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in the seventeenth century. He married a daughter of Captain John Fayerweather, of Boston, Massachusetts, and there are many of the lineage still in New England, including Mrs. Ricketts, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

I have mentioned Governor Endicott as a friend and contemporary of Roger Conant and the earliest New England pioneers and Pilgrims. The first Governor of Massachusetts Bay, John Endicott, impresses me as perhaps the strongest, morally and intellectually, of that band of giants. Before leaving England he was a follower and disciple of a notable pastor of Dorchester, the Rev. John White; and for this reason he has sometimes been spoken of as a Dorsetshire man, and the family founded by him in America, that has held a most distinguished position there both in Colonial and in Republican times, as Dorset folk. As a matter of fact, I believe there can be no doubt whatever that Governor Endicott came from the well-known tin-mining family, whose name was variously spelt Endicott, Endecott, and Endacott, that owned tin mines and other lands in Chagford, Throwleigh, and Moretonhampstead, and belonged to the Stannary of Chagford. They almost certainly took their origin and name from the farm called "Endacott" in the neighbouring parish of South Tawton. Among the yeomanry of those parishes and of the adjacent parts of Devon, there are still to be found many of the name, which in its form is quite typically Devonian. In the time of Queen Elizabeth there appear to have been four families of yeomen and country gentlemen in that part of Devon given to tin-mining—the Knapmans of Throwleigh (whose coat-of-arms, according to the *Visitation* of 1620, bore five blocks of tin marked W); the Whiddons of Chagford; the Lethbridges of Nymet Tracy; and the Endicotts of Throwleigh and Chagford. In the year 1636 John Endacott, of Chagford, by his will, which is in the Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter, left one of the Knapman tin mines, called South Tinnell, at Pafford in Moretonhampstead, to his son Robert; and also "all my Tynworkes & partes of Tynworkes in Devon, to hold to my said son Robert & his heires according to the Custome of the Stanyrie of Devon." All these families had sons at Exeter College at this period; and one of them, the Whiddons, had risen to considerable wealth and eminence in the person of Sir John Whiddon, Judge of the King's Bench. The present respected Mayor of Orangeville, in Ontario, Canada, is Mr. Henry Endacott, whose father was of Chagford, and whose aunt married a Lethbridge there.

may add that William Endicott had been a Fellow of Exeter College as far back as 1580; and Colonel Vivian's *Visitations of Devonshire* show that about the year 1620 a daughter of Henry Endicott, of Throwleigh or Chagford, married to Edward Knapman, of Throwleigh, a near relation of Sir John Whiddon, of Chagford, and of Robert Lethbridge, of Nymet Tracy. And it is an interesting coincidence that at this moment the farm called "Endacott" in South Tawton—not far from the manor called Oxenham—gives name to another pioneer family—is occupied by Arthur Knapman. Gilbert Endicott, from Cockington, Devon, was another New England settler from this family.

Another important New England family association of Devonshire origin is the Woodbury Genealogical Society; and to their clerk, Mrs. Lora (Woodbury) Underhill, I am indebted for much courtesy and some most interesting information about that distinguished family. They are the descendants of John and William Woodbury, who left Hurlacombe, in Devon, and went to New England in the years 1623 and 1628 respectively. All those who know anything of the "beginnings of America" are familiar with the fact that John Woodbury, with Roger Conant and Governor John Endecott, did much to build up the Salem Colony. He returned to England on a mission in 1637, but only for a time; and ever since that time the family has occupied an honoured place both in Colonial and in Republican history.

Of all our Devonshire families there are three of whom our old Devonshire distich speaks as if they were almost autochthonous, children of the very soil. I expect we are all familiar with the old saying:—

"Crocker, Cruwys, and Coplestone,
When the Conqueror came, he found them at home."

It would be strange if we did not find these ancient families represented among the adventurous folk who were the pioneers of enterprise; and accordingly we find that there are Crockers, or Crokers, or Crookers, scattered all over America—and probably in Australasia and elsewhere—to the number of at least 3,000 in the United States alone. At this very time a courageous attempt is being made to collect a full history of the family, as well as a directory of its members, by two gentlemen of the family—Mr. Z. S. Crocker, of 50, West 126th Street, New York, U.S.A., and Mr. C. H. Crocker, of 36, Walnut Street, Neponset, Massachusetts, U.S.A.; and I venture, without any authority from them, to suggest to the numerous Crockers, Crokers, and