblings
1. William Endecott (b.1560) married Anne Ellis
2. Robert Endecott (b.24 Dec 1570)
3. Richard Endecott (b.1561)
More descendants and ancestors for this line can be found on our website.
http://www.endecottendicott.com/names

- Y-DNA matches that don't meet the above criteria. These are matches in the FTDNA database who are Unknowns to us as to how they're related to the Endecotts. These individuals might need additional SNP testing. (See SNP in the Terminology section of the Y-DNA results article in this Newsletter)

Male descendants are crucial in determining the ancestors of Gov. John Endecott. Males pass on Y-DNA to their son with small mutations that occur over time. These small mutations passed through numerous generations of sons enables us to determine which haplogroup and subgroup each male belongs to.

If you're a male Endecott (& variations) descendant, please consider participating in our project.

Already Tested?

Please request to join the Family Tree DNA project. https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/endecott/. After logging in, click on MyProjects then click the Join button.

Haven't Tested?

Males need to test their Y-DNA at Family Tree DNA in order to participate.

Please take the highest Y-DNA marker test you can afford. The Big Y-700 test will give the best results. If you can't afford one of the higher marker tests, please take a lower marker test. You might be asked to test a specific SNP (marker) test at a later date.

If you're interested in purchasing a test, please contact Michelle our project admin first to make sure you purchase the correct test or have questions.

See our Y-DNA project results update article in this newsletter.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayor
By
William T. Endicott

John Endecott may have been the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, but since 2009, his descendant George Endicott has been the mayor of Redmond, Oregon. Furthermore, unlike John, George has a lot of help in that from 2000- 2017, George's wife Krisana, was both a city councilor and the mayor of Sherwood, Oregon and is now on the Redmond city council!

Massachusetts Bay it ain't

In 1660 the population of Massachusetts Bay Colony was about 20,000. The population today for Redmond is 30,000, and Sherwood 19,000. [1]

But there, understandably, the comparison ends. All communities need shelter; a way to make a living; provisions for physical safety and protection against disease; systems for sanitation, transportation, and communication; and gathering places. But the way Massachusetts and Redmond went about it had to be wildly different —as a comparison of this story to another story in this newsletter, "First Years", the story about John Endecott's first years as Massachusetts Governor, shows!

Government closest to the people

A lot more Americans than you think live in places like Redmond. America is really a country of small towns, much more like Redmond than the big cities the media makes us think of like New York (population 8.4 million); Chicago (2.7 million); San Francisco (875,000); or Miami (454,000), etc.

Actually, only 39% of Americans live in cities with populations of 50,000 or more. So, yes, we are an urban nation, but a nation of small urban entities.[2]

That's why George Endicott says, "We're actually considered a mid-size town; 5,000 is small." And Krisana says "Sherwood technically isn't a town, it's a suburban area. It's average size for a suburban area."

Today in America, while we have elaborate national and state governments, people's needs — from police to sanitation, education to fire protection, housing and public transportation — are handled directly by city and town governments. So, the following article is a look at what being mayor of an average American city is like today, as seen through the eyes of two Endicotts who head one.

Getting to Oregon

George Endicott's family story about getting to Oregon from the Midwest is a good example of the western migration of the Endicott clan. The migration of the Endicotts has been the subject of three stories in previous editions of Our Heritage Trail, recounting how branches of the clan migrated down the eastern seaboard, then went into the Ohio Valley via the Cumberland Gap (led by Daniel Boone), from there up into Indiana and Wisconsin, and from there into Oregon. [3][4][5]

George's descent from John Endecott:

1. Governor John Endecott (1588-1665)
2. Zerubbabel Endicott (1635 – 1684)
3. Joseph Endicott (1672-1747)
4. Joseph Endicott (1711-1748)
5. Joseph Endicott (1738-1801)
6. Joseph Endicott (1771-1833)
7. William Harrison Endicott (1792-1859)
8. William Alexander Endicott (1828-1865)
9. Benjamin Franklin Endicott (1835-1901)
10. Everett Endicott (1919 – 2018) [6]
11. George Endicott (1948 -)

George's account of how his family got to Central Oregon and Redmond:

"My Endicott grandfather (Benjamin Franklin Endicott) and his brother (William Endicott) came to the Central Oregon area in the early 1900's, from Wisconsin. Bill came first, and Ben followed. Both were carpenters, but of course in those days, they were proficient in many jobs. My grandfather met my grandmother (Anita Campbell) while building a house for Nita's father (John Campbell). They were married around 1913 or 1914. They had 5 children: Edward, Eugene, Everett (my father), Beryl and Ailene."

"Redmond has 2 houses my grandfather built in town in the 1925 / 1927 time frame, both of which are still standing and occupied. My grandfather also built two houses, more houses I'm aware of, both of which are now gone. One was in a town called Grandview and the other in Terrebonne, both in Central Oregon. I grew up in one of the 2 houses in Redmond, which my father purchased from my grandmother after he returned to Redmond after WWII."

"Ben, my grandfather, was foreman on the construction crew that built part of the Pacific Coast Highway (101) from Yachats to Haceta Head near Florence on the Central Coast. (Interestingly it is about the most rugged part of the Oregon Coast and must have been quite a feat.)"

"He and my Great Uncle Bill also built a retaining wall along the Crooked River Canyon wall (300 feet straight down!), which I just visited the other day. It is indeed scary! My grandfather was killed in a construction accident in, I think 1931 or 1932 here in Central Oregon. He was foreman of the Deschutes County Road crew at the time."

"My father, after WWII, returned to Central Oregon where he managed the Madras Airport after it was "civilianized" by the US government. He subsequently moved to Redmond and ran a gas station for several

years before he was voluntarily recalled to active duty for the Korean War. He ended up retiring in Redmond after his military service."

"My Uncle Gene ran a sporting goods store for several years then was a Shell Oil jobber in Redmond for many years. My Uncle Ed joined his Uncle Bill (my great uncle) and his son, Fred, in Prineville where they owned a logging company (Endicott Logging) for many years. Ed eventually moved to The Dalles where he owned a moving and storage company. Beryl married a logger who worked for Brooks/Scanlon Corp in Bend until he retired, and Ailene was married a couple of times, lived in Prineville, but ended up quite happy for most of her life."

George's personal background

I was born here (Bend St. Charles hospital) in 1948. My "formative" years were spent here until my father rejoined the military. We spent many years traveling around the world, but always considered Redmond home. After my military service, [7] college, and government service, I retired and returned to Redmond in 2003. I joined the Planning Commission in 2004, was appointed to the City Council in 2005. I ran and won a Council election in 2006. I ran for Mayor in 2008 and have served as Mayor since 2009.

America has 6 major types of municipal government:

A. MAYOR-COUNCIL SYSTEM. Most big American cities have this although it represents only about a third of all U.S. cities and towns. It stems from the late medieval period that John Endecott would have been familiar with. It has two subtypes:

i. - Strong mayor system. A city council adopts the budget and general policy and audits the government's performance. But the mayor is given almost total executive and administrative authority.

ii.- Weak mayor system. This is what Redmond has and what 60% of American cities have. In this system, the city council has more extensive powers and the mayor has only limited powers. According to George "It's called the Colorado movement. Apparently, the strong governor model wasn't popular in the West, so they replaced it!"

B. TOWN MEETING. This exists in only about 6% of US cities and towns. It started in New England and in it most community members vote on policy and budgets.

C. REPRESENTATIVE TOWN MEETING. A very small percent of US cities and towns have this. It's similar to town meeting except that voters elect representatives to vote.

D. COMMISSION. Again, only a very small percent of US cities and towns have this. All members are elected, and each commissioner is responsible for at least one city department. One of them is the chairperson and may be called the mayor.

Council-manager type of government

Both Redmond and Sherwood have what is known as the "council-manager" form of city government along with 60% of American cities.[8]

There is a mayor, George Endicott, and six council members, one of whom is Krisana. But the mayor is much more the leader of the city council than chief executive. He and the council appoint a City Manager, who makes about $130,000 a year and who's responsible for implementing policies adopted by the council,

directing the activities of the major departments, and advising the council on matters affecting the city.

As George puts it: "I always say we only have one employer, the city manager!"

As mayor, George makes $300 per month and city councilors $200 per month, which George describes it, "A full time job for practically nothing. But at least we get something. Most cities in Oregon don't pay anything at all! It says we're crazy. Normally it's for retired people."

The council adopts the city budget, approves appropriations and contracts, levies taxes, and grants franchises. The 6 council members are elected to four-year overlapping terms, and the mayor is elected to a two-year term.

Government responsibilities in Redmond

For FY 2021-2022 Redmond had 227 employees and according to its website provided the following main services: [9]

*Redmond Municipal Airport, aka Roberts Field, a commercial airport owned and operated by Redmond. It was established in 1920 but enhanced as a bomber base in WWII and it is now the main commercial airport for central Oregon.

*Economic development and business assistance programs through urban renewal.

*Community development functions, such as current and long-range planning, building/permitting,

*Distribution of federally funded community development block grants.

*A parks system including an 18-hole golf course and more than 26 parks.

* Police/public safety.

* Transportation infrastructure.

* Delivery of safe and clean water.

* Wastewater and storm-water management.

The budget

One of the main responsibilities of Redmond's City Council is to adopt a budget. For FY 21-22, Redmond had a budget that included the following:

(Budget excerpts in millions of dollars):

Income

Grants	14.4
Property tax	11.6
System Development charges	7.8
Water sales	7.0
Sewer charges	6.2
Franchise fees	4.0
State shared revenues	3.3
Airport rentals	3.0
Airport parking fees	2.7
Building services fees	2.3
Total Revenue...$193.3	

Outgoing

Capital outlay	37.6
Materials & services	30.7
Personal services	29.4
Transfers	16.7
Contingency	7.4
Debt service	7.8
Total expenses......................................$128.7[10]

Schools under a different authority and funding

Interestingly, Oregon is different from most states, in that since 1990 the school system is not funded by the property tax, but by the State of Oregon. So, it does not fall within the jurisdiction of the city council or the mayor. Instead, the schools for Redmond's approximately 7,000 kids are handled by the Redmond School District, a separate entity. It has a $125 million budget funded through the Oregon State School Fund. Furthermore, the School District is far and away the largest employer in greater Redmond with 917 employees. The local hospital, the 42-bed St. Charles Redmond, is next at 562.

Q &A with George and Krisana

Why they ran

QUESTION: What made you two decide to run for city council or mayor?

KRISANA: "My late husband had a law firm in Sherwood. I encouraged him to run for city council and he won. He'd bring home issues they were talking about which were interesting. But when he was a city councilor, we found out he had a brain tumor and he died. So, here I was as a mother with two young children and I wanted to be an example for them growing up. So, I ran for city council to help show the family I could do it. I ran against the person who had been appointed to fill my husband's seat — and beat him. Then I found that I really loved the job, so I ran again. Then I ran for mayor and won!"

GEORGE: "My story is quite a bit different. I was an economist at the time and an organizer trying to build a new city now called Newcastle. So, public life was in my blood. And then when I retired in Redmond where I grew up, I ran for city council and then mayor."

Campaigning

QUESTION: Do you run campaigns to get elected to these jobs? What do they consist of? How much do they cost?

GEORGE: "It has gotten a lot more expensive over time. When I first ran, I spent $200. This last time it was several thousand dollars. All that for a job that pays next to nothing!"

KRISANA: "You have yard signs and all kinds of media. TV will cover the mayor's race, but not the city council races. There are also lots of speaking opportunities. Here in Redmond we're on TV quite frequently."

GEORGE: "I don't really like campaigns, but you can't be complacent. You have to get out and campaign."

KRISANA: "I do. I love the fight. I was a competitive athlete; I'm very competitive. I was only the second mayor who went door to door. I had some hilarious experiences. One time a fellow came to the door and saw I had literature about myself, and my name was Clark. 'So, tell me about this Clark guy,' this fellow says. I had to explain it was me!"

"It's important to let people see that you are approachable. A lot of people think elected officials are unapproachable."

Conflict of interest

QUESTION. If the mayor and the city councilors have to have independent sources of income in this kind of system, are there any kind of conflict-of- interest problems with having to have another job?

GEORGE: "There are ethics rules about that, of course. If we're voting on say a tax increase, I might ask for a legal opinion. There's also an Oregon Ethics Commission that guides this. You have to declare a conflict of interest. One of the city councilors who also works for the city had to recuse himself when we were voting on a raise for city employees. It doesn't come up all that often, though."

KRISANA: "I've seen it come up a couple of times."

Husband and wife both in the government

QUESTION: What's it like having your wife be on the city council? It sounds like a US President having the Speaker of the House be his wife. Someone might say that's too much power in one family.

GEORGE: "My reply is show me the evidence that we've done something wrong here. It came up during the election, but the voters voted us in. We're very careful to keep our public and private lives apart."

KRISANA: "We met when we were both mayors. Mayors are not people who can be told what to do. We've voted against each other on occasion. The voters knew what they were voting for when they picked us."

Most time-consuming aspect

QUESTION: What part of being mayor takes the most of your time?

GEORGE: "Preparing and running meetings. Every other week there's a council meeting. But for the other weeks we have a work session which for all intents and purposes is like a council meeting. Besides the council meetings, there are also committee and board meetings we have to attend. How much time on the job? About 25 hours per week. It used to be 30 hours before Covid."

KRISANA: "As mayor I spent 30-40 hours a week. Sherwood being a suburb, I spent a lot of time with other mayors."

Most important part of the job

QUESTION: Preparing for meetings may be the most time-consuming but is it the most important part of the job?

GEORGE: "The most important thing is being the voice of the community. We cut ribbons, we know the governor, and fight for our city. The second is the budget, making sure we can pay our bills."

"The fun stuff is getting to go to the school and visit the kids. That is by far the most fun part of the job. I'm a liaison to the school system. Our superintendent has a kitchen cabinet and has asked me to be on it. I go to the school and talk to the principle. Our city has actually done very well in state educational competitions. There are 3 levels of contests in the state."

KRISANA: "I agree. When I was mayor, I would always shout out about Sherwood, try to stimulate interest in Sherwood. I'd point out that Sherwood had wonderful and amazing things. Sherwood is very different from Redmond. Sherwood is an affluent suburb. So affluent that we didn't get a lot of state funds directed our way. So, I would constantly be searching for funds. And yes, I also had to keep an eye on the budget.

I also did tours of the schools. I love education but I would not want to be an education decision-maker—too contentious. I taught in high school. I was there simply to educate. The kids need to see what a mayor looks like. I did Girl Scout days. And I'd talk about civics. Kids don't know anything about civics, they don't teach it in school anymore. The kids may hear a few things about the national government but not local government.

I tried to be very accessible. One time I got a message from a parent who said 'I'm so glad you came to our school and talked about being a mayor. My daughter said, 'I didn't know what a mayor did; I think I'd like to be a mayor.' "

Noteworthy issues

QUESTION: What's the most noteworthy issue you've had to deal with as mayor, something that left a big impression on you?

GEORGE: "The biggest issue during my watch was when we had the centennial of Redmond in 2010 and we went through a whole series of exciting events."

KRISANA: "The biggest one for me as a mayor was the recall issue.[11] (In 2017 Krisana, then the mayor of Sherwood, was threatened by one. But since she had married George several months earlier, rather than having to deal with it, she resigned to be with her husband, and then later that same year she was elected to the Redmond city council.)

"It was because people didn't understand how things were supposed to work. The city had given a 20-year contract to the YMCA to run the local gym. And over the years the emblem of Sherwood on the gym had gotten smaller and smaller. But it wasn't the YMCA's gym, it was Sherwood's gym. When the contract came due during my administration, the YMCA wanted a no-bid extension, no RFP. And I said, no, we have to go through the proper procedure which was putting it out for bid. That created protests."

"The bar for recalls is way too low. It's silliness. The provision itself is OK, it's just that the bar's too low. It cost Sherwood $10,000 to run a recall."

GEORGE: "We were dating at the time and they even attacked me! It's mostly about retaliation. There's no time to campaign; it's set up for you to fail. It wasn't used much in the past, but in the last six years it's been used a lot. People just seem a lot more angry today. But recalls are not on my mind. I just do my job and let the voters think what they want."

Skills needed to be a mayor

QUESTION: What skills should a mayor ideally have?

GEORGE: "Being able to communicate. I'll do the golly-gee thing and that works in Redmond."

KRISANA: I do a lot of Facebook stuff. Being visible is really important. It speaks volumes that people can come up to you. Also important: having a super thick skin!"

GEORGE: " Another really important skill is honesty. It is really important."

KRISANA: "I am never going to make a decision that's just about me. I'm going to do what's right."

GEORGE: "I agree. That's what I try to do, too."

QUESTION: What have you learned that helps be a better mayor?

GEORGE: "In running the meetings, insisting on everyone having an opportunity to speak is important. The patience to let this happen is something I've learned. Respect is also important; I shut down instances of disrespect."

KRISANA: "One of the things I learned, and I think my children learned along the way, is it's more important to be respected than to be liked. I took my kids with me in service jobs. Raising my two children (a boy and a girl) as an elected wasn't easy. They were in grade school. They did not love my being an elected. But I think they learned that it was an important job."

Non-partisan jobs

QUESTION: We have so much partisan fighting today at the federal level. Does the fact that the local government jobs in Redmond aren't Republican or Democrat help?

GEORGE: "Yes. A pothole isn't a partisan issue!"

Endnotes

1. https://web.viu.ca/davies/H320/population.colonies.htm, retrieved January 2, 2022

2. https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/05/america-a-nation-of-small-towns.html, retrieved January 5, 2002

3. William T. Endicott, "Endicotts on the Move." *Our Endicott Heritage Trail* (Summer 2019), Vol. 12, No. 1, 8-16.

4. William T. Endicott, "Endicotts and the Oregon Trail." *Our Endicott Heritage Trail* (Spring/Summer 2020), Vol. 13, No. 1, 26-27.

3. William T. Endicott, "Endicotts on the Move." *Our Endicott Heritage Trail* (Summer 2019), Vol. 12, No. 1, 8-16.

4. William T. Endicott, "Endicotts and the Oregon Trail." *Our Endicott Heritage Trail* (Spring/Summer 2020), Vol.

5. William T. Endicott, "Further Endicott Oregon Connections." *Our Endicott Heritage Trail* (Fall/Winter), Vol. 13, No. 2, 22-26

6. Everett, known as "Jigger," instructed Air Force pilots. Endicotts in the Military (See WWII section) contains a story about him. One of his more interesting assignments was training a former Japanese kamikaze pilot how to fly jets. "He had already seen his own funeral!" as Jigger put it. George recalls "It was great listening to all the stories he would tell!"

7. William T. Endicott, *George Endicott in Vietnam War* "Endicotts in the Military Part I," https://www.endecottendicott.com.

8. https://www.redmondoregon.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/22970/637636723481000000, retrieved January 30, 2020

9. Redmond

10. 30 states allow recall elections which are particularly prevalent on the west coast. According to some estimates, three-fourths of them are at the city council or school board level. Out of 22 attempted recalls of mayors that Wikipedia tracked, 75% of them were successful. It's thought that recalls are increasingly popular because signature-gathering is easier now due to the digital revolution.

LEGEND OR LEGACY

By
Cindy Endicott Levingston

How many of us have a full line of Johns, Samuels, Thomases, or Josephs in our Endicott line? I do! And, I am lucky, I only have three Josephs in my direct line to Gov John.

These are Endicott names we see everywhere! We know they are family names. We expect them and accept them with great pride. It can be confusing at times to sort them out, but we take great satisfaction that our ancestors were named after their ancestors, because it was an honor to them, and now to us.

What happens when you come across a name that isn't what we think of as a family name? At first glance, you may assume they were named after someone famous or infamous, it can even be exciting. Did our grandparents know the famous person? Did they live close by? Don't jump down that rabbit hole, yet! Do your due diligence and do the research.

A perfect example would be Jesse James Endicott (1920-1944). First impulse is to think he was named after Jesse James, the outlaw. Outlaw Jesse James was born in 1847, died 1882, so certainly the years could fit. And outlaw Jesse James is from Missouri and Jesse James Endicott's family is from Iowa. So, close by.

So far, I have found there are 4 different Jesse James Endicotts in Endicott family history:
1. Jesse James Endecott, Sr. (1786-1863)
2. Jesse James Endecott, Jr. (1829-1899)
3. James Jesse Endicott (1850-1919)
4. Jesse James Endicott (1920-1944)

The following is how each is descended from Governor John Endecott:
☐ Jesse James Endecott, Sr. (1786) and Jr. (1829):
1. Governor John (1588-1665)
2. Zerubbabel Endecott (1635-1684)
3. Joseph Endicott (1672 – 1746)
4. Joseph Endecott (1711- 1748)
5. Thomas Endecott (1737-1831)
6. Moses Endecott (1759-1834)
7. Jesse James Endecott, Sr. (1786-1863)
8. Jesse James Endecott, Jr. (1829-1899)

Jesse James Endecott, Jr. (1829-1899) is the youngest son of Jesse James Endecott, Sr. (1786-1863) and was in the Grand Army of the Republic, serving out of Iowa. He was wounded Apr 2, 1864, and mustered out Sept 14, 1865, in St Louis, Missouri. I believe it's important to know Jesse James Jr.'s war record and being wounded in action because that could be one of the reasons his name is bestowed on future generations. However, Jesse Jr. didn't name any of his children Jesse James.

☐ Jesse James Endicott (1920-1944):
1. Governor John (1588-1665)
2. Zerubbabel Endecott (1635-1684)
3. Joseph Endicott (1672 – 1746)
4. Joseph Endecott (1711- 1748)
5. Thomas Endecott (1737-1831)
6. Moses Endecott (1759-1834)
7. Jesse James Endecott, Sr (1786-1863)
8. Samuel Endecott (1818-1882)
9. Rothburn Manson Endecott (1873-1934)
10. Harvey James Endecott (1895 – 1952)
11. Jesse James Endicott (1920-1944)

Samuel Endecott (1818-1882) is the brother of Jesse James, Jr. (1829-1899) and his great-grandson Jesse James Endicott (1920-1944) continues to honor both Samuel's father, Jesse James Endecott, Sr. (1786-1863) and Samuel's brother, the Civil War veteran, Jesse James, Jr. (1829-1899).

☐ Jesse James Endicott (1850-1919):
1. Governor John (1588-1665)
2. Zerubbabel Endecott (1635-16843.   Joseph Endicott (1672 – 1746)

England and Wales Census

By
Michelle Hartley

While trying to determine family lines for the Endecott Y-DNA project I realized the sheer number of Endecotts (and variations of) who aren't currently connected to known Endecott lines. Piecing together the Endecotts from the UK census was a start. I've compiled some statistics on the Endecott surname (and variations of), female first names, male first names, birth city, birth county and residence city while researching the Endecotts in the England and Wales Census. [1]

Dates the Census were Taken

- 1841: June 6 [2]
- 1851: March 30 [3]
- 1861: April 7 [4]
- 1871: April 7 [5]
- 1881: April 3 [6]
- 1891: April 5 [7]
- 1901: March 31 [8]
- 1911: April 2 [9]
- 1931: census returns, including schedules, enumeration books and plans, were completely destroyed in a fire in Hayes, Middlesex, where the census was being stored. [10]
- 1941 Census was not taken due to World War II.
- 1939 Register - The National Registration Act, 1939, established a National Register "for the issue of identity cards." This population count took place on 29 September 1939 and provided information for "all persons in the United Kingdom including England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Isle of Man" and "all persons entering or born in the United Kingdom after that time." It's a valuable substitute for the 1941 Census.

The schedule requested the following information:

Name, Sex, Residence, Condition as to marriage, Age (not year of birth), Occupation, Trade, or profession or employment, Membership of Naval, Military or Air Force Reserves or Auxiliary Forces or of Civil Defense Services or Reserves.

Registration

The census office organized the censuses by civil registration districts and divided into enumeration districts with the exception of 1841 census. It was arranged by hundreds (administrative subdivisions of land).

Markings in the Census

/ After the last name in a family or household line
// after the last name in a building or housing unit.

F.S. Female servant and **M.S.** Male who was not a member of the family with which he/she was residing, might have a single line before their name and a double line after the name.

Census takers were instructed to give exact ages of children but to round the ages of those older than 15 down to a lower multiple of 5. For example, a 39-year-old person would be listed as 35. Not all census enumerators followed these instructions. Some recorded the exact age; some even rounded the age up to the nearest multiple of 5.

The following images show the details that were recorded each year.

- 1841 census includes people who were alive before 1837 when certification was introduced for births, deaths, and marriages. It's not much more than a head count with sketchy spelling and some extremely unreliable ages.

1881

1891

1901

Some Statistics for England & Wales Census

The following images are statistics for Last Name, Female First Name, Male Last Name, and Birth City. Some years for birth county, residence city or residence county is included.

1841 England & Wales Census - Birth County

Devon followed by Somerset & Hampshire

1841 England & Wales Census - Female First Names

Mary followed by Elizabeth & Annie

1841 England & Wales Census - Male First Names

William followed by John and George

1841 England & Wales Census - Last Name

Endacott followed by Endicott & Enticott

1841 England & Wales Census - Residence County

Devon followed by Somerset & Hampshire

1841 England & Wales Census - Residence City

Chagford followed by Axminster & Moretonhampstead

1851 England & Wales Census - Last Name

Endacott followed by Enticott

1851 England & Wales Census - Female First Name

Elizabeth followed by Mary & Ann

1851 England & Wales Census - Male First Names

John followed by William & James

1851 England & Wales Census - Birth City

Chagford followed by Moretonhampstead & Exeter

1851 England & Wales Census - Birth County

Devon followed by Yorkshire

1851 England & Wales Census - Residence City

Chagford by Moretonhampstead & Stoke Damerel

1851 England & Wales Census - Residence County

Devon followed by Middlesex & Hampshire

1861 England & Wales Census - Birth City

All from Devon except Deptford & Leeds

Chagford followed by Exeter & Throwleigh

1861 England & Wales Census - Birth County

Devon followed by Yorkshire

1871 England & Wales - Birth Place
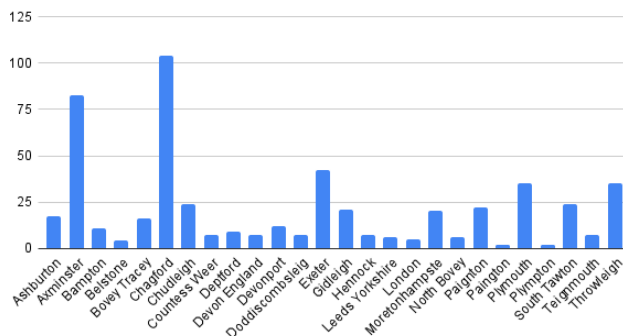
Chagford followed by Axminster & Exeter

1861 England & Wales Census - Female Names

Mary followed by Elizabeth & Sarah

1871 England & Wales - Male First Names
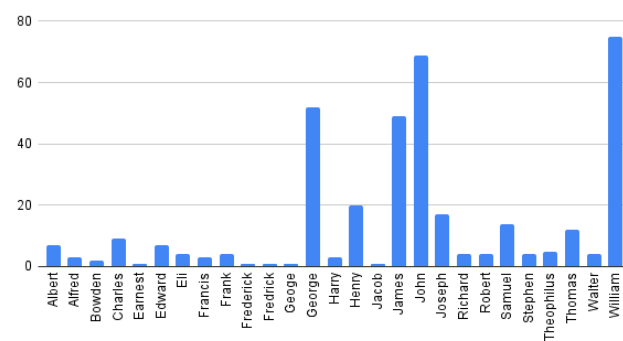
William followed by John & George

1861 England & Wales Census - Male First Names

William followed by John and James

1871 England & Wales Census - Female First Names
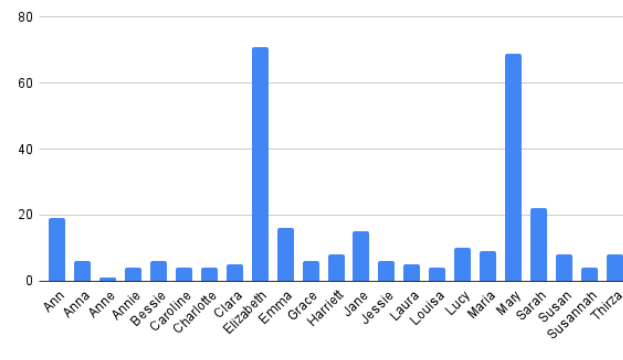
Elizabeth followed by Mary & Sarah

1861 England & Wales Census - Last Name

Endacott followed by Endicott & Endecott

1871 England & Wales Census - Last Name

Endacott followed by Endicott & Endecott

1881 England & Wales Census - Female First Names

Elizabeth followed by Mary & Ann

1881 England & Wales Census - Birth County

Devon followed by Kent

1881 England & Wales Census - Male First Names

William followed by John & George

1881 England & Wales Census - Residence Place

Chagford followed by Axminster & Plymouth

1881 England & Wales Census - Last Name

Endacott followed by Endicott & Enticott

1891 England & Wales Census - Birth City

Chagford followed by Paignton & South Tawon

1881 England & Wales Census - Birth City

Chagford followed by Axminster & Plymouth

1891 England & Wales Census - Female First Names

Elizabeth followed by Mary & Annie

1891 England & Wales Census - Last Name

Endacott followed by Endicott & Entecott

1901 England & Wales Census - Birth City

Chagford followed by Axminster & Plymouth

1891 England & Wales Census - Male First Names

William followed by John & George
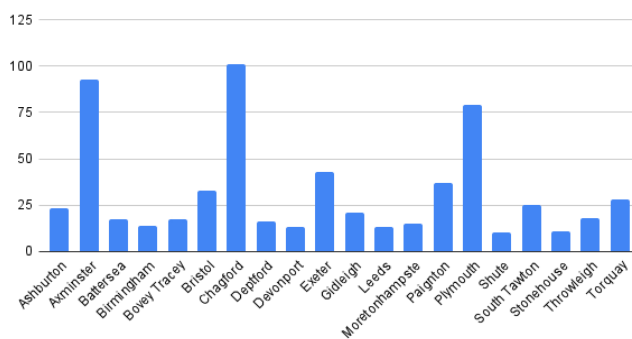
1901 England & Wales Census - Birth County
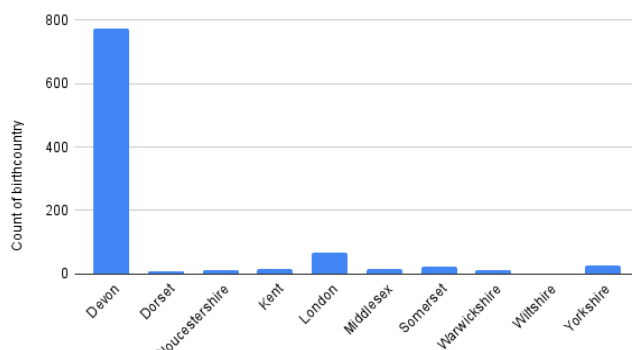
Devon followed by London & Yorkshire

1891 England & Wales Census - Residence Place

Plymouth followed by Chagford & Paignton

1901 England & Wales Census - Last Name
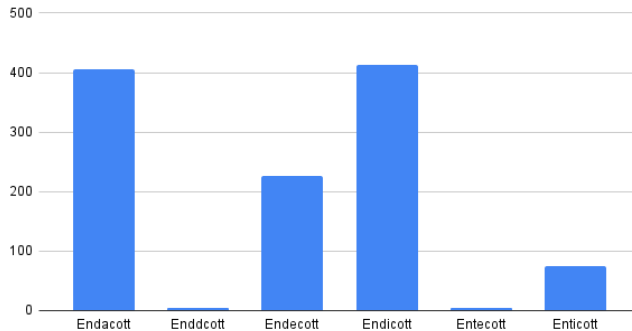
Endacott followed by Enticott & Endecott

1901 England & Wales - Male Last Names

William followed by John & George

1901 England & Wales Census - Residence County
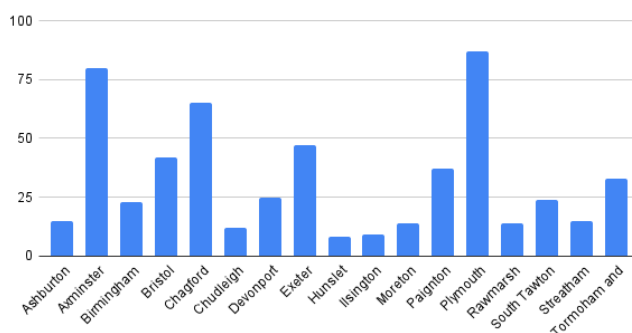
Plymouth followed by Axminster & Chagford

1901 England & Wales Census - Female Last Name

Mary followed by Elizabeth & Annie

]911 England & Wales Census - Last Name

Endacott followed by Endicott & Enticott

1911 England & Wales Census - Male First Names

William followed by John & George

1911 England & Wales Census - Female First Names

Mary followed by Elizabeth & Annie

1911 England & Wales Census - Residence Place
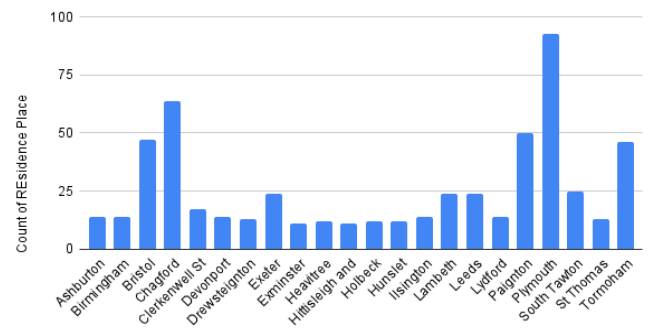
Plymouth followed by Chagford & Bristol

1911 England & Wales Census - Birth Place
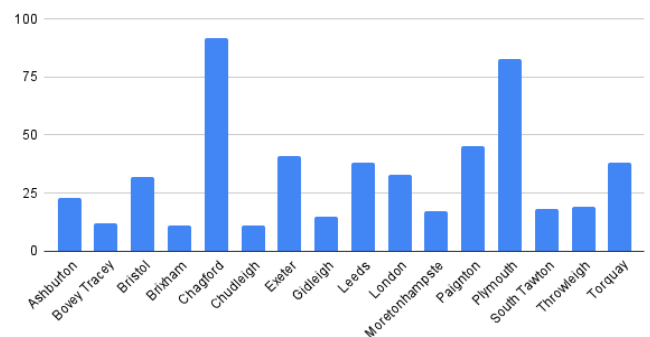
Chagford followed by Plymouth & Paignton

1841-1911 England & Wales Census - Last Name
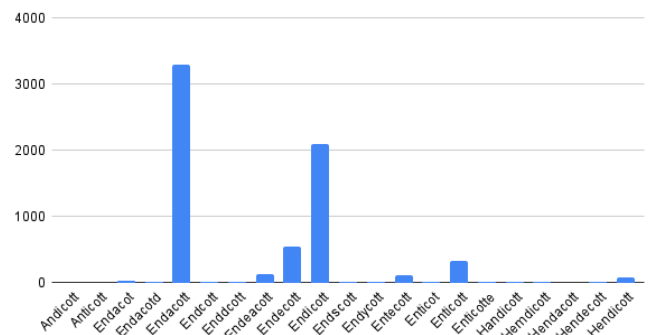
Endacott followed by Endicott & Endecott

1841-1911 England & Wales Census - Female First Names
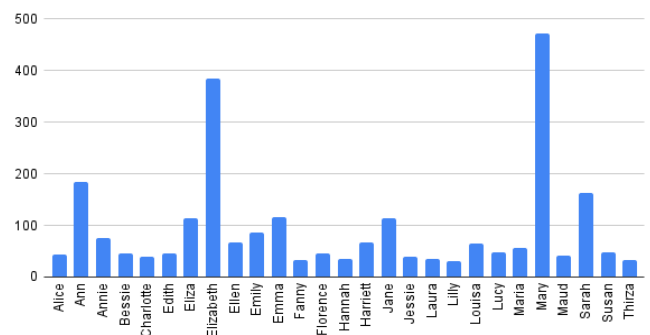
Mary followed by Elizabeth & Ann

1841-1911 England & Wales Census - Male First Names
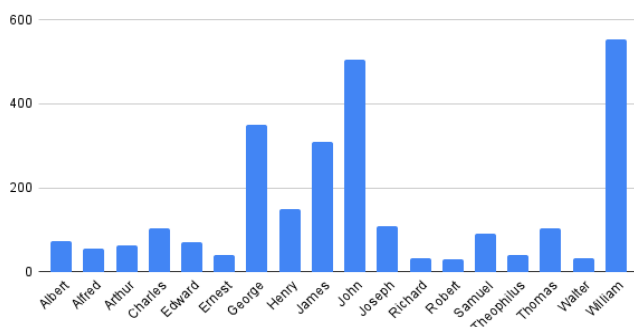
William followed by John & George

1841-1911 England & Wales Census - Birth City
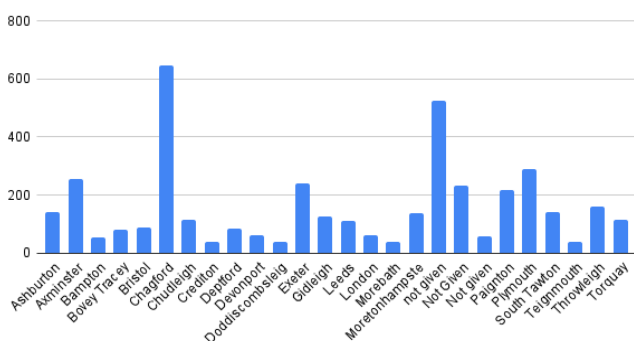
Chagford followed by Plymouth & Axminster

- Endacott was the dominant spelling.
- Mary was the popular female given name.
- William was the popular male given name.

Endecott Spelling Variations
(based on soundex)

Andicott	5	Enducotte	1
Annach	3	Endwick	2
Anticol	1	Endwicke	1
Danicott	1	Endycote	1
Edicott	11	Endycott	11
Endacoft	1	Enincott	4
Endacot	34	Ennicott	2
Endacote	1	Entcott	5
Endacott	1970	Entecott	114
Endacotte	1	Enticot	7
Endaycott	3	Enticott	181
Endcoot	1	Enticotte	8
Endcose	3	Entycott	1
Endcott	13	Handicott	20
Endcox	14	Headicott	1
Endeacott	84	Hemdicott	11
Endecot	2	Hendacott	3
Endecott	128	Hendecott	11
Endercott (Endecott)	3	Hendicott	76
Endeycott	3	Indcott	2
Endicombe	1	Indecut	2
Endicorr	1	Indicott	2
Endicot	29	Indigot	1
Endicote	1	Mendicott	1
Endicott	1048	Wyndicote	
Endicott	1		
Endicutt	6		
Endlicotte	3		
Endocot	1		

Endnotes

1. www.FamilySearch.org

2. Ancestry.com. *1841 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2010. Original data: Census Returns of England and Wales, 1841. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1841.

3. Ancestry.com. *1851 England Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Census Returns of England and Wales, 1851. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1851.

4. Ancestry.com. *1861 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Census Returns of England and Wales, 1861. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1861.

5. Ancestry.com. *1871 England Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004. Original data: Census Returns of England and Wales, 1871. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1871.

6. Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1881 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.

7. Ancestry.com. *1891 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Census Returns of England and Wales, 1891. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1891.

8. *Ancestry.com. 1901 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Census Returns of England and Wales, 1901. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives, 1901.

9. Ancestry.com. *1911 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Census Returns of England and Wales, 1911. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA) Series RG14, 1911.

USS Endicott's Bell at Camp David

by
William T. Endicott

It's an interesting historical footnote that the ship's bell of the WWII and Korean War destroyer USS Endicott hangs at the entrance to the chapel of Camp David, the Presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountain Park in northern Maryland. This is the saga of how this came to be.

President George W. Bush greets US servicemen under the bell of the US Endicott

Samuel Endicott

The story begins with Samuel Endicott (1779-1821), a sailor in the fledgling US Navy during the Barbary Pirates wars. In October 1803, the Barbary Pirates captured the USS Philadelphia, a 36-gun frigate and one of the biggest ships in the US Navy. She was captured more or less intact after she ran aground on a reef while patrolling Tripoli harbor. [1]

In order to deprive the pirates of the use of the ship, the Navy asked Steven Decatur, who had briefly commanded the USS Constitution, to lead a raid into the enemy harbor to burn the Philadelphia. Samuel Endicott was a member of this raiding party.

Sam grew up in Cumberland, New Jersey and was a direct descendant of Governor John Endecott, through Joseph Endecott, the fifth son of Zerubbabel Endecott, as follows:

Governor John (1588- 1665)
Zerubbabel (1635-1684)
Joseph (1672 – 1747)
Joseph (1711 – 1748)
Samuel (1741 – 1782)
Samuel (about 1779 – 1821)

Sam was a US Navy sailor. In 1803, he had been serving as a quarter gunner on the USS Enterprise (the first one). A quarter gunner was a petty officer under the direction of the ship's gunner, and his duty was to assist the gunner in furnishing whatever was necessary for keeping the guns in top condition, such as "scaling" them (cleaning the insides) and filling bags with gunpowder to make "cartridges" for use in firing.

In 1804, Sam was one of 70 volunteers from the Enterprise who manned the small 64-ton ketch "Intrepid" when she snuck into Tripoli harbor under the cover of darkness. She captured the USS Philadelphia from the pirates in a pitched battle, set it ablaze, and then escaped under fire. British Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson, perhaps the most famous naval officer of the period, is said to have called it "the most bold and daring act of the age."

History is vague about what happened to Sam after that. We know only that he was lost on a later voyage of an "East Indian" vessel when he went ashore on one of the Aegean Islands. He was never married and had no children. Family lore is that he left a watch to a relative, but it is unclear where it is now.

Shangri-La to Camp David

Fast forward to 1935, when work was started on a recreational facility to demonstrate how a rough terrain with eroded soil could be turned into productive land as part of President Franklin Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration (WPA). The facility was completed in 1938.

In 1942, FDR, seeking relief from Washington's hot and muggy climate (it's 10 degrees cooler at Camp David), converted it to a presidential retreat and renamed it "Shangri-La", after British author James Hilton's fictional Himalayan paradise in his 1933 novel "Lost Horizon." In 1953 President Eisenhower renamed it "Camp David" after his father and his grandson, both named David.

Manned by Navy and Marine Corps personnel, besides being a Presidential rest area (Ronald Reagan visited it the most, 189 times) Camp David has been the site of many historic events, such as: FDR and Winston Churchill planning the Normandy invasion; the 1959 Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings; discussions of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, the Vietnam War; and Jimmy Carter's Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt. Bill Clinton hosted the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations there; and Obama hosted the 38th G8 Summit in 2012. Camp David is only a 30-minute helicopter ride from the White House. [2]

USS Endicott

In the lead-up to WWII, the US Navy needed to build a lot of destroyers and of course they all had to be named. But why did the Secretary of the US Navy pick Samuel Endicott to name a destroyer after? The simple answer from Dr.

USS Endicott

Richard Hulver, Historian, Emergent Response Section, Naval History and Heritage Command, is because at least sixteen other members of the raiding party also had destroyers named after them.[3]

Apparently, someone in the Department of the Navy really liked the story of the Intrepid raid and wanted to commemorate it. Two of the most well-known of the other men on the raid also had destroyers named after them; they were the raid's leader, Stephen Decatur, and Reuben James.

The USS Reuben James became famous when it was sunk by a German submarine on October 31, 1941, before the US even got into WWII (a bit more than a month before Pearl Harbor). She was the first US ship sunk by hostile action in the Atlantic that led to the United States entering the war. (The Japanese sunk the USS Panay, a small patrol boat, in Asia back in 1937.) [4]

This sinking prompted the famous song by the anti-fascist Woody Guthrie, "The Sinking of the Reuben James" that was published in 1942. Its chorus goes: "What were their names? Tell me what were their names? Did you have a friend on that good Reuben James?".

In 1942, the very same month that FDR appropriated and named camp Shangri-La, the Navy launched the USS Endicott, named after Samuel Endicott. This 348-foot long, 1,630-ton ship contained sixteen officers and 260 had a distinguished record both in WWII and in the Korean War. [5]

Her greatest WWII action was during the invasion of southern France in 1944, off the coast of the French town La Ciotat. She was commanded by Lt. Cmdr John Bulkeley, who later became one of the Navy's most famous admirals. Before he took command, he had already received the Congressional Medal of Honor for actions in the Pacific and it was he who spirited General Douglas McArthur out of the Philippines by PT boat in order to prevent his capture by the Japanese. McArthur called him his "bold buckaroo with the cold green eyes." During the battle off La Ciotat, the USS Endicott helped sink three German ships, two warships and one merchantman. [6]

In 1945, the Endicott was one of several ships that escorted FDR to Yalta and back, where he met with Churchill and Stalin to discuss the end of WWII.

During the Korean War, the Endicott rescued the crews of two U.S. minesweepers that were sunk by mines; supported the US invasion at Wonson; gave naval gunfire in support of the epic Marine Corps retreat from the Chosin Reservoir and other operations; served as a minesweeper; and took direct hits from enemy fire on three different occasions.[7]

The Endicott was sold for scrap on October 6, 1970, to the National Metal and Steel Company of Terminal Island, California, for $81,729.19.

Final resting place

After the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, Kenneth Plumber, a contractor at Camp David for about twenty-five years, lamented that there was no place to mourn at Camp David and after he retired, he received permission from the Secretary of the Navy to raise funds for a chapel. It took quite some time to come to fruition. Plans were drawn up during President Reagan's administration, but the chapel wasn't completed until the administration of his successor, President George H. W. Bush. It is called the Evergreen Chapel. [8] According to a 2017 conversation with Commander Jeff Deviney, who was the commanding officer at Camp David, when the chapel was constructed in 1992, they originally wanted the bell from the aircraft carrier USS Shangri-La to hang at the entrance of the chapel because it was the original name FDR gave to the Camp David. Unfortunately, the bell from the USS Shangri-La was too big.

The next candidate was the bell from the cruiser USS Quincy. FDR spent his entire twenty-seven day ocean passage to Yalta aboard the Quincy. Apparently, it was on display in Quincy, Massachusetts and they didn't want to part with the bell.

Luckily the bell from the USS Endicott was available. It was the right size, a connection to FDR because of the Yalta trip, and it was launched in April of 1942, the very month that FDR selected the presidential retreat. The bell was in the possession of the Naval Heritage Museum, so it is technically on loan to Camp David. The Navy even has to file a report each year to account for the bells condition while on loan. The Endicott's bell was third in line, but hey, we'll take it any way we can get it!

Inscribed on the bell:

> USS
> Endicott
> 1943

Whenever a President passes by the bell of the USS Endicott on his way into the Chapel, it's rung eight times, reminiscent of the Naval tradition of "piping aboard" a dignitary onto a Navy ship. To avoid startling the President, though, the bell is not rung until the President has passed the bell and is at the threshold of the chapel door.

Footnotes

1. Information about Samuel Endicott comes from Endicotts in the Military by William T. Endicott, found at endecottendicott.com, pages 84-88.
2. https://www.whitehousehistory.org/camp-david, retrieved on December 29, 2021

Michelle Hartley
By
Cindy Endicott Levingston

In June 2021, the trustees of the John Endecott Family Association elected Michelle Hartley as the new trustee replacing Alvin Collins. Her 2X paternal grandmother is an Endicott. Michelle comes to us with experience in Web Development, Design, Genealogy and DNA projects.

Michelle is a Full Stack Web Developer. She completely rebuilt the JEFA website creating a better design and user experience. Michelle created the Endecott FTDNA Y-DNA project before joining the John Endicott Family Association and coming onboard as a trustee. She's a project administrator for the Hartley Y-DNA project as well. She's the Internet and Electronic Web chair and Web Developer for the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International. She was a very active Leader on Wikitree for several years. Lead projects such as The New Netherland Settlers, Arborist, Rangers, Templates and created the Czech Roots Project. Administrator of several One Name studies including Gerard, Hartley, Endecott, Kool, Westfall and several others. Hosts a County website on Genealogy Trails and assists keeping the FamilySearch Czech Republic Wiki up to date.

Actively working on well sourced and documented Endecott family tree. A future perk for JEFA members.

Michelle loves helping those who are "tech challenged" especially when it comes to genealogy. She also enjoys mentoring young women in Web Development. She volunteers with the Rails Girls program.

As part of a military family, Michelle served in the Navy and her husband the Army. Her husband David, a West Point graduate, served 28 years in the Army. She served as Family Readiness Leader for the 5th Special Forces Group at Fort Campbell Kentucky. She received the Outstanding Civilian Service Award for superior service. Responsible for the attainment of remarkable succession of significant achievements related to soldier and family welfare during multiple deployments.

Michelle is an adoption Search Angel and is very passionate about helping adoptees search for their biological family via DNA. Painting is another of Michelle's hobbies. She grows her own birdhouse gourds to paint.

Her living room floor always seems to be covered with one project or another such as garden signs and decor, birdhouses, terra cotta pots and so on.....

For several years now Michelle has been raising Monarchs and Black Swallowtail Butterflies who lay their eggs on milkweed and rue in her backyard. Several butterflies she tagged last year made it to Mexico.

Egg

About 5 days old

5 monarch larvae
4 small and one older one.

Black Swallowtail Butterfly

Tagged monarch

Careful Who You Name Your Son After
By
William T. Endicott

If you're not, the son may end up opposing the name-sake! Here's an instance of it in the Endicott family discovered by Cindy Endicott Levingston and having to with her ancestor.

Jesse David Bright was a three term US Senator from Indiana just prior to the Civil war.1

Earlier, as Indiana Lt. Governor, he helped James Casey Endicott, Cindy's relative, get re-elected to the Indiana General Assembly. James Casey named his son after him — Jesse David Bright Endicott, born in 1846.

Then on March 1, 1861 — after the Confederate States had seceded from the Union in 1860 and after they had even set up a provisional government on February 8, 1861 (but before they attacked Fort Sumpter on April 2, 1861), Senator Bright, himself the owner of many slaves in Kentucky,2 wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis, not only acknowledging him as President of the Confederacy, but also recommending he see an arms merchant friend of his named Thomas Lincoln. The Senator had also previously been Lincoln's attorney.

The letter was found on Lincoln crossing the Confederate border during the First Battle of Bull Run.[3]
On Ethan Lewis' website there is a copy of the letter[4]

> *My Dear Sir:*
> *Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend, Thomas B. Lincoln of Texas. He visits you capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in firearms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentlemen of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect.*
>
> *Very truly yours,*
> *Jesse D. Bright*
>
> *To his Excellency Jefferson Davis*
> *President of the Confederation of States.*

As result of this and because of other statements he made opposing a war to preserve the Union, on February 5, 1862, Jesse David Bright was expelled from the Senate for disloyalty by a vote of 32-14. He was the only Senator from a Northern state expelled for being a Confederate sympathizer and the last Senator ever to be expelled.4

Two years later, at age 18, his namesake Jesse David Bright Endicott joined the Union Army and fought against slavery and the Confederates for the rest of the war. One hopes they weren't using any guns provided by Thomas B. Lincoln! We wonder if Jesse David Bright Endicott ever spoke to Jesse David Bright after that.

Searchable Index
By
Michelle Hartley

Mabel McFatbridge McCloskey's book "Some descendanwts of John Endecott, governor of Massachusetts Bay colony" is a fabulous resource on some members of the Endecott/Endicott family in America. [1]

Mabel's book contains several indexes throughout book. Unfortunately, the entries aren't in alphabetical order. A new index consolidates all the index pages into one index in alphabetical order. By doing so it made duplicate entries obvious.

At the time of this writing, the index only contains the Endecott surname (and variations of). Other surnames in Mabel's book will be added soon.

There's a listing of contents on page 6. Contains only a few topics and no page numbers. I created a new Table of Contents with more content and page numbers. The page numbers aren't clickable. It's only a searchable index. Scanning the book in the future could make this possible.

Most of the book is basically broken down by the children of Joseph Endecott born 1711 in New Jersey. His children are 5th generation from Gov. John Endecott.

1. Thomas b.1737
2. Joseph b. 1738
3. Samuel b. 1741
4. Barzillai b.1743
5. Sarah b.1744
6. Prazillia b.1746

How to use the Index

• Due to the limited number of individuals with a title, the column was removed from the table display.

•Index column - Contains the page where the index entry is located on in the book. For example, Abner Madison Endecott is on page 223.

•Generation column - Pertains to the 5th generation listed in the book. For example, if the generation column lists Thomas, then it pertains to Thomas Endacott (5th gen) b.1737 in New Jersey and his descendants.

•The columns first name and generation are sortable. Click on the column name for sort options.

The index is searchable by using the search box found at the top of the web page. Search by first name or by generation.

Currently there's no way to click the page number and view it in Mabel's book. Scanning the book would make it possible to link in the future.

Sources
1. Mabel McFatbridge McCloskey', "Some descendants of John Endecott, governor of Massachusetts Bay colony" https://archive.org/details/somedescendantso00mccl

THE FIRST YEARS
by
William T. Endicott

In the 37 years that John Endecott served Massachusetts Bay in some capacity or other, 16 of them as Governor, he had many different jobs, as the list in the Appendix to this article shows. But here we focus just on the roots that lead to these things, that is, what John did in his first 2 ½ years as Governor.

How it all started…

The role of John White

You could say that John White (1575-1648), was the "godfather" of Massachusetts. All of the 6 patentees for the Massachusetts Bay Company, of which John Endecott was one, were recruited by this Oxford graduate who became a Puritan minister in Dorset, the shire just east of Devon. At least two of the patentees were Oxford or Cambridge alumni and lawyers.[1]

In 1624, White had been instrumental in organizing the Dorchester Company in Massachusetts, which was supposed to be a trading company that would profit English merchants by housing fishermen, constructing buildings, curing fish, trapping fur-bearing animals, and planting corn. But it subsequently lost money and failed in 1626.[2]

When the Dorchester Company failed, White tried again but this time took more care to ensure success. He personally recruited emigrants to Massachusetts from the west counties of Dorset, Somerset and Devon, which are all contiguous. And he made sure they were all religiously reliable.[3]

It was White who did the work to obtain the patent for Massachusetts, making many trips from Dorchester to London to do it, finally getting it in March of 1628 for the Massachusetts Bay Company, and which among other things, described how it should be governed, although the specifics have since been lost. So, it was White who put the Puritan religious spin on the Massachusetts Bay Company and approved much of what the patentees did, including sending John Endecott out as Governor in 1628.

Difference between a patent and royal charter

A land patent was a document from the British government that granted land to a settlement but didn't give permission to establish local law there. It was important to have a patent because it prevented anyone else from settling there and replacing you.

Why would the Crown grant a land patent? Because the crown would gain import duties and taxes, and the commercial venture —for the ultimate benefit of the country — would be managed and expanded by knowledgeable people at no expense or risk to the Crown. The advantage to the company, of course, was that all business flowed through its hands.

By contrast, a royal charter was a document from the British government that gave a colony the legal right to settle an area and establish local law there, accountable only to the Crown. Massachusetts first got a patent in 1628 and then a royal charter in 1629. (The Plymouth colony, by contrast, never got a royal charter.) [4]

White wrote that choosing John Endecott to be the Puritan Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company was important in encouraging new settlers to go there:

"…. by this enquiry it fell out at last that among others they lighted on Master Endecott, a man well known to divers persons of good note: who manifested much willingnesse to accept the offer as soone as it was tendered; which gave great encouragement…"[5]

Unfortunately, exactly why White (and the others) felt that making John Endecott the leader of the Massachusetts Bay Company was so important is lost to history. But some basic assumptions seem reasonable. First of all, John must have somehow proven his Puritan bona fides. This is evidenced by two known facts.

First, the eminent jurist Sir Edward Coke, a known Puritan sympathizer, chose him to witness a very important marriage document between Coke's daughter and Sir John Villiers. This document involved a great deal of money and was highly controversial because it was forcing Coke's fourteen or fifteen-year-old daughter Frances to marry against her will to John Villiers. One source says that as part of the deal Coke, who was rich, gave Villiers, who was not, a dowry (marriage payment) of £30,000, an enormous sum. It would seem Coke would not have entrusted just anybody to witness such an important document.[6]

Secondly, thanks to the discovery by Dr. Erin Connolly of the John Garrad ring that John Endecott possessed, we can assume that John Endecott was either known to or an admirer of John Garrad, a mayor of London and another known Puritan sympathizer.[7]

On top of this, it's logical to assume that somehow John Endecott had exhibited leadership skills that commended him to John White and the others, and that these leadership skills probably entailed being able to deal with various hardships and maybe even hostile Indians —in other words, military skills.

There has been speculation that these skills stemmed from John possibly serving in the Dutch war of Independence (1566-1648) or the Dutch intervention in the early stages of the Thirty Years' War (1619–1621). But there is no definitive proof of this.

On the other hand, John did have the title of Captain prior to being sent to America. David Trim, Director of

Archives, Statistics and Research, General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, and a world authority on Puritans serving in the "States Army," that is, the Dutch army in their war of independence against Spain, said that is very important. Trim said:

As to whether he might be called "captain" if he hadn't been a captain, the answer is, probably not. The key would be when he first is called that in sources. If after he arrived in the New World, then it might simply be that he had been appointed (or elected) captain of the local militia. If he is called captain before that, then he might have been a captain in the English trained bands (the militia), or possibly in Ireland - or, of course, in the Netherlands.[8]

It turns out there is evidence that the title Captain was first used in England. For example, there is a 1629 legal document referring to John as a Captain:

GENERAL COURT IN LONDON April 30, 1629. … And having taken into due consideracon the merit, worth and good desert of Capt John Endecott, and others lately gone over from hence with purpose to reside and continue there, wee haue with full consent and authoritie of this Court and by erecon of hands, chosen and elected the said Capt. John Endecott to the place of present Gouernor of our said Plantacon. [9]

That is not the only document using the term, Captain. There is a February 28, 1628 bill of lading for John's trip to the New World including some of the people on the trip: "… besides ye charge of Capten John Endecott, his wife…."[10]

Another document is the May 28, 1629, Second General Letter of Instruction from the Council of London Planters in Massachusetts Bay that refers to John as Captain, appoints him Governor of the plantation at Salem, and directs him to undertake the military organization of the trading post and settlement.[11]

In sum, because the title Captain is used to refer to John before going to America, David Trim believes that John did, indeed, have some kind of military experience prior to coming to the New World and that the only question is what kind of military service.

So, for whatever reason, John Endecott was chosen to lead a band of Puritans in the new world. If John Endecott was the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company from 1628-1630, what exactly did he do in that job? Short answer: he created a theocratic colony and handed it off to John Winthrop. The following are the details of how that materialized.

Sailing to America

In 1628, six men approved by John White including John Endecott, came together to form "The New England Company for a Plantation in Massachusetts" and chose Matthew Cradock as Governor. But Cradock governed only in England. These six men also chose John Endecott to go to America which he did with about 50-100 people.

In 1629, the Massachusetts Bay Company acquired a royal charter from King Charles I, and then gave John Endecott the title of Governor actually serving in Massachusetts, while Matthew Cradock continued as Governor in London. A year later, when Massachusetts was reorganized from a Company into a Colony, and John Winthrop took over as Governor, conveniently, the Colony was able to use the same royal charter as its authorizing document that had been issued for the Company.[12]

Issues he faced as first Governor

We now move to a consideration of what started it all, the issues John Endecott first faced from 1628-1630.

Patentee

On March 19 of 1628 John Endecott was one of 6 persons who paid "a considerable sum" to obtain a patent to create the Massachusetts Bay Company, a trading company.[13]

Building a colony

When John landed at Naumkeag, present-day Salem, on September 6, 1628, he brought with him about fifty people. After arriving he had to oversee the following:[14]
• Reach an understanding with Roger Conant and 9 men left over from the Dorchester Company who had drifted to Naumkeag.
• Oversee the building of about 10 houses.
• Oversee the planting of tobacco, peas, turnips, and carrots to start an economy.
• Destroying the Maypole at Merrymount. This 80-foot pole had been built by Thomas Morton, a person considered a debauchee by the Puritans and thus a repugnant symbol, so John had it cut down in the fall of 1628. (Morton himself had been removed earlier by Miles Standish of the Plymouth colony).
• Establishing friendly relations with William Bradford, the Governor of Plymouth Colony.
• Dealing with the winter of 1628-1629, during which cold weather and lack of food were problems the settlers were not used to. John had to send for Plymouth physician Samuel Fuller to deal with scurvy, fevers, and other illnesses the settlers had which eventually killed many of his flock including his own wife.
• Establishing friendly relations with the Indians. This turned out to be easy because they wanted the Puritans as allies against other Indians who were trying to kill them, as explained in Feld's Annals of Salem:

William Dixy who landed here in 1629 testified "When we came to dwell heare, the Indians bid vs welcome, and shewed themselves very glad that we came to dwell among them, and I vnderstand they had kindly entertained the English yt came hether before wee came, and the English and the Indians has a field

in common, fenced in together, an the Indians fled to shelter themselves vnder the English oft times, saying they were afrad of theire enemy Indians in the contry: in particular, I remember sometime after we arrived, the Agawam Indians compained to Mr. Endecott, that they were afraid of other Indians, called as I take it, Tarrateens; – –Hugh Browne was sent with others in a boate to Agawam for the Indians' releife, and, at other times, wee gaue our neighbour Indians protection from their enemy Indians".[15]

Not only were relations friendly with these Indians, but the Puritans were also concerned about protecting their rights. Feld puts it this way:

...in two letters from the Company's Court in London to Governor Endecott, they were particular in desiring him to satisfy every just claim of the natives, made to the territory of Naumkeag. From his known promptitude and high sense of equity, there can be no rational doubt but that he fulfilled every iota of such instructions.[16]

Acquiring the royal charter

On March 1629, the Massachusetts Bay Company acquired a royal charter, which changed John's position from essentially being an agent or foreman for the Massachusetts Bay Company to the Company appointing him "to the place of present Governor in our said plantation."[17]

The essence of how this government was also set out and John was to have twelve Assistants and he and this Council were authorized to make laws and even to inflict "condigne punishment" on offenders and to do all this in the "knowledge and fear of God." Of these twelve Assistants, seven were appointed by the Company, John was allowed to appoint three, and inhabitants of Naumkeag before Endedott could appoint two.[18]

Other tasks he performed:

John was also instructed to expect three to four ships from England with 200-300 men, women, and children. He was also responsible for making arrangements for accommodating them. (But when they arrived in 1629 it turned out to be six ships with 300 men, eighty women, and twenty six children (and they brought with them a copy of the royal charter.) John was instructed to provide them with different qualities of accommodations depending upon whether they were employees of the Company or those who had come over at their own expense.

He was also instructed to assemble a return cargo for two of the ships consisting of beaver, fish, timber, and other goods. [19]

He had to oversee the settlement of another whole town, Charlestown, because of the overflow of new settlers from the six ships.

He was authorized to send home anybody who was incorrigible, which immediately meant returning unruly boys back to England.

He established the first church of the Massachusetts Bay Company in the summer of 1629, which had very far-reaching results. Setting up the church was crucial to establishing the governing structure of the Massachusetts Bay Company, for in order to vote you had to be a member of the church. (And in this first year, approximately thirty people out of more than 200 appear to have been eligible to join the church.)

The way John Endecott set up the church was very controversial: he invited his friend and mentor Samuel Skelton to come from England and be the first religious leader of the Company. This was controversial because Skelton was a Separatist advocating a complete split from the Church of England in the belief that it was beyond reform.

But the Puritans at least nominally said they wanted to stay in the Church of England and reform it from within. They knew that would play a lot better back in England in relations with the King from whom they wanted support of various kinds. But in setting up the church the way he did, John Endecott was making it Separatist.

This was so controversial that two of the Assistants appointed by the Company in England, John and Samuel Browne, rebelled against it, so much so that John had them shipped back to England as incorrigibles.

When back in England, the Brownes, one a lawyer and the other a merchant, and both respected men, made such a big protest, that the Company officials had to do something to restore comity in the Massachusetts settlement.

So, they hit on a compromise. While in a letter to him of October 16, 1629, they sided with John Endecott in his ability to run the settlement the way he wanted, they also warned John "to be very sparing in introducing any laws or commands which may render yourself or us distasteful to the State here, to which (as we ought) we must and will have an obsequious eye."[20]

(This issue of not appearing Separatist was to come up once again in 1634 when John impetuously cut the cross of St. George out of the British colonial flag, and the colony had to appear to punish him for it lest the king think the whole colony had gone Separatist. As a result, John was banned from holding office for a year — but the Massachusetts flag was changed to omit the cross of St. George.)

Cradock proposes changing from Company to Colony

Meanwhile, during the summer of 1629, Matthew Cradock had a radical idea that he put to the stockholders on the Company in England: why not reorganize the Massachusetts Bay Company into the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but keep the original royal charter as its authority from the king? [21]

Cradock's idea was accepted on August 29, 1629 and

was formalized in the Cambridge Agreement signed by twelve new shareholders. It stipulated that the Massachusetts Bay Colony would be under local control in New England, rather than controlled by a corporate board based in London and be self-governing, answerable only to the English Crown, a system that stayed in effect until 1692 when Britain revoked the charter. The Colony and the Company then became, to all intents and purposes, one and the same.

And with the transfer of the government of Massachusetts entirely to America John Winthrop was chosen as Governor replacing John Endecott in June of 1630.

From this time on until 1644 John Endecott served in many important roles —Governor's Assistant, and even Deputy Governor (1641) —but he was not chosen Governor again until 1644. And then when Winthrop died, John was chosen Governor continuously from 1646-1665. But what he did in his second incarnation as Governor is a story for another day!

Appendix

Note how varied John Endecott's responsibilities were during his entire time in Massachusetts —donor to a new theocratic settlement idea; builder of housing and an infant economy to start that settlement in the New World for 300 people; assisting in creating its governmental structure over many years; military leader; political leader; religious enforcer; judge; and educator. Add onto that, the fact that he was also a "chirurgeon," a basic surgeon, all of which would be separate specialties today, and it's quite a list.

Timeline

•1628-1630: Patentee of Massachusetts Bay Company
•1629-1630: Governor under royal charter
•1630-1634: Once Winthrop arrived, Endecott was chosen Governor's Assistant (a precursor to the later Governor's Council) Chosen Salem parish head
•1634 -1635: No office held; punishment for defacing the flag.
•1635: Chosen Governor's Assistant again
•1636: Leads Pequot punitive expedition
•Dec 1636: Appointed Colonel of Militia Named Magistrate (judge) for Salem area
•1637: Elected to Standing Council of the Colony (an office created in April 1636)
•1641-1644: Elected Deputy Governor
- One of three required signers of the Body of Liberties in 1641. This was a sort of Bill of Rights demanded by the people who did not agree that the Laws of Moses by which Massachusetts was then governed were sufficient. It is considered by many as the precursor to the General Laws of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Constitution and even the US Bill of Rights.
•1642 : Overseer Harvard College at its first commencement. (He may have been appointed earlier than that, in

•1638 : to replace a vacancy due to a death, but the records that could prove this have been lost.). Harvard was created to train Puritan ministers and ensure that they could read and write. So, for its first seventy years all Harvard presidents were ministers. Today, it's interesting to note,
a) Harvard Presidents are never ministers
b) Harvard now has around forty chaplains from all sorts of faiths and the overall coordinator of them is a self-proclaimed atheist unanimously elected by the others.
•1643: Named to New England Confederation, a military alliance of the New England colonies, representing Massachusetts. Since Massachusetts was the largest colony, this made him de facto head of the Confederation.
•1644-1645: Elected Governor instead of Winthrop. Pay is £100 a year (about $26,000 in today's dollars)
•1646: Winthrop elected Governor, Dudley Deputy Governor. John Endecott continues as Assistant and in his New England Confederation duties.
•1647: Re-elected Assistant, Sergeant-Major-General, and Commissioner of the United Colonies of New England.
•1648: Re-elected Assistant, Sergeant-Major-General, and Commissioner of the United Colonies of New England.
•1649: Re-elected Assistant, Sergeant-Major-General, and Commissioner of the United Colonies of New England.
•1649-1650: Winthrop dies, John Endicott elected Governor
•1650-1651: Deputy Governor
•1651-1654: Elected Governor
•1654-1655: Elected Deputy Governor
•1655-1665: Elected Governor each year until he died
Note that the English civil war was fought from 1642-1651 and John served as Governor intermittently during that perilous time, for one year in 1644-1645, and then another one in 1649-1650, because Winthrop died in 1649.

Then after the civil war was over and Winthrop was dead, John was elected Governor again but only for one term.

But beginning in 1655, he was elected continuously for ten years straight —even for five years during the Restoration of Charles II, an entirely different period in English history, which started in 1660.[22]

UK and Ireland, Outward Passenger Lists, 1890-1960

The following entries are passenger lists recording the Endacotts leaving from United Kingdom and Irish ports for destinations outside of Europe. Outbound passenger lists before 1890 did not survive. This list covers decades of peak emigration. It includes not only British citizens but also others who traveled through the United Kingdom on their way to other destinations. [1]

First Name	Last Name	Birth	Departure	Location	Destination	Country
A	Endicott		2-Sep-11	England	New York	USA
A	Endicott		18-Feb-10	England	Bombay	India
Adeline	Endacott	1882	7-Sep-22	England	Quebec	Canada
Agatha	Endacott	1892	8 Apr 1897	England	Boston	USA
Albert	Endacott	1885	17-Dec-52	England	Tenerife	Spain
Albert	Endacott	1894	10-Jan-51	England	Madeira	Portugal
Alfred	Endacott	1868	17-Jul-25	England	Quebec	Canada
Alfred	Endacott	1888	28-May-10	England	Quebec	Canada
Alfred	Endacolt	1888	3-Jun-25	England	Quebec	Canada
Alice	Endacott	1876	4 Oct 1895	England	Melbourne	Australia
Alice	Endicott	1899	7-Aug-51	England	New York	USA
Alice	Endicott	1876	7-Aug-25	England	Quebec	Canada
Alien	Endicott	1902	7-Aug-51	England	New York	USA
Alma	Endicott	1883	7-May-54	England	Montreal	Canada
Amy	Endacott	1913	4-Oct-50	England	Melbourne	Australia
Anne	Endacott		16-Jun-56	England		Singapore
Annette	Endicott	1903	7-May-49	England	Halifax	Canada
Annie	Endacott	1887	17-Dec-52	England	Tenerife	Spain
Annie	Endacott	1888	10-Jan-51	England	Madeira	Portugal
Annie	Endacott	1918	7-Sep-22	England	Quebec	Canada
Annie	Endicott	1878	18-Aug-20	England	New York	USA
Arthur	Endacott	1907	27-May-11	England	Quebec	Canada
Arthur	Endicott	1873	7-Sep-38	England	New York	USA
Arthur	Endicott	1873	4-Sep-36	England	Boston	USA
Arthur	Endicott	1873	18-Aug-37	England	New York	USA
Arthur	Endicott	1879	6-Apr-40	England	New York	USA
Arthur	Endicott	1901	10-Oct-24	England	Quebec	Canada
Avin	Endicott	1915	22-Aug-36	England	New York	USA
Axel	Endicott		23-Aug-13	England	New York	USA
B	Endicott	1938	14-Apr-49	England		Tripoli
Bentrice	Endicott		22-Nov-57	England	Saint John	Canada
Betty	Endicott		14-Jun-56	England		Singapore
Bradford	Endicott	1927	19-Sep-36	England	New York	USA
C	Endacott		31-Mar-33	England		Gibraltar
C	Endicott	1887	15-Sep-10	England	Quebec	Canada
Caraline	Endicott	1858	1-May-26	England	New York	USA
Caroline	Endicott	1858	5-May-23	England	New York	USA

Charles	Endicott	1902	7-Aug-51	England	New York	USA
Chas	Endicott	1873	22 Apr 1893	England		Pelot Mount Mea
Christopher	Endacott	1903	23-Oct-37	England	Port Said	Egypt
Clarence	Endicott	1903	28-Jul-33	England	Montreal	Canada
Constance	Endicott	1887	21-Jan-33	England	New York	USA
Cydney	Endacott	1878	4 Oct 1895	England	Melbourne	Australia
Cyril	Entecott	1888	11-Apr-14	England	New York	USA
Dan	Endicott	1890	18-Jul-01	England	Quebec	Canada
Daniel	Endicott	1871	9-Apr-18	England	New York	USA
David	Endacott		28-Mar-57	England	New York	USA
Derek	Endacott		30-Sep-55	England	Montreal	Canada
Donald	Endicott	1914	8-Sep-34	Scotland	Montreal	Canada
Dorie	Endacott	1907	23-Apr-52	England	New York	USA
Dorothy	Endicott	1916	22-Jan-37	England	Tangier	Morocco
Dorothy	Endicott	1902	27-Aug-47	England	New York	USA
Dorothy	Endicott	1902	5-Apr-52	England	Buenos Aires	Argentina
E	Endacott	1883	9-Feb-12	England	St John	New Brunswick
E	Endicott	1908	14-May-20	England	Quebec	Canada
Earl	Endicott	1878	3-Jan-05	England		
East	Endicott	1864	6 May 1890	England	New York	USA
Edith	Endacott	1890	23-Sep-54	England	New York	USA
Edna	Endicott		3-Sep-59	England	New York	USA
Edna	Endicott		26-Jul-56	England	New York	USA
Ednard	Endicott	1876	28-Aug-52	England	New York	USA
Edward	Endicott	1908	3-Dec-37	England	Halifax	Canada
Eirgene	Endicott		3-Jul-07	England	New York	USA
Eleanor	Endacott	1924	17-Jul-25	England	Quebec	Canada
Elizabeth	Endicott		3-Sep-59	England	New York	USA
Elizabeth	Endicott		22-Nov-57	England	Saint John	Canada
Elizabeth	Endicott	1907	18-Aug-37	England	New York	USA
Elizabeth	Endicott	1896	14-Mar-31	England	New York	USA
Elizabeth	Endicott	1862	1-Dec-18	England	New York	USA
Ellen	Endacott	1891	31-May-11	England	Quebec	Canada
Ellen	Endicott	1913	16-Aug-30	England	Boston	USA
Ellen	Endicott	1909	10-Aug-35	England	Boston	USA
Ellen	Endicott	1909	16-Mar-34	England	Tangier	Morocco
Ellen	Endicott	1909	26-Aug-36	England	New York	USA
Ellen	Endicott	1909	4-Sep-26	England	Boston	USA
Ellen	Endicott	1881	18-May-29	England	Quebec	Canada
Ellice	Endicott	1892	5-Jun-54	England	New York	USA
Ellice	Endicott	1892	29-Nov-33	England	New York	USA
Ellice	Endicott	1892	13-Aug-37	England	New York	USA
Ellice	Endicott	1892	5-Jul-51	England	New York	USA
Ellice	Endicott	1892	9-Apr-19	England	New York	USA
Ellice	Endicott	1883	3-Sep-21	England	New York	USA
Ellice	Endicott	1877	8-Sep-25	England	Boston	USA
Ellice	Endicott	1892	2-May-28	England	New York	USA

25

Ellie	Endacott	1883	27-May-11	England	Quebec	Canada
Ellie	Endicott	1892	15-Jun-27	England	New York	USA
Ellis	Endicott		15-May-10	England	Quebec	Canada
Ellis	Endicott	1892	23-Aug-22	England	New York	USA
Endacott	Endacott		22-Oct-19	England		Sierra Leone
Endicott	Endicott	1892	10-Jun-47	England	New York	USA
Endicott	Endicott		5-Jun-01	England	New York	USA
Enid	Endicott	1901	20-Aug-27	England	Montreal	Canada
Erica	Endacott		16-Jun-56	England		Singapore
Ernest	Endacott	1892	15-Feb-47	England	New York	USA
Ernest	Endacott		14-May-09	England	Quebec	Canada
Ernest	Endicott	1875	19-Sep-31	England	New York	USA
Ethel	Endacott	1908	26-Aug-11	England	Quebec	Canada
Ethel	Endicott	1906	29-Sep-49	England	Montreal	Canada
Evelyn	Endicott		15-Mar-56	England	New York	USA
F	Endacott	1871	19 Aug 1893	England	New York	USA
F	Endicott	1898	20-Jul-07	England	Quebec	Canada
Frances	Endicott		3-Jul-07	England	New York	USA
Francis	Endacott	1900	18-Apr-30	England	Marseilles	France
Frank	Endacott	1903	26-Aug-11	England	Quebec	Canada
Frank	Endicott	1889	4-Apr-25	England	New York	USA
Frederick	Endicott	1945	29-Sep-49	England	Montreal	Canada
G	Endacott	1902	10-Sep-20	England	Quebec	Canada
G	Endacott	1882	10-Apr-06	England	New York	USA
Genevieve	Endicott	1920	24-Jun-53	England	New York	USA
Geo	Endacott	1881	23-Feb-12	England	St John	New Brunswick
Geo	Endacott	1885	8-Apr-06	England	Philadelphia	USA
Geo	Endacott	1874	14-Sep-06	England	Quebec; Montreal	Canada
George	Endacott	1870	14-Jun-35	Scotland	Quebec; Montreal	Canada
George	Endacott	1901	15-Dec-50	England	Hongkong	Hong Kong
George	Endacott	1941	15-Dec-50	England	Hongkong	Hong Kong
George	Endacott		23-Jul-55	England	Hong Kong	China
George	Endacott	1942	17-Oct-47	England	Hong Kong	China
George	Endicott		3-Sep-59	England	New York	USA
George	Endicott	1889	10-Nov-53	England	New York	USA
George	Endicott	1890	31-Mar-54	England	New York	USA
George	Endicott	1889	7-Apr-55	England	New York	USA
George	Endicott		26-Jul-56	England	New York	USA
George	Endicott	1877	7-Aug-25	England	Quebec	Canada
Giles	Endicott		14-Sep-56	England	Quebec	Canada
Giles	Endicott		10-Sep-58	England	New York	USA
Gladys	Endacott		16-Dec-59	England	Sydney	Australia
Gladys	Endacott		5-Apr-57	England	Montreal	Canada
Grace	Endicott		19-Aug-60	England	New York	USA
H	Endacott	1884	26-Apr-06	England	Montreal	Canada
H	Endicott		16 Jan 1897	England	New York	USA

H	Endicott	1880	16-Dec-25	England	New York	USA
Harold	Endacott	1884	4-Apr-07	England	Halifax; Saint John	Canada
Harold	Endacott	1884	7-Sep-22	England	Quebec	Canada
Harold	Endicott	1875	18-Aug-20	England	New York	USA
Harrich	Endecott	1898	4-Sep-09	Scotland	New York	USA
Henry	Endicott	1881	7-May-33	England	New York	USA
Henry	Endicott	1881	19-Sep-36	England	New York	USA
Henry	Endicott	1875	14-Aug-37	England	Boston	USA
Henry	Endicott	1875	4-Sep-26	England	Boston	USA
Hilda	Endacott	1894	17-Jul-25	England	Quebec	Canada
Hon	Endicott		10 Sep 1892	England	New York	USA
Hottman	Endicott	1876	14-Aug-37	England	Boston	USA
Hugh	Endicott	1892	20-Jul-07	England	London	England
Humphrey	Endicott	1869	14-Jan-38	England	Round Cruise	
Humphrey	Endicott	1883	23-Aug-13	England	New York	USA
Isaac	Endicott		25 Feb 1893	England		Iceland
J	Entecott	1888	19-Oct-10	England	Philadelphia	USA
James	Endicott	1899	30-Nov-50	England	Halifax	Canada
James	Endicott	1865	12-Jul-30	England	Montreal	Canada
James	Endicott	1865	24-Sep-32	England	Quebec	Canada
James	Endicott	1889	24-Jul-26	England	New York	USA
James	Endicott	1865	4-Jul-20	England	New York	USA
James	Endicott	1865	19-Jul-28	England	Montreal	Canada
James	Endicott	1885	18-May-26	England	Montreal	Canada
Jane	Endicott	1888	8-Sep-28	England	New York	USA
Janet	Endacott		8-Oct-60	England	Melbourne	Australia
Jas	Entecott		25 Apr 1896	England	New York	USA
Jessie	Endicott		25 Feb 1893	England		Iceland
Jessie	Endicott	1862	8 Apr 1897	England	Boston	USA
Joan	Endacott		23-Jan-59	England	Halifax	Canada
Joan	Endicott	1894	30-Jul-32	England	New York	USA
Joan	Endicott	1918	13-Aug-49	England	New York	USA
John	Endacott		17-Jul-60	England	New York	USA
John	Endacott		15-Aug-59	England	Sydney	Australia
John	Endacott	1910	7-Aug-46	England	Halifax	Canada
John	Endacott	1941	15-Dec-50	England	Hongkong	Hong Kong
John	Endacott	1942	17-Oct-47	England	Hong Kong	China
John	Endacott	1886	2-Apr-10	England	New York	USA
John	Endacott	1885	4 Oct 1895	England	Melbourne	Australia
John	Endicott	1889	30-Jul-32	England	New York	USA
John	Endicott	1886	2-May-47	England	New York	USA
John	Endicott	1937	7-Aug-51	England	New York	USA
John	Endicott	1863	12-Aug-05	England	New York	USA
John	Endicott		17-Aug-07	England	New York	USA
Josephine	Endicott	1916	18-Aug-20	England	New York	USA
Joyce	Endacott	1916	15-Dec-50	England	Hongkong	Hong Kong
Joyce	Endacott	1917	17-Oct-47	England	Hong Kong	China

Joyce	Endicott		22-Nov-57	England	Saint John	Canada
Juan	Endacott		16-Oct-46	England		
June	Endacott		30-Sep-46	England		
K	Endicott	1894	3-Jan-05	England		
Kate	Endicott	1886	22-Jan-37	England	Tangier	Morocco
Katharine	Endicott		15-Nov-59	England	New York	USA
Katharine	Endicott		27-Jul-60	England	New York	USA
Katharine	Endicott	1882	10-Sep-38	England	New York	USA
Katharine	Endicott		28-Aug-56	England	New York	USA
Katharine	Endicott		9-Nov-57	England	New York	USA
Katharine	Endicott	1882	10-Sep-34	England	New York	USA
Katharine	Endicott	1882	6-Sep-36	England	New York	USA
Katharine	Endicott	1882	13-May-36	England	New York	USA
Katherine	Endicott		10-Nov-58	England	New York	USA
Katherine	Endicott	1882	11-May-35	England	New York	USA
Katherine	Endicott	1882	5-Sep-37	England	New York	USA
Katherine	Endicott	1882	25-Jan-36	England	New York	USA
Katherine	Endicott	1883	13-Jun-28	England	New York	USA
Katherine	Endicott	1876	4-Sep-26	England	Boston	USA
Kathleen	Endicott		14-Sep-56	England	Quebec	Canada
Kathleen	Endicott		17-Apr-46	Scotland		
Kathlen	Endicott	1880	7-Sep-29	England	Montreal	Canada
Kevin	Endacott		16-Dec-59	England	Sydney	Australia
Kim	Endacott		16-Dec-59	England	Sydney	Australia
L	Endicott		16 Jan 1897	England	New York	USA
Lena	Endicott	1929	23-Apr-54	England	Montreal	Canada
Lene	Endecott	1907	4-Sep-09	Scotland	New York	USA
Leonard	Endicott	1890	28-Jun-11	England	Quebec	Canada
Lilian	Endacott	1895	2-Oct-52	England	New York	USA
Lilian	Endicott	1886	4-Sep-35	England	New York	USA
Lilian	Endicott	1886	5-Sep-34	England	New York	USA
Lilian	Endicott	1886	1-Sep-36	England	New York	USA
Lillian	Endicott		20-Oct-55	England	New York	USA
Lillian	Endicott	1887	18-Mar-39	England	New York	USA
Linda	Endacott		8-Oct-60	England	Melbourne	Australia
Loretta	Endicott	1897	1-Aug-28	England	New York	USA
Louise	Endicott	1865	16-May-31	England	Boston	USA
M	Endicott		10-Jun-11	England	New York	USA
M	Endicott		3-Oct-11	England	Boston	USA
Mabel	Endicott	1870	24-Jun-38	England	Boston	USA
Marcia	Endicott	1890	14-Mar-31	England	New York	USA
Margaret	Endacott	1871	4 Oct 1895	England	Melbourne	Australia
Margaret	Endicott	1890	22-May-52	England	New York	USA
Margaret	Endicott	1918	18-Aug-20	England	New York	USA
Maria	Endacott	1922	17-Jul-25	England	Quebec	Canada
Mariette	Endicott	1875	12-Jul-30	England	Montreal	Canada
Marion	Endicott	1953	23-Apr-54	England	Montreal	Canada

Martha	Endicott	1892	20-Jul-07	England	London	England
Mary	Endicott	1897	13-Dec-50	England	Halifax	Canada
Mary	Endicott	1883	23-Aug-13	England	New York	USA
Master	Endeacott	1924	10-Jun-26	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Master	Endeacott	1923	10-Jun-26	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Master	Endacott	1912	8-Sep-21	England		Natal
Master	Endacott	1915	8-Sep-21	England		Natal
Master	Endicott		26-Nov-60	England		Singapore
Master	Robert		24-Nov-60	England		Singapore
Master	Endicott		1 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Master	Endicott		1 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Master	Endicott		1 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Master	Endicott		20-Jul-06	England	New York	USA
Maud	Endicott	1909	23-Aug-13	England	New York	USA
Maurice	Endicott		22-Nov-57	England	Saint John	Canada
Miss	Endeacott	1922	10-Jun-26	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Miss	Endecott		25 Jul 1891	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endacott	1888	12-Mar-14	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endacott	1886	4-Sep-19	England	Montreal	Canada
Miss	Endacott	1914	8-Sep-21	England		Natal
Miss	Endacott		14-Mar-05	England	Halifax	Canada
Miss	Endacott		14-Mar-05	England	Halifax	Canada
Miss	Endacott	1876	31-Jul-00	England	Sydney	Australia
Miss	Endecott		6-Oct-03	England	Boston	USA
Miss	Endacott		8-Sep-06	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Miss	Endacott		29-Mar-07	England	Halifax	Nova Scotia
Miss	Endicott	1909	21-Mar-35	England	Genoa	Italy
Miss	Endicott	1949	10-Aug-53	England	Melbourne	Australia
Miss	Endicott	1950	11-Mar-52	England		Singapore
Miss	Endicott		19-Mar-10	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott	1902	15-Apr-11	England	Portland	USA
Miss	Endicott	1903	15-Apr-11	England	Portland	USA
Miss	Endicott		16 Jan 1897	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		24-Aug-12	England	Montreal	Canada
Miss	Endicott	1901	26-Apr-24	England		Australia
Miss	Endicott	1858	14-Mar-25	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		1 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		1 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		7 Dec 1898	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		7 Dec 1898	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		6-Mar-13	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		17-Sep-12	England	Boston	USA
Miss	Endicott	1858	6-Dec-19	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott	1862	4-Mar-22	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott	1892	26-Jul-24	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		28-Apr-05	England	New York	USA
Miss	Endicott		5-Sep-03	England	New York	USA

Mr	Endacott	1909	24-Dec-53	England	Madeira	Portugal
Mr	Endacott		22-Dec-55	England	Madeira	Portugal
Mr	Endacott	1885	23-Dec-54	England	Madeira	Portugal
Mr	Endacott	1885	2-Nov-51	England	Marseilles	France
Mr	Endacott		18-Sep-57	England	Mombasa	Kenya
Mr	Endacott	1886	3-Jan-52	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mr	Endacott	1890	10-Nov-15	England		Natal
Mr	Endecott		4 Jun 1892	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endecott		25 Jul 1891	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endacott		30-May-11	England	Lisbon	Portugal
Mr	Endacott	1880	1-Apr-05	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mr	Endacott	1882	24-Apr-13	England	Halifax	Nova Scotia
Mr	Endacott	1906	9-Oct-25	England	Sydney	Australia
Mr	Endacott		30 Apr 1890	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endacott	1890	27-May-13	England	Quebec	Canada
Mr	Endacott	1888	19-Jul-13	England	Montreal	Canada
Mr	Endacott	1886	19-Jul-13	England	Montreal	Canada
Mr	Endacott	1881	11-Aug-21	England		Natal
Mr	Endacott	1882	8-Sep-21	England		Natal
Mr	Endacott	1875	5-Apr-04	England	St John	Canada
Mr	Endacott	1882	6-Apr-07	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mr	Endacott	1884	8-Sep-06	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mr	Endacott		1-Sep-06	England	Sekhira	Tunisia
Mr	Endicott		15-Jan-38	England	Melbourne	Australia
Mr	Endicott	1923	10-Aug-53	England	Melbourne	Australia
Mr	Endicott	1888	11-Jan-52	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mr	Endicott		8-Sep-09	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		8-Sep-09	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott	1862	19-Aug-13	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott	1853	19-Aug-13	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott	1881	11-Oct-13	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott	1877	15-Apr-11	England	Portland	USA
Mr	Endicott		2 Aug 1890	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		13 Sep 1890	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		26-Jul-10	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott		20 Apr 1895	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		18 Nov 1896	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		13-Aug-12	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott		13-Aug-12	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott	1898	26-Apr-24	England	Albany	USA
Mr	Endicott		1 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		4 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott	1888	27-Mar-26	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott	1889	26-Nov-27	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		14-Jul-25	Scotland	Montreal	Canada
Mr	Endicott		14-Jul-25	Scotland	Montreal	Canada
Mr	Endicott		28 Sep 1898	England	New York	USA

Mr	Endicott		23-Jul-07	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott		15-Aug-08	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		10-Sep-12	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott		10-Sep-12	England	Boston	USA
Mr	Endicott		10-Oct-12	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		5-Jun-01	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		16-Dec-04	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		5 Sep 1894	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		11-Jul-08	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		20-Jul-06	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		5-Sep-03	England	New York	USA
Mr	Endicott		5-Aug-04	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endeacott	1894	10-Jun-26	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mrs	Endacott	1910	24-Dec-53	England	Madeira	Portugal
Mrs	Endacott		22-Dec-55	England	Madeira	Portugal
Mrs	Endacott	1881	5-Jan-51	England	Melbourne	Australia
Mrs	Endacott	1887	23-Dec-54	England	Madeira	Portugal
Mrs	Endacott	1938	2-Nov-51	England	Marseilles	France
Mrs	Endacott	1888	3-Jan-52	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mrs	Endacott		8-Oct-08	England		Cartagena
Mrs	Endacott		29-Sep-14	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endacott	1894	13-Aug-19	England	Halifax	Canada
Mrs	Endacott		19 Aug 1893	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endacott		24-Oct-08	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endacott	1885	24-Apr-13	England	Halifax	Nova Scotia
Mrs	Endacott		17-Jul-10	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mrs	Endacott		30 Apr 1890	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endacott	1865	30-Aug-12	England	Melbourne	Australia
Mrs	Endacott	1888	8-Sep-21	England		Natal
Mrs	Endacott	1917	8-Sep-21	England		Natal
Mrs	Endacott	1875	5-Apr-04	England	St John	Canada
Mrs	Endacott		11-Nov-05	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mrs	Endecott		6-Oct-03	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endacott	1879	3-Apr-08	England	St John	New Brunswick
Mrs	Endacott		16-Sep-02	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endacott		30-Apr-00	England	Montreal	Canada
Mrs	Endicott		26-Nov-60	England		Singapore
Mrs	Jean		24-Nov-60	England		Singapore
Mrs	Endicott	1909	14-Apr-49	England		Tripoli
Mrs	Endicott	1901	20-Feb-52	England	Sydney	Australia
Mrs	Endicott	1927	10-Aug-53	England	Melbourne	Australia
Mrs	Endicott	1902	11-Jan-52	England	Cape Town	South Africa
Mrs	Endicott		11-Mar-52	England		Singapore
Mrs	Endicott	1855	19-Aug-13	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott	1886	19-Aug-13	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott	1860	16-Sep-13	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott	1883	11-Oct-13	England	Boston	USA

Mrs	Endicott		21 Oct 1891	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		12 Oct 1892	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		25 Sep 1892	England		Gibraltar
Mrs	Endicott		25 Sep 1892	England		Gibraltar
Mrs	Endicott	1876	15-Apr-11	England	Portland	USA
Mrs	Endicott		10-Jun-11	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		26-Jul-10	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		20 Apr 1895	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		18 Nov 1896	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		18-Jun-01	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		13-Aug-12	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		13-Aug-12	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		3-Oct-11	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott	1891	26-Apr-24	England	Albany	USA
Mrs	Endicott		21-Sep-09	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		1 Oct 1890	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott	1891	26-Nov-27	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		10 Sep 1892	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		28 Sep 1898	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		23-Jul-07	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		15-Aug-08	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		10-Sep-12	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		17-Sep-12	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		22-Aug-14	England	Boston	USA
Mrs	Endicott		20-Jun-00	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		5-Jun-01	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		5 Sep 1894	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		11-Jul-08	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		11-Jul-08	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		18-Sep-06	England	Harwich	England
Mrs	Endicott		20-Jul-06	England	New York	USA
Mrs	Endicott		5-Sep-03	England	New York	USA
Myra	Endacott		8-Oct-60	England	Melbourne	Australia
Nellie	Endacott	1904	23-Oct-37	England	Port Said	Egypt
Nellie	Endacott	1904	16-May-50	England		Egypt
Norman	Endicott		14-Sep-56	England	Quebec	Canada
Norman	Endicott	1873	7-Sep-29	England	Montreal	Canada
Norman	Endicott	1907	20-Aug-27	England	Montreal	Canada
PA	Endicott	1861	11 Jun 1890	England	New York	USA
Paul	Endicott		14-Jun-56	England		Singapore
Percival	Endicott	1888	22-Jan-37	England	Tangier	Morocco
Pericles	Endicott	1888	27-Aug-47	England	New York	USA
Peroivel	Endicott	1888	5-Apr-52	England	Buenos Aires	Argentina
Peter	Endicott		31-Aug-56	England	Montreal	Canada
Prisalla	Endicott	1899	16-Dec-25	England	New York	USA
Priscilla	Endicott	1899	9-Sep-54	England	New York	USA
Priscilla	Endicott		31-Aug-55	England	New York	USA

Priscilla	Endicott	1899	19-Sep-36	England	New York	USA
Priscilla	Endicott	1929	19-Sep-36	England	New York	USA
Q	Endacott	1886	9-Apr-09	England	St John	New Brunswick
Ralph	Endicott		15-Mar-56	England	New York	USA
Reverend	Endicott	1851	18-Jul-01	England	Portland	USA
Reverend	Endicott		22-Aug-14	England	Boston	USA
Reverend	Endicott		22-Aug-14	England	Boston	USA
Reverend	Endicott	1881	2-Jul-20	England	Montreal	Canada
Richard	Endacott		8-Oct-60	England	Melbourne	Australia
Richard	Endacott		16-Jun-56	England		Singapore
Richard	Endacott	1914	7-Sep-22	England	Quebec	Canada
Robert	Endicott		25-Oct-55	Scotland	Wellington	New Zealand
Robt	Endacott	1882	2-Jan-23	England	Fremantle	Australia
Ruth	Endicott	1909	7-Sep-38	England	New York	USA
Ruth	Endicott	1909	4-Sep-36	England	Boston	USA
S	Endicott	1935	14-Apr-49	England		Tripoli
S	Endicott	1881	15-Sep-10	England	Quebec	Canada
Saloman	Endecott	1909	4-Sep-09	Scotland	New York	USA
Salomea	Endecott	1871	4-Sep-09	Scotland	New York	USA
Saml	Endecott	1869	4-Sep-09	Scotland	New York	USA
Samuel	Endicott	1879	10-Sep-38	England	New York	USA
Samuel	Endicott	1879	10-Sep-34	England	New York	USA
Samuel	Endicott	1879	6-Sep-36	England	New York	USA
Samuel	Endicott	1879	5-Sep-37	England	New York	USA
Shirley	Endicott		22-Nov-57	England	Saint John	Canada
Sidney	Endacott	1874	23 May 1894	England	Philadelphia	USA
Simon	Endecott	1903	4-Sep-09	Scotland	New York	USA
Stephen	Endicott	1928	23-Apr-54	England	Montreal	Canada
Susan	Endacott		25-Jun-59	England	New York	USA
Susan	Endicott		14-Jun-56	England		Singapore
T	Endacott	1897	10-Sep-20	England	Quebec	Canada
Thomas	Endicott		15-Mar-56	England	New York	USA
Thomas	Endicott		21-Aug-52	England	New York	USA
Thomas	Endicott	1877	19-Jun-26	England	Montreal	Canada
Thorndike	Endicott	1877	27-Oct-17	England	New York	USA
Thorndike	Endicott	1878	18-May-29	England	Quebec	Canada
Urquhart	Endacott	1898	23-Apr-52	England	New York	USA
Vedra	Endicott		26-Oct-55	England	Montreal	Canada
Victor	Endicott		23-Nov-56	England	St John	New Brunswick
Vivian	Endicott		20-Oct-59	England	New York	USA
W	Endacott		11-Aug-04	England	Tenerife	Spain
W	Endicott	1882	19-Aug-13	England	Boston	USA
W	Endicott		10-Jun-11	England	New York	USA
W	Endicott		22-Sep-08	England	Boston	USA
W	Endicott		17-Sep-09	England	Montreal	Canada
W	Endicott		22-Aug-14	England	Boston	USA
W	Endicott		22-Aug-14	England	Boston	USA

W	Endicott		22-Aug-14	England	Boston	USA
W	Endicott		11-Sep-02	England	Boston	USA
Wendell	Endicott	1881	8-Jun-18	England	New York	USA
William	Endacott	1920	17-Jul-25	England	Quebec	Canada
William	Endacott	1916	7-Sep-22	England	Quebec	Canada
William	Endicott	1861	16-May-31	England	Boston	USA
William	Endicott		21-Nov-58	England	New York	USA
William	Endicott	1922	26-Feb-48	England	Halifax	Nova Scotia
William	Endicott	1865	15-Jun-27	England	New York	USA
William	Endicott	1874	18-Jul-01	England	Portland	USA
William	Endicott	1878	3-Sep-21	England	New York	USA
William	Endicott	1865	23-Aug-22	England	New York	USA
William	Endicott	1874	8-Sep-25	England	Boston	USA
William	Endicott	1910	4-Sep-26	England	Boston	USA
Wm	Endacott	1868	19 Aug 1893	England	New York	USA
Wm	Endacott	1887	2-Apr-10	England	New York	USA
Wm	Endacott	1892	3-May-13	England	Halifax	Canada
Wm	Endacott	1892	3-May-13	England	Quebec	Canada
Wm	Endicott		7-Sep-51	England	Montreal	Canada
Wm	Endicott	1865	9-Apr-19	England	New York	USA
Wm	Entecott		4-Mar-10	England	St John	New Brunswick

Endacotts in Morentonhampstead
by
Michelle Hartley

The following are Endacott entries in Morentonhampstead found in Trade Directories from the Universal British Directory of 1793 through 1898. [2]

Year	Source	Surname	First name	Occupation	House	Street
1850	White's	Endacott	James	innkeeper	Punch Bowl	
1850	White's	Endacott	John	carpenter		
1850	White's	Endacott	Henry	farmer		
1850	White's	Endacott	John	farmer		
1850	White's	Endacott	Robert	farmer		
1850	White's	Endacott	Thomas	farmer		
1856	Post Office	Endacott	John	innkeeper	Bell	Cross St
1856	Post Office	Endacott	John	innkeeper, farmer	Gregory Arms	
1857	Billings	Endacott	James	victualler	Bell	Cross St
1866	Post Office	Endacott	John	innkeeper, farmer	Dockham	
1873	Kelly	Endacott	John	innkeeper, farmer	Gregory Arms	
1878	White's	Endacott	Thirza (Mrs)	victualler	Gregory Arms,	Doccombe
1889	Kelly's	Endacott	Thirza (Mrs)	innkeeper	Gregory Arms,	Doccombe
1893	Kelly's	Endacott	Thirza (Mrs)	innkeeper	Gregory Arms,	Doccombe

Endnotes

1. Moretonhampstead History Society http://www.moretonhampstead.org.uk/databasequeries/directoriescomplete-query.ghtml
2. The National Archives; Kew, Surrey, England; BT27 Board of Trade: Commercial and Statistical Department and Successors: Outwards Passenger Lists; Reference Number: Series BT27

Endecott FTDNA Y-DNA Project Results

By
Michelle Hartley

I'm so excited to see new Y-DNA results come in. It's been slow going but we're making great progress. I'll be using a lot of DNA terminology. If you aren't familiar with any term (which I'll try to explain) you can refer to the Terminology section at the end this article.

Y-DNA has a pretty steep learning curve! It's not really important to understand everything. If you want to learn how to interpret Y-DNA results there are some fabulous resources online. See the resources section at the end of the article.

Before jumping into the results, let's talk about the Big Y-700 test from Family Tree DNA.

Big Y-700

The Big Y test examines DNA on the Y chromosome, which only men have. The Big Y-700 includes two tests, one that can help make more distant ancestral connections, and Lone that helps with more recent connections. These tests correspond to two different kinds of DNA markers, called STRs and SNPs:

#1. STRs - Short tandem repeats are repeated sections in DNA that can vary between populations and generations. This variation makes STRs ideal for determining closer relationships—perhaps within 10 generations or so. The "700" part of the test refers to the 700 STRs that are tested." (Family Tree DNA also offers less-expensive tests that examine 37, 67 and 111 STR markers, respectively.) STR testing is a powerful tool for determining whether people do or do not share a recent common ancestor.

The Big Y shines due to SNP analysis

#2. SNP's - Single nucleotide polymorphisms are single changes in the DNA. Some of these SNPs have a very slow rate of change (think tens of thousands of years!), while others change much faster. This steady nature of many SNPs allows scientists and genealogists to learn about human migration and the relationships of their own distant ancestors. [1]

This means the Big Y test will find unique Y-DNA variants that only your specific paternal line carries. Only men who share a direct paternal line (perhaps 10 to 20 generations) with you will share these SNPs. These SNPs help fill the gap between what the STRs can tell you (about 10 generations back) and genealogy stretching (at best, back to the 1400s or so). On average, the Big Y test will find about 70,000 SNPs on your Y chromosome that make up your Y-DNA signature.

The "700" part of the test provides greater definition between the lines that are already known to be related. Many related lines have zero or just a few differences at the 111-marker level which is fantastic for determining relatedness, but terrible for figuring out which of the brothers was your ancestor. The Big Y-700 test could find those differences.

When you find a match in a Y-DNA database, there's no doubt that you share a direct paternal line with that match. You might not know in which generation you connect, but you'll have a range of a few generations to start your search.

What's a Y-Haplogroup

According to the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISSOG), a haplogroup is a genetic population group of people who share a common ancestor on their paternal line. The most recent common ancestor could be thousands of years in the past, which places the individual's ancestry in a paleoanthropological time frame.

Y Haplogroups follow male descendancy lines, with Y-DNA passing from father to son. All haplogroups started as the original haplogroup in Africa. A new haplogroup occurs when a very specific new mutation occurs. All descendants will carry that specific mutation which defines that haplogroup.

The chronological appearance of SNP mutations has been used to order the branching of the "Y-DNA Haplotree". Results of SNP testing determine a person's haplogroup, and deep testing (meaning exhaustively testing all known SNPs for the haplogroup) can identify subgroups, called "subclades."

Particular haplogroups are associated with well-known ancestral groups such as the Aboriginal Australians, Celts, and the Vikings.[2]

How does a SNP or Variant get added to the Y haplotree?

When a mutation, termed a SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism), pronounced "snip" is found in the first male, it's simply called a variant. In other words, it varies from the nucleotide that is normally found in that position in that one man.

When the SNP is found in multiple men, assuming it's found consistently in multiple scans, and it's in an area that is "clean" and not genetically "noisy," then the SNP is given a name, and the SNP is placed on the Y haplotree in its correct position.

Haplogroup I

Haplogroup I, also called I-M170, is the oldest major haplogroup in Europe, originating around 25,000 years ago. It is considered the only native European haplogroup, yet today represents less than one-fifth of the male population of Europe.

FTDNA suggests there was a massive extinction in

our ancestors during the Oldest Dryas:

"Today, the genetic tree of humanity indicates there were only 8 males living at that time who were contributors to all of today's I-haplogroup population.

The 8 contributing males living 5000 years after the founding of I-haplogroup were certainly not the total population of living I-haplogroup males of that time. But this suggests how precarious that haplogroup was for a long period of its early existence." —FTDNA

The eight patriarchs are these: P37, M423, L880, L624, M26; **M223**, M253, and L416. [3]

Haplogroup I has two major sub groups.
I1
I2

I-M223 - The Endecotts fall into this subgroup of I2. The I-M223 tree is incredibly old, approximately 17,400 years old and surviving lines are much older than those in Haplogroup I1.

The people at the time were hunter-gatherers, scattered widely across Europe, and moved with the ice sheets two or three times over many millennia. I-M223 arose during one of the Ice Ages. They moved north as the Earth warmed, south into one of the Refugia

1. Franco-Iberian in Spain and southwest France (also called Franco-Cantabrian),

2. Balkan in Romania, Serbia, Hungary, and the upper Danube river valley.

3. Ukraine running from the Caspian Sea to the "Iron Gate" on the Danube. Then back north again as the Earth warmed up. This process scattered the M-223 Hunter Gathers across Europe. There is a stream of thought that M223 was predominantly in Doggerland before the great flood from the Storegga Slide in about 8150 BP, that separated the Isles and Scandinavia from the mainland of Europe.

M223 then lost numbers as the farmers from Anatolia, the peninsula of land that today constitutes the Asian portion of Turkey, and the Levant Corridor, the main pathway for modern humans to leave Africa, moved into Europe in the Neolithic period, followed by people coming from the Russian Steppes (aka Yamnaya) who displaced this homogeneous group. These people belonged to haplogroup R. Curiously the I haplogroups rebounded a bit. Haplogroup R now comprises over 80% of European males.

Naming issues with haplogroup I-M223 (I2a1b1)

A few things to keep in mind related to name changes haplogroup I-M223. Our haplogroup is a bit of a challenge due to the numerous name changes it's undergone. When reading information about I-M223 it's important to pay attention to the article date and the naming convention.

There is a difference between a name change and the old naming convention. Older naming conventions used letter number conventions such as R1 and R2

which expanded to R1b1c and so forth, alternating letters and numbers. Today, we see most haplogroups designated by the haplogroup letter and SNP name. Using that old notation methodology, I2a1b1 would now be I-M223.

Did you understand all that? If not, you aren't the only one scratching your head. It's very easy to get confused on haplogroup I-M223 since it had several restructurings. The date of the article most times will indicate what convention the writer is using or the version might be noted in the article but not always.

I-M223 haplogroup name changes
•I1c (I-M223) 2002-2005
•I1b2a / I-M223 (2006-2007)
•I2b1 / I-M223 (2008-2010)
•I2a2a / I-M223 (2011-2017)
•I2a1b1 / I-M223 (as of Jun 2018) Another restructuring to accommodate more new branches.

As of 2020, at the I-M223 branch node, there are currently at least 72 SNPs which the members all share. These mutations occurred at various locations on the Y-chromosome between 18,900 and 15,300 years ago. The last common ancestor of everyone in Haplogroup I-M223/I2a1b1 lived between 13,100 and 10,700 years ago. Over the generations since then, SNP mutations have continued to occur right down to the present.

Finally, on to our results
The following tested at Family Tree DNA unless noted otherwise.

*A terminal SNP means a very refined personal haplogroup, known colloquially as their terminal SNP, often far down the tree from the estimated haplogroup provided with STR testing alone. [4]
#1 William:
•Tested Big Y-700
•Main haplogroup I-M223 (I2a1b1)
•Terminal SNP I-FTB22516
•Descendant of Gov. John Endecott.
•William's terminal SNP was created about 130 years ago.
•Bill and Samuel's last common ancestor is Zerubbabel Endecott born 1635.

John Endecott b.1588
Zarubbabel Endecott b.1634
Samuel Endecott b.1659
Samuel Endecott b.1687
John Endicott b.1713
Robert Endicott b.1756
William Endicott b.1799
Henry Endicott b.1840
Henry Endicott b.1875
William Endicott b.1909 [5]

#2 Samuel:
- Tested Big Y-700
- Main haplogroup I-M223 (I2a1b1)
- Terminal SNP I-FTB22516
- Descendant of Gov. John Endecott.
- Samuel's terminal SNP was created about 130 years ago.

> John Endecott b.1588
> Zarubbabel Endecott b.1634
> Joseph Endecott b.1672
> Joseph Endecott b.1711
> Thomas Endicott b.1737
> William Endicott b.1778
> Aaron Endicott b.1808
> Lafayette Endicott b.1847
> Thomas Endicott b.1887
> Thomas, Jr Endicott b.1912
> Samuel Endicott[6]

#3 Alan:
- Tested Big Y-700
- I-M223 (I2a1b1)
- Terminal SNP I-FTB22742
- Not a descendant of Gov. John Endecott.
- Matches Gov. Endecott's ancestors.
- Alan's terminal SNP was created about 2100 years ago.
- Last known common ancestor between Bill, Samuel, Donald, James, Jim, and Joe is currently unknown.

> William Endacott b. 1594
> Phillip Endacott b.1615
> Jeffrey Endacott 1639
> Alexander Endacott b.1665
> William Endacott 1695
> James Endacott 1730
> John Endacott b.1762
> William Endacott b.1809
> Joseph Endacott b.1861
> William Endacott b.1893
> Thomas Endacott b.1927
> Alan Endacott[7]

#4 James Endeacott:
- Tested Y-111
- I-M223
- Not a descendant of Gov. John Endecott.
- Matches Gov. Endecott's ancestors.
- Waiting on his Big Y-700 results.
- Need verification from James on his ancestry.

#5 Donald:
- Tested at 23&Me.
- I-M223 (further SNP testing is needed to determine his terminal SNP).
- Descendant of Gov. John Endecott.
  Note - In a previous newsletter it was noted that his halogroup is rare. It is only rare against 23&me database and not against the large Y-DNA databases like FTDNA and YFull. The 23&Me test is an autosomal test with limited analysis of the male Y chromosome. The same for LivingDNA. [8][9]

> Gov John Endecott b. 1588
> Zarubbabel Endecott b. 1634
> Samuel Endicott b. 1659
> Samuel Endicott b. 1687
> John Endicott
> Samuel Endicott b.1755
> Samuel Endicott b. 1802
> Joshua Endicott b. 1837
> William Henry Endicott b.1880
> William Nile Endicott b. 1929[10]

#6 Jim (Jimmie):
- Tested Y-111 (tested 111 markers).
- I-M223
- Descendant of Gov. John Endecott.

> Gov John Endecott b. 1588
> Zarubbabel Endecott b. 1634
> Samuel b. 1659
> Capt. Samuel Endecott b. 1687
> Samuel Endicott b. 1717
> Samuel Endicott b. 1769
> Samuel Endicott b. 1801
> John Endicott b. 1835
> Ransom Endicott b. 1835
> Floyd Endicott
> Jimmie Endicott[11]

#7 Joe:
- Tested Y-67 (tested 67 markers).
- I-M223
- Descendant of Gov. John Endecott.

> Gov John Endecott b. 1588
> Zarubbabel Endecott b. 1634
> Joseph Endicott b. 1672
> Joseph Endicott b.1711
> Joseph Endicott b. 1738
> Joseph B Endicott b. 1770
> Joseph Nation Endicott b. abt 1790
> James M. Endicott b. abt. 1810
> Joseph Nation Endicott b. abt. 1839
> Joseph Nation Endicott b. abt. 1870
> Joseph Ward Endicott b. abt. 1909
> Joe Endicott[12]

#8 H. Enticott:
- Tested at Ancestry Y-25 (tested 25 markers).
- I-M223
- Not a descendant of Gov. John Endecott.
- Matches Gov. Endecott's ancestors.
  Note - Possible ancestry that needs verification.

> Henry Enticott/Enacott b.1741
> Stephen Endicott/Endacott b. 1774
> William Enticott/Endacott b. 1802
> William Enticott/Endacott b. 1828
> Thomas George Enticott/Endacott b.1861
> John Cecil Enticott b. 1915
> H. Enticott[13]

#9 Richard:
- Tested at National Geographic.
- R-M269, Not related to any Endecott matches so far. This line possibly adopted the Endacott surname or at some point an non-parental event occurred.
- Richard isn't a match to our other Endecott testers.

> Henry Endacott b.1820
> John Gregory Endacott b.1844
> John Kingsman Endacott b.1875
> John Beer Endacott b.26 Jun 1899
> Richard Samuel George (aka George)
> Richard[14]

	Alan	Donald	James	Jimmie	Joe	Richard	Samuel	William
Alan	X	UK	UK	UK	UK	NO	UK	UK
Donald	UK	X	UK	3X	8X	NO	6X	6X
James	UK	UK	X	UK	UK	NO	UK	UK
Jimmie	UK	3X	UK	X	8X 1R	NO	UK	UK
Joe	UK	8X 1R	UK	8X 1R	X	NO	6X	8X 1R
Richard	UK	NO	NO	NO	NO	X	NO	NO
Samuel	UK	8X 1R	UK	8X	6X	NO	X	8X
William	UK	6X	UK	6X	8X 1R	NO	8X	X

UK = Unknown   3X = 3rd cousins
6X = 6th cousins 8X1R = 8th cousins once removed
8X = 8th cousins NR = Not related via Y-DNA

Donald and Jimmie are the closest matches at 3rd cousins. It would be interesting to see how much autosomal DNA Donald and Jimmie share since their 3rd cousins.

The above image shows upstream and downstream branches on the left side. Upstream means it's located further up the tree. Downstream is further down the tree.

Our testers main haplogroup is I-M223 (I2a1b1). I-M223 is upstream from I-FTB22742 (Alan) and I-FTB22516 (William and Samuel). The more SNP's someone tests the more defined their results will be.

Above is Alan's Block Tree. Only those who test Big Y-700 have a block tree. James, Jim, Joe, Donald aren't shown in the block because they only tested the Y-111 markers test.[15]

I-M223 is more than 14 branches upstream from

FTB22516. (See SNP Tracker section for the path)

Alan belongs to I-FTB22742. (large white box top left in the image).

William and Samuel form I-FTB22516 a subgroup of I-FTB22742 which is shown in the blue box under Alan's white box in the image.

I-FBT22516 and I-FTB22742 have a common ancestor of I-FGC20014 which is upstream from I-FTB22516. (I-FTB22516 not shown in the image).

Samuel has 4 private variants and William with 3. In other words, no testers match those private variants yet.

Based on William and Samuel being 8th cousins and their private variants a rough estimate is their common ancestor lived about 300 years ago. Average Private variants of 3.5 times average of 84 years between mutations. Currently this is a rough estimate and depends on variations in mutations. FTDNA will be adding this feature sometime this year.

300 years in this case seems a pretty good estimate considering since William and Samuel's last common ancestor, Dr. Zerrubabbel Endecott, was born in 1635 son of Gov. John Endecott.

Alan has 8 variants (white box in the block tree image above). FTDNA doesn't know the order those 8 variants occurred. These are "known variants" not private variants. FTDNA will have to find more matches to determine the order and whether they are vertical in the tree or if some are horizontal (on the same level). We are currently waiting on James Big-Y results. David Bowling from the I-M223 FTDNA project graciously paid to upgrade James test. His results will help our project as well as the I-M223 project. His results might return some private variants as well but should hopefully tell us more about Alan, Samuel or William's private variants.

FTDNA Order	Marker Name	Change Description	Rank (Slow to Fast)	James	Alan	William	Samuel
34	CDYa	Very Fast	110	36		37	34
35	CDYb	Very Fast	111	42			43
68	DYS710	Very Fast	108	31		30	
78	DYS549	Fast	93	12			11
96	DYS650	Fast	101	21	22	22	22
100	DYS513	Fast	78	13	12	12	12
102	DYS552	Medium-Fast	73	27	26		
108	DYS510	Fast	80	18		19	
Number of differences with James					3	5	5

The chart above is comparing everyone to James. James is a bit closer being 3 markers different to Alan versus 5 for William or Samuel. James probably skews a bit closer to the Endecotts than we normally think with 3 to 5 marker differences. This is because those differences are faster changing markers. Markers CDYa, CDYb and DYS710 change very fast. James Big Y results should give us some more answers.

Before James took the Y-111 marker test, James family wasn't sure if their Endeacotts were related to the Endacotts (or variations of) from Devon. James results prove without a doubt the Endeacotts from Yorkshire are related to Endecotts from Devon. That new connection helps grow our Endecott family tree even bigger.

How the two families connect is currently unknown. It will take some additional Big Y-700 or specific SNP testing more Endacotts from Devon and Yorkshire to determine the connection. Building out a better paper trail for other Endacott lines in Devon will help as well.

SNP Tracker

The following table shows the SNP path (migration) for I-FTB22516 to England according to SNP Tracker. SNPs are mutations that are accumulated sequentially between generations. Those on the Y-chromosome, present only in men, are useful in identifying branches in the human evolutionary tree or haplotree. The science is moving fast. As more men are tested, we can identify new and temporarily more recent branches. The most recently identified SNP is often referred to as the "terminal SNP." [16]

D column - Number of Descendants
YBP - Years before Present

SNP	YBP	BCE/CE	D
A-PR2921	240,000	240,000 BCE	217,519
A-L1090	200,000	200,000 BCE	217,508
A-V168	160,000	160,000 BCE	217,459
A-V221	130,000	130,000 BCE	217,308
BT-M42	130,000	130,000 BCE	216,977
CT-M168	88,000	86,000 BCE	216,286
CF-P143	69,000	67,000 BCE	197,826
F-M89	66,000	64,000 BCE	196,016
GHIJK-F1329	65,000	63,000 BCE	195,774
HIJK-PF3494	57,000	55,000 BCE	186,854
IJK-L15	49,000	47,000 BCE	185,901
IJ-P124	47,000	45,000 BCE	70,576
I-L758	47,000	45,000 BCE	38,713
I-M170	43,000	41,000 BCE	38,713
I-P215	32,000	30,000 BCE	13,458
I-CTS2257	24,000	22,000 BCE	13,380
I-P214	20,000	18,000 BCE	7,623
I-L460	22,000	20,000 BCE	13,004
I-M223	17,000	15,000 BCE	6,832
I-P222	13,000	11,000 BCE	4,929
I-CTS616	12,000	10000 BCE	4,820
I-CTS10057	11,000	8600 BCE	3,072
I-Z161	11,000	8600 BCE	2,572
I-CTS4348	10,000	8300 BCE	2,483
I-L801	9,800	7900 BCE	2,483
I-Z178	5,500	3500 BCE	2,468
I-Z165	4,300	2400 BCE	2,446
I-CTS6433	4,100	2200 BCE	1,830
I-S2364	4,100	2200 BCE	1,211
I-Y4955	3,900	2000 BCE	159
I-Y5695	3,900	2000 BCE	42
I-FGC20006	2,700	740 BCE	24
I-FGC20002	2,400	430 BCE	16
I-FGC20014	2,100	130 BCE	14
I-FTB22742 (Alan)	2,100	130 BCE	3
I-FTB22516 (Wiliam & Samuel)	130	1800 CE	2

Donald, James, Joe, Jim, H. Enticott fall under I-M223 since they haven't tested the Big Y700 yet. (James is waiting on results). Alan's terminal SNP is I-FTB22742. William and Samuel's terminal SNP is I-FTB22516.


yDNA Path to I-FTB22516
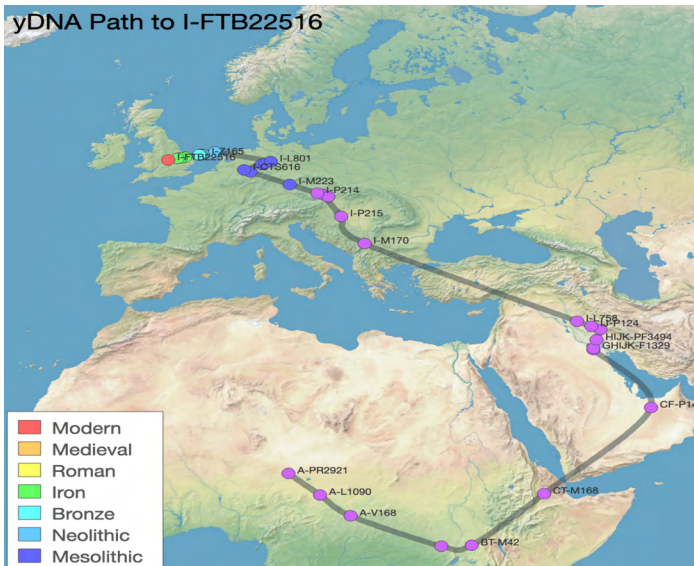
The map on the previous page shows the path taken for I-M223 all the way downstream to Alan, William and Samuel.

If you want to see an animation with a walking man along the migration route, please visit http://scaledinnovation.com/gg/snpTracker.html3 You can choose to use I-FTB22516 & I-FTB20014 or any of the upstream haplogroups listed on the SNP Tracker chart shown on the previous page.
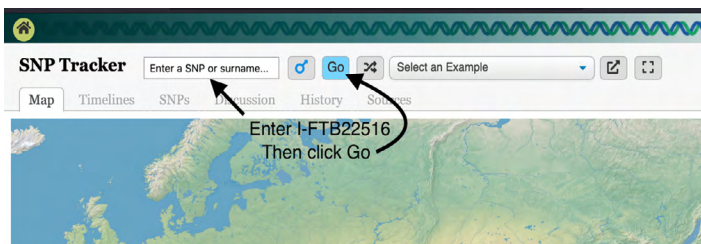
On right side of the page there click on the options menu to activate the running man.
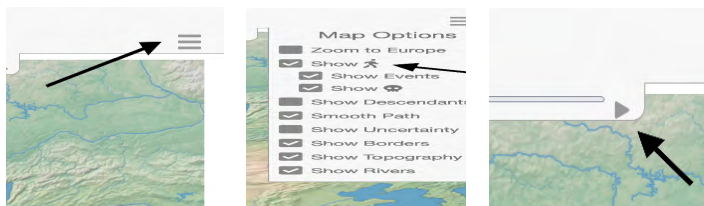
DNA Terminology

Allele - is defined as a DNA sequence that repeats at a certain location (DYS marker) on the Y Chromosome. The Allele value is the number of times the sequence repeats. Pronounced uh-LEEL

Branch - A specific area on a haplogroup or phylogenetic tree that has associated SNPs. For example, E1, E2, and E3 are all branches of haplogroup E.

Clade - comes from the Greek word Klados = branch. A Clade on the Y Chromosome tree is also called a Haplogroup. Subclade is a term to describe the relationship between two clades with the sub-clade being downstream (occurring later in time). A Clade includes all the descendants of a single founder (common ancestor).

Deep Ancestry - Ancestry in an anthropological time frame of over 1000 to tens of thousands of years ago that predates recorded history and surnames for most people. The Y-DNA haplogroup tree traces SNP mutations to show deep ancestry.

Derived or Positive -The designation given a SNP when DNA testing determines that the SNP mutation is present.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) - The large molecule inside the nucleus of a cell that carries genetic instructions for making living organisms. See Y-DNA.

Downstream - A term used in association with a haplogroup or phylogenetic tree to designate the relationship between two SNPs or two branches or two clades, with downstream being the descriptor for the object that succeeds the first. The downstream item cannot exist without the existence of the upstream item.

Family Clade – Unique to a family

Genealogical Time Frame - A time frame within the last 500 up to 1000 years since the adoption of surnames and written family records. An individual's haplotype is useful within this time frame and is compared to others to help identify branches within a family.

Genetic Distance - Genetic distance is how many mutations difference the participant (you) has with that particular match. In other words, how many mismatches in your DNA compared with that person's DNA. In essence, the Total Genetic Distance is a mathematical calculation of how many times mutations happened between the lines of these two men since their common ancestor, whether that common ancestor is known or not.

Haplogroup - A population descended from a common ancestor, as evidenced by specific SNP mutations. Haplogroups are not cultural groups, although a haplogroup can be strongly represented by a cultural population such as American Indians. The Y Chromosome Consortium (YCC) has assigned hierarchical alphanumeric labels, which can be presented graphically in the form of a phylogenetic or haplogroup tree.

Haplogroup - is defined as a group of similar Haplotypes that share a common ancestor with a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) mutation. Your Haplogroup tells much about your ancient ethnic origins. Meaning thousands of years ago. In the case of I2a1b1 I-M223 Haplogroup, all share the SNP (called Snip) . The I2a1b1 I-M223 Haplogroup has numerous subgroups or

subclades, all determined by various other SNPs.

Haplogroup Tree - A diagram showing evolutionary lineages of organisms.

Haplotype - Broadly, the complete set of results obtained from multiple markers located on a single chromosome. For the Y chromosome, the term is restricted by convention to allele values (number of repeats) obtained from microsatellite (STR) markers

Last common ancestor – The last ancestor that two people shared.

Marker - An identifiable physical location on a chromosome that is variable between individuals and whose inheritance can be monitored. A term commonly used along with allele values in describing an individual's haplotype. Marker labels, such as M173 or DYS388, have no intrinsic meaning.

MRCA - Most Recent Common Ancestor: In this context, it refers to the straight paternal line. The MRCA of brothers is their father, the MRCA of first cousins is their grandfather, and so forth. If the genealogy is not known, the time to the MRCA (TMRCA) can be estimated statistically, using the mutation rate of markers on the Y chromosome. On the average, the closer the DNA match, the more recent the TMRCA. The 95% confidence interval for the TMRCA typically covers a very wide range. If a single value is stated, it is usually the median value (50% of pairs who match each other at X out of Y markers will find their common ancestor within G generations, but 50% will have to keep on looking).

Nucleotide - a compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group. Nucleotides form the basic structural unit of nucleic acids such as DNA.

Patrilineal – relating to or based on relationship to the father or descent through the male line.

Paternal Line of Descent - A direct line of descent from ancestral father to son to son to son along an all male line which is traced through Y-DNA.

Private Variants - variants (mutations) that weren't discovered before the individual tested. Private variants are mutations that have occurred in the line being tested, but not yet in other lines. Occurrences of private variants in multiple testers allow the Private Variant to be named and placed on the haplotree.

Positive or Derived - The designation given a SNP when DNA testing determines that the SNP mutation is present.

STR – Repeat mutations. Mutate fast and are less reliable.

SNP – is defined by a mutation that swaps for a single nucleotide (A, T, G or C) in the genome sequence is altered. A person has many SNPs that together create a unique DNA pattern for that individual. Snips clarify the branching of a tree–separation of different sub-haplogroups. They don't mutate fast like STR's and are more reliable.

Sub-branch - A term to describe the relationship between two branches with the sub-branch being down-

stream. See also Subclade.

Subclade - A term to describe the relationship between two clades with the subclade being downstream. See also Sub-branch.

Terminal SNP - a very refined personal haplogroup, known colloquially as their terminal SNP, often Far down the tree from the estimated haplogroup provided with STR testing alone.

Steps - The mutation that caused the difference happened in one mutation event.

Upstream - A term used in association with a haplogroup or phylogenetic tree to designate the relationship between two SNPs or two branches or two clades, with upstream being the descriptor for the object that precedes the second. The upstream item must exist before the creation of the downstream item.

Variants (mutations) - are accumulating down both respective branches of the tree at the same time, meaning one per roughly every 100 years.

Private Variants – are one of the following
- Mutations that are not named nor shared between any branch members.
- Mutations that have not yet been validated and placed on the Haplotree.

Resources
- DNA-explained https://dna-explained.com/category/terminal-snp/
- Big Y results and matches https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/360004594416-Big-Y-Results-Matches-Introduction#accessing-big-y-results-matches-0-0
- Migration Maps https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/360004593936-Y-DNA-Migration-Maps-Guide
- Results Guide https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/4408063356303-Y-STR-Results-Guide-#panel-6-142-151--0-14
- Big Y results https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/360004594416-Big-Y-Results-Matches-Introduction
- Big Y matches guide https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/4402696079887-Big-Y-Matching-Matches-Guide-
- Y-chromsome browsing tool (has video as well https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/4402695692687-Y-Chromosome-Browsing-Tool-Guide-
- Advanced Matches https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/4402392806287-Advanced-Matches-Introduction
- Y-DNA testing https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/4414463886351-Y-chromosome-DNA-Y-DNA-
- Y-DNA Ancestral Origins https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/360004594036-Y-DNA-Haplogroup-Origins-Guide

EARLY ANCESTRY OF THE ENDECOTT CLAN

By

William T. Endicott

One of the most interesting questions in life—maybe the most interesting question in life — is how we got here. This essay attempts to answer that concerning the Endecott clan — from 5-7 million years ago until John Endecott!

First of all, it's going to be a "cast of thousands" like the Cecil B. DeMille blockbuster "Ten Commandments": there are hundreds of thousands of people who have all contributed to you being you!

For starters, just look at some math. I'm an 11th generation descendant of John Endecott, and with the number of ancestors doubling every generation, that comes out to 1,024 people I'm descended from in just 300 years. Even if you consider "pedigree collapse," —reproduction among individuals who share ances-tors— and that number is cut down some, it's still a lot of ancestors. And you can imagine how many it would be if you take the process back a million years!

A related issue is that there's a big difference between genealogical descent and DNA descent. For instance, I know that genealogically I am an 11th gen-eration descendant from John Endecott. But geneticists say I may not have inherited any genes at all from him. That's because the DNA —the building blocks of genes — that someone inherits from each set of parents – half from each — are random combinations of their DNA. Going through this process hundreds of times over three centuries, the amounts of DNA passed on from any one of them are infinitesimal.[1]

Bottom line: the only thing of substance I may have inherited from John Endecott is the last name —and that's not even spelled right!

Dr. David Reich and the revolution in DNA analysis

Most of what I am going to say next about the deep ancestry (millions of years ago up to 1066 AD) of the Endecotts comes from a book by a professor of genet-ics at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. David Reich. Reich also happens to be a high school classmate of my son, which shows my age![2]

Reich has profited from the sequencing of the entire DNA genome, a vital new tool that has now been added to archeology and linguistics as the three prima-ry tools for determining deep ancestry. In fact, Reich's research has been a game changer dispelling previous theories and adding detail to others.

In a nutshell, Reich's book goes beyond the narrow Y or X chromosome analysis discussed in a previous JEFA newsletter,[3] to looking at people's much wider "whole genome," that is, all of a person's DNA, of which Y/X chromosomes are just a small part. For instance, Reich says the mitochondrial DNA, which traces people's maternal line, represents only 1/200,000th of what's available by looking at the whole genome.

There's more. In addition to harnessing the whole genome, Reich has also extended that to analyzing ancient DNA, the DNA from bones, say, 300,000 years old or older. This means comparing extinct populations that do not have DNA descendants today.

Because he was able to do these things, Reich was one of the experts who helped discover that "archaic humans," that is, Neanderthals and Denisovans, for example, interbred with modern human populations as they dispersed from Africa into Eurasia 70,000–30,000 years ago. Before that it was thought that they were separate species.

Reich's theories are the present "cutting edge" about the deep history of how we got here, upending much of what had been accepted up to this point and, as he puts it, "showing how little we really knew about human migrations and population formation prior to the invention of this new technology."

However, as Reich admitted in 2018, when he published his book, this is a rapidly evolving field and "By the time this book reaches readers some of the advances it describes will have been superseded or even contradicted." Fortunately, though, he believes he knows more about the story relating to Europe (and thus to the Endecotts) than he does about Africa and Asia, where he feels there is the most to be learned.

Millions of years ago

To cover the entire evolution of Endecotts, you'd need to start in the remotest of antiquity with the advent of humans 5-7 million years ago and, more spe-cifically with a more direct ancestor, 1.8 million years ago. For example, there is evidence that several kinds of humans have intermittently occupied Britain for almost a million years, with the earliest evidence being around 900,000 years ago, and the earliest human fossils being around 500,000 years old.[4]

Through this time Britain had been permanently connected to the Continent by a chalk ridge (the White Cliffs of Dover are the remnant) between southeast England and northern France, which is how people got to England. But around 425,000 years ago a mega-flood broke through the ridge, creating the English Channel. And after that, sea levels rose.[5]

Then, to further cover the story, you'd have to also cover English involvement in the Stone Age (ended between 8,700 and 2,000 BC), the Bronze Age (3,000-1,200 BC), the Iron Age (500-332 BC), the Roman era (43-410 AD), the Anglo-Saxon era (410 - 1066), the Viking raid era (793 - 1066) AD), and the Norman inva-sion of 1066, getting us to the 16th century and the closer ancestors of John Endecott. That's a pretty tall order, but here goes!

Out of Africa and into Europe per David Reich

In chapter 5 of David Reich's book, the chapter called "The Making of Modern Europe," he describes the peopling of Europe, which of course relates to the deep ancestry of the Endecott clan. (In other chapters he describes the peopling of Africa and Asia.)

Because Reich's findings are so fascinating and so important, I have summarized them for the entire seven-million-year history culminating in the peopling of England in the Appendix to this document.[6]

But here's a quick summary of the deep ancestry of the Endecott clan up to 1066. There is a consensus today that primitive man originated in Africa about 5-7 million years ago. Then, starting 1.8-2.8 million years ago, and over many millennia and in a surprising number of many waves and mixtures of populations, mankind went through many permutations caused by mutations favored by natural selection.

From there, generally speaking, one group took a "right turn" and went into Asia and Oceania and even the Americas, and another group took a "left turn" and entered Europe. It's the left turn that interests us.

This turn consisted of waves of hunter-gatherers followed by waves of farmers emanating from the Middle East which mingled and resulted in a fairly homogeneous population throughout Europe by about 5,000 years ago. But at that time, Reich claims, an entirely new group, the Yamnaya people coming from the Russian steppes, swept in and displaced this homogeneous group and contributed more to the DNA of modern Europeans (and thus to Endecotts) than any other group.

See Appendix for more details

We now move on to focus on five groups who derived from the mixture of peoples described in the summary of Reich's book and who made up the English population of John Endecott's time: the Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Viking, and Norman peoples.

Celts

The Celts were a collection of tribes descending from the Yamnya and derivative people mentioned in the summary of Reich's book in the Appendix. They originated in central Europe and shared a similar language, religious beliefs, traditions and culture. It is currently believed that the Celts most likely started to disperse 7,000 years ago from what is today Turkey, traveling along the north coast of the Mediterranean to Italy, France, Spain and then up the Atlantic coast to Britain from about 600 BC to 50 AD.

The Celtic tribe in Devon (where the Endecotts come from) and Cornwall when the Romans arrived was the Dumnonii (from which the name Devon derives). Their capital appears to have been in modern Exeter, which the Romans called "Isca Dumononiorum." Exeter is twenty-one miles east from Chagford, the home of the Endecotts.

Apart from fishing and agriculture, the main economic resource of the Dumnonii was tin mining –– as it would become later for the Endecotts. The area of Dumnonia had been mined since ancient times. Tin extraction, for example, had existed here from the early Bronze Age around the 22nd century BC.[7]

Romans

The Romans invaded Britain starting in 43 A.D. and administered it until 410 A.D. when they withdrew from Britain. This begins the first period of recorded history of England.

As far as Devon is concerned, the Romans initially established a fort at Exeter for its Legio II Augustus, one of the four legions the emperor Claudius used to invade Britain. By 66 or 68 AD, though, the Romans had abandoned Exeter.

Although the Romans occupied Britain for more than 350 years, British scholarship is all over the place as to whether the Romans made any genetic contribution to modern Britain (and thus to Endecotts). Some say Roman contribution to English genetics is negligible. But at least one other source says a million modern British men descend from Roman soldiers.[8]

How to reconcile this? For starters, much depends on what you mean by "Roman." If you mean coming from Italy, then no, not many Britons have Italian DNA.

But by the time of the occupation of Britain, 90% of the enlisted men in the Roman army didn't come from Italy, but rather from Roman provinces outside of Italy, like Gaul and Spain and elsewhere. Moreover, as the occupation went on, the legions became more stationary and were not transferred from one province to another, as they had been in the past, which meant that they tended to recruit locally, thus diminishing the Italian stock even further.

Lastly, while Roman soldiers were not allowed to marry officially while in the army, they were allowed to have unofficial wives and children on the side. It doesn't stretch the imagination to think that over the more than 350 years of Roman occupation of Britain that many Roman soldiers would have engaged in this practice.

Bottom line: it seems quite possible that Roman soldiers, particularly as generally defined above, could have left a genetic imprint on Britain, and possibly even on the Endecotts, but this is a hotly debated topic.

Roman influence more important in Devon than realized

Not only is the genetic impact possibly greater than previously thought, in 2016, because of the discovery of Roman coins, Roman pottery, and a Roman road in the town of Ipplepen, which is 20 miles southeast of Chagford, the extent of the Roman influence on Devon is now known to be larger than previously thought.[9]

Previously it had been thought that Roman influence did not stretch beyond Exeter and was not very important. But the 2016 find has also unearthed the remnants of vessels from France and the Mediterranean once full of wine, olive oil and garum (a fish sauce), and Roman coins, all of which suggest an important trade in the area linked to other parts of the Roman empire.

So, it is now thought that Devon was perhaps a Romano-British settlement where native Britons traded with the Romans – hence the coins – and got a taste for elements of their lifestyle. It all suggests a people living here who had been influenced by the Romans and had adopted Romanized ways of eating and drinking, and that some of the locals had even developed a taste for Mediterranean products such as wine and olives. It raises the question as to whether the Dumnonii, the Celtic tribe who lived in the area, still retained their traditional identity, or had become entirely Romanized.

Anglo-Saxon England

There is common agreement that DNA analysis shows that the next group of invaders of Britain played a large role in the heritage of Endecotts. After withdrawal of the Romans in 410 AD, came the Anglo-Saxons, members of Germanic-speaking groups from what is today Denmark and northern Germany. They were yet one more descendant of the Yamnaya and derivative peoples described in the Appendix. They migrated into the southern half of Britain and comprised the dominant people of early medieval Britain from the end of Roman rule until the Norman conquest in 1066.

They account for 10-40% of the DNA of the people in southern and eastern Britain today, the southern part, Devon, being where the Endecotts come from.[10]

In the 5th and 6th centuries Anglo-Saxon Britain consisted of 7 main kingdoms: Northumbria; Mercia; East Anglia; Essex; Kent; Sussex; and Wessex.[11]

Devon, where the Endecott clan is known to have come from, was part of Wessex. While it is true that the Anglo-Saxons tended to displace the earlier Celts, in practicality there was also intermarriage meaning that early Endecotts such as John Endecott were almost certainly a combination of earlier Celtic peoples and Anglo-Saxon peoples.

These Anglo-Saxon kingdoms became Christianized during the 7th century, survived Viking invasions, and created the gradual unification of England under the Wessex hegemony during the 9th and 10th centuries, which ended only with the Norman conquest of England in 1066.[12]

Viking influence

Starting in 763 AD, the Anglo-Saxons had to deal with a series of intermittent Viking raids that culminated in the biggest Viking raid of all, the Norman invasion of 1066, for the Normans were in fact of Danish/Swedish/Norwegian Viking parentage themselves, and they settled in northern France. They also derive from the Yamnaya/Corded Ware/ Bell Beaker peoples mentioned in the Appendix. From Scandinavia they ventured not only to Normandy, but as far as Russia, Lapland, Turkey, Iraq, and even North America.

But "Viking" is really more of a job description — raider —than a genetic designation for blond, blue-eyed people. That's because recent DNA analysis has shown that many Vikings did not come from the same place and did not have blonde hair and blue eyes. Furthermore, since the Vikings overlapped areas that the Anglo-Saxons came from, it's hard to differentiate between the two.[13]

The Viking incursions into England were more pronounced in the east of England where they took over so much land from the Anglo-Saxons that for about 100 years the region was considered the "Danelaw," an area run by Vikings amidst a land dominated by Anglo-Saxons.

But some Vikings also made it into the southwest of England, in Devon, and intermarried with the locals there, so it's very possible that Endecott genealogy has some Viking influence in it.[14]

Thus, Anglo-Saxon identity survived beyond the Norman conquest, and thereby, through social and cultural integration with Celts, Vikings and Normans, became the modern English people, John Endecott's ancestors.

What's in a name?

You can see evidence of this mixture of Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman origins in Devon names. For Celtic names, you have those such as the Rivers Clyst, Creedy, Culm, and Teign; and Clovelly, Countisbury, Crediton, Croyde, and Trusham.[15]

For Saxon names you have Lifracombe, Haggington, Warmscombe, Mullacott, Lincombe, Winsham, and Berrynarbor. Also, you have the ending –shire, as in Devonshire, which originated in Wessex and then spread to the rest of England; or the ending –cott, which is typically Devonian. (Endecott is said to mean "he who lives in the end cottage.")[16]

For Old Norse (Viking) names you have Lundsy Island, and Topsham. Also, people with Scandinavian names such as Carla, Thurgod, Cytel, Scula, Wicing, Farman recorded as working in the mints in Exeter and at other Devon sites from the end of the tenth century.[17]

And finally, there are also eleven landholders in the Devon section of the Domesday Book who have the personal name wichin, which means "viking." These names are rare in England and do not occur at all elsewhere in the West Country, so the cluster in Devon is significant.[18]

For Norman names you have many place names, plus all the surnames introduced by the Norman Barons that become common in England by 1400. Sometimes these started out with the French prefix "de" (meaning

"of") attached to a Saxon place name, such as "Johannis de Ynndecote," (see below) and then later the "de" was dropped.

During the Middle Ages, Norman influence gradually waned as wars developed between the Normans in Normandy and the Normans in Britain. Furthermore, the Norman dialect of French that had become the court language of England (not the same as the Parisian dialect), gradually evolved into the Middle English of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (1387- 1400) and then into the early-modern English of Governor John Endecott.[19]

Endecott domains

The Domesday Book, a kind of census (for tax reasons) in 1086 mandated by William the Conqueror, and the most comprehensive survey ever undertaken in any medieval kingdom, describes South Tawton, where the largest known group of Endecotts come from, as being part of "the dowry of Githa". Githa was the sister of King Svend of Denmark (i.e., an Anglo-Saxon) and wife of the Earl Godwin and thus the mother of King Harold Godwinson II (1022-1066).20

Harold was the last Anglo-Saxon king of England, reigning from 1022 until being killed in the Battle of Hastings in 1066, fighting the Normans led by William the Conqueror. His death marked the end of Anglo-Saxon rule in England.

In other words, people like early Endecotts presumably living in this area prior to 1066, were Anglo-Saxons living under the rule of King Harold. But they were probably intermarrying with Celts (and who knows about descendants of "Roman" soldiers).

It's interesting to speculate as to whether any Endecotts were in King Harold's army of 7,000 half-armed peasants due to the requirements of feudalism. But since Hastings is 250 miles from Chagford (the name is specifically mentioned in the Domesday Book) where the Endecotts came from, it seems unlikely — too long a walk. But history is mute on this score.

Norman Feudalism in Devon

Since early Endecotts lived under feudalism, we need to look at how this was organized. We begin first with a word about feudalism in general, which started around 800 because of the break-down of central authority (the Roman empire) that had preceded it.

Local lords took over where emperors once held sway. Between the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain in the fourth century, and the onset of the Viking raids in the eighth century, individual land ownership vanished from England.

Instead, small tribal bands were bonded by kinship, geographical identification, or religion, rather than by land ownership. On the continent, peoples like the Norman Franks gradually grew in power and influence across parts of Europe, with the centralization of governance under a conquering lord, and with regions paying allegiance to the lord by providing fighters and funds. After the Anglo-Saxons invaded England, starting in 410 AD, they instituted a similar system.

Feudalism was a sort of contract between the lord and vassals. The lord guaranteed physical protection to the vassals and let them farm on his land. But in exchange, the vassals had to agree to fight for the lord in his army, and to give him a certain amount of what they produced as farmers.

Land was the central factor in the economy. The lord had a lot of land, so he let his vassals farm it in exchange for them giving him some of the produce they grew.

Finally, there is the granting of titles. The lord would usually subdivide his realm placing lesser lords in charge of it. The breakdown in order of importance was often barony, manor, estate and the smaller authorities had titles such as dukes, barons, and earls, but also mayors, sheriffs, and clergymen.

Once central authority re-emerged around 1500 in the form of kings, feudalism gradually disappeared. Armies became professional, thus diminishing the power of local lords.

Classic feudalism in England really began after the Norman conquest in 1066. William the Conqueror didn't invent feudalism in England, but he put new leaders in charge of it. Basically, the Normans replaced old Anglo-Saxon land-holding elite.

It was not a case of one population invading and replacing another but rather simply the wresting of power from one ruling elite by another. There was no significant population movement of Norman peasants crossing the channel to resettle England, then a country of only 1.5-2 million people.[21]

Nevertheless, a lot of Anglo-Saxons lost out; some 200 Norman nobles and 100 bishops and monasteries were given estates that had previously been held by 4,000 Anglo-Saxon landowners prior to 1066.[22]

Where Endecotts lived

The administrative structure we're about to consider was in order of importance: baronies; manors; estates.

Under Norman rule, there were eight certain or probable English feudal baronies in Devonshire, each of which had multiple manors, and the manors, in turn, had "estates". These baronies were: Bradninch; Great Torrington; Totnes; Barnstable; Berry Pomeroy; Plympton, Okehamton and Bampton.[23]

But of all these baronies, only two are of interest to us. The first is Bampton. It had its capital at Bampton castle in northern Devon. We're interested in it because its lord was John de Cogan (died 1302), who was an ancestor of Governor Endecott's second wife, Elizabeth Cogan, our ancestor.[24]

The other barony, Okehampton, is of even greater interest. It was the largest barony in Devonshire, with its capital at Okehampton castle. It interests us

because it included Exeter, and Chagford, where many Endecotts came from. It had 44 manors listed in the Domesday book, several of them ending in –cott, a distinctive Devon ending: one named Chicacott, one named Gusscott, and two named Midelcote.[25]

Brief History of Chagford[26]

The name is of Saxon origin, originally spelled Kageford, which means the "gorsey" spot where the river is "forded." (Gorse is a shrub with fragrant yellow flowers that grows wild in Devon. In 1086 the manor of Chagford is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a farming community with sheep the primary commodity.

There is archaeological evidence of tin mining in the area as early as Roman times. As mentioned in a recent JEFA newsletter 26, Chagford was made a Stannary town in 1305 in a charter granted by King Edward I, which established Chagford as an administrative center with the authority to assay, stamp, tax, and control the sale of tin. Chagford remained the dominant stannary town in Devon until the beginning of the 16th century, John Endecott's time.

The oldest surviving building in Chagford is the parish church, dedicated to St. Michael in 1261, although what's there now dates from the 15th century. A boss carved on the church's interior roof shows three rabbits joined together, which is the emblem of the local tin miners. The size of the church is due in large measure to the wealth generated by tin. 27

By the Tudor time (1485-1603) feudalism had ended and there was large change in England. Along with other social changes, Henry the VIII brought about the English Reformation in 1534. Devon, having been Catholic now became staunchly Protestant over the next few decades.

The feudal nobility lost influence in favor of merchants, freemen, and yeoman farmers who became the new gentry. Merchants, seamen, and lawyers gained in importance because of their greater value to the Crown based on the changes in society and the great increases in exploration and trade.

Devon was particularly well-suited to take advantage of these changes. Her ports allowed the development of a great sea-faring tradition. Much of English contact with other countries and America came through her ports. Many young men received good educations in the local schools and would then go to Oxford or Cambridge and/or to the Inns of Court to study law.

According to the English historian Sir Arthur Lethbridge, one of these Midelcotes "was one of the very few manors — 27 out of 1,500 in all of Devonshire —which were retained by their Saxon lords after the Norman conquest." Presumably this was because these particular Saxons were somehow allied with the Normans, maybe even by marriage.[28]

While there was nothing in the Domesday book named Endecott, between 1525 and 1527, there is a record of this Middlecott manor being sold to a John Endecote and it remained in the Endecott family for a long time.[29]

There is, however, a much earlier 1262 reference to an "estate" by the name of Ynndecote — see below under "Estates."

Manors

Manors, not villages, were the economic and social units of life in the early Middle Ages and Lethbridge says the Endecotts came from the Manor of Itton, alias South Tawton, which was in the barony of Okehampton.[30]

A manor typically consisted of a manor house, one or more villages, and up to several thousand acres of land divided into meadow, pasture, forest, and cultivated fields.

The fields were usually further divided into strips; 1/3rd for the lord of the manor, less for the church, and the remainder for the peasants and serfs. This land was shared out so that each person had an equal share of good land and poor land. Typically, at least half the workweek was spent on the land belonging to the lord and the church. Time might also be spent doing maintenance and on special projects such as clearing land, cutting firewood, and building roads and bridges. The rest of the time the villagers were free to work their own land.[31]

Estates

Estates were subdivisions of manors. Yondecote, is the earliest known rendition of the name Endecott, and in 1262 in a document transferring it to a new owner, it is referred to as an estate within the Manor of Itton, alias South Tawton, and an ancient house still exists there to this day.[32] Today South Tawton is a village on the north edge of Dartmoor in Devon, and in medieval times it was part of the barony of Okehampton.[33]

Jonannes de Ynndecote, showing the Frenchification of the name as a result of the Norman Conquest, is, so far, the first name of a real person to be associated with this estate, and that was in 1327.[34]

In Sum

So, there you have it, the story of how the Endecott clan came to be. It starts at the dawn of antiquity, is an elaborate mixing of many different populations of hunter-gathers and farmers who worked their way from Africa to the Near East, to western Europe, and finally to Britain, and who were then superseded by an entirely new population from the Russian steppes. From there, Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, and

Normans all mixed to make the modern English people and thus the Endecotts.

APPENDIX

The following is a summary of Dr. David Reich's chronology of human evolution leading to the peopling of England up to 1066:

7-5 million years ago: Humans split off from chimpanzees.

3.2 million years ago: "Lucy" exists, an Australopithecus found in Ethiopia, an early upright, bipedal human, from which modern humans are thought to descend. (She is only one of many different types of ancient humans, though.)

Before 1.8 million years ago: The first of at least 54 major migrations of humans out of Africa occurred.

1.8 million years ago: Homo Erectus arrives in Eurasia coming from Africa. He is thought to have evolved into the ancestor of several different human populations that arose in Eurasia, leading to "super archaic" humans.

1.4 - .9 million years ago: Neanderthals (first discovered in the Neander valley in Germany) and Denisovans (first discovered in the Denisova cave in Russia) separate from the super archaic humans and become merely "archaic humans." Neanderthals are considered archaic humans because their skeletal shape does not fall within today's human measurements. Neanderthals were once thought to be a separate species from modern humans, but Reich and others showed that they interbred with modern humans, which means they were not a separate species.

1 million - 800,000 years ago: Denisovans' DNA lineage separates from Neanderthals' and modern humans' DNA.

770,000-550,000 years ago: Genetic estimate of when modern humans split from Neanderthals. Definition of a "modern human:" lighter skeleton, larger brain size proportionately, and smaller jaw than earlier humans.

470,000 – 360,000 years ago: Best estimate as to most recent time when Neanderthals shared maternal line ancestors with modern humans. Also, genetic estimate of when Neanderthals separated from their cousins, the Denisovans.

400,000 years ago: Neanderthals dominate in Europe.

350,000-300,000 years ago: Oldest fossils having features shared with anatomically modern humans.

160,000 years ago: When "Mitochondrial Eve" lived, the most recent ancestor of all of today's humans. Mitochondrial DNA not useful further back in time than this period.

130,000 -100,000 years ago: "Anatomically modern," or "early modern" humans spread to the Near East from Africa.

130,000- 50,000 years ago: Best guess as to when Neanderthals and modern humans interbred and gave rise to a population that spread not only to Europe but also to East Asia and even New Guinea.

70,000 years ago: Neanderthals spread into Near East.

50,000 years ago: Beginning of Upper Paleolithic period (lasted to 12,000 years ago), aka "Late Stone Age." Hunter-gatherers from Africa arrive in the Near East from Africa. One group gradually spreads into western Europe and another into Asia. This period also sees a big acceleration in development of stone tools.

49,000-44,000 years ago: Denisovans and modern humans interbreed.

44,000 years ago: Coming from the Near East in many waves, modern humans arrive in Europe, the homeland of the Neanderthals.

39,000 years ago: Last Neanderthals in Europe disappear. Early modern humans expand throughout Eurasia. Reich estimates that today's Europeans' genetic genomes are about 1.5% Neanderthal in origin whereas Asians' genetic genomes are more Denisovan in origin. Reich estimates 3-6% of New Guinea ancestry derives from Denisovans, the largest known contribution of archaic humans to any present-day human population.

35,000 years ago: Minimum date of split of several main European hunter-gatherer lineages.

33,000-22,000 years ago: Grevettian culture, an example of one such European hunter-gatherer type, and a new type of genetic ancestry, spreads through Europe from the east.

25,000-19,000 years ago: Last glacial maximum. The glacier pushes hunter-gatherers out of northern Europe.

19,000 -14,000 years ago: As the glacier recedes, the Magdalenian culture, yet another example of a hunter-gatherer population, spreads into Europe from present-day Spain in the southwest.

11,500 years ago: Farming develops among multiple dif-

ferent populations in southeastern Turkey and northern Syria, and then spreads from the Near East in all directions, mixing with each other.

9,000 years ago: Within Europe, farming spreads to Greece and then along the Mediterranean coast to Spain, northwest to Germany through the Danube River Valley, until it reaches Scandinavia in the north and Britain in the west. Reich says this meant that by the Bronze Age (3,100 -300 BC), the West European genetic substructure had now fused from 4 main groups into one homogenized structure, thus seeming to indicate a final point in European evolution. But this was to be completely upset by what came next.

7,000 - 5,000 years ago: The Yamnaya herding culture arises in the steppe region stretching all the way from Mongolia to Hungary. (Yama comes from the word for "pit" which is where these folks buried their dead.) They come from previous populations in the south. The Yamnaya would eventually sweep into Europe replacing the above-mentioned homogenized farming structure and become the primary ancestors of all northern Europeans today.
Exactly how this huge Yamnaya influence happened is unknown, but there are guesses. First of all, they had the wheel and horses and so were very mobile. Secondly, the Yamnaya were a warlike people, so maybe they just forcefully took over regions.
The main point Reich is making is that 6,000-5,000 years ago, most of the gene pool of modern northern Europe, including England, had been overtaken by farmer ancestry, mixed to a lesser extent with an earlier hunter-gatherer ancestry. But then just 5,000 years ago, the people who are now the primary ancestors of all extant northern Europeans, the Yamnaya people, had not yet arrived. Reich claims DNA evidence proves this theory whereas hitherto archaeologists had not accepted it.

4,900 years ago: A derivative of the Yamnaya culture (because they share 75% of Yamnaya DNA), called the "Corded Ware people" by archaeologists (because of the way they decorated pots by impressing twine into the clay to leave a twine indentation before the clay hardened) stages a mass migration into the region from European Russia to Switzerland.

4,700 years ago: The Bell Beaker culture (so named because of its bell-shaped drinking cups) arose in Iberia (Spain), and by 4,500 years ago, spreads into central Europe, mixes with the Corded Ware people, and then moves into Britain. In the 20th century it was thought the Bell Beakers had moved directly from Iberia to England, but through DNA analysis, Reich has shown this was not the case; they acquired an infusion of Yamnaya/Corded Ware genetics first.

4,500-4,200 years ago: The Yamnaya culture largely replaces the population of northern Europe through a massive migration from the Eastern European steppe. This would come into play later as other groups, such as Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, all inheritors of Yamnaya/Corded Ware/Beaker DNA, invade Britain.

600 BC – 50 AD: Celtic tribes from Europe settle in Britain. They are yet one more descendant of the Yamnaya/Corded Ware/Beaker culture.

43 - 410 AD: Rome rules Britain as a Roman province displacing the Celtic leadership. Most of the Roman soldiers occupying Britain, however, don't come from Italy but rather from other parts of the Roman Empire, such as Gaul and Spain — more descendants of the Yamnaya/Corded Ware/Beaker culture.

450 – 600 AD: Anglo-Saxons, even more descendants of Yamnaya/Corded Ware/Beaker people, settle in Britain, intermarrying with local Celtic peoples.

793 - 1066 AD: Viking raids on Britain. They are decisively defeated by the Saxon king Alfred the Great in 878 AD, with Alfred making a deal with them and controlling Wessex. But raids continue thereafter, particularly in other places.

1066 AD: William the Conqueror, another descendant of Yamnaya/Corded Ware/Beaker culture, invades England, and takes over leadership of Britain from the Anglo-Saxons.

1951: The American biologist James Watson and the English physicist Francis Crick discover DNA.

2001: Human genome first sequenced.

2010: First 5 ancient human genomes published.

2015: Another 249 ancient human genomes added.

2017: More than 3,000 ancient human genomes exist.

Endnotes

1. https://www.ancestry.com/corporate/blog/understanding-patterns-of-inheirtance-where-did-my-dna-come-from-and-why-it-matters, retrieved December 28, 2021.
2. Who We Are and How we Got Here, Dr. David Reich, Vintage Books, New York, 2019.
3. JEFA Newsletter fall/winter 2026, page 6.
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prehistoric_Britain, retrieved December 28, 2021.

England & Wales Criminal Registers 1791-1892
by
Michelle Hartley

Given	Surname	Date of Trial	Location	Crime	Transported	Imprisoned	Notes
Mary	Endacott	Apr 1808	Devon	RSG	yes	14 yrs.	
Mary	Endacott	Jan 1816	Devon	F		3 months	
Eliza	Endacott	16 Mar 1850	Devon	L	yes	6 months	BC
Mary	Endacott	12 Mar 1853	Devon	L			NG
George	Endacott	21 Jul 1838	Devon	L		6 months	
Elizabeth	Endacott	4 Jan 1848	Devon	L		12 months	BC
Henry	Endacott	4 Apr 1876	Devon	L		3 months	HL
William	Endacott	28 Jun 1864	Devon	L		12 months	BC
John	Endacott	28 Jun 1865	Devon	L & RSG			BI
Edward	Endacott	18 Jul 1849	Devon	L		4 months	
Elizabeth	Endacott	17 Mar 1847	Devon	L		6 weeks	
Bowden	Endacott	24 Oct 1887	Middlesex	P			A
William	**Endecott**	**Lent 1819**	**Devon**	**SS**		**Death**	
John	Endicott	Jul 1819	Devon	L			NG
Mary	Endecott	Lent 1819	Devon	L		12 months	
William	Endicott	Jan 1818	Devon	L		2 months	
James	Endicott	19 Jul 1845	Devon	L		3 months	
John	Endicott	19 Jul 1846	Devon		yes	7 years	
Israel	Endicott	19 Jul 1847	Devon				NG
John	Endicott	19 Jul 1848	Devon			3 months	TW
Charles	Endicott	9 Apr 1890	Devon	L		3 months	HL
Mary	Endicott	9 Apr 1891	Devon			3 months	
Samuel	Endicott	1 Jul 1873	Cornwall	L		3 months	HL
William	Endicott	26 Feb 1861	Devon	L			BI
Ambrose	Endicott	15 Mar 1847	Devon	L			A
William	Endicott	27 Nov 1860	Devon	L			AGCF
John	Endicott.	26 Jun 1854	Devon	L			A
William	Endicott	2 Jan 1855	Devon	L		4 years PS	
James	Endicott	12 Mar 1839	Dorset	HB			NG
Samuel	Enticott	Sum 1830	Devon	L			A
Fortunatus	Enticott	Sum 1830	Devon	L			A
Henry	Enticot	10 Sep 1850	Devon	L		2 months	TW
Israel	Enticott	25 Feb 1851	Devon	L			
Elias	Enticot	28 Jun 1842	Devon	L	yes	7 years	
Samuel	Enticott	28 Jun 1842	Devon	L	yes	7 years	
Samuel	Enticott	1 Jul 1879	Devon	L		6 weeks	
Frederick	Enticot	25 Jan 1879	Devon	L		3 months	HL
Amos	Enticot	3 Nov 1862	Middlesex	L		1 month	
Israel	Enticott	Jan 1828	Devon	L			NG

A= acquitted	BC = Before convicted of felony	BI= Bill ignored	D = Death
F = Fraud	HL = Hard Labor	HB = horse breaking	L= Larceny
NG = Not Guilty	P = Perjury	RSG = Receiving stolen goods	SS = Stealing
TW = Twice Whipped		PS = Penial servitude	

While searching for Endecotts, I came across the Criminal Registers for England and Wales. I found one interesting entry about William Endecott. The crime entry for William Endecott was convicted of stealing sheep and his punishment was "Death". The number of sheep he stole wasn't noted. Looking at the record not much information is given about William. The only information provided:

Name: William Endecott
Date of trial: Lent 1819
Trial year: 1819

Location of trail: Devon, England
Sentence: Death. [1]

Who was this William Endecott?

After searching more records, I wonder if the death sentence for William was an error.

There are numerous records for this William.

•England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892

Details
Name: William Endecott
Date of Trial: Lent 1819
Trial Year: 1819
Location of Trial: Devon, England
Sentence: Death
The record indicates William was convicted of "Sheep stealing" [2]

William apparently found himself in more trouble for leaving the farm he was assigned to without permission.

23 October
Leaving the farm of his Master W Kemp without leave _____
To receive twenty-five lashes
And returned to the Public Works. [3]

Convictrecords has an entry for William Endecott who was sentenced to life for sheep stealing. [4]
Name : William Endacott
Conviction Location: Devon Assizes
Crime: Sheep Stealing
Date: 11 September 1819
Arrival Place: Van Diemen's Land
Arrival Date: 10 January 1820
Ship: Dromedary

A community contribution given by D. Wong:

William Endecott was listed as 25 years old on arrival.

Place of Birth: Ashburton, Devon.

William was 5'8" tall, light brown hair, light grey eyes, left arm has been broke.

30/4/1825: William Endecott died at Hobart, Listed as Handicott.

•Another community contribution from Penny-Lyn Beale

Burials in the Parish of St David's Hobart Town in the County of Buckingham in the Year 1825
No: 986
Name:William Handicott
Died:30 April
When buried:2 May 1825
Age:26 years
Ship's Name:Dromedary
Quality or Profession:Convict
By Whom Ceremony was preformed:Wm. Bedford.

• New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters

Details
Name: William Endecott
Arrival Date: 1820
Vessel: Dromedary
Title: List of Convicts (incomplete)
Year(s): 1823
Place of Conviction: Easter [Exeter]
Master is listed as John Birchall. [5]

• New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists

Details
Name: William Endecott
Arrival Date: 1820
Vessel: Dromedary
Province: New South Wales

Title: *Male and Female*
Year(s): *1822*
Place of Conviction: *Exeter*[6]

• New South Wales, Australia Convict Ship Muster Rolls

Details
Name: *William Endecott*
Vessel: *Dromedary*
Arrival Year: *1820*
Date of Conviction: *15 Mar 1819*[7]

• New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters

Details
Name: *William Endecott*
Vessel: *Dromedary*
Province: *Tasmania*
Title: *List of convicts (incomplete)*
Year(s): *1817-1821*
Place of Conviction: *Exeter*[8]

•UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books

Details
Name: *William Endecott*
Age: *25*
Estimated Birth Year: *25*
Date Received: *28 May 1819*

Ship: *Leviathan*
Place Moored: *Portsmouth*
Date Convicted: *15 Mar 1819*
Place Convicted: *Exeter*[9]• England & Wales, Criminal Registers.
Details
Name: *William Endecott*
Trial Year: *1818*
Location of Trial: *Devon, England*
Sentence: *Imprisonment*[10]

• Australian Convict Transportation Registers – Other Fleets & Ships (No image)
Details
Name: *William Endecott*
Vessel: *Dromedary*
Convicted Date: *Sep 1819*
Colony: *Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land)*
Place of Conviction: *Devon, England*[11]

The conviction date for this record is September 1819 unlike the other records where the conviction date is noted as Mar 1819.

• New South Wales, Australia Convict Ship Muster Rolls

Details
Name: *William Endecott*
Arrival Date: *1820*
Vessel: *Dromedary*
Date of Conviction: *15 Mar 1819*[12]

•Tasmania, Australia, Convict Court and Selected Records

Details
Name: Wolliam Endecott
Date: 15 Mar 1819
Place: Tasmania, Australia
Record Type: Register
Reference Number: CON22-1-1[13]

The record indicates Wolliam [William] was on the ship Dromeday 1820, convicted in Devon on 15 Mar 1819 for life.

The following is a list of possibilities for our William.

Baptisms:
1. William Endecott born 19 Sep 1780 in South Tawton, son of Cornelius and Grace Endecott.[14]

2. William Endicott baptized 5 Aug 1743 in Dunsford, Devon, England Son of Angel 11.[15]

3. William Endecott baptized 24 Oct 1784 in Bapton, Devon, England. Son of William and Ann Endecott.[16]

4. William Endicott Baptized 16 Dec 1798 in Dunchideock, Devon, England. Son of William and E Endicott.[17]

5. William Endecott born 11 Dec 1811 and baptized 25 Dec 1811 in Colebrooke, Devon, England. Son of Seth and Mary Endecott.[18]

6. 27 Dec 1795 son of James and Ann Endicott baptism Dunsford, England.[19]

7. William Endecott born 6 Nov 1797 in Exeter, Devon, England. Son of John and Mary Endicott.[20]

8. William Endicott baptized 13 Jun 1802 in Dunsford, Devon, England. Son of Charles and Sarah Endicott.[21]

9. William Endacott baptized 16 Dec 1782 in Bridford, Devon, England. Son of John and Elizabeth Endacott.[22]

10. William Endecott on 17 Nov 1776 in Bridford, Devon, England.[23]

William is about 21 years old when he was transported in 1820 and died in 1825 and listed as 25 years old when he died. Considering only two individuals show birth dates only two can be excluded. It's possible any of these men could have been baptized later in life but unlikely.

Number 5 was too young. Number 2, 9 and 10 were too old. Numbers 4, 6 and 7 are possible candidates.

#4 William Endicott Baptized 16 Dec 1798 son of William and E Endicott from Dunchideock, making him about 21 when he was transported.

#6 William was baptized 27 Dec 1795, son of James

and Ann Endicott from Dunsford, making him about 25 when transported.

#7 William Endecott born 6 Nov 1797 son of John and Mary Endicott from Exeter, making him about 23 when transported.

Number 4 is the most likely candidate.

Baptism # above = years of age
1 = 40 yrs.
2 = 77 yrs.
3 = 36 yrs.
4 = 21 yrs.
5 = 9 yrs.
6 = 25 yrs.
7 = 23 yrs.
8 = 18 yrs.
9 = 38 yrs.
10 = 44 yrs

Britain's "Bloody Code"

Britain's 'Bloody Code' was the name given to the legal system between the late-17th and early-19th century.[24] It was known as the Bloody Code because of the huge numbers of crimes for which the death penalty could be imposed. Statutes were introduced between 1688 and 1815 covered primarily property offenses, such as pickpocketing, cutting down trees and shoplifting.[25] It would seem as if every crime was punishable by death in the 1800s, even those which we would consider to be very minor or trivial today such as stealing a rabbit.

Fewer people were executed in the 18th century than during the preceding two centuries. This can be explained by the specificity of the capital statutes, which meant it was often possible to convict people of lesser crimes. For example, theft of goods above a certain value carried the death penalty, so the jury could circumvent this by underestimating the value of said goods.

Certain regions were more reluctant to implement the "Bloody Code" which included Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall. By the 1830s, executions for crimes other than murder were rare.

In 1861, the death penalty was abolished for all crimes except murder; high treason; piracy with violence; and arson in the royal dockyards. Public execution ended in 1868 (by the Capital Punishment Act).

The number of crimes carrying the death penalty in 1688 was 50. By 1815 it was 215! The following are some of the crimes in the 1800s you could be hanged for :

Arson
Cutting down trees
Being out at night with a blackened face
Being an unmarried mother concealing a stillborn child
Murder
Pickpocketing goods worth a shilling

Stealing horses or sheep
Stealing from a shipwreck
Stealing from a rabbit warren
Wrecking a fishpond [26]

There were numerous reasons why the English legal system was so harsh at this time. Attitudes of wealthy men who made the laws were unsympathetic. They felt that people who committed crimes were sinful, lazy, or greedy and deserved little mercy. As the rich made the laws, they made laws that protected their interests. Any act which threated their wealth, property or sense of law and order was criminalized and made punishable by death.

You could be executed for stealing anything worth more than five shillings.

It was thought that people might not commit crimes if they knew that they could be sentenced to death. This was also the reason why executions were public spectacles until the 1860s. The authorities believed that hanging criminals in public would frighten people into obeying the law and refrain from committing crime.

Why did Britain have so many crooks?

In the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution created a generation of urban poor — people who moved from farms to overcrowded cities with no work and money. Crime soared, as many families were forced to steal to survive. British prisons reached their capacity, so authorities moved thousands of criminals into hulks which were ships that shouldn't sail but could float in harbours housing prisoners.

When these hulks filled up, transportation to penal colonies became the answer. Serious crimes like murder and rape were punishable by death. Petty offences such as stealing anything worth more than one shilling were deemed worthy of a one-way ticket to some foreign corner of the globe.[27]

Why did the British choose Australia?

The British first sent prisoners to America, but as the War of Independence, Britain was left with nowhere to discard their crooks. The British deemed Australia was the perfect dumping ground for their excess criminals. An eight-month boat trip 10,000 miles across the sea was the end of the world to these convicted criminals.

More than 160,000 convicts —80% men, 20% women —were transported to Australia from the British Isles between 1788 and 1868. The British sent criminals to New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and WA.[28]

If the William Endecott who was sentenced to death is the same one sent to Tasmania then I have to wonder if the death entry was made in error or his sentence was changed.

More research is needed to determine which William is the correct one. Also, determine if the man with the death sentence is the same man sent to Tasmania. I suspect they are one in the same.

Endnotes

1. Ancestry.com, *England & Wales Criminal Registers 1791-1892*

2. Ancestry.com. *England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009. Class: *HO 27*; Piece: *17*; Page: *105* https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1062400:1590?ssrc=pt&tid=181495738&pid=422384279548

3. Ancestry.com. *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Class: *HO 10*; Piece: *43 1817-1821*, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/463750:1185?ssrc=pt&tid=181495738&pid=422384279548

4. https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/endecott/william/94823

5. Ancestry.com. *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Class: *HO 10*; Piece: *45*, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/471120:1185

6. Ancestry.com. *New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists, 1787-1834* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Class: *HO 10*; Piece: *18*, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/135457:1183?ssrc=pt&tid=181495738&pid=422384279548

7. Ancestry.com. New South Wales, Australia Convict Ship Muster Rolls and Related Records, 1790-1849 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/26608:1211?ssrc=pt&tid=181495738&pid=422384279548

8. Ancestry.com. *New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Class: *HO 10*; Piece: *45*, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/471120:1185

9. UK, Convict Prison Hulks: Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849; Class: *HO9*; Piece: *8*, Ancestry.com. *UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

10. Ancestry.com. *England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009. Class: *HO 27*; Piece: *15*; Page: *96*, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1110347:1590?ssrc=pt&tid=181495738&pid=422384279548

Endacotts from Mortonhampstead in the England And Wales Census
by
Michelle Hartley

The following list includes Endacotts living in Mortonhampstead when the census was taken.[1]

Year	Address	Surname	Given	Middle	Relation	Married	Age	Occupation	Where Born
1841	Court St	Endicott	John				11		UN
1841	Greenhill	Endacott	George				25	butcher	UN
1841	Greenhill	Endacott	Susan				20		UN
1841	Hill Farm	Endacott	Edward				65	farmer	UN
1841	Hill Farm	Endacott	Jane				65		UN
1841	Hill Farm	Endacott	John				25		UN
1841	Hill Farm	Endacott	Daniel				15		UN
1841	Hill Farm	Endacott	William				15		UN
1841	Hill Farm	Endacott	Edward				13		UN
1841	Hill Farm	Endacott	James				10		UN
1841	Lime St	Endicott	John				35	carpenter	UN
1841	Lime St	Endicott	Elizabeth				30		UN
1841	Lime St	Endicott	Laura				8		UN
1841	Lime St	Endicott	Humphrey				5		UN
1841	Lime St	Endicott	Julia				4		UN
1841	Lime St	Endicott	William				2		UN
1841	Lime St	Endicott	Hannay				0	(8m)	UN
1841	N. Kingwell	Endacott	Henry				4		UN
1841	Pound St	Endacott	Robert				70	ag lab	UN
1841	Pound St	Endacott	Mary				70		UN
1841	Pound St	Endacott	Robert				35	collier	UN
1841	Pound St W	Endacott	Joanna				55	serge weaver	UN
1841	Ring of Bells	Endacott	James				30	INBU	
1841	Ring of Bells	Endacott	Susan				35		UN
1841	Ring of Bells	Endacott	Susan				8		UN
1841	Ring of Bells	Endacott	Thirza				5		UN
1841	Ring of Bells	Endacott	John				1		UN
1851	Carrion Pit	Endacott	Elizabeth		GGD		4		Chagford
1851	Coombe	Endacott	Henry		serv		13	frm servant	M
1851	Dockham	Endacott	William		lodger	UM	48	butcher	M
1851	Dockham	Endacott	John		H	ma	37	farmer	Exeter
1851	Dockham	Endacott	Thirza		wife	ma	30		Gidley
1851	Dockham	Endacott	Frances		d		8	scholar	M
1851	Dockham	Endacott	Thirza		d		6	scholar	M
1851	Dockham	Endacott	George		son		4	scholar	M
1851	Forder St	Endacott	Richard		serv	UM	24	farm serv indoor	Gidley
1851	Forder St	Endicott	Humphrey		serv		15	butcher	M
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Henry		H	ma	70	farmer, 1 man	Chagford
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Elizabeth		wife	ma	68		M
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	James		H	ma	44	innkeeper	Gidley
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Susan		wife	ma	46		M
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Susan	Maria	d	UM	17		M
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Thirza	Jane	d		15		M
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Charlotte		d		9	scholar	M
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Maud	Mary	d		7	scholar	Christow
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Jannett		d		4		M
1851	Forder StE	Endacott	Daniel		visitor	UM	22	thatcher	Chagford
1851	Fore St	Endacott	Emma		N		6	scholar	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	John		H	ma	44	carpenter - emp.6 men	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Elizabeth		wife	ma	42		M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	John		son	UM	21	coal merchant	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Laura		d	UM	18	servant	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Julia		d		14	scholar	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	William		son		12	scholar	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Hannah		d		10	scholar	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Samuel		son		7	scholar	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Lewis		son		5	scholar	M

Year	Place	Surname	Name	Name2	Rel	Status	Age	Occupation	Birth/M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Alfred		son		3	scholar	M
1851	Lime St	Endacott	Mark		son		2	scholar	M
1851	Parford no. 3	Endacott	William		son		0	(2m)	M
1851	Pound StW	Endicott	Robert	Jr	H	ma	47	wood dealer	M
1851	Pound StW	Endicott	Joanna		w wife	ma	42	dressmaker	M
1851	Pound StW	Endicott	Robert	sr.	father	wdr	83	ag lab	North Bovey
1851	Smalridge	Endicott	William		serv		15	farm servant	Exeter
1851	Uppacott	Endicott	Mary		serv	UM	20	house servant	Chagford
1861	Dockham Village	Endacott	William		H	UM	58	butcher, master	M
1861	Forder St	Endacott	John		H	ma	54	master carpenter	M
1861	Forder St	Endacott	Elizabeth		wife	ma	50		M
1861	Forder St	Endacott	Julia		d	UM	24		M
1861	Forder St	Endacott	Samuel		son	UM	17		M
1861	Forder St	Endacott	Lewis		son		15	appr shoemaker	M
1861	Forder St	Endacott	Mark		son		12	scholar	M
1861	Forder St E	Endacott	Alfred		serv	UM	16	apprentice shoemaker	M
1861	Gregory Arms	Endacott	John		H	ma	46	innkeeper & farmer	Exeter
1861	Gregory Arms	Endacott	Thirza		w	ma	40		Gidleigh
1861	Gregory Arms	Endacott	Frances		d	UM	17		M
1861	Gregory Arms	Endacott	Thirza		d		15		M
1861	Gregory Arms	Endacott	George		son		13	scholar	M
1861	Pound St W	Endacott	Robert		H	ma	58	farmer	M
1861	Pound St W	Endacott	Anna		wife	ma	42		M
1871	Forder St	Endicott	John		H	ma	65	wood dealer	M
1871	Forder St	Endicott	Elizabeth		wife	ma	62		M
1871	Forder St	Endicott	Julia	Anne	d	UM	31		M
1871	Forder St	Endicott	Lewis		son	UM	25	bootmaker	M
1871	Gregory's Arms	Endacott	John		H	ma	57	licensed victualler & farmer 13 ac	Exeter St Sidwells
1871	Gregory's Arms	Endacott	Thirza		wife	ma	50	age uncertain, blot	Gidleigh
1871	Gregory's Arms	Endacott	Thirza		d		25	large blot	M
1871	Naphole	Endacott	William		H	UM	69	butcher	M
1871	Pound St W	Endicott	Robert		H	ma	66	wood dealer	M
1871	Pound St W	Endicott	Ann		wife	ma	62		M
1881	Cross St	Endicott	Mark		H	ma	32	Blacksmith	M
1881	Cross St	Endicott	Ann		wife	ma	32	Dress Maker	Hatherleigh
1881	Cross St	Endicott	Elizabeth	Ann	d		0	Scholar (8m??)	Witheridge
1881	Cross St	Endicott	Laura	Alice	d		1	(12m)	Plymouth
1881	Greenhill	Endacott	John		H	wdr	74	wood dealer	M
1881	Greenhill	Endacott	Julia		d	UM	41	Housekeeper	M
1881	Greenhill	Endacott	Humphy		GGD		12	Scholar	Plymouth
1881	Gregory Arms	Endacott	Thirza		H	widow	60	Landlady	Gidley
1881	Gregory Arms	Endacott	Emma		GGD		10	Grand Daur	Tiverton
1881	Lime St	Endacott	Lewis		H	ma	35	Bootmaker	M
1881	Lime St	Endacott	Sarah	Jane	wife	ma	27		M
1881	Lime St	Endacott	Lewis	John	son		4		M
1881	Lime St	Endacott	Frederick	W	son		2		M
1881	Lime St	Endacott	Ernest	Wm	son		0(5m)		M
1891	Ford Street	Endicott	Julia	Anna	H	UM	44	Housekeeper	M
1891	Ford Street	Endicott	Elizabeth	Ann	N	UM	18	Pupil Teacher - Board School	Witheridge
1891	Ford Street	Endicott	Laura	Alice	N		11	Scholar	Plymouth
1891	Gregory Arms	Endicott	Thirza		H	widow	70	Licensed Victualler	Gidleigh
1891	Lime Street	Endicott	Lewis		H	ma	45	Postman	M
1891	Lime Street	Endicott	Sarah	Jane	w	ma	37		M
1891	Lime Street	Endicott	Frederick	W	son		12	Scholar	M
1891	Lime Street	Endicott	Ernest	W	son		10	Scholar	M
1891	Lime Street	Endicott	Humphrey	Cecil	son		7	Scholar	M
1891	Lime Street	Endicott	Alfred	John	son		6	Scholar	M
1891	Pound Street	Endicott	Ada		d	ma	22		Starcross
1891	Pound Street	Endicott	William		visitor	ma	23	Farmer	Chagford
1891	Pound Street	Endicott	Lewis		appr		14	Apprentice	M
1901	Court St	Endicott	Lewis		H	ma	55	water bailiff	M
1901	Court St	Endicott	Sarah	Jane	wife	ma	47		M
1901	Court St	Endicott	Humphrey	Cecil	son		17	bill poster	M
1901	Court St	Endicott	Alfred	Thomas	son		16	mason's lab	M

Year	Address	Surname	First	Middle	Role	Status	Age	Occupation	Place
1901	George St	Endacott	Jane		asst	s	19		Throwleigh
1901	Jubilee Cotts	Endicott	Lewis	J	H	ma	24	builders mason	M
1901	Jubilee Cotts	Endicott	Elizabeth		wife	ma	23	Hole Water	
1901	Meacombe	Endacott	John		H	ma	35	ag lab	Chagford
1901	Meacombe	Endacott	Elizabeth		wife	ma	37		Newton St Cyres
1901	Meacombe	Endacott	Sydney		son		10		Chagford
1901	Meacombe	Endacott	John		son		6		Chagford
1901	Meacombe	Endacott	Henry		son		4		Chagford
1901	Meacombe	Endacott	William		son		2		M
1901	Meacombe	Endacott	Lewis		son		011m		M
1901	Wooston Farm	Endacott	Annie		serv		13	gen servt	Chagford
1911	Court St	Endicott	Alfred	Tom	son	ma	26		M
1911	Court St	Endicott	Sarah	Jane	wife	ma	57		M
1911	Court St	Endicott	Lewis		head	m	65	wbr	M
1911	KD6	Endicott	Marjorie	Annie	d		8		M
1911	KD6	Endicott	Christine	Elizabeth	d		9	school	M
1911	KD6	Endicott	Elizabeth	Anne	wife	ma	32		High Bray
1911	KD6	Endicott	Lewis	John	head	ma	33	builders mason	M
1911	KD9	Endicott	Winifred	Maisey	d		1		M
1911	KD9	Endicott	Laura		head	ma	26	housekeeper	M
1841	DC	Endacott	William				30	butcher	UN
1841	NTG	Endacott	Elizabeth				50		UN
1841	NTG	Endacott	Mary				20		UN
1841	NTG	Endacott	Susan				15		UN
1881	ND	Endacott	William		H	UM	78	Butcher	M
1891	Ford St-Punch-Bowl Inn	Endicott	Mark		lodger	wdr	42	Blacksmith	M

d = Daughter
KD6 = Kinsmans Dale No 6
NP = Naphole Dockham
UN = Unknown

DC = Dockham Cottage
KD9 = Kinsmans Dale No
s = Single
wbr dc= water bailiff Rural District Council

H = Head
ma = Married
Serv = Servant

INBU = Innkeeper & Butcher
M = Mortonhampstead
UM = Unmarried

Did the USS Endicott help sink a Soviet Sub?

By
William Endicott

What a great story that would be if only it were true: WW III averted only because the U.S. government hushed up the story.

But it's not true. Some members of the U.S. Navy — including some very high-ranking members — undoubtedly believed it was true, but in retrospect it was just an honest mistake.

The myth is that on December 18-19, 1950, the Endicott and three other American destroyers depth charged and sank a Soviet submarine. Had the world known about it at the time, the story goes, it could have complicated negotiations between the US and the USSR to end the Korean War, and it could have even sparked WWIII. Instead, it was hushed up for almost half a century. Or so the story goes.

The following is the story. According to a 1998 book called "Blind Man's Bluff - The Untold Story of American Submarine Espionage" by journalists Sherry Sontag and Christopher Drew, "The United States was so concerned that the Soviet Navy would try to help the North Koreans that surface ships were under orders to protect U.S. warships by depth charging any possiblehostile submarines, and in this case, one force depth charged a suspected Soviet sub and then saw no signs that it had survived."

These are the further details, based on documents that once were secret but now declassified.

The main U.S. ship involved in the incident was the destroyer USS McKean DD-784, call name Rancher, also known as "Mighty Mac." The USS Endicott and two other destroyers, the USS Frank Knox DD-742 and the USS Taussig DD-746 played support roles.

Then there is a January 5, 1951 after-action report by the commander of the USS McKean, J.C. Weatherwax, marked "Top Secret" but later "Declassified" that says more.

On December 18, 1950, the McKean detected the presence of a "possible submarine" on its sonar system "moving at 7 knots," while a U.S. aircraft overhead reported a "possible silhouette in the general location of the sonar contact." This information was reported to the mission commander of the USS Knox, who ordered the McKean to attack. The aircraft reported that the silhouette disappeared and was never seen again. The aircraft also reported sighting air bubbles near the location of the attack and an oil slick, which grew larger as time passed. The oil slick was also seen by the McKean.

Then, after about 25 minutes, according to sonar, the object started moving again, this time at 3 knots. Both Knox and McKean depth charged again. After McKean

made its fourth attack, the overhead aircraft reported a possible torpedo wake and both McKean and Knox took evasive action.

After evasion, McKean made a fifth attack and both McKean and Knox temporarily lost contact with the object "due to the effectiveness of jamming by sonar countermeasures." But after five minutes contact was reestablished.

Having fired a total of fifty-four depth charges, on the evening of December 18, McKean was ordered to return to Sasebo, Japan to get more depth charges and the USS Endicott and USS Taussig were ordered to take over the depth charging, which they did.

After picking up ninety-four more depth charges, the McKean returned to the scene of the action, relieved the other destroyers, and on December 19 made five more depth charge runs dropping 33 more depth charges, making a total of 87 depth charges McKean had dropped in 24 hours. At this point McKean detected no more movement on the part of the submarine.

On December 20, the salvage ship USS Greenlet, arrived at the site and sent down a hardhat diver. The War Diary of the Greenlet says "1525 Succeeded in putting diver on the bottom in 312 feet of water in helium rig."

Not mentioned in the report is what is said by other sources to have happened: the diver came up with a pair of new binoculars, which were thought to be Soviet made. In addition, it was said that during the depth charging the Soviets had deployed a decoy that made all the sounds of a submarine. This information was allegedly so top secret that the Greenlet was ordered to return immediately to Sasebo with it. It's true that the Greenlet report does talk about "confidential dispatches" ordering it to 'Proceed to Yokosuka first light."

In evaluating the whole situation in a December 19 Top Secret (but later declassified) report called "Evaluation of submarine contact of USS McKean which was held and developed by USS Frank Knox, USS Endicott, and USS Taussig," Rear Admiral Kenmore Mathew McManes, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Administration, determined "this contact is evaluated as a probable submarine."

To round out the story, later, a cover story was allegedly concocted that the sunken ship was actually the Iona Maru, a Japanese freighter that had capsized on December 10 and allegedly crew members of the McKean were sworn to secrecy never to mention the incident again, which is why remained a secret for forty-seven years.

Altogether a great story, except for the following problems:

According to Robert C. Smith, Archivist at the U.S. Navy Memorial who researched the matter, there has been no subsequent corroboration of this story, neither in U.S. Navy records, nor in Soviet records (which were opened after the break-up of the Soviet Union). Indeed, there is no record of a Soviet sub having even been in the area at the time.

There is still no report of a sunken Soviet sub on the ocean bottom in that location.

In view of this, it now seems most likely that yes, U.S. Naval personnel from sonar operators to a Rear Admiral actually believed that they had sunk a sub. But they were wrong, and it was probably due a) overreacting in a tense environment; and b) sonar at the time was imprecise and it could have been something like a whale that was detected. Indeed, as recently as the Falklands war in 1982, when sonar was a lot better than in 1950, the British anti-submarine frigate HMS Brilliant mistook three whales for enemy ships and torpedoed two of them while a helicopter attacked the third.

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www.endecottendicott.com

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Devon Manors
by
Michelle
Hartley

The following is a list of manors, feudal tenures and spurious manors (including in some cases manor houses) which will be found in the main lists of Devon manors. There will almost certainly be no manorial documents for the early manors (those whose courts did not sit after 1500), or for the doubtful manors.1

The list includes locations that some Endecotts (and variations of) were known to live according to assorted records. [1]

E = In feudal lists (Feudal Aids, Testa de Nevill,) but not in any context which prove manorial status after 1500.
D = Found to be described as a manor but which is probably not actually manorial.

The bold names indicate the name Endecott (or variations of) have been mentioned or associated with the manor in assorted records.

Axminster
Allerford (e)
Axminster
Bever and Fursley (d)
Clayhill (d)
Haccombe Fee
Humphraville Axminster, or Humphraville with
   Hunthay
Newnham, or Newnham Abbey (d)
Prestaller
Shapwick
Smallridge
Trill
Uphay
Westwater (d)
Weycroft, or Wycroft, or Wigoft
Wyke, North

Chagford
Collerew, or Collaton
Holystreet (d)
Horselake (d)
Jurston (e)
Middlecot (e)
Prince's
Rushford
Shapley
Southteign, or Southteign near Hampton Wick
Teigncombe (e)
Way (d)

Clannaborough
Appledore (e)
Clannaborough
Thorne (e)
Walson (e)

Doddiscombsleigh
Doddiscombsleigh, or Leigh Golbold, or Golbold-sleigh
Five Lords
Lowley
Sheldon

Drewsteignton
Bowden (e)
Budbrook, Lower (e)
Combhall, or Combe Hele
Drascombe (e)
Drewsteignton
Fursham
Martin, or Merton (e)
Parford (e)
Shilstone
Thornbury (e)

Dunsford
Cetley, or Cotley
Clifford, West
Clifford, East, or Clifford Corbin (e)
Dunsford
Fulford, Great
Halstow
Langley (e)
Sowton, or Little Dunsford

Exminster
Brenton
Exminster
Matford (e)
Matford Dinham
Matford Speke (e)
Peamore, or Pewmere
Shillingford Abbots, or Lower Shillingford, or
   North Shillingford
Towsington (e)

Gidleigh
Gidleigh

Iddesleigh
Ash
Brimblecombe (e)
Hill (e)
Iddesleigh

Ide
Halscombe (d)
Ide

Ideford
Ideford

Ilsington
Bagtor
Brimley, or Langaller
Halford (e)
Haytor (d)

Horridge (e)
Ilsington
Ingsdon, or Ankesdon
Sigford (e)
Staplehill (e)

Moretonhampstead
Doccombe, or Daccombe
Hayne (part of Wray)(d)
Moreton, or Moreton Courtenay
Southteign or Hampton Wick
Wray or Wrayhayne

North Bovey
Beetor (e)
Bovey, North
Shapley Hellion, or Hookney
Teign, West

North Tawton
Beere, or Great Beere (e)
Broad Nymet
Crooke Burnell, or Stone
Greenslade (e)
Newland (e)
Nichols Nymet
Sandford (d)
Staddon (e)
Tawton, North

Okehampton
Alfordon (e)
Bowerland, West (d)
Chichacott (e)
Croft (e)
Halstock
Hook (e)
Kigbeare
Meldon
Okehampton, East (d)
Okehampton, West (d)
Okehampton
Stockley (e)

Paignton
Blagdon
Collaton Kirkham, or Clavell
Collaton St Mary (d)
Godrington, or Goodrington
Paignton
Preston, or Pruston, or Paignton Rectory
Westerland
Yalberton (e)

Plymouth
Lipson
Lulyetts Fee, or Ulyetts, or Hulyetts Fee
Mutley (e)
Plymouth Drake (d)

Plymouth Radcliffe, or Radcliffe
Quillet (d)
Sutton Prior, or Plymouth
Sutton Pyll, or Sutton Pool
Sutton Ralph
Sutton Vautort

Plympton St Mary
Baccamoor (e)
Battisford (e)
Bickford, or Bickford Town
Boringdon
Cartford
Challonsleigh, or Leigh Challons
Colebrook
Fenton (d)
Hemerdon
Holland (e)
Langage (e)
Leigham
Loughtor
Newnham (d)
Plympton
Plympton Grange
Torridge, Great
Torridge, Little (e)
Vealeholme, or Yealholme
Venton (e)
Walford (e)
Woodford

South Tawton
Addiscote (e)
Ash, East, or South Tawton
Cocktree (e)
Gooseford
Howton (d)
Itton
Oxenham (d)
Taw Green (e)
Tawton, South, or Blackall, or Blackhall
Wyke, or Week (e)

Stokeinteignhead
Charlecombe (e)
Gabwell (e)
Maidencombe
Rocombe, Higher
Rocombe, Lower (d)
Rocombe, Middle, or Rocombe Blaumoster
Rocombe Cadiho, or Rocombe Hugh
Shaldon (d)
Stokeinteignhead
Teignharvey

Teignmouth
Teignmouth, East, or Teignmouth Courtena   Teign-

mouth, West Throwleigh

Langstone (e)
Rushford
Throwleigh
Wonson

Winkleigh

Hollocombe
Loosedon (e)
Riddistone (d)
Riddlecombe
Southcott
Winkleigh Keynes
Winkleigh Tracy

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Legend of Legacy - Continued from pg. 7

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7. Jesse James Endecott, Sr (1786-1863)
8. Nathan S. Endecott (1816-1895)
9. James Jesse Endicott (1850-1919). Records list his name as both James Jesse and Jesse James.

Jesse James Endicott (1850-1919) is the grandson of Jesse James Endecott, Sr. (1786-1863) a cousin of Jesse James Endicott, Jr. (1829-1899), and a cousin of Jesse James Endicott (1920-1944).

So far these are the Jesse James Endicotts who I have found. Jesse James is clearly an ancestral Endicott name with no connection to the outlaw. And I even see there is one on Facebook who is living today! How many more are out there?

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Careful - Continued from pg. 60

We wonder if Jesse David Bright Endicott ever spoke to Jesse David Bright after that.

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The First Years - Continued from pg. 17

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Donate your Research

Please consider sharing or donat-ing your photos, articles or family tree research to us. Please contact Michelle Hartley at: www.endecottendicott.com/contact

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Devon Resources
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Michelle
Hartley

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Membership Perk
By
Michelle Hartley

American Ancestors
by New England Historic Genealogical Society

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   Consider joining us to utilize this fabulous website! See the membership form on the last page.

Helpful Tip

   Do you have a backup of your photos or family research located somewhere other than your computer? If not, you could loose all your work and photos if your hard drive crashes.
   Don't let your research go..

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