

# Our Endicott Heritage Trail®

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The JEFA is planning a reunion in Redmond, Oregon, September 10-13, 2020 (see page [21](#)).

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## About JEFA

The John Endecott Family Association is a 501(c)7 nonprofit corporation. Our members are descendants of John Endecott, the first governor of Massachusetts. We are interested in learning about Endicott family 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 history in general. We also undertake projects, such as providing assistance to the restoration of the 1665 portrait of John Endecott and the preservation of the Endicott Burial Ground in Danvers, MA. We also distribute clones of the pear tree planted by John Endecott in Massachusetts in 1632.

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## Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Plymouth Colony

**N**ovember 2020 marks the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of the Mayflower in Provincetown, Massachusetts, and the subsequent founding of the colony at Plymouth in December. So, it is interesting to ponder the relationship between the Massachusetts Bay Colony under the governorship of John Endecott and the “other” colony that existed in Massachusetts at the same time, indeed the one that “got there first.”

Did these two colonies get along? How did they influence each other? Why was it that in 1691 Massachusetts absorbed Plymouth and not the other way round, and yet the Mayflower has become *the* iconic image of Puritan America, along with its Plymouth Rock and Thanksgiving? What’s John Endecott’s role in all of this?

## Endecott’s Letter

The two colonies got along well, as evidenced by a letter that Massachusetts Bay Governor John Endecott sent to Plymouth Governor William Bradford and which Bradford thought important enough to place in his journal *Of Plimoth Plantation* (see box on page 2). The letter thanks Bradford for sending Massachu-



A portrait of Gov. John Endecott, published by Endicott & Co., Lithographers, in 1843.

setts a doctor, a Mr. Fuller, to attend to sick persons in Massachusetts Bay. In the letter John also expresses much good will toward Bradford and his flock:

Before we delve further into the relationship between these two colonies, here is some necessary background.

(Continued on page 2)

## Letter from Gov. John Endecott to Gov. William Bradford

This letter was written by John Endecott, when he was governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, to William Bradford, when he was governor of the Plymouth Colony, which was founded by the Pilgrims.

Right worthy S<sup>r</sup>:

It is a thing not usuall, that servants to one m<sup>r</sup> and of y<sup>e</sup> same houshold should be strangers; I assure you I desire it not, nay, to speake more plainly, I cannot be so to you. Gods people are all marked with one and y<sup>e</sup> same marke, and sealed with one and y<sup>e</sup> same seale, and have for y<sup>e</sup> maine, one & y<sup>e</sup> same harte, guided by one & same spirite of truth; and wher this is, ther can be no discorde, nay, here must needs be sweete harmonie. And y<sup>e</sup> same request (with you) I make unto y<sup>e</sup> Lord, that we may, as Christian breethren, be united by a heavenly & unfained love; bending all our harts and forces in furthering a worke beyond our strength, with reverence & fear, fastening our eyse allways on him that only is able to directe and prosper all our ways. I acknowledge my selfe much bound to you for your kind love and care in sending M<sup>r</sup>. Fuller among us, and rejoyce much y<sup>t</sup> I

am by him satisfied touching your judgments of y<sup>e</sup> outward forme of Gods worshipec. It is, as farr as I can yet gather, no other then is warrented by y<sup>e</sup> evidence of truth, and y<sup>e</sup> same which I have proffessed and maintained ever since y<sup>e</sup> Lord in mercie revealed him selfe unto me; being farr from y<sup>e</sup> commone reporte that hath been spread of you touching that perticuler. But Gods children must not looke for less here below, and it is y<sup>e</sup> great mercie of God, that he strengthens them to goe through with it. I shall not neede at this time to be tedious unto you, for, God willing, I purpose to see your face shortly. In y<sup>e</sup> mean time, I humbly take my leave of you, comitting you to y<sup>e</sup> Lords blessed protection, & rest. Your assured loving friend,

Jo: Endecott.

Naumkeak, May 11. An<sup>o</sup>. 1629.

(Continued from page 1)

## Terminology

Many people confuse the terms *Puritan* and *Pilgrim*, so here's an explanation. The settlers in both Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth were what we'd call Puritans today. But the Puritans didn't call themselves Puritans. They used such names as "the godly," "saints," "professors," or "God's children." That's because in the 17th century, "Puritan" had an edgy, extremist, pejorative tone to it. Similarly, the "Pilgrims" didn't call themselves Pilgrims. They used the other names mentioned above.

Governor Bradford did use the term *Pilgrim* in *Of Plimoth Plantation*, when he describes his flock leaving Leiden in the Netherlands:

So they lefte that goodly & pleasante citie, which had been ther resting place, nere 12 years; but they knew they were pilgrimes, & looked not much on these things; but lift up their eyes to y<sup>e</sup> heavens, their dearest cuntry, and quieted their spirits.

But the term "Pilgrims" was not commonly applied to the Plymouth colonists until about 1798. However, US Senator

(and famous orator) Daniel Webster repeatedly used it in addresses he gave in 1820, marking the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Mayflower* landing. At that point, the term really caught on.

## Two Kinds of Puritans

The Plymouth colonists were "separatists," whereas John Endecott's Puritans were "non-separating Puritans." In those days, there was no separation of church and state. Ever since the days of Henry VIII, the ruling monarch of England has also been the head of the Church of England (Anglican Church). To be in the king's good graces, you had to be a member of his church. To reject the Anglican Church would be like rejecting the king himself.

Like John Endecott and the founders of Massachusetts Bay, the founders of the Plymouth Colony were Puritans. Both groups felt that the Church of England had not differentiated itself sufficiently from the Catholic Church and thus needed to be reformed. But the Plymouth founders were Separatists: they felt that the Church of England was so far gone that they would just separate from it entirely and create their own reformed community.

John Endecott and the founders of Massachusetts Bay, by contrast, were "non-separating" Puritans who said they would remain within the Church of England and try to reform it from within. While this was a crucial difference in the king's eyes, there were only a few significant differences between the Mas-



Signing of the Mayflower Compact, 1620. Painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, 1899. This event marked the beginning of democracy in North America. When the Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded a few years later, it also developed a democratic system of government.

sachusetts colonists and the Plymouth colonists.

Because they were Separatists, the Plymouth founders went first to the Netherlands for 10 years. However, a 12-year truce between the Netherlands and Spain was to expire in 1621. Facing the prospect of war against Spain, followed by persecution by the Spanish Inquisition if the Netherlands lost, the Separatists decided to go to America. But the best legal basis for going depended on getting a charter from the King, and that depended on religion.

## Plymouth Had No Royal Charter

One reason Massachusetts Bay became the “senior partner” in New England was because it had a formal charter from the King of England and Plymouth did not.

A royal charter gave a colony the legal right to settle an area and establish local law there. A land patent only granted land to a colony but didn’t give permission to establish local law there. Not only did the Plymouth Colony not have a royal charter, it didn’t even have a proper patent.

When the Plymouth founders came to America they had a patent to settle land in Virginia. But they got blown off course and ended up on Cape Cod in Massachusetts, where they had neither a charter nor a patent to settle. So, they made up their own social contract, the Mayflower Compact, that would establish a local government and require the Plymouth colonists to abide by the law of this government until they could obtain a new patent—and a charter. The compact is one of the first examples of a colony governing itself and thus many consider it to be the beginning of American democracy.

The Plymouth founders knew that not having a charter could cause legal problems for them, so they tried repeatedly to obtain one but they never succeeded.

Nevertheless, the Plymouth colony still operated as though it had a charter government. In a charter government the legislature was run by a governor, council, and assembly, which were all chosen by the people of the colony. A charter government was also allowed to enact its own laws but the laws were

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not allowed to contradict the laws of England.

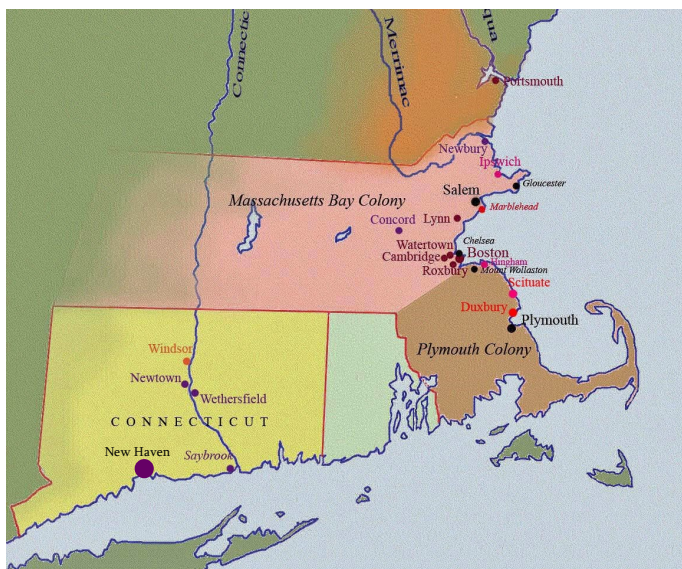
Bottom line: the Plymouth Colony was a bit of a renegade, and thus of concern to the Crown. But with 3,100 miles of ocean between them and the Crown, plus the later English Civil War taking England's attention, and Plymouth getting along fine with the Puritans in Massachusetts Bay, all these things allowed the Plymouth Colony many years of independent rule.

## Endecott and the Royal Charter

When John Endecott came to New England in 1628, he was essentially the leader of a trading company that had a patent for "The New England Company for a Plantation in Massachusetts Bay." He did not have a royal charter to establish a colony. This was quickly rectified, however. In 1629, the New England Company reorganized back in England and applied for and quickly received a royal charter, which was then brought over to John Endecott. The charter said it was for "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

Fortunately, the charter neglected to say that the company had to remain in England to conduct its business. In August of 1629, the shareholders decided that individuals who planned to emigrate to Massachusetts would buy up the shares of the shareholders who intended to remain in England. This decision, known as the Cambridge Agreement, established that the Massachusetts Bay Colony would be self-governing, answerable only to the English Crown.

Thus, both the Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony created a mechanism for self-government in the New World. This self-government was disrupted when the crown revoked the royal charter in 1691 and merged the two colonies. However, self-government was reinstated a century later, as a result of the American Revolution.



In 1643, the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven created a military alliance called the New England Confederation.

## Population Growth

In 1630, when John Winthrop came over as the new Governor of Massachusetts Bay, it started the "Great Puritan Migration." Most of these migrants went to Massachusetts, although some went to the three Puritan colonies in Connecticut and the one in Rhode Island, and some went to Plymouth.

This caused Massachusetts to grow more quickly than Plymouth. Massachusetts had far more settlers than Plymouth did. For example, in the 1600s, Plymouth never had more than about 3,000 souls. But by 1640, Massachusetts had 8,900; and by 1660, it had 20,000. By 1680, not too long before Plymouth was merged with it, Massachusetts had 39,800—more than 10 times the size of Plymouth.

## Class Differences

Yet another reason for Massachusetts's pre-eminence was class. The Plymouth settlers were artisans and farmers, whereas many of the Massachusetts leaders were graduates of Cambridge University and trained ministers or lawyers who were well off financially and could afford to buy the things their colony needed. At least one of them, Sir Richard Saltonstall, was a British knight. Governor John Winthrop was born into a wealthy landowning and merchant family. John Endecott was born into a wealthy family that owned a tin mine.

With this background, now let us turn to how Massachusetts and Plymouth influenced each other, in the areas of religion, government, and mutual defense.

## A More Tolerant Puritanism

You might think that because they were Separatists, the Plymouth colony might be the most radical of the Puritans in the New World. Actually, the opposite was true; they were among the least radical and most tolerant.

As we've seen in the above letter from John Endecott to William Bradford, there was a strong enough friendship between the two groups that when a church—officially an Anglican church—was organized at Governor John Endecott's Salem in 1629, Governor Bradford and some other Plymouth settlers made a trip to Salem to "extend the right hand of fellowship, wishing all prosperity and a blessed success unto such good beginnings."

In addition to this expression of fellowship, Plymouth residents would worship alongside members of the Church of England in Massachusetts. This was because of the more relaxed views of William Brewster, the religious leader of the Plymouth colony.

## Government

With the Mayflower Compact, the Plymouth colonists agreed on their own to a form of participatory democracy that would not be practiced in England for several centuries.

Although Plymouth leaders such as Governor Bradford envisioned something akin to a theocratic state, as did John Endecott in Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth had a large non-separatist population; and this prevented Plymouth from fully implementing the church-state idea to the extent it was implemented in Massachusetts Bay.

As a result, Plymouth had a reputation for having a less rigid and more moderate form of government than Massachusetts Bay did, although Plymouth never exhibited the toleration that Rhode Island did.

Nevertheless, politics and government were important in Plymouth. Within the towns, it was impossible to avoid political involvement. Even for the small minority who did not fill a government position, attendance at town meetings was made virtually obligatory by assessing fines for absence. The vast majority not only voted, they also served.

Because of the lack of trained bureaucrats in Plymouth, local citizens filled local offices and provided services to the town's citizens. Some men were apparently good at it and served repeatedly. Others were not so good at it and served less often. But whether the obligation was to repair the roads, decide a lawsuit, collect taxes, or be a Deputy, Plymouth men did what was required. Government and politics in seventeenth-century Plymouth was a participatory system in the best sense of the term.

## Laws

There were some important similarities and differences in laws between the two colonies. To vote in Plymouth, you only had to be a freeman. This originally meant a stockholder in the joint-stock company that financed the colony. However, it eventually came to mean any man who had been given voting rights in his town. (Women and servants were not eligible for freeman status.) To vote in Massachusetts Bay, a man also had to be a full member of the Congregational Church. To achieve this status, he had to make a public affirmation of faith and be accepted into membership by a vote of the congregation.

## Inheritance

Both Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay abandoned the English tradition of primogeniture, under which most of an estate would pass to the eldest son, leaving practically nothing for younger sons or for daughters. Instead, both colonies adopted [partible inheritance](#), which meant that lands would be distributed evenly among the sons (although the eldest would get a double share). This system, which was derived from Mosaic law found in the Old Testament, seemed more equitable to the settlers.

The criminal code in Plymouth was quite mild for the day, when compared to that of England or Massachusetts Bay. In Plymouth, there was a law against witchcraft; but no one was convicted under it in Plymouth. Plymouth colony fined, whipped, and banished people for being Quakers, but refrained from executing them.



Endicott and the Red Cross, an 1851 painting by William Allen Wall. Gov. Endecott ordered the red cross, which he regarded as a sign of the Pope, to be removed from a militia flag.

There were no lawyers in Plymouth until 1671. In contrast, many of the leaders of Massachusetts Bay were lawyers or at least knowledgeable about the law, and they adopted the legal principles of English law. As a result, the leaders of the Plymouth colony sought advice from Massachusetts about legal matters and were happy to follow it. (This was true of all the other Puritan colonies; they followed Massachusetts by copying almost word for word the laws of Massachusetts.)

While towns were organized the same way in Plymouth as in Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts Bay was far ahead in supporting public schools, something that John Endecott personally worked hard to promote, primarily so that people could read the Bible on their own.

## The New England Confederation

In May 1643, the Puritan colonies in New England (Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven) formed a military alliance called the New England Confederation. For a time, John Endecott was one of its commissioners, representing Massachusetts Bay. The commissioners met in Boston and adopted [articles of confederation](#). The purposes of the league were coordination of defense, the settlement of boundary disputes, and the return of runaway servants. Each colony would manage its own internal affairs.

One could say it was American colonists' first experiment with a federation. Its chief weaknesses lay in the inability of the commissioners to do much more than advise in the petty rivalries among the colonies.

Massachusetts Bay, having by far the largest population, had to furnish more fighting men and taxes than any other colony and felt aggrieved at not having more power in the

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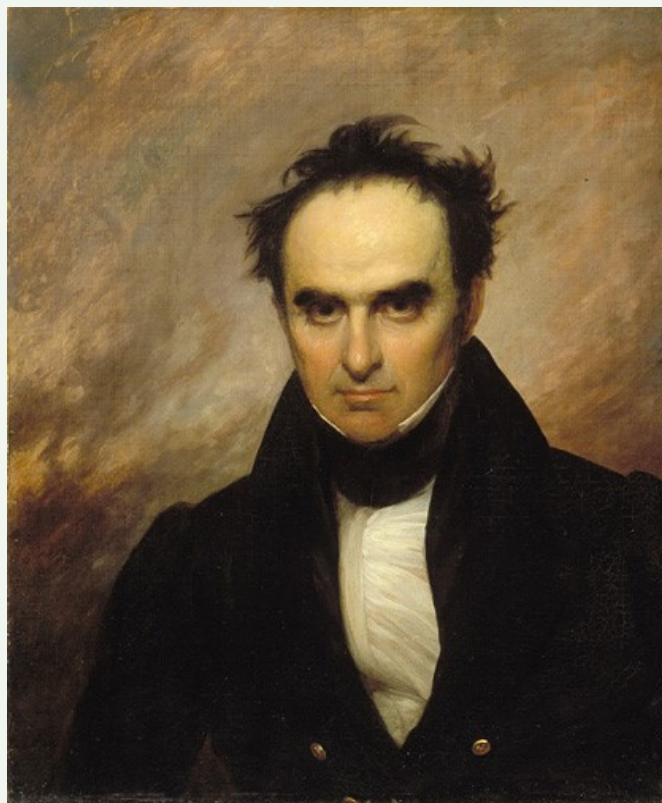
## Excerpt From Daniel Webster's Plymouth Rock Speech

Delivered by US Senator Daniel Webster on December 22, 1820, the 200th anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing at Plymouth Rock ([www.dartmouth.edu/~dwebster/speeches/plymouth-oration.html](http://www.dartmouth.edu/~dwebster/speeches/plymouth-oration.html)).

...We have come to this Rock, to record here our homage for our Pilgrim Fathers; our sympathy in their sufferings; our gratitude for their labors; our admiration of their virtues; our veneration for their piety; and our attachment to those principles of civil and religious liberty, which they encountered the dangers of the ocean, the storms of heaven, the violence of savages, disease, exile, and famine, to enjoy and to establish...

... We cast our eyes abroad on the ocean, and we see where the little bark, with the interesting group upon its deck, made its slow progress to the shore. We look around us, and behold the hills and promontories where the anxious eyes of our fathers first saw the places of habitation and of rest. We feel the cold which benumbed, and listen to the winds which pierced them. Beneath us is the Rock, on which New England received the feet of the Pilgrims. We seem even to behold them, as they struggle with the elements, and, with toilsome efforts, gain the shore. We listen to the chiefs in council; we see the unexampled exhibition of female fortitude and resignation; we hear the whisperings of youthful impatience, and we see, what a painter of our own has also represented by his pencil, chilled and shivering childhood, houseless, but for a mother's arms, couchless, but for a mother's breast, till our own blood almost freezes...

... The hours of this day are rapidly flying, and this occasion will soon be passed. Neither we nor our children can be expected to behold its return. They are in the distant regions of futurity, they exist only in the all-creating power of God, who shall stand here a hundred years hence, to trace, through us, their descent from the Pilgrims and to survey, as we have now surveyed, the progress of their country...



Daniel Webster, in a 1834 portrait by Francis Alexander

... On the morning of that day, although it will not disturb us in our repose, the voice of acclamation and gratitude, commencing on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the sons of the Pilgrims, till it lose itself in the murmurs of the Pacific seas...

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confederation. In 1653, Massachusetts Bay flatly refused to undertake the war against the Dutch that the confederation planned.

The activities of the Confederation gradually declined; but then the Confederation was revived between 1675 and 1676 to undertake its most important task, completely breaking the power of the Indians in King Phillip's War. The New England Confederation was dissolved in 1684, with the revocation of the Massachusetts charter.

## Takeover by the British Crown

A major result of King Phillip's War (1675-1676) was that the colonists all by themselves eliminated the Indian threat to New England. This caused Britain to take new interest in these colonies because they had proven that they were now here to stay, which wasn't as certain up to that point. So Britain now sought to exploit them financially more. Before that, Britain had more interest in colonies like Barbados.

As a result, in 1684 King Charles II revoked the royal charter; and in 1691, King William II and Queen Mary II decided to govern New England more directly, combined Massachusetts

Bay and Plymouth, and appointed a royal governor to run it, wiping out 70 years of self-government. William and Mary also allowed non-Puritans to settle in Massachusetts and to have their religion protected, thus eroding Puritanism even more.

## Plymouth's Softer Image Prevails

Massachusetts Bay was by far the senior partner in colonial New England. Then how is it that to the extent anyone thinks of American Puritans at all today, the images they think of are the Mayflower, Plymouth Rock, and Thanksgiving? It is due to several factors, including the following:

## Waning of Puritan Fanaticism

By the end of the 1600s, the first generation of New England Puritans had died out and been replaced by successive generations who were less fanatical and more interested in commerce than in religion. You see this in the Endicott family. John Endecott's grandson (the fifth son of Zerubbabel), Joseph Endicott (1672-1747), married a Quaker (which would have been anathema to the Puritans of both Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth) and moved in 1706 to New Jersey, where there was better farming.

Furthermore, by the 1800s there were famous literary works like Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Endicott and the Red Cross*; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's play *John Endicott*; and John Greenleaf Whittier's ballad *The King's Missive* — all portraying Massachusetts Bay Puritans like John Endecott negatively.

## Daniel Webster

As a US Senator, Daniel Webster was a most imposing figure, "a swarthy Olympian with a craggy face, and eyes that seemed to glow like dull coals under a precipice of brows." Indeed, as one wag once said "No man was ever as great as Daniel Webster looked!"

Webster was a great orator, making many famous speeches extolling the virtues of the Union. In 1830, in perhaps the most famous speech ever delivered in the US Senate, in dealing with North-South differences over slavery, Webster trumpeted: "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever!"

Webster was concerned about the future of the Union and looked to the nation's past for guidance, to the deeds of his forefathers and often spoke about them. On December 22, 1820, on the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Plymouth landing, Webster immortalized the Pilgrims in a speech (see box). After a speech like that, no wonder Americans had such a favorable opinion of the Plymouth Pilgrims!

By 1832, Webster had bought an estate in Marshfield, Massachusetts, which had been part of the Plymouth colony. In 1845, he summed up his feelings about the past:

It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as a link con-

necting the Past with the Future do not perform their duty to the world.

## Thanksgiving Day

The national Thanksgiving Day holiday is an annual reminder of the Plymouth Pilgrims; the Massachusetts Bay colony had nothing like it. According to eyewitness Edward Winslow, the original Thanksgiving celebration was in October 1621. (The exact date is not certain, but historians now believe it was sometime between September and November.) Winslow said it lasted three days and was attended by 90 Indians and 53 Pilgrims. The Pilgrims had another such celebration in 1623.

The first national proclamation of a day of thanksgiving was made in 1777 by the Continental Congress, which set aside December 17 for it. This led to the Continental Confederation Congress, the legislative body that governed the United States from 1774 to 1789, to proclaim several "national days of prayer, humiliation, and thanksgiving."

On October 3, 1789, President George Washington made a proclamation recommending that the people of the United States should hold a day of public thanksgiving on November 26. This was a day after Evacuation Day (November 25), the anniversary of the day that the British left New York at the end of the Revolutionary War. Later presidents issued proclamations of a thanksgiving day on various dates.

During the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a great national Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday of November, 1863. Since 1942, Thanksgiving Day has been celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November.

## Father of New England

In sum, the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies had good relations with each other and positively influenced each other, and both established forms of self-government. Thus, they laid the groundwork for the creation of democratic government of the United States more than a century later, a form of government that became the envy of the world.

Because Massachusetts Bay was the senior partner in the New England colonies, whoever led Massachusetts Bay would be the most important person in New England. And because John Endecott served as Massachusetts' Governor longer than anyone else, he was that person. This and other reasons have caused some people, such as the scholar, columnist, and diarist William Bentley to say "Above all others, he deserves the name of the father of New England." Similarly, Joseph B. Felt (1789-1869), who was born in Salem and was arguably Salem's first professional historian, also called John Endecott "The father of New England."

But in one of history's great ironies, there was a reversal of roles, with the Pilgrims taking over the dominant role in public memory of the colonial period. For various reasons, the softer, more benign image of the Pilgrims began to supersede that of the harsher image of the Massachusetts Puritans and John Endecott.



# Endicotts in South Africa

William T. Endicott

**E**ndicotts did not just emigrate to America, they also went to Australia, Canada, New Zealand — and South Africa. And of course, many stayed in Britain.

If you look in the South Africa telephone book today, you will find 3 Endicotts and one Smith-Endicott, but no other variant spellings. However, there is evidence that Endicotts with other spellings have lived in South Africa since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. For example, according to the Internet there is a place called Endicott in the Transvaal. And secondly, as will be seen below, there have been Endicott and Endacott soldiers coming from

South Africa.

On January 18, 2015, the South African author Tim Couzens and his wife, Diana Wall, a curator at Museum Africa, drove the 70 kilometers from where they live in Johannesburg to Endicott in Mpumalanga Province (see their report below).

## An Endicott in the Boer War

Another piece of evidence about an Endicott presence in South Africa is the fact that the name C.T. Endicott appears on the



### Location of Endicott, Mpumalanga, South Africa

Endicott is a small dorp (village) with no church or school. Its main raison d'être seems to be as a railway siding, because it is located on an important line. Trains no longer stop for passengers but there is a huge grain silo for which the trains must stop. The stationmaster's house is no longer functioning. The village consists of perhaps a score of houses, mostly plotte (plots or small holdings). The whole area is mainly maize farming with a couple of dairy farms. Across the line is a somewhat larger rural town called Vischkui where there is a municipal office and a library (shut, of course, on Sunday).

### Satellite View of Endicott, South Africa

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

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

Tim also reported that "the next town along is called Devon," which certainly supports that idea that someone from Devon, England, called Endicott settled in the area.



Queen's South Africa Medal rolls during the Boer War. He was a Trooper in the Natal Police and his Regimental Number was 1769.

The Queen's South Africa Medal was awarded to all British Empire personnel who served in the Boer war between October 11, 1899 and May 31, 1902, including colonial forces as well as members of the British Army and Royal Navy.

Natal was a British colony in between the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State and on the east coast of South Africa. The Natal police, formed in 1874, was a paramilitary group that policed it. During the second Boer War, the Natal Police fought in a number of important battles, and C.T. Endicott was awarded the Belmont Clasp and the Natal Clasp on the South Africa medal.

The Belmont Clasp was one of the 26 State or Battle clasps that could be added to the South Africa Medal. It was a Battle Clasp for participation in the Battle of Belmont on November 23, 1899, in which 9,000 British forces attacked 2,000 Boers. The British lost 75 officers and men, and 223 were wounded; 83 Boers were killed, 20 wounded, and 30 captured.

The Natal Clasp was a State Clasp, which was awarded for service within the state of Natal when no Battle Clasp was issued to the recipient for a specific action within the same state.

After the unification of South Africa in 1910, the days of the colonial police forces were numbered. In 1913, the Natal Police ceased to exist, and its men were assigned either to a military unit, the South African Mounted Rifles, or the South African Police and South African Prisons Service.

## A South African Endicott in WWII

There was a South African Endicott in WWII, H.W. Endacott. He was a Sapper (i.e., an engineer) in the South African Engineering Corps (SAEC), and his name appeared on a Department of Defense casualty list in the Eastern Province Herald on May 4, 1945 as having died of natural causes. The SAEC served in the North African and Italian theatres from the Battle of El Alamein to the end of the war, although it is not known how much of this H.W. Endacott was involved in.

For more information about Endicotts who have served in the British armed forces, see Endicotts in the Military, Part II, on the JEFA Web site. [http://endecottendicott.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/FOREIGN\\_MILITARIES-3-1.pdf](http://endecottendicott.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/FOREIGN_MILITARIES-3-1.pdf)

## Nelson Mandela's Grandson Spoke at Endicott College

In February 2017, Ndaba Thembekile Zweliyajika Mandela, the grandson of the late Nelson Mandela, spoke at Endicott College, in Beverly, Massachusetts. Ndaba Mandela was born in 1982, in Soweto ("South Western Townships"), which was a smoggy, impoverished suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa. Soweto was created in the 1930s by the South African government, which was enforcing a form of racial segregation that came to be called apartheid ("apartness" in Afrikaans, the language spoken by the descendants of the Dutch settlers in southern Africa).

At age 11, Ndaba Mandela was given a chance to visit his grandfather Nelson Mandela, who was still in prison. Nelson Mandela was sent to prison in 1962 for conspiracy and sabotage to overthrow the apartheid government of South Africa. After Nelson Mandela was freed in 1990, he took Ndaba into his household.

In his speech, Ndaba Mandela recalled his grandfather's commitment to peace and prosperity for all South Africans. Despite having been trained to oppose the apartheid regime militarily, Nelson Mandela astonished the world with his willingness to forgive and befriend those who had been his enemies, and to reach out to people of all colors. Nelson Mandela then served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

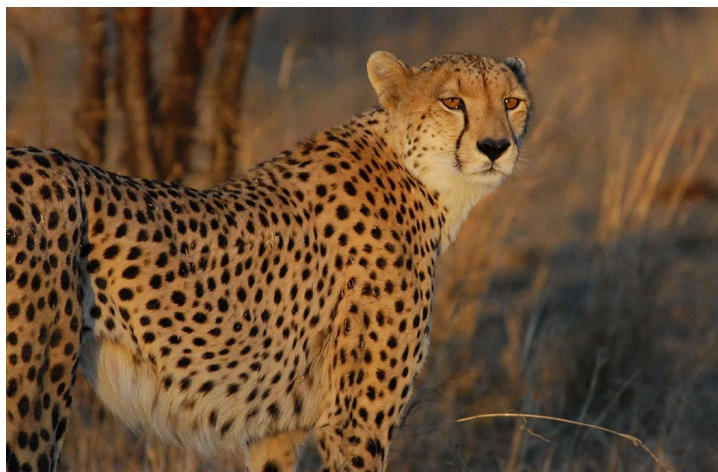
Nelson Mandela presided over the transition from apartheid minority government to a multicultural democracy. He reassured whites that they would be protected and repre-



sented in the new "Rainbow Nation." Nelson Mandela oversaw the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate crimes committed by the government and the African National Congress during apartheid. For this reason Nelson Mandela is called Madiba, "Father of the Nation."

## An Endicott on Photosafari in South Africa

Here are some stunning images that Kitty Lindow captured while visiting South Africa. To see beautiful pictures that she took in Antarctica, see the [Summer 2019 issue](#) of *Our Endicott Heritage Trail®*.





A lilac-breasted roller (top) lives in open woodlands and savannas. The malachite kingfisher (above) prefers to live near ponds and slow-moving rivers. There are only about 12,000 Cape giraffes (right) left in the wild.

Facing page: a leopard (upper left) has spots clustered in rosettes with a dark brown spot in the middle, but a cheetah (upper right) has solid black spots and black tear grooves between the eyes and mouth. Burchell's zebra (below) is the closest living relative of the extinct quagga.

Below: The Kalahari or Transvaal lion.



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



# Origins of the John Endecott Family Association

Compiled by William T. Endicott

This story consists of the verbatim accounts from three different people. The first account is from Kyle Elwood who started the first Endicott research entity called Endicott\_Gen. The second account is by Teddy Sanford and tells how Gordon Harmon and Teddy met each other through Endicott\_Gen and then formed the Endicott Family Association, renamed in February 2013 the John Endecott Family Association. The third account is a list of JEFA's achievements compiled by Cindy Endicott Levingston.

## Endicott Genealogy Internet Forum

By Kyle Elwood

About 20 years ago, I was more actively involved in genealogy research of my various families. To facilitate that research and to actively communicate with other individuals researching the same family lines, I created email forums for 15 different family lines. Endicott\_Gen and Endicott\_Gen2 and E\_COTT were three forums that had to do with researching the various Endicott family lines. Gordon Harmon and I worked to spread the word about the availability of these forums, especially the Endicott\_Gen and Endicott\_Gen2 forums.

Later, Gordon and Teddy worked to create the EFA (now JEFA) and it was our intent that the Endicott\_Gen and EFA would work together to promote each other in order to facilitate the enhancement of Endicott family genealogy research, communication and cooperation between Endicott researchers. I feel this cooperation proved successful for both entities and has produced significant family research outcomes as a result.

Many forum members and Endicott researchers may not be aware that if they go to the forum website, they can access a file section which has copies of documents, photos, etc. They can also access the entire archive history of all the messages sent since 2002. There are also links available to other Endicott research resources.

Because of the changing environment of yahoogroups.com and its loss of functionality, the forum has been recreated on a new host site and the move is complete. All photos, files, member information, etc. has been transferred to the new forum location and it is active. We can no longer use the email address [Endicott\\_Gen@yahoo.com](mailto:Endicott_Gen@yahoo.com), since underline connectors are not supported by the new host, so we have used a

hyphen instead. So, the new email address is: [Endicott-Gen@groups.io](mailto:Endicott-Gen@groups.io). In the not-so-distant future, I plan to increase my genealogy activities and will be sharing much information on family lines on the forum. I hope you will be checking in and participating when we start a reboot of forum activities. The photos and files on our secondary forum, Endicott\_Gen2, have now been added to the Endicott-Gen website.

Gordon Harmon was a co-moderator of both forums in the past until he passed away a few years ago. It is important that we have at least two co-moderators for this forum so that someone is available to take over in case something happens to the forum owner (me). I am no youngster anymore. Please let me know if you have any interest.

The move and transfer of all the files, photos, member list, etc. cost \$220.00, so we hope you take advantage of its availability. Thanks for your participation.

## New Website Address

- <https://groups.io/g/Endicott-Gen>.

## New Group E-mail Addresses

- Post: [Endicott-Gen@groups.io](mailto:Endicott-Gen@groups.io)
- Subscribe: [Endicott-Gen+subscribe@groups.io](mailto:Endicott-Gen+subscribe@groups.io)
- Unsubscribe: [Endicott-Gen+unsubscribe@groups.io](mailto:Endicott-Gen+unsubscribe@groups.io)
- Group Owner: [Endicott-Gen+owner@groups.io](mailto:Endicott-Gen+owner@groups.io)
- Help: [Endicott-Gen+help@groups.io](mailto:Endicott-Gen+help@groups.io)



# In the Beginning — The Roots of JEFA

By Teddy Sanford

Over the last several months, I have been happy to see that the John Endecott Family Association (JEFA) membership is taking the time to read *Our Endicott Heritage Trail*®. I was surprised by the number of our membership who contacted me about the origins of our organization, which tracks back to 2002 beginning with the Endecott Family Association (EFA) which predates our current name.,

Both Gordon Harmon and I had a long-standing interest in the history of Governor John Endecott (1588-1665). Separately, we discovered a website called the Endicott Gen in the late 1990s set up by Cousin Kyle Elwood. People could contact the site in an attempt to discover their own Endecott lines and hopefully trace them back to Governor John.

I saw many of these postings and looked up the information in Mable McFatridge McCloskey's 1943 book called [Some Descendants of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1629](#). The more than 8,000 names and families amassed in this work represented the thousands whose own lines had left Massachusetts and scattered across the nation and world in the centuries to come.

## Gordon Harmon

One of my avid readers was Gordon Harmon, who sent me a message asking who I was and where was I getting all of this information. Upon making direct contact, we quickly learned that we were both lieutenant colonels and Army officers: I had served for over 20 years as a cavalry officer in the Regular Army and Gordon was a serving Special Forces officer in the Army Reserve. We also learned of our membership in the Winthrop Society, and of our passion for genealogical research and writing. We quickly became fast friends.

Not long after, Gordon revealed to me that he was working on a family history and I told him that I was doing the same. Since Gordon's draft was more mature, we began by reviewing his initial draft and adding in a few sections of mine as was appropriate.

Since much of Gordon's work addressed both his Endecott and Harmon family ancestors, much of what I reviewed was for editing only. Kyle Elwood, our mutual cousin who had set up the Endecott\_Gen, also agreed to act as co-editor.

The final document was completed over the next two years and published in 2002 with the prodigious title, [Endecott-Endicott Family History with Harmon Lineages; 22 Generations from 1327 to the Present; Nine Generations in England \(1327-1627\) and Beyond in America \(1628-1901\)](#). Meanwhile, work on my own version of the Endecott history was simply called [Out of the Mist of Times Past](#).

Over the years of our friendship, Gordon and I did not limit ourselves just to the overarching histories but were



Teddy Sanford (left) and Gordon Harmon at the dedication of a memorial to the Endicotts who served in the War of 1812.

reflected in a number of joint and separate works that were important to our understanding. One of my earliest submissions was entitled "The U.S.S. Endicott – How Did She Get Her Name? I wrote this in September 1999 and it was adapted for use in Gordon's 2002 history (page 138) and later was included in my "Out of the Mist" (page 44).

## The Birth of the JEFA

Less than a year after publishing Gordon's history, we thought of the idea of having our own family association and soon organized the Endecott Family Association (EFA), now called the John Endecott Family Association (JEFA). Since we incorporated in the state of Kentucky where I lived, I found myself as the first president of the EFA and was at the time heavily involved with new weapons development for the Department of Defense as the wars in the Middle East quickly escalated.

In our second year of existence, Gordon took over the position of president of the JEFA and held the office until 2013, when he became very ill and had to relinquish the position. During his tenure, the JEFA held multiple Family Reunions and were able to continue our historical writings on Governor Endecott and his family. Gordon became the editor of *Our Endecott Heritage Trail*® Newsletter. In 2011, Gordon and I were recognized at the National Genealogical Society Convention for the newsletter, which received national recognition as one of the best newsletters in the country.

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

## Research in England

Over the decade that had passed since the founding of the JEFA, the volume of research that had been undertaken and studied was overwhelming. We certainly had gone far beyond what the experts told us when they said that, “Not much is known about the early life of John Endecott.”

Still, we wanted to have more evidence and in 2013, Gordon and I convinced the EFA that we should send a researcher to England to confirm what we thought we knew and to see if there was any more information to get. Neither Gordon nor I was medically fit to undertake the search; but we knew what the questions were, and in many cases knew where to look. The results came back like a footlocker full of gold.

I immediately began to put the pieces together and started reading the [Churchwardens’ Accounts of St. Michael’s Church, Chagford](#), for the years 1480-1600; along with important wills that had never before been considered; leases containing property descriptions as laid out in the parcels clauses; and the finding of marriage certificates and signatures, never before considered.

Meanwhile, Gordon’s health became worse. He lost that spark that had driven him for so many years and finally died in July 2014. I am sad to say that many of the new findings were never in his thoughts.

The work has gone on. In 2015, I was able to complete my decades-in-the-process history – “Out of the Mist of Times Past.” Also completed that year was [The Living and the Dead in Chagford \(1480-1600\)](#); as well as the [Historical Timelines of the Puritan Fathers](#) and the [Lives of the Endecott Family \(1261-1692\)](#). In 2018, my last major work was “[The Life and Times of John Endecott \(1588-1665\)](#).” All of these publications are available to you on the Endecott web site. My latest work of any type was an article on Thomas Endecott prepared for the July 2019 issue of [Compass Magazine](#), the official publication for descendants of Daniel Boone.

The history of Governor John Endecott is still alive. It will live as long as his distant kin still are alive and care about where they came from. Gordon Harmon and I worked decades to bring back the real history of this illustrious ancestor. It is now your turn. Good luck cousins.” 🍏

## Join the John Endecott Family Association!

Learn more about family history and US history. Our Website has a wealth of information for genealogists and historians. See the membership form on page [32](#). For more information, visit our Website at [www.endecottendicott.com](http://www.endecottendicott.com)



The star marks the location of Chagford. It is in the county of Devon (see inset) in England.



The area around Chagford has been populated for 4000 years. In medieval times, Chagford was a market town, where tin and wool were traded. Its current population is about 1500 people.



Chagford is on the northeast edge of Dartmoor, a wilderness area that is home to the famous Dartmoor ponies.

# Major Achievements of the John Endecott Family Association, Inc.

By Cindy Endicott Levingston

**T**he John Endecott Family Association, Inc., has accomplished a great deal since its beginning, as evidenced by this list of major achievements:

## 6 Reunions

- 2002 – Cynthiana, KY – 16 attend, organize
- 2004 – Lexington / Cynthiana, KY - Moses Memorial, 26 direct blood line descendants, 38 total attend
- 2006 – New Harmony / Poseyville, IN – Thomas Endicott Memorial - 68 Adults and 4 children
- 2008 – New Harmony / Poseyville, IN – Endicott's War 1812 Memorial – 44 Endicott Cousins and friends representing 10 states
- 2012 – Boston – 56 Attend – 30 Family members, 26 Boston/Danvers folks
- 2018 – Cumberland Gap – 25 Family members attend, representing 11 states.

## 3 Ancestral Memorials

- 2004 Moses Endecott, Cynthiana, KY: cost \$2,997.00 (stone, setting, wreath)
- 2006 Thomas Endicott, Poseyville, IN: cost \$3,091 (stone, setting, wreath)
- 2008 Endicott's War 1812, Poseyville, IN: cost \$3,342.22 (stone, setting, wreath)
- 2010 Poseyville Enhancement: cost \$775.00 (stone edging to tie the two memorials together, 2 redbud trees, lighting)

## Award-Winning Newsletter

The JEFA Newsletter is published bi-annually.

## Daily Communications

The JEFA website ([www.endecottendicott.com](http://www.endecottendicott.com)) contains Membership applications, how to order your Endicott Pear Tree, prior JEFA Newsletters, pictures of prior reunions, links to books about and by Endicotts!

## JEFA Facebook page.

This is a closed group, if you didn't get an invitation to join the Facebook page, you can contact Helen Bristol or Cindy Endicott Levingston, via Facebook, and they will invite you. Or search for John Endecott Family Association, Inc., on Facebook and ask to join, and you will hear from Helen or Cindy.



Our first reunion was held in Lexington, Kentucky in 2002.



Our 2018 reunion was held near the Cumberland Gap, where Daniel Boone led some Endicotts into Kentucky.

## Scholarships

- June 30, 2009. JEFA Scholarship awarded to Rachel Lovett, in the amount of \$1,000.00. JEFA and Endicott College each donated \$500.00 to the Scholarship. Rachel was a student at Endicott College.
- Oct 13, 2013. JEFA Scholarship awarded to Ashley Holn, in the amount of \$2,000.00. JEFA and Gordon College each donated \$1,000.00 to the Scholarship. Ashley was a student at Gordon College in Boston

*(Continued on page 16)*

(Continued from page 15)

## Pear Tree Project

- Sold and delivered 110 Endicott Pear Tree scions.
- Currently, we have orders for 20 trees to be delivered in the of Spring 2020.

## John Endecott's Tomb

- Gordon Harmon proved to Massachusetts that their bronze tablet on the gate of the King's Chapel burying grounds was wrong and that Gov. John Endecott was actually buried in the Granary burying grounds in tomb 189.

## Restoration of Portrait of John Endecott

- JEFA partnered with The State of Massachusetts for this restoration of the original oil painting (dated 1655) of Governor Endecott. JEFA paid \$8,000 and the State of Massachusetts paid the balance.

## Family Preservation

- \$1,000.00 to Danvers Historical Society for preservation of Endicott Cemetery in Danvers
- \$1,937.02 to Lindsay Bayless, certified research on John Endecott in Devon, England
- \$1,350.00 to New England Genealogical Society Historic (NEHGS) for certified research on Sanford document about early life of John Endecott
- \$200 Membership to NEHGS, all JEFA members now have access to their digital databases for research.
- \$165.53 to John Wintrip, Genealogy Services (England)

## Join the JEFA!

Keep in touch with your Endicott cousins, and learn about Endicott history! Members of the JEFA can even access the New England Historical Genealogical Society's digital databases. To join JEFA, see the membership form on page [28](#).

## Restoration of the 1655 Portrait of Gov. John Endecott



Before restoration



An x-ray image of the painting



After restoration

This 1655 portrait of Gov. John Endecott is one of only about 40 surviving paintings from 17th century North America. The painting had been passed down through 9 generations of the Endicott family and then donated to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1936. Art conservation specialist John Hartmann, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, studied x-rays of the painting

and then cleaned off layers of added paint and varnish. The restored image shows that Gov. Endicott was wearing ordinary clothes, not a clerical or jurist's gown, and was sitting in a chair that is still in the State House. This painting of Gov. Endecott is currently on display in the Massachusetts State House, 24 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

## Obituary

### Thora Maureen Hyde



Thora Maureen Hyde (née Smith) was born in Vancouver, British Columbia on February 6, 1935 and died at age 84 on November 3, 2019. For 61 years, she lived in Richmond, British Columbia, Canada with her husband of 64 years, Ron Hyde.

A direct descendant of Governor John Endecott, Maureen was very interested in genealogy, spent many years researching it, and was a member of several genealogical societies including the Daughters of the American Revolution (New Caledonia Chapter), the Winthrop Society, and the John Endecott Family Association.

While raising her 5 children, Maureen worked over the years as a secretary at Carling O'Keefe Brewery, Ladner Downs Law Firm, and for the City of Richmond. Maureen had an incredibly kind heart, sweet and gentle spirit, and genuine love for family and friends.

Maureen was very active in the community and in various B.C. groups. In 1959, she was a charter member of the Richmond Kinette Club. (Kin Canada is an all-Canadian service organization.) Maureen was also a charter member of the British Columbia Genealogical Society, which was formed in Richmond in 1971. Maureen, Ron, and their five children would catalogue small-town and ghost-town graveyards while camping in the Cariboo, with Maureen sharing her information with the BCGS for their records and library.

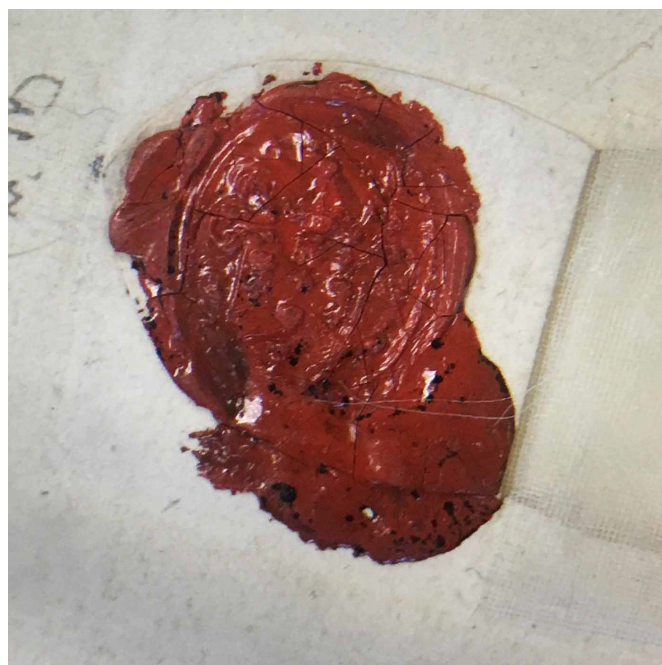
Maureen is lovingly remembered by her husband Ron, daughters Jennifer (Peter Segers) and Charlotte (Michael Sakaki) and sons Patrick (Sharon) and Alexander "Sandy" (Tristen). Maureen was predeceased by her eldest son Michael (Victoria - deceased) in 2009. Great love and affection are also felt by her 9 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren.

Her family requested that memorial donations be made to the Alzheimer Society of British Columbia: <https://alzheimer.ca/en/bc>.

## Gov. Endecott's Personal Seal

Many of us know about the traditional 19<sup>th</sup> century Endicott coat of arms. But a year ago it came to light that John Endecott used a different red wax seal on a 1662 will that is in the Peabody Essex Museum — a de facto contemporaneous coat of arms! The problem is, the seal is extremely indistinct— maybe a shield with a chevron (inverted V) on it with possibly three animal heads, two above the chevron and one below it.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society is currently trying to determine exactly what this image is. Here's an interesting thought: since John Endecott was a British colonial official, according to the British College of Arms, he is eligible to apply for an official British coat of arms today, even if it's 350 years late! There's only one hitch: someone has to cough up £6,400 (\$8,400) for the privilege!



Above: Gov. Endecott's personal seal.

Left: An Endicott coat of arms that may have been created in the 19th century.

# Endicott Pear Tree “Branches Out”

By William T. Endicott

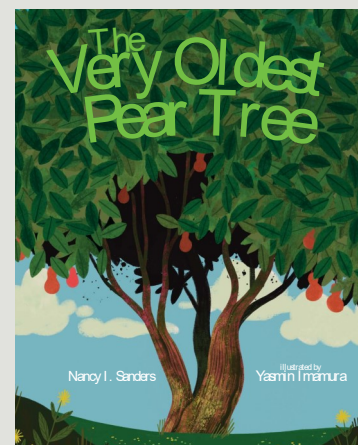
The Endicott Pear Tree was featured in a painting in the 1930s and is the subject of a new book for children. Thanks to the JEFA, Endicott Pears will be planted at two national parks next spring! To get your own Endicott Pear tree, see the order form on page [31](#).

## Children’s Book About the Endicott Pear Tree

Nancy I. Saunders has written a children’s book about the Endicott Pear Tree. The book is beautifully illustrated by Yasmin Imamura and will be published by Albert Whitman & Co. in August of 2020. Here’s the publisher’s description:

In the 1630s in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, a Puritan settler planted a pear tree—the first pear tree in America. More than a century later, the tree still bore fruit, impressing a famous poet and one of the first US presidents. The pear tree survived hurricanes, fire, and vandalism, and today, more than 350 years after it was first planted, it’s alive and strong, and clones of it grow all around the US. This is the amazing true story of the Endicott Pear tree, and how it grew up with our nation.

Nancy I. Saunders is an award-winning author of children’s books. She has written more than 80 books for children, teachers, and writers. Visit her Website at [nancyisaunders.com/](http://nancyisaunders.com/). You can find out how to pre-order the book here: [www.albertwhitman.com/book/the-very-oldest-pear-tree/](http://www.albertwhitman.com/book/the-very-oldest-pear-tree/)



## WPA Painting of the Endicott Pear Tree

During the Depression, the federal government’s Works Progress Administration (WPA) launched the Federal Arts Project and the Federal Writers Project. These projects hired thousands of unemployed artists and writers to produce works for the public. Among these works was a series of paintings for the town hall of Danvers, Massachusetts. One of these paintings was *Gov. Endecott Planting a Pear Tree*. (Danvers was formerly called Salem Village. It was the site of Gov. John Endecott’s Orchard Farm, where the Endicott Pear was planted.)

Numerous local citizens, including William Crowninshield Endicott and the local VFW, donated cash for the materials used in the art project, while the WPA paid the artists’ modest salaries. The principal artist of this project was [Richard Vanderfold Ellery](#), assisted by [Solomon Levenson](#) and [Thomas S. Baker](#). Both Ellery and Levenson went on to be recognized as important regional artists of the 20th century.

The Danvers painting project was one of the largest municipal-federal projects undertaken by the WPA: 17 paintings of varying sizes were completed. These paintings depicted important people and events from local history, as well as matters of national importance. Unfortunately, the paintings were taken down in 1949 when the town hall was renovated. They gathered dust in storage until they were [rediscovered in 1969](#). The most important of the paintings were then restored and were rededicated at a ceremony on June 6, 1971. They can now be seen at the Danvers Town Hall, at 1 Sylvan Street, Danvers, MA.

For more information about the Federal Arts Project, see [www.newdealartregistry.org/Home.html](http://www.newdealartregistry.org/Home.html).



## National Parks Want Endicott Pear Trees

The JEFA's arborists, Tim and Betsey Endicott of Tulsa, Oklahoma, will be providing a total of 11 Endicott Pear Trees to two national parks in Massachusetts: The Adams National Historic Park, and the Minute Man National Historic Park. We are hoping for tree-planting events in the spring of 2020!

### The Adams National Historic Park

This park includes the homes of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams. It is in Quincy, Massachusetts, which was originally part of the town of Braintree, Massachusetts.

On September 30, 1809, the Rev. William Bentley from Salem, Massachusetts, visited Braintree. He recorded in his diary, "I have called upon Pr[esident John] Adams, but found him to have gone abroad to dinner & left him some of the Endicott pears from The Tree of 1630 with my name and directions, "To the Man worthy to eat with our forefathers." "

And again on April 11, 1810, Bentley recorded: "I went up to the Endicott farm & obtained from Capt. John Endicott [1739-1816, 6<sup>th</sup> generation from the Governor] a number of twigs from the old Endicott pear tree for President Adams, & sent them carefully put up to him at Quincy..."

On November 10, 1810, the former President wrote Bentley, "I have several young Endicott's...in my garden. They are very flourishing and if I can guard them from Accident I hope they will be an ornament to this Farm and a Comfort to some good Citizens two hundred years hence."

Those young Endicotts disappeared for some unknown reason. But now the Adams Park is getting some back again!



Facilities Manager Kevin Kelly (left), JEFA President Bill Endicott (center), and landscape architect Margie Coffin Brown (right) in front of the orchard at the Adams National Historic Park, which includes the homes of President John Adams and President John Quincy Adams.

### The Minute Man National Historic Park

This park includes the sites of the battles of Lexington and Concord Bridge. These were the very first battles of the American Revolutionary War. The British commander had sent out an expeditionary force to make surprise searches for the colonists' illegal stockpiles of weapons. However, the colonists had an early warning system, including Paul Revere. Thus, the British troops were met by militia at Lexington and Concord.

At least one Endicott fought at Lexington (and maybe Concord Bridge). James Endicott (1739-April 4, 1799) was the grandson of Gilbert Endicott. Gilbert was the half-nephew of Gov. John Endicott and was a veteran of King Phillip's War. James Endicott came from Stoughton (now Canton), Massachusetts and was a captain in several different units during the Revolutionary War. Sources say he was "in Col. Lemuel Robinson's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775" (the day of the battles of Concord and Lexington, the first battles of the Revolution); and "his service at that time was 13 days." A Timeline of Stoughton, found at <http://www.stoughtonhistory.com/chronology.htm> says "1775 (April 19 Battle of Lexington - 148 Minute Men from Stoughton answer the call. Capt. James Endicott in charge."



The Minutemen were civilian colonists who independently organized militia companies. They were a highly mobile, rapidly deployed force. At least one Endicott was a Minuteman who fought at Lexington and possibly at the battle of Concord Bridge as well. To learn about him and other Endicotts who served in the Revolutionary War, see [Endicotts in the Military, Part I](#) on the JEFA Website.

## Endicott Pear Compote

JEFA member Helen Bristol got some Endicott pears from a tree owned by Kyle Elwood. Helen made a fruit compote out of the pears. When she gets enough pears, she hopes to try making a pear pie.



When Helen got the pears, they were already soft in the middle. If they had been hard, she would have to bake them to soften them up. But since they were soft, she used the same process that she would have used for apples:

- Skin the pears.
- Chop them into small pieces.
- Coat them in lemon juice to keep them from browning. Then drain off the lemon juice.
- Steam the pears in water with butter, dried cranberries, brown sugar, and cinnamon. You could also add ginger.

The whole process took only 30 minutes. From there, she could have canned them. But first she would have drained off the butter. In sum, Helen says: "The Endicott pears are quite tasty but small and it takes quite a few to make something!"

Here's a photo of the finished compote. We wonder whether John Endecott ate something like this! 🍏



## OBITUARY

### Samuel Endicott



Long-time JEFA member Samuel L. Endicott passed away on October 9, 2019, at age 96. He resided in Carmi, Illinois and is survived by his wife of 70 years, Martha G. Endicott.

Sam and Martha were both members of JEFA, both being descended from John Endecott. Together, they traveled to Chagford, Devon, England to explore and experience the land of their ancestors. They wrote about their travels and the JEFA Newsletter reprinted it, in two parts, January & July 2008.

Soon after graduating from high school in Carmi in 1942, Sam enlisted in the US Army and served in the European theater. He wrote an account of this service, which is in Bill Endicott's "[Endicotts in the Military](#)," found on the JEFA website.

Upon his return to Illinois, Sam completed his education at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale in 1948 with a degree in Business Administration. That same year, he and Martha were married and he began his career as an insurance agent primarily for The Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Sam was a lifelong member of First United Methodist Church in Carmi and was a driving force in FUMC's bringing a Laotian refugee family to Carmi in the 1980s. Along with Martha, he was involved in the creation of the Evergreen Acres affordable living community in Carmi.

His keen interest in history manifested itself in his service to the White County Historical Society, for which he served as President.

He was a longtime member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club.

Sam's lifelong love of travel and learning led him to wide travels in the US, Mexico and Europe. 🍏

## Plan to Attend the JEFA Reunion on September 10-13, 2020 in Redmond, Oregon

The JEFA is working to organize a reunion from September 10-13, 2020 in Redmond, Oregon.

### Why Oregon?

According to US Census data, Oregon is the state with the largest *proportion* of Endicotts of any state in the Union. To understand why there are so many Endicotts in Oregon, see the article on page 26. (Texas and California have the largest *absolute* numbers.) In today's white pages, there are 374 Endicott listings in Oregon, 138 of which are in Portland. Since these listings are usually for families, not just individuals, the total number of Endicotts in Oregon is probably considerably larger. The white pages also have 303 listings for Endicotts in Washington State.

### Why Redmond?

George Endicott, the mayor of Redmond, is helping us organize the reunion. A friend of JEFA who lives close to Redmond says: "You will love this part of Oregon and, I predict, will want to stay!" Our very own JEFA member, Oregonian Kyle Elwood, says this about it:

The Redmond, Bend, LaPine and Sisters area of central Oregon is a beautiful area, especially the forests in the western area (Black Butte Ranch and Sisters area) and high desert in the eastern area (Redmond, Bend, Sunriver and LaPine areas). It is like the Santa Fe of New Mexico or the Aspen of Colorado. There is much natural beauty in the area and close to the Cascade Mountain range.

### Where to Stay

The best bet appears to be Comfort Suites, on the south end of Redmond, near the airport. The telephone number there is 541-504-8900. Dawn Toombs there (email: [dtoombs@bt-hosp.com](mailto:dtoombs@bt-hosp.com)) says that as of this writing they could accommodate 20-25 double-occupancy rooms any time in September.

The cost would be \$149 plus tax. This includes a hot breakfast and complementary Internet. They also have an indoor heated pool and hot tub.

### Where Will the Reunion Be Held?

We are still in the planning stages for this event. The Comfort Suites has a conference room that we can rent for \$100 a day. They would set it up, too. There would be an 18% service fee on top of that, though, plus a 10.8 % lodging tax.

Another option for a meeting place is the Deschutes County Fairgrounds, a short ride from Comfort Suites (we're checking with Cascades East Transit about bus transport). Comfort Suites has a transit bus to and from Roberts Field Airport, which is only about 3 miles away.

### Where to eat

With the exception of the Italian restaurant at the nearby Sleep Inn, the only dining places very near the Comfort Suites are fast food places – Sonic, McDonald's in the WalMart, and Panda Express. However, George says that while not walking distance from the Comfort Suites, "we do have some wonderful eating establishments in town."

There will be additional bulletins as we get closer to the reunion.



Redmond, Oregon, is a beautiful city in the High Desert in Central Oregon. It has a typical desert climate with cool nights and sunny days!

# Endicotts in World War II

By William T. Endicott

This year, 2020, marks the 75th anniversary of the end of WWII on May 8 in Europe and September 2 in Asia. To date, I have found records of 304 Endicotts who served 6 countries in that war, with 260 of them coming from the United States.

For the most part, these numbers represent people with the surname Endicott because those are easier to find. There are, of course, many Endicotts who did not have this surname and where possible, they are included in the totals. But if all Endicotts in WWII were known, the total number would be much greater than 304. I have also noted some Endicotts who were British civilians who died as a result of German bombing raids.

You could find Endicotts serving in all branches and in all theaters of the war. Thus, the study of Endicott genealogy provides a useful lens for studying how war affects individuals, including the men and women who served in uniform. We owe a great debt to these men and women, and to their allies who fought in the war; in fact we owe the existence of the modern world to them. Some of these Endicotts are described below.

## American Servicemen

### Pacific Theater

#### Pearl Harbor

**Ronald Burdette Endicott** (January 28, 1923 – December 23, 1941). He died as a result of the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941 on Pearl Harbor, the event that pushed us into the war. He was trapped aboard the *USS West Virginia* and died from starvation in the hull of the capsized battleship before he could be rescued. He and others banged on the ship's hull, hoping someone would hear them. Rescuers heard them alright, but they couldn't cut through the ship fast enough to save them. Eventually the bodies were recovered, the ship was repaired, and it fought in the war again.

There may have been as many as 4 other Endicotts affected by the Japanese attacks of December 7, 1941. There is **William Norman Endicott**, who served on the destroyer *USS Schley* and muster rolls show Pearl Harbor was his duty station at the time of the Japanese attack and that he was present at Pearl both on September 30, 1941 and December 20, 1941. So he probably was there during the attack as well.

Then we have **John Edward Endicott** and **William Vernon Endicott**, both of whom were in Navy aircraft patrol squadrons stationed at Pearl Harbor. Muster rolls show John Edward at Pearl just before and just after the attack, so it is highly probable he was there during it. A muster roll shows William there at the end of December so he could have been there on December 7, as well.

Finally, there's **Joseph W. Endicott**. The Japanese attacked Midway Island on December 7, 1941, the same day as the Pearl Harbor attack. A muster roll shows him present at Midway as a civilian contractor aboard the seaplane tender *USS Tangier* being evacuated to Pearl Harbor on December 27, 1941. So, while he wasn't at Pearl Harbor on December 7, it's likely he was under Japanese shellfire on Midway Island that day.

### Other Pacific Islands

**Lawrence Robert Endicott** (? – 1977). He was a Storekeeper First Class aboard the *USS Atlanta* when it was sunk in the naval battle off Guadalcanal in November, 1942 and although he was badly wounded, he survived the war.

**John Endicott Lawrence** (October 18, 1909 – March 27, 2007). He was a Lieutenant Commander on Admiral William Halsey's staff, serving as the chief of Halsey's air combat intelligence team. This gave Lawrence a ringside seat to major historical events in the Pacific such as the management of the Guadalcanal offensive, the shooting down of Japanese Admiral Isokoru Yamamoto and above all, the battle of Leyte Gulf, the



Ronald Burdette Endicott was on the *USS West Virginia* when it was sunk by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He was one of 3 men who survived inside the sunken ship for as long as 16 days after the attack, before they ran out of air.

biggest naval battle in history. He also was with Halsey at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay in 1945.

**Howard William Endicott** (May 30, 1918 – December 31, 1995). He was a combat Medic attached to the 149<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment during General Douglas MacArthur's campaign to retake the Philippines from the Japanese in late 1944 -1945.

**George William Endicott** (August 19, 1921 – February 25, 1945). He was a US Marine tanker killed at Iwo Jima. He wasn't the only Endicott at Iwo Jima, although he probably didn't know that. **William O. Endicott** was also there, as a sailor who helped bring the Marines to Iwo.

**James Robert Endicott** (September 30, 1921 - ). Before the war he was accepted to sing in a professional opera troupe. But then he was a US Marine battling the Japanese on Saipan—a pretty unusual combination. After that he survived kamikaze attacks while on a ship off Okinawa. Finally he was sent to China right after the war to help accept the Japanese surrender there.

**Endicott Peabody** (February 15, 1920 – December 1, 1997). **"Chub" Peabody** was a Navy Lieutenant aboard the submarine *USS Tirante*, on her first combat mission, patrolling the coast of Japanese-occupied Korea. He participated in one of the most daring missions of the war, a raid on a Japanese harbor and it was to earn his captain, George L. Street, the Congressional Medal of Honor, the second in command, Edward L. Beach, the Navy Cross, Chub the Silver Star, and the entire *Tirante* crew a Presidential Unit Citation. Before the war, he was an All-American football player at Harvard and after the war he was Governor of Massachusetts.

## China

**Edgar Wescott Endicott** (October 6, 1916 – April 14, 1955). He was a pilot and a captain in the US Army Air Force and flew over "The Hump" (the Eastern Himalayas) in 1942 to 1944 to resupply Chiang Kai-shek and the units of the US Army Air Forces based in China. He was involved in civilian flying before the war and at the outbreak of the war served as a flying instructor.

## European Theater

**Leslie David Endicott, Jr.** (September 25, 1921 - March 13, 1986) He served with the 34<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division in many battles of the Italian campaign from 1942-1945. He was wounded and received a Purple Heart. He used to say he walked from one end of Europe to the other. He also said that his unit was the first one into the town square in Milan, Italy on April 29, 1945, after Italian partisans had executed and hung upside down Italian dictator and Hitler ally, Benito Mussolini, and his mistress. Leslie's unit cut them down.

**Teddy Hollis Sanford, Sr.** (December 31, 1907 – December 29, 1992). An 11<sup>th</sup> generation descendant of Governor John Endecott, he was a battalion commander and regimental executive officer in the 82nd Airborne Division that fought in North Africa to Sicily, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany from 1943-1945.



Leslie John Endicott was among the men who landed on the beaches in Normandy in June of 1944. He was killed shortly afterward in the Battle of the Hedgerows.

On D-Day + 1, his battalion landed by glider in the hedgerows of Normandy and, because of heavy casualties, Major Teddy found himself in command once again and received a battlefield promotion to Lieutenant Colonel leading his men during the crossing of the Merderet River and beyond for 30 days of combat. After that was over Teddy led his men in another glider assault during Operation Market Garden and was a commander in the defensive struggles that characterized covering force operations during the Battle of the Bulge. During the final four months of the war, his regiment liberated a Nazi concentration camp, and took the surrender of an entire German field army.

At war's end, he brought home the first contingents of the 82nd Airborne Division because he had the most combat days in the division during World War II. His honors include the Distinguished Service Cross (second only to the Medal of Honor); the Silver Star for Gallantry in Action; and the Purple Heart for wounds received in Normandy. He stayed in the Army after the war and his troop commands included an airborne infantry regiment; an airborne infantry regimental combat team; an infantry division, and a US Corps. He retired from the Army in 1967 as a Major General.

**Leslie John Endicott** (September 11, 1921? - July 15, 1944). He was a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant with the 83<sup>rd</sup> Division, called the "Thunderbolt Division." Landing at Omaha Beach on June 18, 1944, he was killed in the Hedgerow campaign that followed.

**Thomas Alvan Endecott** (January 16, 1921 - ). He was waist gunner on a B-24 Liberator bomber. The plane was shot down over Germany. He parachuted safely and was captured and placed in a German POW camp in Poland. In February 1945, the Germans forced him and thousands of other POWs to make an 86-day, 500-mile march in freezing weather to stay ahead of the advancing Soviet army, a march that has

been likened to the Bataan Death March. But he made it and was rescued by the British.

## The Home Front

**Everett W. Endicott** (December 6, 1919 – December 27, 2018). **“Jigger” Endicott** was an instructor of fighter pilots all throughout WWII (and during Korea and Vietnam, too). Right after WWII, his mission was helping to create a Japanese air force. Among the men he had to train to fly jets were a former WWII Japanese fighter ace and a former kamikaze pilot.

## American Servicewomen

**Betty J. Endicott** (May 19, 1924 – February 20, 2010). She was a WAVE (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) in the US Navy and served as a Pharmacist’s Mate 3rd Class. About 100,000 women served as WAVES.

**Elizabeth Endicott** (1913- ?). Women’s Army Corps (WAC). Never before had women, with the exception of nurses, served in the US Army. With the establishment of the WACs, more than 150,000 did so.

**Ellen Marle Endacott** (October 20, 1920 – August 10, 1946) was a Women’s Air Force Pilot (WASP). A year after the war, after delivering an aircraft, she was riding as a passenger in another plane returning to her home base when engine problems required a forced landing in which she was killed.

**Genevieve M. Endicott** (September 26, 1919 – December 2, 2007). Women’s Army Corps (WAC).

**Ruth Endicott Freeman** (1914 - ?). Women’s Army Corps (WAC).

**Violet M. Endicott** (1911- ?). Women’s Army Corps (WAC).

## American Woman Prisoner

**Delliah B. Endicott** (January 18, 1911 - ?). Not long after Pearl Harbor, while serving as a teacher in the Philippines, she was captured by the Japanese and interned at the Santo Tomas prison camp in Manila, Philippines for the rest of the war. She underwent an experience quite similar to that shown in the 1987 movie *Empire of the Sun* and survived to see her Japanese captors captured in turn and imprisoned in the very same camp she had been in.

## Australian Servicemen

**Jack Endicott** (?-?) Taken prisoner by the Japanese after the fall of Singapore on February 15, 1942, he survived the forced labor camps on the Burma Railway, made famous by the 1957 film *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, starring William Holden, Alec Guinness, and Jack Hawkins.

**Herbert Harry Handicott** (1923 – June 4, 2013). He served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Commando Company of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian Imperial Force in Timor, New Guinea, and New Britain.

## British Servicemen

**Frank William Endacott**. On September 10, 1941, he survived the sinking of *HMS Repulse*. In February, 1942, he was taken prisoner by the Japanese after the fall of Singapore and spent the rest of the war in the notorious Changi POW camp, but he survived that, too.

**C. F. Endacott** (?-?). He was a Rifleman in the King’s Royal Rifle Corps (KRRRC), and a POW in a German POW camp in Poland. Because of this, it is possible to deduce that he was probably captured in the heroic but unsuccessful defense of Calais, France (May 22-26, 1940), which, being only 24 miles from Dunkirk, was essentially part of the Dunkirk evacuation that occurred a few days later, on May 27 – June 3.

**John Henry Endicott** (1907 – July 12, 1940). He was a member of the Royal Navy serving as a Gunner aboard the Royal Australian Navy Destroyer *HMAS Vampire*. On July 2, 1940, he died from wounds caused by metal splinters from Italian aircraft bombs that fell on his destroyer while trying to hit *HMS Eagle*, a British aircraft carrier. This occurred in the battle of Calabria, one of the biggest WWII naval actions in the Mediterranean Sea.

**Frank Enticott** (1926 – January, 2012). A member of the Devonshire regiment, he participated in the D-Day landings. He was in a Horsa glider air-towed by a bomber across the English channel, and after landing, successfully helped defend Pegasus Bridge against the onslaughts of the German 21<sup>st</sup> Panzer Division. This prevented the Germans from attacking Allied troops on the beaches. Later he took part in the British assault across the Rhine.

## British Civilian Casualties

**Jesse Annle Endicott**. She was a civilian killed in a V1 raid on London on July 11, 1944. Hitler ordered these raids as vengeance for the D-Day landings.

**Ernest Harold Endacott** (1903– October 13, 1940). He was a civilian killed on October 13, 1940 during the London Blitz. Unfortunately, so were two other Endacotts, Mary Endacott and Sarah Endacott, presumably his relatives and probably all living in the same building. Three other Endacott civilians were killed during the Blitz on the Plymouth dockyards in July 1941. They were **Cyril Endacott** and his wife and daughter, **Kitty Endacott** and **Maureen Endacott**. They were all among the 67,100 British civilians killed in the war.

## Canadian Servicemen

**John Anthony Endacott** (1921 - December 17, 2008). He was a warrant officer 1 and an air gunner/wireless operator in the Royal Canadian Air Force. It was common in the RCAF for aircrew to understudy another job in case of emergency, so many air gunners were also trained as wireless operators using Morse code.

## New Zealand Servicemen

**George Endicott Davies** (March 31, 1906 – 1972). He is listed in a database of names of the 2<sup>nd</sup> New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF), New Zealand's contribution to WWII. This was one division and served with the British 8<sup>th</sup> Army in many places, including northern Greece, the Battle of Crete, the Second Battle of El Alamein (on Egypt's Mediterranean coast), Libya and Tunisia, and the Battle of Monte Cassino in Italy, among others.

## South African Servicemen

**H. W. Endacott** (?- 1945). He was a sapper (i.e., an engineer) in the South African Engineering Corps. His name appeared on a Department of Defense casualty list in the *Eastern Province Herald* on May 4, 1945 as having died of natural causes. The SAEC served in the North African and Italian theatres from the Battle of El Alamein to the end of the war, although it is not known how much of this H. W. Endacott was involved in.

## Ships Named After Endicotts

**SS Endicott.** On Sunday, October 22, 1939, the freighter Endicott and another US freighter, the West Gambo, were detained in Nazi-occupied France and portions of their cargo ordered ashore as contraband. Taken from the *Endicott* were 2,276 bars of copper and 1,796 bags of carbon black. The *Endicott* was held for 12 days and then released.

**USS Endicott** (DD-495). This was a destroyer that, when captained by Congressional Medal of Honor winner Commander John Bulkeley, sank two German ships as part of the Allied landings in southern France from August 15 – September 14, 1944. She later was part of the group that escorted FDR to Yalta and back. In the Korean War, she helped sink a Soviet submarine, an event that was hushed up for 50 years by both the Soviets and the Americans because it could have started World War III. Her ship's bell now hangs at Camp David, the Presidential retreat.

**SS William C. Endicott.** This was a Liberty Ship named after former Secretary of War William Crowninshield Endicott. She delivered US troops to the D-Day landings. See the article in the [Summer 2019 issue](#) of *Our Endicott Heritage Trail*®.

## Endicott-Owned Companies

### Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company

**Henry Bradford Endicott** (1853-1920), was the original owner of this company, in Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott, New York, that made nearly all of the shoes and footwear for the United States Army during World War I and later (after his death) during World War II. During the mid-1940s, the company produced 52 million pairs of shoes and combat boots a year. 🌱

## Endicotts in the Military

*Endicotts in the Military* is an ongoing project by William T. Endicott, who is currently president of the JEFA. For a decade, he has been tirelessly scouring military records from the United States and the British Commonwealth to find records of people named Endicott. He gave a talk about this work at the JEFA Reunion in 2018.

*Endicotts in the Military* Part I is a collection of stories about American Endicotts, most of whom served in the United States armed forces. In two cases, however, they were Americans serving in allied armies. And in three wars (the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War), they actually fought for enemies opposing the United States.

Part II of *Endicotts in the Military* is about non-American Endicotts who fought in foreign militaries, namely the militaries of Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. Like the American Endicotts, many of these foreign Endicotts were in famous battles, ranging from Trafalgar in the Napoleonic Wars, to Sevastopol in the Crimean War, to the Somme, Jutland, Gallipoli, and Vimy Ridge in WWI, to the fall of Singapore, D-Day, and the bombing campaign in Europe in WWII.

This study of Endicotts in the military provides an interesting way to study the history of the United States and the British Empire. Endicotts have served in all branches of the military, and in all conflicts. Thus, by studying their experiences, we can get a human perspective on war. Who were these people? How did they get caught up in war? And what happened to them during their service and afterward?

You can read *Endicotts in the Military* at <http://endecottendicott.com/endicotts-in-the-military/>. If you have information to contribute, contact Bill at [endicottwt@aol.com](mailto:endicottwt@aol.com)

William T. Endicott is the current president of the JEFA. He is a legend in the paddle sports community, having competed on the US national slalom canoe team and coached athletes who won 57 medals (27 gold) in World Cup, World championship, and Olympic competitions. Having served as an advisor to



President Clinton, he wrote the book [An Insider's Guide to Political Jobs in Washington](#), which was published in 2003. Bill has two degrees from Harvard University, and he is also knowledgeable about Endicott family history and lore.

# Endicotts and the Oregon Trail

By William T. Endicott

In the early 19th century, Oregon was the general name given to a huge area consisting of the present states of Oregon and Washington, parts of Idaho and Wyoming, and even parts of British Columbia. In 1846, the United States and Great Britain signed the Oregon Treaty, officially splitting the territory between them at the 49th parallel. Two years later, in 1848, Congress formally created the territory of Oregon.

In 1853, Washington Territory was split off as a separate territory. In 1863, part of the old Oregon Territory was partitioned into the new territory of Idaho, giving Washington the shape it has today. Oregon became a state in 1859, Washington in 1889, and Idaho in 1890.

## Settlement of Oregon

People have been living in Oregon for thousands of years. The first written records of the indigenous people, most of whom spoke Chinookan languages, came from the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804 to 1806). In the late 1820s, missionaries and other white settlers began to arrive. They brought with them diseases such as smallpox and measles, which killed tens of thousands of the indigenous people. Early travel to the region was mainly by ship, with overland transportation developing later over the Oregon Trail (see map).

Starting in the 1840s, a flood of white settlers came to Oregon. A severe depression drove farmers from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee to seek better prospects. Propaganda from fur traders and missionaries, and a promise of free land from the government, drew them to Oregon. From 1850 to 1854, pioneers could claim 300 acres of land for free; but from 1855 to 1862, Oregon pioneers had to pay for government land. Free land became available again in 1862, when the Homestead Act was passed. Under the Homestead Act of 1862 (in effect until 1986!), citizens and persons who filed their intentions to become citizens were given 160 acres of land in the public domain if they fulfilled certain conditions. An applicant had to build a home on the land, reside there for 5 years and cultivate the land.

## Oregon Trail

Many settlers used the Oregon Trail to get to Oregon. This 2,170-mile long trail started in St. Louis and ended at Oregon City in the Willamette Valley, but it had many branch trails as well. It crossed what are today the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon. About 400,000 people used it from the mid-1830s to 1880, but especially from 1846-69. Settlers who started in St. Louis had to walk an average of 11 to 17 miles a day to reach Oregon City in 4 to 6 months.

## West and East of the Cascades

Most of the newcomers settled in Oregon's Willamette Valley, a 150-mile long valley running from south to north in western Oregon. Even today, it is home to Oregon's major population centers (from south to north: Eugene, Salem, and Portland).

The Cascade Mountains split Oregon into a Western portion with a mild, damp, maritime climate and an eastern half that is drier and has a wider range of temperatures over the course of a year.

Before the mid-1850s, fear of Indian attacks and lack of adequate military protection kept settlers away from eastern Oregon. But by the late 1850s, Willamette Valley cattle ranchers



Map from Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., *The American Nation* (New York, NY: Harper and Brothers, 1906) 36

were looking for new grazing land. In the 1850s, the remaining indigenous population was nearly exterminated, mainly by local militias, and settlers started moving from the Willamette Valley eastward.

## Endicotts in Oregon

So far, the earliest known reference to an Endicott in Oregon was to a John Endicott Gardner (died ca. 1862). He was found in the Oregon Secretary of State records for 1850. There are 5 references for him from the 1850 tax rolls in Umpqua County.

John Endicott Gardner was a descendant of Governor John Endecott through his mother, and he lived in Salem, Massachusetts. He was also involved in shipping, which suggests he may have come to Oregon by ship.

There is also mention on the Internet of a Dr. John Endicott Gardner, Jr., the son of the fellow on the tax rolls. Junior was born in 1863 in Canton, China, which was a big shipping area, thus further attesting to John Sr.'s shipping activity. Junior became a professor of Chinese language and literature at the University of the Pacific, in California. Despite this early 1850 reference, no other Endicotts were found in Oregon in either the 1860 or 1870 Censuses.

It's not until the 1880s that Censuses start showing a lot of Endicotts in Oregon. First of all, there are Oregon Secretary of State records that show hits for 95 Endicotts in Portland, some of them as early as the early 1880s, with "delayed birth" written after their names, which means essentially "delayed birth certificate" because they didn't get one when they were born but got it retroactively at a later date.

The county names in which these people lived are: Clatsop (northwestern most part of Oregon); Linn (northwestern but not on coast), Coos (southwestern coast); Lane (western coast); Columbia (northwest corner); Clackamas (upper northwest corner but not on shore); Multnomah northwest corner border with Washington); Baker (northeast); and Umatilla (northeast).

These Oregon Secretary of State records suggest that there has been a significant Endicott presence in Oregon since at least the 1880s and probably earlier.

To further buttress this assertion, the 1880 Census for Coos County, Oregon, lists many Endecotts, including the following early ones who had to have been born in Oregon before 1880 (i.e., they got there in the 1870s). That means their parents may possibly have been there even before that:

- Bertha Endecott, age 2
- Franklin Endecott, age 8
- Tanni Endecott, age 4

Then, the 1890 US Census suddenly shows 609 Endicotts in Oregon, who must have gotten there sometime in the 1880s.

There's a Solomon Samuel Endecott (1848-1933), who was born in Indiana and died in Myrtle Point, Coos County, Oregon. He was a farmer. His father was Jacob Endicott, who was born in Kentucky. So was Solomon's mother. The US Census lists Solomon living in Oregon in 1880, when he was 32. It seems

quite possible he moved there earlier than that.

There's an Endicott creek north of Portland on what appears to be Rte. 84. How did that get its name? There's an Endicott Avenue in Portland. How did it get its name?

## Endicotts in Washington State

As mentioned above, White Pages has 303 Endicott phone listings for Washington State. There are no Endicotts in Washington in the 1860 or 1870 US Censuses. But the Census of 1880 shows six Endicotts all living in Klickitat County. (Klickitat is right on the border with Oregon.) The Washington State and Territorial Census 1857-1892 shows 54 Endicotts in censuses from 1883-1892.

## Endicott, Washington

There is a town of Endicott in Washington State, population 289 in the 2010 Census. It was laid out in 1882 and named for William Endicott Jr. of the Oregon Improvement Company. It is in Whitman County and was incorporated in 1905.

The town of Endicott was originally settled largely by Volga German immigrants. These were Germans who had first been induced to come to Russia by Catherine the Great, who essentially paid them to come and above all, didn't require them to serve in the military. This dream world, however, didn't last for long. These rights slowly began to get revoked in 1871 as the Russian government tried to assimilate the immigrant populations. When this started, many German families decided to leave Russia and come to the United States and the Pacific Northwest.

Endicott hit its peak population of 634 in the 1920s, and in the past decade fell from 355 residents to 289 (but in some places it's listed as 371). This drop in population was caused by improved farm technology, allowing more area to be farmed by the same number of people. The decrease in population has affected the economy of the town: in the 1950s, the town had numerous stores; since 2011, the town has had only a grocery store, a post office and a service station. The Endicott High School was closed in 1987: the class of 1986 only had one student. The elementary school is still operational.

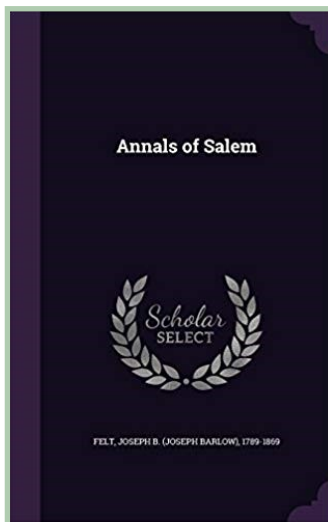
This decline reflects a long-standing population shift away from farmland to urban and suburban areas in the United States as a whole. On March 20, 2011, the Seattle Times ran a story about Endicott's decline as typical of this pattern.

Hopefully, during our reunion in Oregon we can find out much more about all these early Endicott settlers and what they experienced!

Come to the JEFA Reunion,  
September 10-13, 2020,  
in Redmond, Oregon!  
See details on page 21.

# Free Books About Endicotts!

The JEFA Web site provides a bibliography (<http://endecottendicott.com/books/>) of books about John Endecott and the Endicott family as well as some books by Endicotts . Many of these books are so old that the copyright has expired, so we can offer them for free! Here are some interesting books that you can read through our website! Some of these books can help you figure out your own family tree. Others would be useful to students of American history.

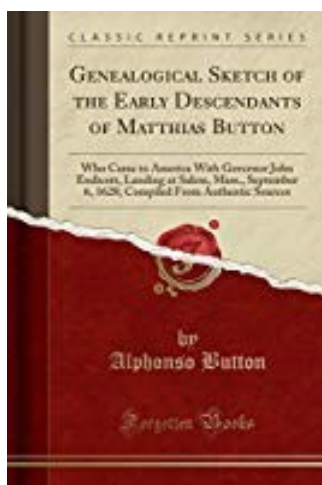


## The Annals of Salem, From Its First Settlement

Joseph Barlow Felt (1789-1869)

First published in 1827, this book went through four editions. This book explains how the Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded.

This court was appointed to treat and resolve, that upon the transferring of the Government to New England what Government shall be held in London, whereby the future charge of the joint stock may bee cherished and preserved, and the body politic of the Company remain and increase. What persons shall haue the charge of the managing of the joint stock both at London and in New England, wherein it was conceived fit, that Captain Endecott continue the Government there unless just cause to the contrary.



## Genealogical Sketch of the Early Descendants of Matthias Button: Who Came to America With Governor John Endicott, Landing at Salem, Mass., September ... From Authentic Sources

Alphonso Button

Matthias Button was an early settler in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. However, he is not listed as the passenger of a particular ship, so there is controversy about exactly when he arrived in Massachusetts. However, he married in Suffolk, Massachusetts in 1633. He married a total of four times.

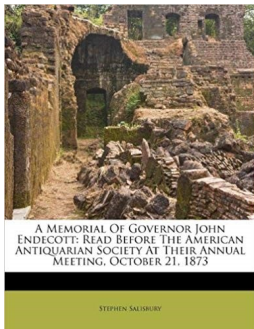


## Hands Across the Sea

The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of the Family of John Endecott, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1629

Sir Roper Lethbridge

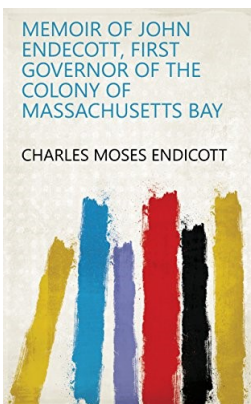
Sir Roper Lethbridge KCIE (23 December 1840 – 15 February 1919) was a British historian and civil servant in India. A member of the Conservative Party, he was a member of Parliament (House of Commons) from 1885 to 1892. Lethbridge believed that John Endecott was born circa 1588 in or near Chagford in Devon. For more information, see Teddy's article [Out of the Mists of Times Past](#), on the JEFA Web site.



## A Memorial of Governor John Endecott

Stephen Salisbury

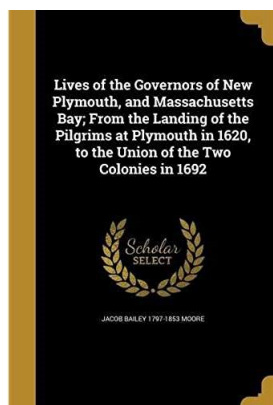
This work was read before the American Antiquarian Society, at their Annual Meeting, on October 21, 1873, by Stephen Salisbury, President of the Society. In the book, Stephen Salisbury notes that John Endecott urged the people of Salem to support a free school. This was the first instance of free public education in North America.



## Memoir of John Endecott, First Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay

Charles Moses Endicott

John Endecott, whose name is so intimately associated with the first settlement of this country, and with whose early history his own is so closely inwoven, that ..."above all others he deserved the name of the Father of New England."

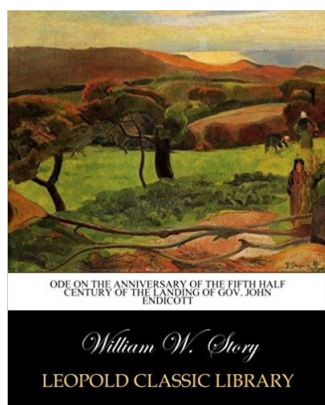


## Lives of the Governors of New Plymouth, and Massachusetts Bay

Jacob Bailey Moore

An extensive discussion of Endecott's role as governor of Massachusetts:

[Endecott]'s was the first successful attempt to establish a colony on the Bay; and although he was afterwards overshadowed by the lofty character of Winthrop, Endeott may be considered the real founder of Massachusetts.

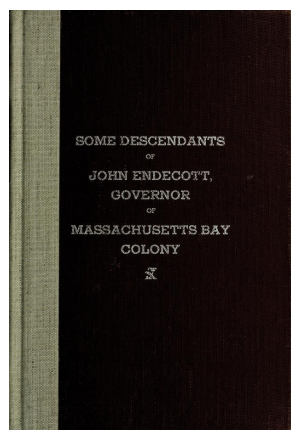


## Ode on the Anniversary of the Fifth Half Century of the Landing of Gov. John Endicott

William W. Story

A poem published in 1878. Here's an excerpt:

There the brave Endicott,  
With jingling sword, high ruff, and magisterial coat,  
August, shall lead the shadowy train...



## Some descendants of John Endecott,: Governor of Mass. Bay Colony

Mabel McFatridge McCloskey

This book was written by Mrs. Mabel McCloskey, of Camden, Indiana, She explains:

A strong family tradition, that they were lineal descendants of Gov. John Endecott of Mass., was a cherished possession. Fathers and mothers had told their children who in turn had repeated it to their children. But no one in 1931 could tell how....

TO SEE MORE BOOKS ABOUT OR BY ENDICOTTS, SEE THE  
JOHN ENDECOTT FAMILY ASSOCIATION WEBSITE:  
[WWW.ENDECOTTENDICOTT.COM](http://WWW.ENDECOTTENDICOTT.COM)

# Endicott Pear Tree Order Form

The John Endecott Family Association ([www.endecottendicott.com](http://www.endecottendicott.com)) is pleased to announce that about two dozen Endicott pear trees will be available in February or March, 2020. The trees will be available from Betsy and Timothy Endicott of Endicott Horticulture in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

## JEFA member price (\$30 per tree)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 tree (\$30 plus \$15 shipping)	\$45
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 trees (\$60 plus \$15 shipping)	\$75
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 trees (\$90 plus \$15 shipping)	\$105

## Nonmember price (\$40 per tree)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 tree (\$40 plus \$15 shipping)	\$55
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 trees (\$80 plus \$15 shipping)	\$95
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 trees (\$120 plus \$15 shipping)	\$135

## Send the trees to:

Name: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Street address: Click or tap here to enter text.	
City, state, zip: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Email address: Click or tap here to enter text.	Phone: Click or tap here to enter text.

**Send this form and a check made out to the John Endecott Family Association to**

Cindy Levingston  
1097 Derby Lane  
Howell, MI 48843

# 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 databases for your own research.

Application type: ☐ New ☐ Renewal

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ Corporate/organizational, \$50

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

Membership categories and fees:

Name and address of person submitting application:

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

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

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

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

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