

Historical Timelines of the Puritan Fathers And the Lives of the Endecott Family 1261-1692 ©

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Introduction: Newly discovered source material found in late 2014 and early 2015 has greatly enhanced our ability to understand the origins of the Endecott family living in and around Chagford in Central Devonshire in Southwest England. This timeline shows the updated history of the family; what they were pursuing and encountering during some turbulent times; and how society, the monarchy, and religion evolved in England. Differences with the Church of England led some, like John Endecott (1588-1665), to leave England for the Massachusetts Bay in the 1600s.

1261 – St. Michael’s the Archangel Church in Chagford was dedicated on 30 July by Bishop Branscombe, the Bishop of Exeter. It celebrated its 750th year in 2011. It was built at the edge of lands owned by the Norman, Henri de Chagford, who took possession and became Lord of the Manor in 1196.¹

1262 – In a charter granting the Manor of Itton (South Tawton) to William de Mohun, the estate of Yondecott is assessed to pay rent to the Manor.² This is the first known reference to the family name and is shown with its original spelling.

1305 – King Edward I (1239-1307) establishes the Devonshire towns of Chagford, Tavistock, and Ashburton, as Stannary Towns. A fourth town, Plympton, now Plymouth, was added in 1328. They were to receive and process tin as a monopoly and they were shown exceptional favor through the establishment of Stannary Courts with jurisdiction over the civil and legal affairs of those involved in the mining operations. They also had membership in the Stannary Parliament.³

1327 – In the Devon Lay Subsidy Rolls is the first recorded family name of one Johannes de Yenndecotte. He was assessed 10d on his lands in South Tawton.⁴

1448 – John Yendecott and his wife Alice purchased Wode Tirell near Wynkleigh. They already owned Bittbeare, a farm property just South of Wynkleigh, and the estate of Yendecott in South Tawton. They had a young son named Henry.⁵

¹ Reverend Paul Seaton-Burn. *The Church of St. Michael the Archangel – Chagford*.

(<https://www.google.com/#q=st+michael+arcjamge;+church+chagford>). Downloaded 4 April 2014.

² Sir Roper Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry and Early Homes of John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*, 1629. W. J. Southwood & Co. Exeter. 1912. 9.

³ King Edward I Stannary Towns. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stannary>): . Downloaded 4 April 2014.

⁴ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of John Endecott*. 9.

⁵ Ibid. 11.

1460-1483 – Sometime during the reign of Edward IV (1442-1483), an undated Chancery Proceeding states that Alice, the widow of Richard Yendicote, a possible brother of Henry Yendicote, filed suit to recover an estate of 360 acres in South Tawton. The proceedings show that the land in dispute was a parcel of the Manor of Itton and the “ancient demesne” or land holding of the family. There is no indication of the outcome but shows how large the Yendicote properties had become over the years.⁶

1485 – Henry VII (1457-1509), the first King of the House of Tudor, takes the throne after killing Richard III (1452-1485), the last King of the House of York, at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. This year is considered the close of the “Middle Ages.”⁷

1490 – John Endecott (1490-1562) was born in the home of his father, Henry Yendecote (Bittbeare) (ca. 1446-1500), in South Tawton.⁸

1509 – Henry VIII (1491-1547) becomes King of England on 24 April after the death of his father, Henry VII.⁹

1514 – John Endecott (1490-1562) is believed to have married Elizabeth Smyth in Chagford and they take up residence at Throuston (Drewston Manor) in Chagford.¹⁰ The family produces five children from 1515 to 1523,

1521 – Martin Luther (1483-1546) is ex-communicated by the Pope on 21 January. At an assembly in the city of Worms he refuses to recant his views and is declared an outlaw and a heretic. Luther escapes capture and publicizes his teachings. Many of his books reach England although most are intercepted and burned by church authorities.¹¹

1524 – John Throuston (Endecott) and John Yoldon of Middlecott are serving as Church Wardens for the year 1524-1525.¹²

1526 – John Yoldon of Middlecott has become John Yoldon of Wyche and began negotiation the sale of Middlecott Manor to John Endecott.¹³

1527 - Henry Throuston (Endecott) (1515-1585), the eldest son of John Endecott becomes a Church Warden for the feast day of St. Crispus and St. Crispianus.¹⁴

⁶ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of John Endecott*. 13.

⁷ Susan Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles 1485-1603*. New York: Sterling Publishing Co. Inc. 2008. 11-16.

⁸ Donald L Endicott, Sr. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629*. Tucson, AZ. Privately Printed. June 1981. June 1981. Revised Family Tree Chart.

⁹ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*, 81.

¹⁰ LTC Teddy H. Sanford, Jr. *The Living and the Dead in Chagford, 1480-1600*. Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Privately Printed. 2015. 17.

¹¹ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*, 123.

¹² Sanford. *The Living and the Dead of Chagford, 1480-1600*. 24.

¹³ Ibid. 27.

¹⁴ Ibid. 28.

1527 – John Endecott (1490-1562) becomes the owner of Myddell Parke (Middlecott) near Chagford. He purchased it from John Yoldon who was the new owner of Wyche in Chagford. Middlecott is described as containing a tynne-worke (tin mine).¹⁵

1530 - John Endecott (1490-1562) purchased Drewston Manor (Throuston) for his eldest son, Henry Endecott (1515-1585) at the young age of 15.¹⁶

1532 – Henry Throuston (Endecott) (1515-1585) is once again serving as a Church Warden. His service is for “general receivers of St. Mary A.D. 1532 to the same feast 1533.”¹⁷ This same year, his father, John Endecott, was a Jurate for the Chagford Stannary at the Great Court held at Crockern Tor beginning on 28 October.¹⁸ The mayor of each Stannary Town chose 24 Jurates who served as legislators and judicial magistrates at the Great Court. Membership came from miners, tin workers, and those with interests in the tin industry.¹⁹

1533 – John Endecott was again a Jurate at the Great Court beginning on 25 September.²⁰ This is also the year that Henry VIII secretly marries Anne Boleyn on 25 January. He has his archbishop announce the annulment of the marriage between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon and the split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England begins.²¹

1534 – The English Parliament passes the “Act of Supremacy” that establishes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England.²²

1535 – On 22 June, Bishop John Fisher, the biggest critic of the annulment, is beheaded on Tower Hill for refusing to swear the oath of supremacy. On 6 July, Sir Thomas More is beheaded for the same offense.²³

1536 – Queen Anne Boleyn is executed on 19 May for Incest and Treason. King Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour on 30 May.²⁴

1537 – Queen Jane Seymour dies during childbirth but her child, Edward (1537-1553), survives and is the only legitimate son of Henry VIII.²⁵

¹⁵ Sanford. *The Living and the Dead of Chagford, 1480-1600*. 29.

¹⁶ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of John Endecott*. 19.

¹⁷ Sanford. *The Living and the Dead of Chagford, 1480-1600*. 37.

¹⁸ Anonymous. *All the Statues of the Stannary (1562)*. Huntington Library. San Marino, California (RB59279). (Rare book). Information provided by Tom Greeve, Devonshire, to David Diamond and Teddy Sanford.

¹⁹ G.R. Lewis. *The Stannary'. A Study of the Medieval Tin Miners of Cornwall and Devon*. 1908.

²⁰ Anonymous. *See citation for footnote above*.

²¹ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*, 155.

²² *Ibid.* 161.

²³ *Ibid.* 163.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 168-169.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 173.

1539 – John Endecott (1517-1684), the younger brother of Henry Endecott (1515-1585) serves as a Warden of the Store of the High Cross (formerly the Hoggers). He also purchases Westcote on the east side of Chagford. He has tin mining interests in Throwleigh including the Great Bradford Mine. He is called in the text John Endecott de Westcote.²⁶

1540 – Sir Thomas Denys, Knight, and King’s Councilor, sold to John Endecott (1490-1562) all of his lands in Boadon, Little Cranbrook, Northwest Cranbrook, Cranbrook Downs, and Leigh Parkes in Mortonhamstead. Several of these properties had established tin works or were considered potential tin mines.²⁷

1540 – In January, King Henry VIII marries Anne of Cleves (1515-1557) in a diplomatic move, but he is not happy with the union and Parliament annulled the marriage later in the same year.²⁸

1540 – Henry Endecott (1515-1585) marries but the name of his wife is not known. They have six children.²⁹

1540 – On 28 July, King Henry VIII marries Katherine Howard (1518-1542).³⁰

1541 – John Endecott (1541-1635), eldest son of Henry Endecott (1515-1585) is born at Drewsten. Both he and his father, as large land and mine owners, are strong supporters of the King and the Established Church of England.³¹

1541 – Queen Katherine Howard is charged and tried for treason and adultery for affairs with Thomas Culpeper, a member of the Privy Council, and Francis Dereham. Both men are convicted of treason on 1 December and executed on the 10th. Culpepper is hanged and Dereham is hanged, disemboweled, drawn, and quartered. Katherine is removed to the former convent at Syon, Middlesex.³²

1542 – Queen Katherine is moved to the Tower of London on the 10th of February and there, along with her cousin, Jane, Viscountess Rockford, who knew about the affairs, are executed by beheading on the 13th of February.³³

²⁶ Osborne. *The Church Wardens’ Accounts of St. Michael’s Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 146.

²⁷ M.A. Thomas in letter to D. L. Endicott. *Morton Hampstead Enrolled Deed Number 102 dated 20 June 1540 (32 Henry VIII)*. 15 October 1979.

²⁸ Simon Jenkins. *A Short History of England*. London: Profile Books, LTD, 2011. 139-140.

²⁹ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 18.

³⁰ Doran, *The Tudor Chronicles*. 181.

³¹ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 20.

³² Doran, *The Tudor Chronicles*. 181-185.

³³ *Ibid.* 188.

1542 – The church wardens receive 2s from Henry Throuston (Endecott) for two sheep that he sold. He was paid 6d for something but the text is missing.³⁴ This is the last year that the Church Warden’s Account was written in Latin.

1543 – King Henry VIII marries Katherine Parr (1512-1548), his sixth and final wife.³⁵

1547 – Henry VIII dies on 28 January, and his son ascends the throne as Edward VI. Henry’s wife, Katherine Parr soon follows him when she dies in 1548. Calls for reform among several religious bodies emerge in England and Parliament repeals the 1539 act abolishing diversity of opinion.³⁶

1547 – On 1 July, John Endecott (1490-1562) granted to Hugh Hill all his messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings and pastures, rents, reversions, and services called Northway in Hittisleigh, which he acquired from Robert Northway of Exeter, coordinator, to be held by Hugh and Mary his wife.³⁷

1548 – On 27 January, Archbishop Thomas Cranmer orders that candles, palms, and ashes no longer be used during Lent. Traditional Easter practices are also banned and English passages are inserted into the Latin mass used on Easter Sunday.³⁸

1553 – Edward VI dies on 6 June after a six year reign and his oldest half sister, Mary, becomes the queen. She has been tolerated by her father and half brother since her mother, Catherine of Aragon, was put aside. She has never renounced her Roman Catholic faith, and now attempted to restore it in England. She is called “Bloody Mary” because she has many Protestant leaders killed and sent over 300 to be burned at the stake.³⁹

1554 – On 24 August, a deal was struck between John Whiddon, one of the Justices of the Queens Majesty of Pleas and a group of residents of Chagford including John Endecott to receive 500 weight of white tin for “certain bells and the repairing of other necessary things of the parish church now being manifestly in decay. That is to say twelve pounds and ten shillings of lawful money of England.”⁴⁰ This is the first noted event where John Endecott intersected with John Whiddon who will be knighted by Queen Mary in 1555.⁴¹

³⁴ Osborne. *The Church Wardens’ Accounts of St. Michael’s Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 159.

³⁵ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*. 191

³⁶ Ibid. 200-212.

³⁷ M.A. Thomas. *Hittisleigh Enrolled Deed, unnumbered, for 1 July 1547 (1 Edward VI)*. Letter from M.A. Thomas to Donald L. Endicott. 3 October 1979.

³⁸ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*. 212.

³⁹ Ibid. 228.

⁴⁰ Osborne. *The Church Warden’ Accounts of St. Michael’s Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 178-179.

⁴¹ Edward Irving Carlyle. *John Whiddon*. Retrieved from:

[http://en.wikisource.org/w/index.php/title=Whiddon, John \(DNBOO\)&oldid=2773727](http://en.wikisource.org/w/index.php/title=Whiddon,_John_(DNBOO)&oldid=2773727)

1555 – An alter to St. Katherine, the patron saint of tanners, was placed at St. Michael's the Archangel Church in Chagford. This demonstrates the importance of the tin mining industry to this Stannary Town.⁴²

1558 – Queen Mary dies on 17 November after a five year reign and her successor is her younger Protestant half-sister who becomes Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603). Elizabeth disappoints the Protestants who want a rapid reform of the Church of England. Elizabeth is committed to the Protestant cause but that means the Established Church of England and is determined to exercise power in both church and state as her royal prerogative.⁴³

1558 – John Endecott, along with Sir John Casely, John Hole, and Harry Trend serve as Wardens at St. Michael the Archangel Church in Chagford.⁴⁴ This is the first time that John Endecott has served in this position in spite of the fact that he has resided near Chagford since 1514. He continues to serve as a Warden until 1560. It is also the first year that John Endecott is spelled out in the record without reference to his residence (Throuston and Middlecott).

1559 – On 25 January, Queen Elizabeth I first Parliament meets. At its opening session, a former Protestant exile, Dr. Richard Cox, delivers a sermon on religious reform. On 3 April, the government introduces new bills of Supremacy and Uniformity into Parliament and both receive the royal assent on 8 May. This limits the scope of dissent in the Church and by those outside the Church as well.⁴⁵

1559 – Thomas Endecott receives 12d for working on the road to Okehampton.⁴⁶ This is Thomas, (1521-1593) the fourth son of John Endecott (1490-1562). He married in 1542 but his wife's name is unknown. His only known son, Edward, was born later the same year.⁴⁷

1560 – The term "Puritan" is coined and applied to those persons in the Church of England who seek a more thorough reformation within the church than has been provided by Elizabeth I. The term is variously applies to Anglicans (the majority body of Puritans at that time), but also to Separatist and Congregationalists.⁴⁸

1560 – The first edition of the Geneva Bible, written largely by Calvinists and Puritans who had fled England during the rule of Queen Mary I, is published in English. Its Annotations were Calvinist and Puritan in character.⁴⁹

⁴² Mark Horowitz. *Bullers Arms*. Writer's Club Press. 2000. 54.

⁴³ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*. 266.

⁴⁴ Francis Mardon Osborne. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 190.

⁴⁵ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*. 268-269.

⁴⁶ Osborne. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 191.

⁴⁷ Donald L. Endicott, Sr. *Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. Tucson, Arizona. Privately Printed. June 1981. Appendix A-3.

⁴⁸ Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 18. *Puritanism*. London: William Benton, Publisher, 1967. 879.

⁴⁹ A.S. Herbert. *Historic Catalogue of Printed Editions of the English Bible 1525-1961*. London: British and Foreign Bible Society. 1968.

1560-1562 - John Endecott (1490-1562) finds himself once more as a Church Warden and receiver of all gifts for the reparation of the parish church of Chagford.⁵⁰ The traditional date of the death of John Endecott has been 1560, and this revelation shows that the old man was still alive and active in the life of the church and community. It is the last entry for him and he is assessed to have died by 1562. He is buried in the parish church in Chagford.⁵¹

1560-1580 – A daughter of Henry Endecott (1515-1585) was married to Edward Knapman (c.1551), son of William Knapman (c. 1523), and the fourth grandson of William Knapman of Throwleigh (circa 1500-1563).⁵² Henry Endecott had three sons but only had two daughters. The youngest daughter, Johan, died a spinster. The older daughter, Elizabeth, was first married to John Downe but probably lost her husband and then married Edward Knapman. The eldest brother of Edward Knapman was Alexander Knapman (1545-1618) who married Anna, the daughter of Sir John Whiddon (circa 1508-27 January 1576),⁵³ Knight, of Throwleigh. Their daughter, Alice, in turn, married Robert Lethbridge of Nymet Tracy. These four families, Whiddon, Endecott, Knapman, and Lethbridge owned most of the tin-mining land in the Stannary of Chagford and were related through marriages. This is probably the point that the Endecott family rose from its more humble social status and became regular associates of the local power elite. Sir John Whiddon studied law at the Inner Temple and was a successful lawyer and later judge who served under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I. He was knighted during the reign of Mary I in 1555. He was still serving on the Bench when Edward Coke, later Knight, was in attendance at the Inner Temple beginning in 1572. Coke was probably familiar with the work of Whiddon who was charged with trying the prisoners who had participated in the uprising led by Thomas Stafford in Yorkshire in 1557. The Whiddon family all lived in and around Chagford and he is buried at St. Michael's there.

1563 – In the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple is found the will of Thomasine Endicott of Winkleigh, shown to be the daughter-in-law of Henry Yendicote (Bittbaere).⁵⁴

1564 – John Endecott (1541-1635), eldest son of Henry Endecott (1515-1585) marries Johanna (d. 1637) and moved into Drewsten Manor. His father, Henry Endecott (1515-1585) had lived there since 1530, but has moved to Middlecott Manor and gives Drewsten to his son as a wedding present.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Osborne. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 200.

⁵¹ Sanford. *The Living and the Dead of Chagford, 1480-1600*. 67.

⁵² David Knapman. *An Account of All Known Instances of Families and Individuals Named Knapman in the 1840s and Their Origins*. Compiled in May 2014.

(<http://genuki.cs.hcl.ac.uk/DEV/DevonMisc/Knapman2014.pdf>). 2.

⁵³ Lee, Sidney M. *Dictionary of National Biography*. Volume 61. *Sir John Whiddon*. New York: MacMillan and Company. 1899.

⁵⁴ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 17.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 24

1566 – Thomas Endecott (1566-1621), is born at Drewsten, the oldest son of John Endecott (1541-1635).⁵⁶

1570 – On 6 October, there is a Confirmation with warranty by Robert Cornish of Mortonhampstead, yeoman, to Henry Endecott of Throwleigh, yeoman, probably third son of Henry Endecott (1515-1585), of all those messuages, lands, pastures, woods, and heath in Throwleigh within the Manor of South Teygn, alias Hamston Week, in Chagford in the tenure of John Potter, Roger Weekes, and John Hawe. John Newcombe and John Endecott (1541-1635) appointed attorneys.⁵⁷

1570 – William Endecott (1543-1630), the younger brother of John Endecott (1541-1635) is one of the “young men wardens” of the parish church in Chagford.⁵⁸

1574 – In the Registry of Barnstaple for 16 February, the will of Robert Endicott (Bittbaere) (1530-1583) mentions his grandfather, Henry Yendicote.⁵⁹

1579 – In the Administration of Thomas Endacott, younger son of Thomasine Endicott, now of the adjacent parish of Wemworthy, it indicates that he died in interstate (no valid will) and mentions only wife and daughters.⁶⁰

1581 – Separatist Robert Brown published his “Treatise of Reformation without Tarrying for Any.”⁶¹ This will be the basis for the society established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony some 48 years later.

1584 – The will of John Endecott (1517-1584), the second son of John Endecott (1490-1562), and younger brother of Henry Endecott (1515-1584) shows that he left his wife the mansion of Waye in Chagford. He was an owner of tins mines in Throwleigh and adjacent parishes including the Great Bradford Mine. He left one-eighth share in the tinmine called Torresdown to his older brother Henry (1515-1584). Most of his estate went to his oldest son, John, and a smaller portion to his third son Henry. This Henry was shown paying an assessment in the Subsidy of 1624. The middle son, William, born in 1558, died at the age of 24 in 1582.⁶²

1585 – Henry Endecott (1515-1585) dies and all of his properties are willed to his oldest son, John Endecott (1541-1635) including Middlecott Manor and Drewston Manor where he was already living. He also received the mining interest at Middlecott, Throwleigh, Torresdown, and the land and mines associated with the Cranbrook properties in Mortonhampstead. John continued to live at Drewston and allowed his young brother,

⁵⁶ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 24

⁵⁷ M.A. Thomas. *Chagford Enrolled Deed No. 878 dated 6 October 1570 (12 Elizabeth I)*.

⁵⁸ Osborne. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 207.

⁵⁹ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 13

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 13.

⁶¹ John C.L Giessler. *A Text Book of Church History, Volume IV. The Reformation and Its Results, 1517-1648*. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. 1876.. 340.

⁶² Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 17.

William (1543-1630) to continue to live with his family at Middlecott. Williams only son, Henry (1591-1655) was born at Middlecott and grew up there.⁶³

1587 – Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) marries for the first time in Chagford. His wife's name is unknown.⁶⁴

1587 – On 27 February, Elizabeth I jails Anthony Cope for presenting a bill in the House of Commons containing a book of discipline produced by the Presbyterians. The book is seized and other Members of Parliament of Puritan disposition are imprisoned in the Tower of London.⁶⁵ Elizabeth thus shows that there will not be changes in the Church of England other than those she wants herself.

1587 – On 8 May, Mary Stewart, also known as Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed for plotting the assassination of Queen Elizabeth I, her cousin, which would have brought back Catholicism to England. Mary, a former Queen in France, ruled Scotland from 1542-1567 when she was overthrown and forced to abdicate. She fled south and was taken into custody by Elizabeth for 18 years. At her execution, she presented herself as a Catholic martyr.⁶⁶

1588 – The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English and England becomes a maritime power.⁶⁷

1588 – John Endecott (1588-1665), the son of Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) is born, probably at Middlecott Manor near Chagford. Against all of the stories and legends surrounding the mother of the future Governor, it appears that she died in childbirth and her shroud was purchased by her husband, Thomas Endecott, from St. Michaels for 3 shillings 4 pence.⁶⁸ William Endecott (1543-1630), the younger brother of John Endecott (1541-1635), had just married Anne Ellis (d. 1637) on 18 November 1588, and lived at Middlecott. They had no children of their own at that time. William was the uncle of Thomas Endecott and the couple would have been the natural choice for the family to turn to when Thomas lost his wife. His older brother, John Endecott (1541-1635), perhaps for his doing this, allowed William to live at Middlecott for the remainder of his life. William and Anne had a daughter, Jane (1590), and a son, Henry Endecott (1591-1655) and these children, along with young John, were probably brought up together like siblings. We know from later events that the boys continued a relationship into old age.⁶⁹

⁶³ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 18-19.

⁶⁴ Comment: Over the last century, Alice Westlake has been mentioned as the first wife. This is based on the following from Lethbridge, "Her name was Alice – and presumably Alice Westlake, for when she administered her deceased husband's will in 1621, her chief surety was William Westlake, presumably her father or brother." The 1621 will was actually administered by Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott, the second wife of *Thomas Endecott*.

⁶⁵ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*, 357.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 355.

⁶⁷ Jenkins. *A Short History of England*. 157-159.

⁶⁸ Francis Mardon Osborne. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 247.

⁶⁹ Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. Appendix A-3.

As regards the legends surrounding John Endecott's sister, Margaret, they are all incorrect. The Margaret Endecott who was found in the christening records in Stoke-in-Teignhead dated 20 July 1594 was actually the fourth of five children belonging to Thomas Endecott (1567-1633) and his wife Marie Davis.⁷⁰ Thomas, in turn, was the son of Edward Endecott (1542-1612) and his wife Mary. Edward was the son of Thomas Endecott (1525-1593), the fourth son of John Endecott who was born in 1490 and, as we have just learned, died in 1562. Stories that Margaret married Roger Ludlow (1590-1668) are also untrue. Roger did eventually become a brother-in-law to Governor John Endecott, but this was as a result of Roger's marriage to Mary Cogan. Mary was the sister of Elizabeth Cogan who was the second wife of Governor John Endecott. Governor John Endecott did have a half-sister named Margaret to be discussed later.

1590 – Archbishop Whitgift arrests scores of nonconforming Puritans and Presbyterians including Thomas Cartwright, a key figure in the reform movement, and charged them with sedition. They remain jailed until March of 1592 and are then released.⁷¹

1591 - The account of John Endecott (1541-1635) and James Vogwil, head wardens and receivers of the charitable gifts for the poor and for the repairing and maintaining of the parish church of Chagford was made on 9 January and totaled some 27 pounds 13 shillings, 9 pence,⁷² On 19 December, John Endecott and James Vogwil “grant unto Barnabe Hore the 32nd part of a certain tinwork called Tawemarshe from the date hereof until the end and term that shall rise upon the 32nd part.”⁷³ This is the first year that John Endecott has stepped up to take one of the positions for the church that was held by his grandfather and his father for so many years.

1592 – Two of the head wardens for the year were John Broke and William Endecott (1543-1630).⁷⁴ Even though he was involved in the lucrative tin mining business, William was also involved in the community. While his wife was at home in Middlecott looking after John Endecott (1588-1665), her daughter Jane (1590), and her new baby, Henry (1591-1655), William worked for two days transporting stones, wood, and clay for which he was paid 3 shillings 4 pence. He worked an additional two days and transported unidentified materials for 22 pence. His nephew, Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) was also paid for his labor 4 pence.⁷⁵

1593 – On 24 February, Parliament delivers a petition to Queen Elizabeth I on the succession. Elizabeth is offended and Parliament is told to not meddle in matters of state or religion. In response, Parliament passes a statute against Catholic recusants, but the wording can be used against Protestant separatists – those nonconformists who deny the

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*. 370.

⁷² Osborne. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 254-255.

⁷³ Ibid. 253

⁷⁴ Ibid. 257.

⁷⁵ Ibid. 259

royal supremacy and worship in independent congregations. A total of nine separatists are hanged.⁷⁶

1593 – John Endecott (1541-1635) again is chosen as one of the church wardens. On 13 October, he and the other church wardens made an agreement with Edward Whiddon and Gregory Trend to repair the shingles of the church for the next four years. The men were to be paid annually 3 pounds 6 shillings 8 pence for this work.⁷⁷ Also that year, a shroud was purchased for the burial of Thomas Endecott (1521-1593). He was the fourth son of John Endecott (1490-1562), and the youngest brother of Henry Endecott (1515-1585).⁷⁸

1594 – John Endecott is again serving as a church warden at St. Michael's.⁷⁹

1597 – John Endecott is serving another term as a church warden at St. Michael's.⁸⁰

1598 – John Endecott (1541-1635) is serving again as a church warden at St. Michael's.⁸¹ This will be the last term served in the 16th Century but he will continue to serve his church, and maintain the family fortune until his death in 1635. His life, the life of his father Henry Endecott (1515-1585), and the life of his grandfather, John Endecott (1490-1562) embrace nearly the entirety of the Tudor Dynasty (1485-1603) Among the young descendants of these men is a small boy now ten and growing up with his cousins at Middlecott. His name is John Endecott (1588-1665) and he is destined for a great future as a leader of the Puritan cause.

1603 – Queen Elizabeth I dies and a new King, James I (1566-1625), takes the throne. He had been King James VI of Scotland and was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Henry Darnley. He was a great grandson of Henry VIII's sister Margaret.⁸²

1604 – The Hampton Court Conference is convened by King James I. The majority Presbyterians try, unsuccessfully, to impose their ideas on the Established Church of England. Their pleas are rejected by the King. The animosity coming out of the conference led the King to authorize his Archbishop, William Laud, to begin persecution of the Puritans.⁸³ Reverend John Robinson (1575-1625) refuses to conform to the anti-Puritan canons of 1604 and is dismissed from the clergy.⁸⁴ This was also the impetus for King James to order a new translation of the Bible for use in the Church of England. He ordered that the new version would conform to the ecclesiology and reflect the episcopal structure of the Church of England requiring an ordained clergy. Begun by 47 Church of

⁷⁶ Doran. *The Tudor Chronicles*. 374-375.

⁷⁷ Osborne. *The Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's Church, Chagford, 1480-1600*. 259.

⁷⁸ Ibid. 260.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 265.

⁸⁰ Ibid. 267.

⁸¹ Ibid. 267.

⁸² Doran, *The Tudor Chronicles*. 403.

⁸³ Jenkins. *A Short History of England*, 166-168.

⁸⁴ Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 18. *Puritanism*. 880.

England scholars in 1604, the new King James Version was completed in 1611.⁸⁵ This was the spark that led many Puritans to consider leaving England in the years to come.

1605 – Reverend John White (1574-1648), who is a follower of the Protestant reformer, Thomas Cartwright, becomes Rector of Holy Trinity in Dorchester.⁸⁶ He probably becomes aware of John Endecott (1588-1665) through family ties and the young man falls under his influence. He is part of the non-separateness Congregationalist movement. Their view was that the Church of England was in essence composed of congregational churches and each were justified in setting up independent congregations when necessary. At the same time, they professed themselves to be loyal members of the Church of England. They were encouraged by their Archbishop, George Albert, who said that clergy were able to maintain a measure of freedom in their parishes.

1606 – John Robinson joins the Separateness movement and, along with John Smyth, leads the Gainsborough-Scrooby congregation out of England into exile in Holland.⁸⁷

1608 – Gregory Andrew, christened at St. Andrews Church in Stoke-in-Teignhead on 6 October 1597,⁸⁸ may have lost his parents, Thomas Andrew (ch. 27 June 1574)⁸⁹ and Mary Simon (ch. 1 February 1574).⁹⁰ When this occurred, the boy may have been taken in by his cousin Christopher Andrew (ch. 27 October 1568)⁹¹ and his wife Alice Blackaller Andrew (ch. 22 February 1573)⁹² who were married on 12 June 1593 and by 1608 had five children of their own.⁹³

1609 – On the 5th of June, Christopher Andrew prepares his last will and testament and dies very soon after.⁹⁴ He leaves his wife, now 36 years old, and children an estate that they will need. His widow, Alice Blackaller Andrew, is now the mother of five children and she is in the last trimester of yet another pregnancy. She also is left with her stepson, Gregory Andrew, who is only 12 years old. Her oldest son, Christopher (ch. 26 Oct

⁸⁵ David Daniel. *The Bible in English: Its History and Influence*. New Haven, Conn. Yale University Press. 2003. ISBN 0-300-09930-4. 436 and 439.

⁸⁶ Michael Russell, compiler. OPC for Fordington, *Biography of Reverend John White (1574-1648)*, February, 2009. (<https://freepages.genealogy/rootsweb.ancestry.com>: Updated June 2013. Downloaded 11 November 2013.

⁸⁷ Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 18. *Puritanism*. 880.

⁸⁸ Christening of Gregory Andrew, English Births and Christenings 1538-1975, index. Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/JWFF-52>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁸⁹ Christening of Thomas Andrew, English Births and Christenings 1538-1975, index. Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MB3G-1VM>): accessed 4 Mar 2014.

⁹⁰ Christening of Mary Simon, "English Births and Christenings 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/JMRG-Y8G>): accessed 4 Mar 2014.

⁹¹ Christening of Christopher Andrew, England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/JWFF-5XM>) accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁹² Christening of Alice Blackaller, England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/NBQ4-GLM>) accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁹³ Marriage of Christopher Andrew and Alice Blackaller, England Marriages, 1638-1973, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/N2HQ063N>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁹⁴ Lindsey Bayless. Transcription of the Will of Christopher Andrew of Stoke-in-Teignhead dated 5 June 1609. National Archives. Prerogative Court of Canterbury and Related Probate Jurisdictions: London. Will Registers. PROB 11/114/685.

1594)⁹⁵ is now 15 years old; sister Annes (ch. 28 Dec 1596)⁹⁶ is 13 years old; brother Henry (ch. 28 Oct 1599)⁹⁷ is now 10 years old; brother John (ch. 5 July 1603)⁹⁸ is only 6 years old; and brother Walter (ch. 12 June 1606)⁹⁹ is just three years old. Soon after the death of her husband, Alice bore another son, Thomas (ch. 30 Aug 1609)¹⁰⁰ which gave this widow seven children at home. Since none of the sons had yet come of age, Alice needed income and had considerable property to farm and rent. This would sustain her and the family for the rest of her life.

1611 – After growing up together at Middlecott, John Endecott's younger cousin, Henry Endecott (1591-1655) met and married a girl named Helmet in Stoke-in-Teignhead in the year 1611.¹⁰¹ This would have been a major family event and John Endecott and his father, Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) would certainly have attended the wedding. There is no indication in the record that Thomas Endecott had remarried after losing his wife with the birth of his son John in 1588. It is probable that he met Alice Blackaller Andrew, now a widow for two years, at the wedding and the two found each other agreeable. It might also have been the occasion when John Endecott saw the Orchard Farm in the hamlet of Rocombe Cadhughe where Alice owned her lands.

1612 – On 17 July, Thomas Endecott married Alice Blackaller Andrew at St. Andrews Church in Stoke-in-Teignhead.¹⁰² As the widow of Christopher Andrew, Sr. at the time of her second wedding at St. Andrews Church, she was now the mother of a grown son, 18 year old Christopher, Jr. and still had six other children at home. It is important to note that while this marriage was recorded as occurring at St. Andrew in Stoke-in-Teignhead, it was also recorded at St. John the Baptist Church in nearby Marldon.¹⁰³

1613 – On 14 March, Thomas Endecott and his second wife, Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott, have their first child together. She is Margaret Endecott.¹⁰⁴ She is the half-sister of John Endecott (1588). Margaret never married and lived only 24 years. She dies on 13 January 1637 in Stoke-in-Teignhead.¹⁰⁵

⁹⁵ Christening of Christopher Andrew, Jr. English Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JMRG-B58>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁹⁶ Christening of Annes Andrew. English Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JMRP-MP6>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁹⁷ Christening of Henry Andrew. English Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JMRG-TLQ>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁹⁸ Christening of John Andrew. English Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MRG-BQM>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

⁹⁹ Christening of Walter Andrew. English Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MBQ4-557>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

¹⁰⁰ Christening of Thomas Andrew. English Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MBQ4-565>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

¹⁰¹ Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. Appendix A-2.

¹⁰² Marriage of Thomas Endecott and Alice Blackaller Andrew. English Marriages, 1538-1973, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N2HQ-Hw5>): accessed 2 Mar 2014.

¹⁰³ Lindsey Bayless. Final Report of Research Conducted in England, - Fall, 2013. Marldon and Stoke-in-Teignhead Parish Registers. Devon Heritage Center, Exeter.

¹⁰⁴ Christening of Margaret Endecott. English Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KWFF-5JB>): accessed 14 Mar 2014.

¹⁰⁵ Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. 6.

1615 – Reverend Samuel Skelton becomes the curate in Semstringham, Lincolnshire, just to the South of London. He was a non-conformist minister of the Church of England. Soon he becomes the spiritual advisor to John Endecott (1588-1665) who received “much good” from his ministry and considered Skelton his spiritual father.¹⁰⁶

1616 – Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott is looking after a smaller family than she had when she married Thomas Endecott in 1612. In addition to her stepson Gregory who is grown and 17, her own oldest son, Christopher, is 22, and daughter Annis is 20. Henry is also 17 and about to leave home; and the three younger boys, 13 year old John Andrew; 10 year old Walter Andrew; and 7 year old Thomas Andrew are still in the home. On 30 January, Thomas Endecott and his second wife, Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott have their second child together. He is another John Endecott.¹⁰⁷ He is a half-brother of John Endecott (1588) through his father as well as half-brother of John Andrew (1603) through his mother. He will go on to become a very important link in the history of the family. Note: For those who might question the validity of the assertion that Thomas Endecott fathered two sons by different wives with the same name, John, consider the following: Thomas Southcott of Bovey Tracy (c.1528-1600) was a Member of Parliament and sometimes the Devonshire sheriff and piracy commissioner. In his will of October 1593, he divided his principal lands. His eldest son, George Southcott (b. 1560) inherited the estates of Hennock and Bovey Tracy. This George was the son of Thomas Southcott and his second wife, Susan Kirkham. However, there was another George Southcott who was a son of Thomas Southcott by his third wife, Elizabeth Fitz Williams.¹⁰⁸ I point this out as an example that repetitive naming of sons by different mothers may have been more common in the 16th Century than previously thought. In the case of the sons of Thomas Endecott (1566-1621), both being named John, they also were by different mothers, and were separated in age by 28 years. One more point. The eldest son of Thomas Southcott, George Southcott, married and his son was named Thomas Southcott who later owned Mohun Ottery in eastern Devonshire. He, along with John Endecott (1588-1665), were two of the six purchasers of the patent for the territory of the Massachusetts Bay (see 1628 entry).

1617 – On 2 November, John Endecott (1588-1665) is one of five men who witnessed and signed the sealing and delivery of a deed between Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, and Sir John Villiers, brother of the favorite of King James I, which settled the marriage for Sir Edward’s daughter, Francis Coke and Sir John.¹⁰⁹ Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634) is considered to be the greatest jurist of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. His refusal to pay a marriage portion of 10,000 pounds led to his dismissal from the bench. He then entered Parliament and was instrumental in passage of the Petition of Rights, one of the three crucial legal documents of England. He also wrote the Statute of

¹⁰⁶ Samuel Skelton (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Skelton): Downloaded 15 April 2014.

¹⁰⁷ Christening of John Endecott. England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, index, Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NSHS-CXV>): accessed 2 Maar 2014.

¹⁰⁸ P.W. Hasler. Editor. *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1558-1603. Thomas Southcote (1528-1600)*. Boydell and Brewer. ISBN: 9780118875011. 2006.

¹⁰⁹ Lawrence Shaw Mayo. *John Endecott, a Biography*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 1936. 4-5.

Monopolies which put restriction on the King to grant patents. This is considered one of the first actions in the conflict between King and Parliament that led later to the English Civil War. John Endecott, at the young age of 29 was part of a very important and influential group.¹¹⁰ Among them was a young man of 14 years who was the apprentice and constant companion to Sir Edward Coke who often referred to him as his son. He would later graduate from Cambridge and become a great Puritan Separatist theologian who would spend his life in opposition to the religious tenants that John Endecott would impose in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His name was Roger Williams (1603-1683).¹¹¹

1617 – The exiled Puritans in Holland begin looking for a more secure abode where they can follow their religious beliefs freely. Over the next three years, they are engaged with planning for their exit from Europe. They received financial assistance from colonizing speculators in London and hoped to try for land owned by the Virginia Company of London.¹¹² It is during this period, 1617-1620, that John Endecott may have spent some time in Holland – not to fight – but to observe the preparations being made by these Puritans as they plan for their migration to America.

1618 – Alice Andrew Endecott (1573-1643) renews leases on two houses along with outbuildings, meadows, and nine parcels of land in small patches identified as Cuttaker, Dunslande, Longeaker, Hoodlande, Thorneaker, Crofte, Dewlande, Smalle Aker, and Wolpitt amounting to some seven acres of land or 28,322 square meters. Alice lived there with her second husband, Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) and leased these properties, all in Rocombe Cadhughe outside of Stoke-in-Teignhead, to Sir John Speccott and her son, Christopher Andrew.¹¹³ Sir John (1561-1644) was one of ten Knights of Devonshire who were early supporters of Puritanism and continued that support during the English Civil War.¹¹⁴ This has been going on for a long time. In the will of Christopher Andrew, first husband of Alice, he relates that, “I give to Christopher Andrew, my son, all my rights and interest of my bargain lands and tenements which I sometime hold of Mr. Humfrey Speccott, Esquire, (Sir John’s father) but now of Sir John Speccott, Knight, with the leases and deeds here expressed and reserved after the natural death of my wife, Alice Andrew, whom I make my whole Executor and she to be paid these legacies one year and a half after my decease.”¹¹⁵

¹¹⁰ Catherine Drinker Brown. *The Lion and the Throne – The Life and Times of Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634)*. Little, Brown, and Company. 1957.

¹¹¹ Roger Williams Family Association. *Roger Williams - A Brief Biography*. (www.rogerwilliams.org/biography.htm) 1997.

¹¹² Lynn Betlock, *New England’s Great Migration. New England Ancestors* (Boston: New England Historical Genealogical Society, 2003. 4.

¹¹³ Alice Endecott lease. Devon Archival Center, Exeter, DRO Z12/39/13. The property descriptions are contained in the parcels clause of the lease transcribed on 25 April 2014.

¹¹⁴ Mark Stoye, *Loyalty and Locality – Popular Allegiance in Devon during the English Civil War*. Exeter. University of Exeter Press. 1994. 136.

¹¹⁵The Will of Christopher Andrew, 5 June 1609. Lindsey Bayless, *Final Report of Research Conducted in England*. Fall, 2013. London Archives.

1620 – The *Speedway* departs Holland for Southampton, England in July to join the *Mayflower* for the journey to Virginia. The *Speedway* is not seaworthy and is sold. The *Mayflower* sails on 6 September with 35 colonists from Holland and 67 from London. Instead of Virginia, they land at Plymouth in the Massachusetts Bay on 11 November. John Robinson remains in Holland to serve the remaining exiles. He never leaves Holland and dies in 1625.¹¹⁶

1621 – While far from certain, the first wife of John Endecott (1588-1665) may have been Jane Francis of Bridford which is just 9 miles from Chagford. The marriage took place on 26 November 1621.¹¹⁷ There is no indication that any children were born of this marriage and Jane disappears from history in England after 1626.

1621 – On 20 December, Thomas Endecott dies at the age of 55.¹¹⁸ Even though he was the eldest son of John Endecott (1541-1635), his father has outlived him and this will have ramifications when his father dies in 1635. Thomas Endecott is returned to Chagford for burial.¹¹⁹ While the older children of Thomas Endecott and Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott have long since left the home, and her adopted son, Gregory Andrew, now 24, has left as well, Alice still lives with her two youngest children by Christopher Andrew, Walter Andrew, now 16, and Thomas Andrew, not 11, as well as her children by Thomas Endecott, 8 year old Margaret, and 5 year old John Endecott. There are no records that indicate she married again. At the time of the death of her second husband, she was 48 years of age.

1624 – Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott and her stepson, Gregory Andrew, pay a substantial Kings Subsidy in 1624 on lands and property they own in the area in and around Stoke-in-Teignhead.¹²⁰

1624 – The Plantation at Cape Anne (Dorchester Company) is established in New England but is not an economic success. The overseer of this venture was Thomas Gardner. He was the nephew of Reverend John White.¹²¹

1625 – Charles I (1625-1649) becomes the King of England after the death of King James I. The Puritans hope that things will improve, but Charles had married a Roman Catholic princess, Henrietta Maria of France (1609-1669) who was very unpopular in England and she was never crowned in an Anglican service.¹²²

¹¹⁶ William Bradford. *History of Plymouth Plantation, 1606-1646*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 190-8.

¹¹⁷ Marriage of John Endecott and Jane Francis. English Marriages, 1538-1973 index. Family Search (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/N2V2-4WP>). Downloaded on 8 June 2014.

¹¹⁸ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 23.

¹¹⁹ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 20.

¹²⁰ Ibid. 24.

¹²¹ Mayo, *John Endecott, a Biography*. 14.

¹²² Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 5. *Charles I*. London: William Benton, Publisher, 1967. 304-307.

1627 – Roger Cognant and his small band of Old Planters moves to Naumkeag. ¹²³

1628 – On 19 March, John Endecott (1588-1665) is one of the six signers who purchased a patent for the territory of the Massachusetts Bay. The question has always been – where did he get the money? The answer is he probably received the funds from his grandfather, John Endecott (1541-1635) for giving up his rights to any future inheritance as first male heir through his deceased father, Thomas Endecott. John Endecott never planned to return to England. The governor is never mentioned in the will of 1635. Other purchasers of the patent were Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young; Thomas Southcott; John Humphrey, and Simon Whetcomb. Captain John Endecott was selected to lead the migration. ¹²⁴

1628 – John Endecott, eldest son of Thomas Endecott, along with his wife, probably Jane Francis, and thirty settlers, the New Planters, depart Weymouth near Dorchester aboard the *Abigail* on 20 June and land at Naumkeag in the Massachusetts Bay on 6 September after two months and sixteen days. John becomes the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay and he will remain there the rest of his life. ¹²⁵

1629 – John Winthrop and the other signers together produce the Cambridge Agreement that defines the plan for the Mass Migration of Puritans out of England to the Massachusetts Bay. ¹²⁶

1629 – On 4 May, the Reverend Samuel Skelton, at the request of Governor John Endecott, along with Reverend Francis Higginson leave England and sail to Naumkeag in the Massachusetts Bay. The six ships in this voyage were known as the Higginson Fleet. Along with them on the *George Bonaventure* is Samuel Sharpe with a copy of the Charter which becomes the governing document used by Governor John Endecott in establishing the government of the Massachusetts Bay. On 6 August, Reverend Skelton is installed as the first Pastor of what will become the First Church of Salem. ¹²⁷

1629 – The first wife of Governor John Endecott, probably Jane Francis, dies in Naumkeag during the harsh winter of 1629-1630. ¹²⁸

1630 – The Great Migration of Puritans arrives at Naumkeag from England. John Winthrop brings the Royal Charter and becomes governor. The growing town is renamed Salem. Among the passengers with the fleet is Elizabeth Cogan Gibson ((1607-1676).

¹²³ Mayo, *John Endecott. A Biography.* 11.

¹²⁴ Gordon S. Harmon. *John Endecott, First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629.* Springfield, MO: GSH Visions, 2010.

¹²⁵ Alexander Young. *Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay from 1623-1686. The Company's Second General Letter of Instructions to Endecott and his Council.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc. 1975. 172-173.

¹²⁶ Winthrop Society. *Cambridge Agreement of 26 August 1629.* (https://winthropsociety.com/doc_cambr.php), downloaded 20 April 2014.

¹²⁷ Samuel Skelton (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Skelton): Downloaded 15 April 2014

¹²⁸ Teddy H. Sanford, Jr. And Gordon S. Harmon. *Family Legends and the Search for Anne Gower.* Essex Genealogist, Volume 34, No. 2, May 2014. 97-102.

She is a widow and goes on to marry John Endecott on 17 August.¹²⁹ They will have two sons, John (1632-1667) who died without issue, and Zerubbabel (1635-1684) who will father ten children.¹³⁰

1631 – On 5 February, Roger Williams arrives in the Massachusetts Bay Colony and is well received by John Endecott. He briefly works as a teacher in Boston before moving to the Plymouth Colony where he becomes a controversial pastor.¹³¹

1632 – On 3 July, the Court of Assistance grants to Captain John Endecott 300 acres north of Salem which later becomes known as the Orchard Farm.¹³²

1633 – In December, Roger Williams is banned from the Plymouth Colony and comes to the Massachusetts Bay Colony where he is welcomed by Reverend Skelton and becomes an assistant pastor in the 1st Church of Salem. Upon Skelton's death, he becomes the acting pastor of the 1st Church of Salem.¹³³

1634 – John Endecott cuts the Cross of St. George from the Kings Ensign and this angered King Charles I. To mollify the King and the Church of England, John is banned from office for one year.¹³⁴

1635 – John Endecott (1541-1635), father of the late Thomas Endecott (1566-1621), dies at Drewsten and is buried in Chagford at the age of 94.¹³⁵ In his will of 9 May 1635, he only mentions two of the children of Thomas, John and Margaret, the children of his second marriage. He leaves each of them only 40 shillings. His oldest grandson, Governor John Endecott, has forsaken old England and is a leader in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Having lost his oldest son, Thomas, John Endecott (1541-1635) provides most of his estate to his remaining three living sons.¹³⁶

1635 – Roger Williams has been preaching against the Massachusetts Bay Charter and for separatism at the 1st Church of Salem. In October, he is tried for sedition and heresy, found guilty, and banished.¹³⁷

1636 – Colonel John Endecott commands the East Regiment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony militia. The East Regiment included companies from Saugus, Salem, Ipswich, and Newberry.¹³⁸

¹²⁹ Winthrop's Journal 1630-1649, Volume 1 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908). 71.

¹³⁰ Charles Moses Endicott, Esq. of Salem. *The Endicott Family*. Frankford, PA: Martin and Allardyce, 1911. 2.

¹³¹ Roger Williams Family Association, *Roger Williams – A Brief Biography*.

(www.rogerwilliams.org/biography.htm). Downloaded 22 April 2014.

¹³² Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. Editor. *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686, Volume I*. Boston: 1853-1854. 97.

¹³³ Roger Williams Family Association. *A Brief Biography*.

¹³⁴ Mayo. *John Endecott, a Biography*. 83.

¹³⁵ Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. 1981. 7.

¹³⁶ Lethbridge. *The Ancestry of Governor John Endecott*. 21-22.

¹³⁷ Roger Williams Family Association. *Roger Williams – A Brief Biography*.

¹³⁸ Massachusetts Records 1:186-7.190-1.

1636 – In the spring, Roger Williams founds Providence on land he purchased from the Indians on the Narragansett Bay.¹³⁹

1636 – Under orders from Governor Vane, Colonel John Endecott attacks Indians on Block Island initiating the Pequot War.¹⁴⁰

1636 – On 13 January, Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott renews rents on the same lands she rented out in 1618 in Rocombe Cadhughe to Sir John Speccott, and her eldest son, Christopher Andrew.¹⁴¹ Christopher is now 42 years old, married, and has children of his own.

1636 – John Endecott of Stoke-in-Teignhead (1616-1683), the youngest son of Thomas Endecott and Alice Andrew Endecott, files suit against his grandfather's estate claiming it as the "next heir-male." Of course, he would have been the next heir-male behind his older half-brother, Governor John Endecott, to the estate of Thomas Endecott. However, Thomas only left a modest estate in 1621 and never gained access to his father's estate as "first heir-male" because his father outlived him by almost fifteen years. The "next heir-male" behind the deceased Thomas Endecott for the estate of his father was his brother Robert. Robert Endecott, his mother, Johanna, and associate Henry Hooper received a favorable decision in the Chancery Proceeding held on November 20, 1638 and the matter was closed. Governor John Endecott had already forfeited any interest in the estate with his probable agreement with his grandfather to provide funding for his purchase of the patent for the Massachusetts Bay and was not involved in these proceedings in any way.¹⁴²

1636 – The estate of Colonel John Endecott, Commander of the East Regiment of the Colonial Militia, receives a grant of 200 acres in the freeman's lands at Salem.¹⁴³

1637 – On 13 January, Margaret Endecott, daughter of Thomas Endecott and Alice Andrew Endecott, dies in Stoke-in-Teignhead at the age of 24.¹⁴⁴

1637 – On 30 July, John Endecott asked for and was granted 10 acres of meadow in the great meadow north of Mr. Sharp.¹⁴⁵ Later that same year, on 2 November, he was

¹³⁹ Perry Miller. *Roger Williams. A Contribution to the American Tradition*. New York. Bobbs-Merrill. 1953.

¹⁴⁰ Dr. Francis J. Bremer. *John Winthrop: America's Forgotten Founding Father*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc. 2003. 267

¹⁴¹ Alice Endecott lease of 13 January 1636. Devon Archival Center, DRO Z12/39/24. Exeter.

¹⁴² Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of John Endecott*. 26-27.

¹⁴³ Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, 1624-1681. Volume I. 110.

¹⁴⁴ Endecott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. June, 1981. 4.

¹⁴⁵ Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, 1634-1681. Volume I. 53.

granted 50 acres of meadow “where it may not prejudice a plantation.”¹⁴⁶ Finally, on Christmas Day, 25 December, he was granted one acre in the marshes.¹⁴⁷

1638 – On 7 May, John Endecott is granted swampland next to Goodman Chickering.¹⁴⁸

1639 – On 6 June, John Endecott is granted 500 acres by the General Court.¹⁴⁹ Later that year, the Court granted him an additional 550 acres upon the Ipswich River.¹⁵⁰ This is the land where he begins to mine for copper in 1648 at a place called Blind Hole and which later becomes the Topsfield Copper Mine. It was the first copper mine operated by Europeans in North America but was never a great success financially.¹⁵¹

1640 – While the once and future Governor, John Endecott, was acquiring lands, he was not often in possession of ready cash. On the 28th of January, while discussing marriage plans by his son to Rebecca Cooper, Emmanuel Downing reminded Governor Winthrop that he was helping out Mr. Endecott with money. Shortly after that, the Court granted John Endecott 40 pounds for the next two years.¹⁵²

1640 – John Endecott (1616), the third child of Thomas Endecott, and youngest child of Thomas Endecott and Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott, is married to Julian Peter, christened on 19 September 1610,¹⁵³ at St. John the Baptist Church in Marldon.¹⁵⁴ The church scribes variously spell their name as Indecot, Andecot, Andecott, and Indecott.

1641/1642 – The Protestation Returns of 1641/42 were a oath of allegiance required by the King and Parliament from all males over the age of 18 and identified a person as either a follower of the Doctrine of the Church of England or a Catholic. The names of all who refused to make the oath were to be noted and assumed to be Catholics. While Governor John Endecott (1588-1665) had long since left England along with many other Puritans, some other family remaining in Chagford, including Henry Endecott (1591-1655), his son Henry Endecott (1630), Richard Endecott, and Robert Endecott all signed the Returns.¹⁵⁵ In Stoke-in-Teignhead, Constable George Endecott signed the returns. In addition there were three sons of Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott who signed including

¹⁴⁶ Shurtleff. *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686*. Volume I. 206.

¹⁴⁷ Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, 1634-1681. Volume I. 103.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 96.

¹⁴⁹ Shurtleff. See earlier citation. 262.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 272.

¹⁵¹ The Historical Collection of the Topsfield Historical Society. *The Topsfield Copper Mine*. Volume II. 73-81. It was reopened in the mid-1700s as the Townes Copper Mine and once again in 1839. It was tested by Dr. Charles Jackson and found unfavorable. It was then closed again for the last time.

¹⁵² John Winthrop. *The Winthrop Papers, 1498-1654*. Volume IV. Boston. 1925. 305.

¹⁵³ Lindsey Bayless. *The Christening of Julian Peter*. Final Report of Research Conducted in England, 2013.

¹⁵⁴ Lindsey Bayless. *The Marriage of John Endecott and Julian Peter*. Final Report of Research Conducted in England, 2013.

¹⁵⁵ Protestation Returns of 1641/1642 for Chagford: Devon Heritage Site (<https://www.devonheritage.org/Places/Chagford/ChagfordProtestationReturns164142.htm>). Downloaded 24 April 2014.

Constable Christopher Andrew, Jr., John Andrew, the husband of Unitie Endecott; and Thomas Andrew.¹⁵⁶

1642 – On 13 March, Deputy Governor John Endecott is granted 20 acres of land in Salem formerly owned by Allen Converse.¹⁵⁷

1642 – On 7 August, John Indecott, first son of John Indecott (Endecott) (1616) and Julian Peter, is christened at St. John the Baptist Parish Church in Marldon.¹⁵⁸

1642 – King Charles I attempts to overrule Parliamentary authority and the First English Civil War is underway.¹⁵⁹

1643 – On 16 July, Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott, the widow of Christopher Andrew and second wife of Thomas Endecott, dies in Stoke-in-Teignhead.¹⁶⁰ She had a total of eight children from her two husbands, and had raised a stepson, Gregory, as well. She was also the step-mother of Governor John Endecott.

1643 – On 5 March, Deputy Governor John Endecott is granted land at the head of the river excepting the salt marsh being formerly granted to Richard Norman.¹⁶¹

1644 – Governor John Endecott assumes the office of Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony for the first time since 1629-1630.¹⁶²

1644 – On 14 March, the Parliament's Committee on Foreign Plantations provides a charter to Roger Williams to set up Rhode Island as a colony that separates for the first time Church and State. He departs for Providence ahead of publication of his book, "The Bloody Tenant" which lays out his views on church and state. Parliament orders that all copies of the book be seized and burned.¹⁶³

1644 – Queen Henrietta Marie, wife of King Charles I, flees to France for sanctuary.¹⁶⁴

1645 – On 9 February, Anne Indecott, daughter of John Indecott (Endecott) and Julian Peter, is christened at St. John the Baptist Parish Church in Marldon.¹⁶⁵

¹⁵⁶ Protestation Returns of 1641/1642 for Stoke-in-Teignhead: Devon Heritage Site (<https://www.devonsheritage.org/Places/Stokenteignhead/StokenteignheadProtestationReturns164142.htm>). Downloaded 24 April 2014.

¹⁵⁷ Town Records of Salem Massachusetts, 1634-1681. Volume I. 117

¹⁵⁸ Reverend Samuel Scragg. *The Christening of John Indecott, 7 August 1642*. St. John the Baptist Parish Register, Marldon. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society.

¹⁵⁹ Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 5. *Charles I*. 304-307.

¹⁶⁰ Endicott. *The Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott*. June, 1981, 6.

¹⁶¹ Town Records of Salem Massachusetts, 1634-1681. 124-125.

¹⁶² Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 8. *Governor John Endecott, 1588-1665*. 377-378.

¹⁶³ Roger Williams Family Association. *Roger Williams – A Brief Biography*.

¹⁶⁴ Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 5. *Charles I*. 304-307.

¹⁶⁵ Reverend Samuel Scragg. *The Christening of Ann Indecott, 9 February 1645*.

1645 – John Endecott becomes Major General of Massachusetts and holds the position until reelected to the governorship in 1649.¹⁶⁶

1648 – 2nd English Civil War erupts between forces of the King and Parliamentary forces.¹⁶⁷

1648 – On 12 October, Gilbert Indecott, second son of John Indecott (Endecott) and Julian Peter, is christened at St. John the Baptist Parish Church in Marlton.¹⁶⁸

1649 – King Charles I is captured thus ending the English Civil War. The king is tried, convicted and executed for high treason. A republic, the Commonwealth of England, is established. The Church of England is disestablished. The future King Charles II is in exile in France.¹⁶⁹

1649 – Governor John Endecott assumes the office of Governor for the third time after the death of Governor John Winthrop on 26 March 1649 and continues in the office except for two one year terms in 1650 and 1654 for the rest of his life. He was the longest serving Governor in the history of Massachusetts.¹⁷⁰

1649 – The establishment of a Puritan based lifestyle is imposed in England. The Parliament argues over what should replace it.¹⁷¹

1651- Governor John Endecott receives a visit by a Jesuit priest named Gabriel Druillette who was touring New England. He reported on 9 January that “I went to Salem to converse with Sir Indecott who speaks and understands French well.”¹⁷² French had been the preferred language of the upper classes in England since the Norman Conquest in 1066. While this was receding by the 1600s, the fact that Governor Endecott knew French indicates a person who was well acquainted with the ruling classes. He also wrote with a confident, extroverted hand and a direct, but thoughtful, prose as evidenced by many letters preserved by the Winthrop family. He was obviously well educated although his name is not among the list of English educated men who migrated to the Massachusetts Bay.¹⁷³

1651 – Governor John Endecott writes a letter on 27 August to the Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel Amongst the Indians thanking them for the money they had sent to support the effort. The Church Wardens Account in Chagford list the sixty five

¹⁶⁶ Charles M. Endicott, *Memoir of John Endecott, First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay*. Salem: Printed at the Observer Office, 1847. 12.

¹⁶⁷ Jenkins. *A Short History of England*. 176.

¹⁶⁸ Scragg. *The Christening of Gilbert Indecott*. 12 October 1648.

¹⁶⁹ Jenkins. *A Short History of England*. 182.

¹⁷⁰ Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 8. *Governor John Endecott, 1588-1665*. 377-378.

¹⁷¹ Ibid. Volume 5. 850-856.

¹⁷² *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*. Volume XXXVI, Lower Canada, Abernaki's, 1650-1651. Cleveland. 1899. 94-95.

¹⁷³ Samuel Eliot Morison. *The Founding of Harvard College*. Cambridge. 1935. Appendix B. *English University Men Who Immigrated to New England before 1646*. 359-410.

subscribers who contributed including John Noseworthy, Mary Noseworthy, and John Noseworthy who were related to the governor through his aunt, Wilmote Endecott Nosworthy (b. 1574). Also listed is Henry Hooper who was one of the administrators of the estate of his grandfather, John Endecott (1541-1635), and his close cousin, and boyhood companion, Henry Endecott (1591-1655). These contributors all recognized that the money would be spent in America to further the Puritan Cause.¹⁷⁴

1651 – On 14 October, Governor John Endecott was granted 300 acres of woodland provided he set up a copper works within seven years.¹⁷⁵

1652 – Governor John Endecott establishes a mint which is against English law. In the turmoil of the new Commonwealth, there is little fear for taking this action. The mint will continue until the abrogation of the Charter in 1685.¹⁷⁶

1653 – On 20 April, Oliver Cromwell sets up the Barebones Parliament under which he becomes Lord Protector of England.¹⁷⁷

1655 – On 23 May, Deputy Governor John Endecott was granted Cattu Island, about two acres, near Marblehead.¹⁷⁸

1655 – On 21 September, John Endecott's cousin and lifelong friend, Henry Endecott (1591-1655) dies just three months after the death of his wife, Grace, who died on 26 June.¹⁷⁹

1657 - On 25 May, Governor John Endecott was granted 1000 acres in any place he should chose not prejudicial to other grants for 75 pounds “by him and his wife in the general adventure.”¹⁸⁰

1658 – The General Court, thankful for his long service to the colony, grants Governor John Endecott one fourth of Block Island.¹⁸¹ Block Island is just under 10 square miles (9.734) and the Endecott share would have been 1,557 acres.

1658 – On 1 February, William Indecott (Endecott), third and final son of John Indecott (Endecott) and Julian Peter, is christened at St. John the Baptist Parish Church in Marlton.¹⁸²

¹⁷⁴ Lethbridge. *The Devonshire Ancestry of John Endecott*. 28.

¹⁷⁵ Shurtleff. *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686*. Volume III. 256.

¹⁷⁶ Reverend William Cogswell. Editor. *Memoir of Governor Endecott*. Boston: New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume I. 220.

¹⁷⁷ BBC History. *Oliver Cromwell* (https://bbc.co.uk/history/figures/cromwell_oliver.shtml). Downloaded 30 April 2014.

¹⁷⁸ Shurtleff. *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686*. Volume III. 389.

¹⁷⁹ Donald L. Endicott, Sr. *Early Life and Family of Governor John Endecott, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629*. Privately Printed. Tucson, Arizona, June 1981. Appendix A-2.

¹⁸⁰ Shurtleff. Volume IV. 1:304.

¹⁸¹ Cogswell. *Memoir of Governor Endecott*. NEHGR, Volume I. 221.

1658 – On 3 September, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, dies in London. He is buried in Westminster Abbey but after the Restoration, he is dug up and hanged.¹⁸³

1659 – Religious tolerance in the Massachusetts Bay Colony has become a crime. On 27 October, two Quakers, William Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson are tried and sentenced to be hanged. They are executed on 27 October.¹⁸⁴

1660 – In the spring, Mary Dyer, a third Quaker, is tried, convicted, and hanged.¹⁸⁵

1660 – The monarchy is reestablished and Charles II (1630-1685) returns from exile to become King.¹⁸⁶

1660 – Governor John Endecott welcomes the arrival of fugitive Lieutenant General Edward Whaley (1607-1675) and his son-in-law Major General Thomas Goffe (1605-1679) who were both prominent officers in the Parliamentary Forces under Oliver Cromwell. General Whaley was one of those who signed the death warrant of King Charles I. Both officers eventually go into hiding and spend the rest of their lives in New England.¹⁸⁷

1661- The Clarendon Codes (1661-1665) are passed and implemented by the King in order to secure the “Episcopal Character of the Established Church” and cast the Puritans out of the Church of England.¹⁸⁸

1661 – Governor John Endecott draws up a petition to the King in the name of the General Court of Boston asking the Kings protection and a continuance of the privileges and liberties that the colony enjoyed. King Charles II responds that he was willing to take the colony into his care provided that all laws made during the “late troubles” derogatory to the Kings government be repealed. He also suggested that the principal end of the Charter was liberty and conscience and that the Book of Common Prayer and its ceremonies might well be used by those desiring to do so.¹⁸⁹

1664 – Commissioners were sent from England to the colony where they sat in judgment of the Governor and the Court. Governor John Endecott addressed a strongly worded protest against any attempt to override their privileges to Secretary Sir William Morrice on 19 October.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸² Scragg. *The Christening of William Indecott* 3 September 1658.

¹⁸³ BBC History. *Oliver Cromwell*. (https://bbc.co.uk/history_figures/cromwell_oliver.shtml):

Downloaded 24 April 2014.

¹⁸⁴ Friends of London. *A Call from Death to Life*. Edinburgh. Printed by the Aungervyle Society. 1886.

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 5. *Charles II*. 307.

¹⁸⁷ Bremer, *John Winthrop: America's Forgotten Founding Father*. 151.

¹⁸⁸ Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume V. *Charles II*. 308.

¹⁸⁹ Mayo. *A Biography of Governor John Endecott*. 271.

¹⁹⁰ Ibid. 274-279.

1665 – In response to the protest, Sir William Morrice complained of Endecott's disaffection and stated that the King would be happy to see someone else elected to lead the colony. It is unclear whether Endecott had the time to receive this message before his death on 15 March, but it certainly was instructive for future governors of the colony. The end of the Puritan dominance in New England was in sight.¹⁹¹

1665 - After the death of the Governor on 15 March, his will shows that his estate was worth about 1600 pounds. However, while he was wealthy in land, he was also "land poor" in that he was often without liquid assets and in debt. In the "Diary of John Hull," the Mint Master and Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts, he comments on the death as follows, "Our honored Governor, Mr. John Endecott, departed this life – a man of pious and zealous spirit, who had very faithfully endeavored the suppression of a pestilent generation, the troublers" of our peace, civil and ecclesiastical, called Quakers. He died poor as most of our rulers do, having more attended the public than their own private interests. It is our shame, though we are indeed a poor people, yet might better maintain our rulers than we do. However, they have a good God to reward them."¹⁹²

Ca. 1670 – Sometime after the restoration of the King in 1660 and before the beginning of the King Phillip's War in New England in 1675, the three sons of John Indecott (Endecott) and Julian Peter – John, Gilbert, and William – leave England and arrive in the Massachusetts Bay Colony where they live out their lives and leave many descendants of a closely related but separate line from Governor John Endecott.

1671 – In May, the General Court "--being informed that the widow (Elizabeth Cogan Endecott) of the late honored Governor, Mr. John Endecott, Esquire, is reduced to a very low condition which is not honorable for this Court, do therefore order that the thirty pounds per annum by this Court allowed to her, being expired, shall and is hereby anew granted to her during her widowhood."¹⁹³

1679 – On 12 April, Julian Peter Indecott (Endecott) dies and is buried in Marlton. She was 69 years old.¹⁹⁴

1683 – John Indecott (Endecott) (1616-1687), husband of Julian Peter and son of Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) and his second wife, Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott (1573-1643), dies and is buried in Marlton. He was 67 years old.¹⁹⁵

1684 – The Massachusetts Bay Charter is revoked.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹¹ NEHGR, Volume I. *Memoir of Governor Endecott*. 222.

¹⁹² Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society. Volume III. *Diary of John Hull*. Worcester, Mass. 1857.

¹⁹³ Shurtleff. Volume IV. 487-488.

¹⁹⁴ Scragg. *The Death of Julian Peter Indecott*.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ *Massachusetts Religious Disputes*, Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 14. 1029.

1686 – The Crown establishes the Dominion of New England which embraced the Massachusetts Bay Colony; the Plymouth Colony; New Hampshire; Connecticut; and Rhode Island under a Royal Governor, Sir Edmund Andros. In 1692, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay become the Province of Massachusetts Bay under Sir William Phips as the new Royal Governor.¹⁹⁷

1692– King’s Chapel in Boston was founded as the first Anglican Church in New England. The Puritan dominance was at an end.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁷ List of Colonial Governors of Massachusetts (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_colonial_governors_of_Massachusetts): Downloaded on 20 May 2014.

¹⁹⁸ King’s Chapel (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King’s_Chapel): Downloaded on 20 May 2014.

Author's Note

“Historical Timelines of the Puritan Fathers and the Lives of the Endecott Family” is one of three documents that tell the story of Governor John Endecott (1588-1665), his ancestors in England, and his descendants through my own line of the family in America. The other two documents in this series are “The Living and the Dead in Chagford, 1480-1600”, and “Out of the Mist of Times Past”. All three of these documents were finalized and printed in the spring of 2015 in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. They are based on extensive research and analysis that has taken place over the last thirty years.

Over the last three centuries, many questions in the story of the Governor and his family have arisen. The birth year of the Governor rested on nothing more than the fact that he was 77 years old when he died in 1665. That would have placed his birth year in 1588. That has now been confirmed in “The Living and the Dead in Chagford, 1480-1600. In 1588, Thomas Endecott (1566-1621) purchased a shroud for his deceased wife who probably died giving birth to the future Governor. Her name remains a mystery. Sir Roper Lethbridge surmised that the wife of Thomas Endecott was Alice Westlake. In fact, the wife he was talking about turns out to be Alice Blackaller Andrew (1573-1643), the widow of Christopher Andrew (1568-1609) who married Thomas in 1612. Governor Endecott was believed to have first married Anne Gower who died in 1629 shortly after coming to the Massachusetts Bay. In fact, Anne Gower did marry John Endecott, but it was Doctor John Endecott, the eldest grandson of the Governor, who married her in London in 1688. Who did Governor John marry before coming to America? He probably married Jane Francis in 1621. What ever became of the Governor's sister, Margaret? She was, in fact, his half-sister, the daughter of Thomas Endecott and his second wife, Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott. Who actually filed the court filing against the will of John Endecott (1541-1635)? It was not Governor John. Rather, it was the second child of Thomas Endecott and Alice Blackaller Andrew Endecott. He was also named John. He was the half-brother of Governor John and was responsible for the filing of the court case against the will of his grandfather, John Endecott (1541-1635). It was not unusual for a man to have two sons with the same first name if they were by different mothers. The story around all of these findings can be found in “Out of the Mist of Times Past.”

