

HISTORY
OF THE
CRISPE FAMILY,

BY

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Part One — Crispe Family in the Old World.
Part Two — Crispe Family in the New World.

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FULLY ANNOTATED.

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INSCRIPTION.

In the fond hope of rendering
a mark of respect to the
entire Crispe family,
the dedicatorial
note is made
in honor of

ALICE N. CRISPE,
my wife,

Whose generous encouragement
and ardent interest has had
a benign influence on
the achievements of
its author,
Dr. B. J. Cigrand.

“For a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit, neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit; every tree is known by his own fruit, for of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble-bush gather they grapes.”—*St. Luke iv, 43-44.*

“He who has no interest in the careers of his ancestors, is a selfish knave, not deserving of much confidence.”—*J. A. Garfield.*

PREFACE.

The following letter sent to the Crispe Family well supplies the purpose of a proem for this work:

DEAR RELATIVE:—

In 1891 I began to compile the genealogy of the Crispe family, and during these ten years, studiously devoted time to searching the various sources of record in France, England and America.

I am pleased to announce to the family of Crispe, and such as are interested in this family, that I have completed the arduous task undertaken in 1891.

It has been a pleasant work, inasmuch as my wife, Allie N. Crispe, has given enthusiastic encouragement in the work. I can assure you the name Crispe is honorably known to pages of history in both the old and new world.

The Crispe family hails from France, and I devote considerable space to their family career while they inhabited the land of the fleur-de-lys. Their religious convictions, and the subsequent expulsion from France on account of antagonistic views relative to the established church of France, is all carefully described; and their emigration to England and their progress and environments are treated in a clear and fair minded manner. The spirit of Huguenotism in the Crispe family

receives due consideration. Few families of southern England have contributed more to the glory and greatness of England than the Crispe family.

They count among their kinsman innumerable relatives whose personality and life has formed a part of the archives of the Government Library. They were people of affairs and their influence was felt throughout southern England, where their power was well recognized by not alone ecclesiasts and polititians, but kings as well. The intimate relation which some of the Crispes held with the regal element of Old England, is best expressed in the documents and coats-of-arms of those heraldic times.

The family has been prominent in militare' and parliament, and sketches of their personality have found their way into the magazine articles, society papers and reference books. Among those of the family who have deserved special consideration for having contributed to English civics, literature and the professions, I cheerfully mention Sir Henry Crispe, Sir Nicholas Crispe, Sir Rowland Crispe, Sir Richard Crispe, General Nicholas Crispe, Reverand Thomas Crispe and Dr. Tobias Crispe.

Nearly every office of importance from Member of Parliament to Colonel in the army has come to the Crispes, and we find recorded Knights, Barons, Sheriffs and Governors with the name Crispe. Their share in the numerable wars of Great Britain, and their interest in the general progress of civilization is deserving of record.

The Crispe Charity Farm, the Quex-Crispe Mansion, the King of Thanet, the Castle Home, and various other subjects—team with interesting historical matter, such as will awaken admiration in even those claiming no kinship.

In the new world—America, the pages of early settlers contain many references to the Crispes—and it will be a happy surprise to present day, Crispes to learn of the part that the Crispe family played in the founding of our colonial, confederate and federal governments. The Crispe family was not limited to France and England alone, but was a powerful family in colonial times in Old New England.

They came with the pilgrims, and others were members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were soldiers in the French-Indian wars; assisted in founding American institutions and policies, and were among the volunteers of the Revolutionary Army; while others served in the Civil War and represented States in Congress. Strange as it may read, a grant of land to the Crispe family by Charles I, is still known in the State of Maine as “the Crispe Grant.” The Plow Transportation Company, which did such excellent service during colonial times, was directed by a Crispe. The earliest known jury trial in America had among its jurors a Crispe. Incidents of a most interesting character pertaining to Lydia Crispe, an Indian captive; and the trial of Rodger Williams, and the stealing of the charter of

Connecticut; marriage of the Governor of Virginia, all have received my careful consideration.

The facts in my History of the Crispe Family are authentic, and on all pages can be found annotations referring to the document, the volume and page where these items were gotten. Hence the work will be of a purely historical character, and cannot fail to be of interest to the family it describes, and reading public as well. It is my aim to devote most of the space to the Crispes of bye-gone-days and add such memoranda of the Crispes of to-day as may be of special concern.

The work has entailed a large outlay of money in its compilation and the time and energy devoted to its completion, in manuscript form, can only be known or appreciated by those who have ever attempted an undertaking of this kind. The great task of searching government records, consulting voluminous writings at the various libraries, conducting an extensive correspondence, and adjusting and arranging the accounts, makes it a labor covering years of time; and since a major portion of the work is the result of correspondence across the sea, it necessitated great expense in having the attornies copy from the records.

The work will contain upwards of 400 pages, and be embellished with about 100 engravings, the majority of which have never found their way into print

It gives me sorrow to mention that Mrs. Emma Crispe-Polhemus, of New York city, died in 1899, since

it was her earnest ambition to aid me in getting this history of the Crispe family into book form, and were she living to-day there would be little delay in getting it before the family, as we both assumed like obligation in bringing forth the History of the Crispe Family—I was to gather the material and write the book, and she would pay for getting the information and publish the book. Her premature death has compelled me to make all outlay my personal debt, since the heirs of the estate of Emma Crispe-Pohlmeus have made no provision for reimbursing me. Thus far I have paid out about \$580.00 in bringing the work into manuscript form. This, I presume, will fall to me to donate, besides the labors involved of writing and arranging the work—unless some of the family meet it by subscription.

To put the manuscript into book form, to engrave about 100 illustrations, and bind 100 copies will cost as per lowest estimate as follows:

60 engravings.....	\$120 00
40 engravings—half-tones.....	85 00
Composition on 400 pages.....	340 00
Binding 100 copies.....	48 00
Copyright and press work.....	76 00
	—————
Total.....	\$669 00

Let me know what you will contribute to the publishing of the "History of the Crispe Family." If the Crispe people see that this sum (\$669.00) is subscribed,

I will donate the expense of compiling the book — the sum of \$580.00. If I receive ready response, the book will be ready by Christmas, 1901.

Trusting you will manifest your love of family by aiding in publishing this historical work, and hoping you may contribute a reasonable amount, I am pleased to be

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "D. J. Oigrand". The signature is written in a cursive style with large, flowing loops and a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Professor of Dental Prosthesis, University of Illinois.

N. B. — Your subscription must be in my hands by October 1, 1901.

The prompt response of the members of the Crispe family is a gratifying evidence of the great interest they have in preserving the records and acts of their forefathers. It affords me great pleasure to mention that the liberal donations received from some of the family impells me to call attention to this feature in their respective biographies.

This preface would certainly be incomplete if I failed to acknowledge the valuable and extensive service rendered by F. C. Crispe, of London, since to him I am largely indebted for the possession of innumerable documents and photographs.

B. J. C.

October 1, 1901.

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY OF THE CRISPE FAMILY.

There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither.
The spirit of a single man
Makes that of multitudes take one direction,
As roll the waters to the breathing wind—*Byron*.

No man's acts die utterly; and though his body may dissolve into dust and air, his good or bad deeds will still be bringing forth fruit after their kind, and influencing generations of men for all time to come. It is in this momentous fact that the great peril and responsibility of human existence lies.—*Bates*.

The above quotations from eminent writers need no explanation, as they are facts which speak for themselves. Now, if what these men say be true and correct, let us march into the forest and examine and determine with cool deliberation of what wood the Crispe tree is composed. Let us observe as we ascend from the trunk to the farthest extended limb, what the composition of the blood is that flows in its veins. Let us, furthermore, decide whether the tree is sturdy and durable, or weak and subvertible. By the appearance and condition of the limbs we can easily judge what rough gales it has encountered. When we know the nature of the tree—that is, is it a plum, thorn, beech, hickory or oak—we can instantly tell what fruit it yields. Moreover, if we

have a knowledge of the ground upon which a tree grows, we can form an idea as to the kind of tree. We know that swampy and marshy land is the home of the pine, cedar and larch; and we know, also, that clay and rock land is the home of the sturdy oak, beech, hickory and maple.

No scientific fact has been more thoroughly demonstrated, or is better understood by the laity, than that the mental and physical characteristics of the parents are transmitted to the children. Not that children are always the exact reproductions of their parents—they may be better, they may be worse—but the strong influence of heredity is ever a potent factor in determining the moral, mental and physical status of the offspring. “Who shall estimate the effects of those latent forces enfolded in the spirit of a new-born child; forces that may date back centuries and find their origin in the life, thought and deed of remote ancestors; forces, the germs of which enveloped in the awful mysteries of life? All-cherrishing Nature, provident and unforgetting, gathers up all these fragments that nothing be lost, but that all may reappear in new combinations. Each new life is thus the heir of all the ages.”

The eminent historian and scholar, John Clark Redpath, says:

“The law of heredity has long been suspected, and in late years has been, to a considerable extent, regarded as the demonstrated and universal order of nature. It

is the law by which the offspring inherits the qualities and characteristics of its ancestors. It makes the oak the same kind of a tree as the parent from which the seed acorn fell. It makes a tree which sprang from the seed of a large peach, yield downy fruit as large and luscious as the juicy ancestor. It says that every thing shall produce after its kind; that small radishes shall come from the seed of small radishes, and a richly perfumed geranium from the slip cut from one of that kind. It says that, other things being equal, the descendant of a fast horse shall be fast, and the posterity of a plug shall be plugs. But a man has many more qualities and possibilities than a vegetable or a brute. He has an infinitely wider range through which his characteristics may run. The color of his hair, his size, his strength, are but the smallest part of his inheritance. He inherits, also, the size and texture of his brain, the shape of his skull, and the skill of his hands. It is among his ancestry that must be sought the reason and source of his powers. It is there that is largely determined the question of his capacity for ideas, and it is from his ancestry that a man should form his ideal of his capacity. It is there that are largely settled the matters of his tastes and temper, of his ambitions and his powers. The question of whether he shall be a mechanic, a tradesman or a lawyer is already settled before he gets a chance at the problem."

The old myth about the gods holding a council at

the birth of every mortal and determining his destiny has some truth in it. In one respect it is wrong. The council of the gods is held years before his birth; it has been in session all the time. If a man has musical skill, he gets it from his ancestry. It is the same with an inventor, or an artist, or a scholar, or a preacher. This looks like the law of fate. It is not. It is the fate of law.

But this is not all of the law of inheritance. Men have an inherited moral nature, as well as an intellectual one. Drunkenness, sensuality, laziness, extravagance and pauperism are handed down from father to son. Appetites are inherited, and so are habits. On the other hand, courage, energy, self-denial, the power of work, are also transmitted and inherited. If a man's ancestry were thieves, it will not do to trust him. If they were bold, true, honest men and women, it will do to rely upon him.

In late years this law of inheritance has been much studied by scientists. The general law is about as has been stated; but it has innumerable offsets and qualifications which are not understood. Sometimes a child is a compound of the qualities of both parents. More frequently the son resembles the mother, and the daughter the father. Sometimes the child resembles neither parent, but seems to inherit everything from an uncle or an aunt. Often the resemblance to the grand-parent is the most marked. That these complications are governed

by fixed, though at present unknown, laws cannot be doubted, but for the purposes of biography the question is unessential. Scientists say that nine-tenths of a man's genius is hereditary and one-tenth accidental. The inherited portion may appear large, but it is to be remembered that only possibilities are inherited, and that not one man in a million reaches the limit of his possibilities.

It is undoubtedly the desire of everybody to know something about his "ancestral blood;" for if he has a knowledge of this, he most assuredly has a fair understanding of himself. To strengthen this statement we need only add the old adage, "know thyself." But how can we know ourselves when we know not who our forefathers were? Hence, it is among his ancestry that we can largely determine the question of his capacity of ideas, his taste, temper, ambition and power.

The old adage "blood will tell," is one which the science of to day has proven to be correct. But other conditions and circumstances will tell. Education and environment will tell. A body weak by inheritance may be strengthened and made vigorous by proper exercise, nourishment and careful observations of hygenic laws; but the inherited weakness will ever render it more susceptible to disease. A mind torpid by inheritance may by education and cultivation be brought to the highest possible level of which mind is capable, but the influence of heredity will still be manifest. The law of heredity

is most strikingly exemplified in the musical families of Bach and Strauss, of Germany, and the love of law in the Adams family in America. For generations the former have been the great musicians of the Teutonic race, and the latter have been prominent at the bar in the United States for four generations.

The old Saxon saying, "What the gods have bestowed upon you the winds can't blow away," is gospel, and to know what this heritage is, you must acquaint yourself with those of your family who have "gone before."



THE CRISPE FAMILY OF EUROPE.

France and England.

ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY.

The Crispe family takes its origin in the northern portion of France, where as early as 1027 we find they were land owners, and by occupation horseshoe-smiths. In the Archæological Archives at Paris can be seen a great variety of deeds, wills, abstracts and contracts which contain the name of Crispe. It would be interesting, and instructive as well, to include these strangely written documents in this history of the family, but it would add considerable to the size of this volume, and would not assist much in delineating these people. However, while on my trip through Europe I took special pains to determine the origin and career of this family in the old world, and I am impelled to believe that the Crispe family was an integral part of the nobility of the ancient French monarchy. There is every evidence possible that they were among the active and prominent people of Northern France, and they were enlisted in the French armies as early as 1016. The family name occurs only in the northern territory, and the name also appears in the records of Flanders. Among the Crispes of France there were a few of the family who were quite wealthy, at least their wills specify a distribution of considerable money, land and horses; while several wills indicate that the family were largely engaged in farming and cattle raising. These wills for the most part are not written in

French, but in Latin, as all wills of Continental Europe were written prior to 1500.

The early Crispe family was closely identified with stock farms, and they seemed especially interested in horses; this latter tendency, however, may have been the result of having been reared in a portion of France where the horse-pride was universal.

Among the Crispe people there were a large number who devoted their time to horseshoeing, and this leads us to determine the derivation of the name Crispe. In the study of history we find that the people of old were accustomed to applying the name of their trade to the individual; often the name was derived from some special trait of the person, or the peculiar place of his abode; hence, the Miller, Baker, Smith, Carpenter, Hill, Black and Steinhouse. This agrees with the name of Crispe—meaning, in French, a “shoer.” We need not seek far to ascertain why this name was applied to the family, since the earliest known kin of this name gave their attention to making “horseshoes.” And we are thoroughly convinced of this when we examine the heraldic emblems which adorn the family escutcheon, for we find that there is blazoned on the family shield several horseshoes. Of this emblematic token we will learn more when we study the arms and crest of the Crispe family.

The name, not unlike that of other families, occurs in various forms of spelling. Though the old French

name—Crispe, from Crispin—has had several changes to conform to the euphony of the various decades, strange as it may seem the name Crispe is often written differently in the same document, and I am in possession of one of these old scripts where, in referring to sisters and brothers of the same family, the name is spelled Cryspe, Crisp, Crispe or Chrispe. This is due to three causes, first among which is the carelessness of many officials in writing or recording family names. The justice of the peace, or register of deeds, in those times was indifferent to the precise or authentic way of spelling the name, consequently brothers of the same blood were often carrying papers with the family name spelled to suit the pleasure of the writer of the documents. In the second place, the people of those olden times were unable, in many instances, to spell their name, hence necessitating the official to write it as nearly correct as the voiced name would dictate. And in the third cause, the people often wrote the name to suit the locality in which they lived, hence the variety of forms for the same name.

The name C-r-i-s-p-e was spelled with a "y" during the centuries of 12, 13 and 14, after which it was changed to "i." When the name was written with an "h," as in Chrispe—the people were likely inhabiting an Anglo-Saxon settlement, or a Teuton was the official who wrote it. And it is worthy of observation that a large number of the Crispe people were wedded to Saxon blood. The German stock which enters into the Anglo-French

Cripes would induce us to believe that the family was a trinity of French, German and English. The pages of this book will show that the Crispe ancestors were mostly married to these three nationalities. There are some few of the family of Crispe who wrote their names C-r-i-s-p, omitting the final "e." But these are of the same family and have Anglonized the name. The Herald's College, London, an institution founded for the express purpose of keeping records of the English families, writes me that the names of Crispe, Cryspe, Kryspe, Crisp, Chrisp, Crysp, Chryspe, Krispe, all come from the same family, and the original spelling is C-r-i-s-p-e. The Crispe family of France also wrote the name with a double "p"—Crisppe.

The name in France is pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, while in the English tongue it is pronounced as though containing the letters of K-r-i-s-p.



SOLDIERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

For bravery shown in battle several of the Crispe family were knighted, and the government granted them a family mark, or coat-of-arms. In order that we may more thoroughly understand the significance of these considerations of honor, it will be wise to refresh our memory on such points of heraldry as relates to the Crispe bearings. These peculiar devices and symbols have in all governments of the medieval times been granted to such of the inhabitants who shall merit them either for bravery or intellectual accomplishments, but primarily they were afforded to the soldiery. These marks of distinction served to identify the person at sight, and were especially valuable during times of war. The soldiers, or knights, of those warring days wore an apparatus, or suit, made of metal, and known as an armor, which completely covered the head, face, limbs and body, and thus hid from view the individual and also protected him from the arrow-points of the enemy. Leather, brass, iron, silver and even gold were used in the fabrication of this instrument of protection. From the fact of the warrior being thus concealed, it became necessary to devise some plan whereby the knights could be recognized at sight by means of some external bearing or mark. From this circumstance sprang the idea of placing a family ensign about the person, generally em-

broidered upon the coat or garment, which usually covered the armor; and so the ensign came to be called the coat-of-arms. These coats or frocks of cloth were worn over the armor to protect the knight from the piercing rays of the sun in the summer, and the cold in winter was thus kept out. This ensign was also engraven on the shield he used, and if he was a mounted knight, the blanket on his charger also had the family ensign.

The coat-of-arms thus became a mark of honor, denoting by different figures and colors variously arranged the descent, alliance and service of the bearer. These family distinctions were elaborated by the Germans in the 10th century, but to the French is due the credit of perfecting it and reducing it to a system of technical nomenclature. England soon adopted the system with but few alterations. The colorings, or tinctures, are expressed by plain surfaces, dots or lines, as follows:

White, or ARGENT, represented by a plain surface, and is intended to symbolize purity, innocence, beauty and clear conscience.

Yellow, or OR, is expressed by numerous black dots, and indicates wealth, abundance, power and sovereignty.

Red, or-GULES, is designated by perpendicular lines, and betokens strength, boldness and hardiness.

Blue, or AZURE, indicated by horizontal lines, signified virtue and Godly disposition.

Green, or VERT, is denoted by diagonal lines, and meant love and gladness.

Black, or **SABLE**, is distinguished by perpendicular and horizontal lines criss-crossing, indicating constancy and divine doctrines.

Purple, or **PURPURE**, is characterized by diagonal lines, from upper left to lower right, and represented jurisdiction and rights.

Orange, or **TENNEY**, is specified by perpendicular lines from upper right to lower left division, and characterized self-esteem and self-glory.

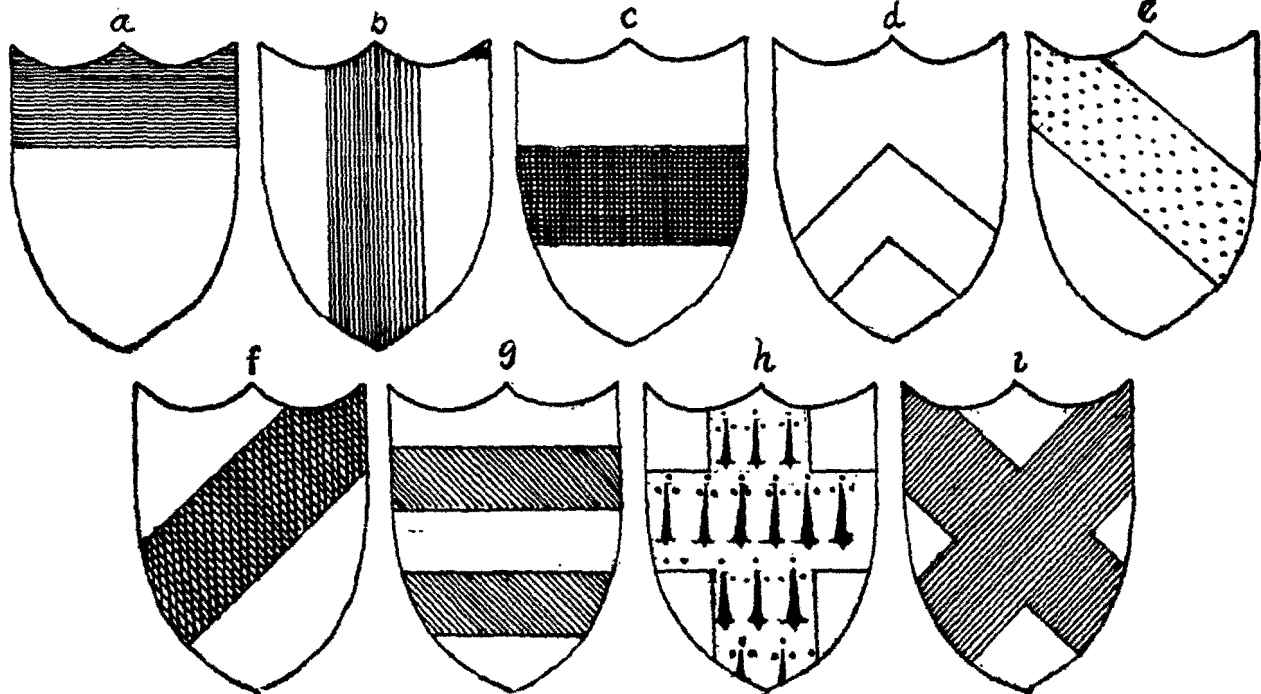
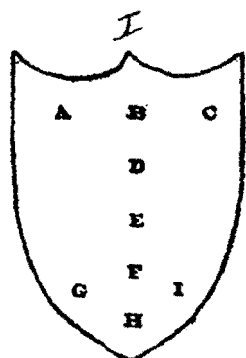
Ermine, or **FUR**, is indicated by a peculiar black mark similar to a cross, and signifies slowness and surety.

The Chief, figure a; Pale, figure b; Fess, figure c; Shevron, figure d; Band Dexter, figure, e; Band Sinister, figure f; Barry, figure g; Cross, figure h; Saltier, figure i—these, as the engraving show, were additional marks, and the subordinaries were known as Engrailed, Invected, Wavy, Nebule, Dancitte, Patent, Embattled, Dove-tailed and Ragule. With these few marks the entire knighthood was symbolized and distinguished.

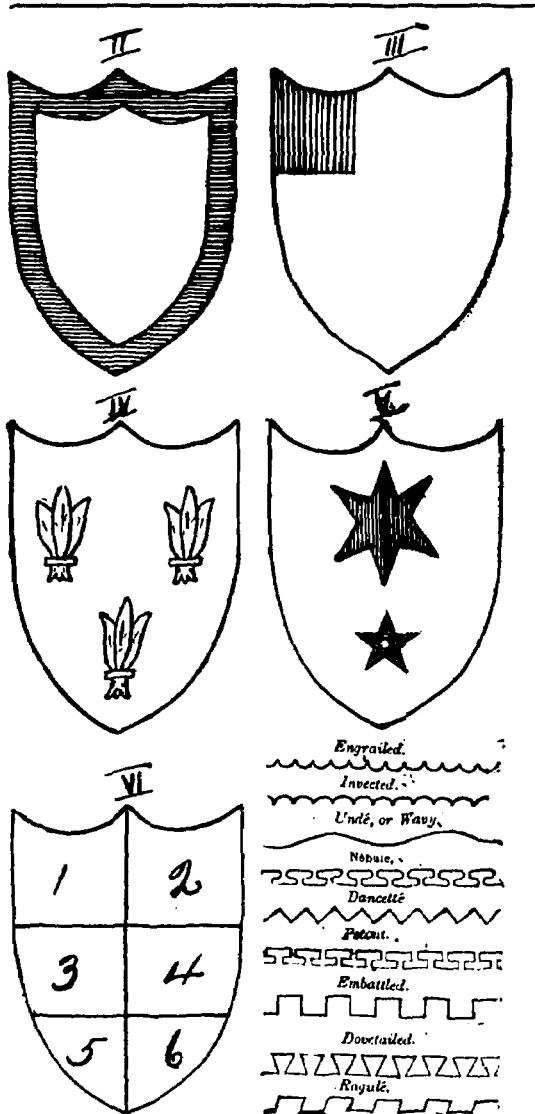
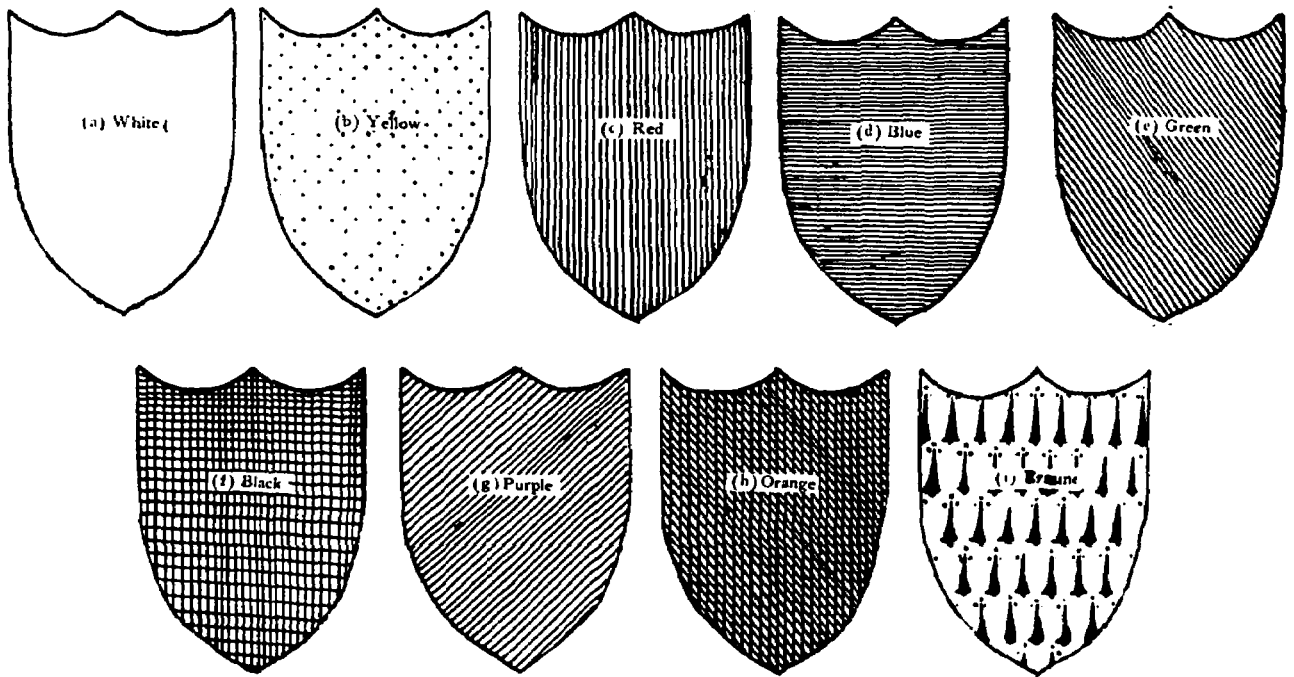
In conjunction with these symbols there were helmets of four varieties; the coronets of four kinds; the crowns, the wreaths, the crest and motto. The Crispe family at an early date had these marks of distinction conferred on them by the French government, for we find that the Crispe people possessed in their family records in France a family escutcheon; and the family contributed to the French army several brave and notable soldiers, who became a part of the knights of the Norman-French.

In the great wars with England and other neighboring nations they were engaged in the cavalry of the French army; and when the Norman-French, under William the Conqueror, made war on England he selected as his bodyguard the best archers and the bravest knights from the countries of Normandy, Orleans, Luxenburg, Maine and Flanders, and with this "Flower of France," as he called them, he crossed the English Channel, and in one of the fiercest battles ever waged on British soil he conquered the Britons and Saxons and established the reign of France. The day before the battle, William sent an officer to the English and asked that the difference between the great nations be settled by single combat, and thus spare the blood of thousands. But the English refused such a decision, and welcomed battle. Both armies that night pitched their tents within easy sight of each other, expecting the dawn of day with impatience. The English passed the night in song and feasting; the French in devotion and prayer. This battle, known as the "Carnage of Hastings," marks the end of Saxon reign in England, which had continued for upwards of six hundred years.

In this great and memorable strife, the Crispe family fought in the French lines, and though a few of the Crispe people were engaged at the battle, they, like most of the brave and daring soldiers of William the Conqueror, returned with the King to France, receiving the praise and tokens of the jubilant Norman-French. It is



HERALDIC TINCTURES.



HERALDIC TINCTURES
AND
HERALDIC BORDERS.

a part of the tradition of the Crispe family that a certain Sir Knight Crispe merited the highest commendation of William the Conqueror; and in letters in my possession, written by relatives, reference is made of the gallant fight made by the Crispes at the battle of Hastings.

Some have supposed that this war of 1066 marks the era when the Crispes emigrated to England, but this evidently is erroneous, since their visit to England was purely that of soldiers, and after they saw their leader crowned at Westminster by the Archbishop of York, as William the Conqueror, King of Britain, the soldiers all accompanied the enthroned monarch back to the Continent, while a few of his high officials remained in England to execute the will of the conqueror. It is most reasonable to suppose that the Crispe soldiers returned to France, where they possessed great land tracts, and where their families resided.

Fully three hundred years elapsed before the Crispe family emigrated from France to England, and during this long period they were loyal subjects to the changing governments of Northern France, and they embraced, like other citizens of that country, the Roman Catholic faith—the established church of France. But they were not destined to remain French subjects, nor were they devined to adhere to the teachings of this ancient form of worship.

The early portion of the 15th century will always be remembered as having brought about greater changes

in religion, politics and habitation than any other period of the world's history. During this epoch the rulers of Europe were enthroned and dethroned, and the religious dispositions of nations so changed that historians will never cease picturing to rising generations, the tragic scenes at the world's theater of religious intolerance. At this time of the human career, thousands of families which for generations had inhabited certain portions of country were by sad fate driven from house and home, and not infrequently forced to leave the country.

The writings of the Englishman, John Wyckliffe, and of the Bohemian, John Huss, had so inflamed the minds of the reading people that whole communities denied the power and divinity of the Popes, and this provoked such a storm of indignation that, as a consequence, an inquisition became the mother of a reformation. The great and inspiring war-cry of these times was "Religious Freedom." It is unnecessary to recite to the readers of this book the awful carnage and torture of those days, since a recitation of these direful events would contribute little to the value of this task, yet we are impelled to call attention to a brief resume' of the character of the early Protestants, as the Crispe family was among the early religionists who fought against the established church of France, and suffered expulsion from the land of the fluer-de-lys, and they were Huguenot refugees who sought shelter under the tolerant laws of old England.

These Huguenots and Lollards, as the early Pro-

testants were called, were sober, earnest and faithful men, and were for the most part farmers and mechanics; and through their efforts France was about to become the industrial center of the civilized world. The reformers were excellent farmers and mechanics; everywhere the land gave evidence of their skillful culture. The Huguenots were noted for their integrity, as well as their industry. The Huguenots' word was as good as his bond, and to be "honest as a Huguenot" became proverbial. This quality of integrity so characterized these people that the foreign trade fell almost entirely into the hands of these honest toilers. The English and Dutch were always prepared to deal with the Huguenots, and this tendency provoked the ire of those of the French who sought to maintain the established church, and the French Catholics looked with stern disfavor on the tolerance shown to these French Protestants, and the feeling finally gave way to laws of expulsion and persecution. The Huguenots were noted for being kind, generous and peaceable, and they preferred to leave France "for conscience sake" rather than take up arms and render needless bloodshed. But they were not allowed to depart in peace, as laws had been immediately enacted which carried within the statute the severest punishment in the event of emigration. Notwithstanding their great usefulness to the integrity and prosperity of France, the King had been led to regard them with open hostilities.

It was generally understood that the Huguenots had no claim to the law; they were treated as "traitors," and their lands were taken from them and all property confiscated. The plunder was so extensive that for years King Phillip realized upwards of twenty millions of coin and land annually. Any citizen of France might maltreat these reformers and suffer no harm in return. Their children might be stolen and enslaved, and the laws of these terrible times made no response. The fiercest and most brutal of the royal soldiers were turned against helpless communities of the reformed. The refusal to abjure the Protestant faith was invariably followed by death or imprisonment. The Huguenots were forbidden to bury their dead or to comfort their dying. The dead were usually carried to the open pasture to lie subject to the elements and beasts of prey.

The persecution was so severe that the reformers fled from France by the thousands, notwithstanding the cruel laws against emigration. Many were shot down on their way to the sea, or captured in their attempt to cross the border; and those who were captured were confined in prison or given to slavery; others were sent to the galleys; the purest and gentlest of the men were sent to prisons and chained to the sides of the vilest criminals. To each captive Huguenot was held out the pardon writ, if he abandoned the avowed faith. Among the exiles were some of the noblest names of France. The greater number of the refugees were literary men

and those of good education. There were many fair-minded people in France who labored earnestly to lend the Huguenots a protecting hand; these people, though they did not believe with them, cheerfully lent them aid and expressed sympathy for their cause; and even these sympathisers did not escape the cruelties of the prison life.

Oppression followed ridicule, and banishment grew out of persecution. But all this harsh and unjust treatment only strengthened these determined disciples of Christ to continue in their happy belief. Nothing could have had a more encouraging effect on their minds than abuse and persecution; these two agencies were necessary to make a rock-founded faith. These reformers learned from the scriptures that conscience was a far more sacred thing than an institution; that man's duty was first to his God, and next to his government; that piety meant something more than mere observance of forms and ceremonies; that love of justice and individual virtue was a nobler sentiment than loyalty—when loyalty meant toleration of iniquity and scandal.

The untold suffering which was heaped upon these sincere worshipers can be better imagined than described, and all students of history are familiar with their heroic sacrifices.

These fugitives fled leaving all they possessed to the intollerant; and at night, in open boats, the refugees braved the fury of the English Channel.

Among those who endured the hardships and privations of those days were the family of Crispe.

It is needless to quote the authority of the foregoing, since any history of those times will portray the same incidents, with possibly this difference: that the severity and torture is considerably eliminated and abridged in my account.



THE CRISPE FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

The Crispe family came from the Province of Flandria, and landed in Rye, Sussex county, England; but the accommodations at this small seaport were inadequate, and the Crispe family, with others, was compelled to make their abode in the moors of Sussex. They remained in this hiding place for upwards of three months and then went inland. From Rye many proceeded to London, to join their countrymen who had settled there; others went forward to Canterbury and towns where congregations of Huguenots were organizing.

Full particulars of these "Refugees of France" can be gotten at the Sussex Archæological Collections, volume XIII; also in Samuel Smiles' "The Huguenots."

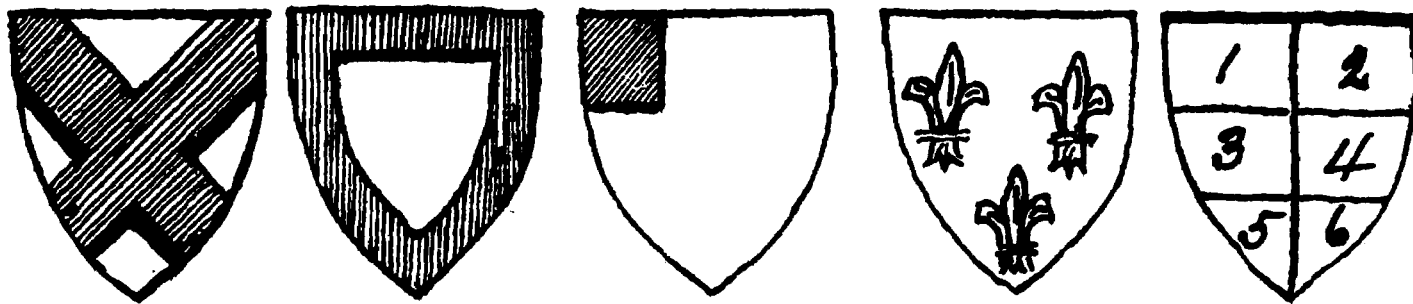
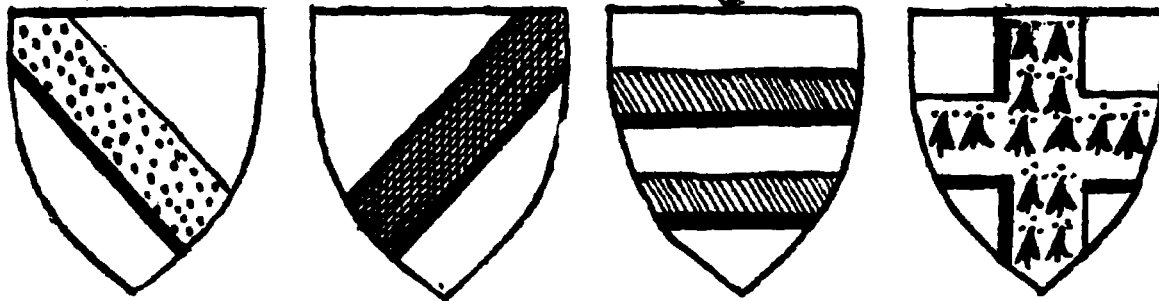
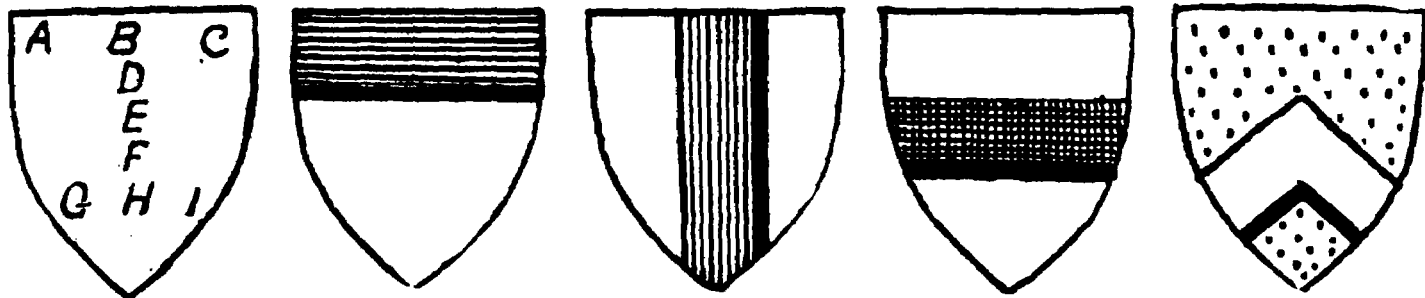
What earthly possessions the Crispe family had after leaving their lands, cattle and estates in France is not definitely known, but tradition and stray records indicate that they brought with them considerable coin and a few valuables. The family settled in Kent for the most part, though some few emigrated to the Shires and into Norwich. The family in the Kentish district soon became a prominent family, identified with the Protestant movement of England; but the incident which contributed most to the prominence and success was the marriage of a Crispe to the daughter of the famous house of Quex. The importance of these people and the character of this

kinship is best described in the following article, which can be found in "Chambers' Journal of Popular Literature, Science and Art," volume VI, page 173, Saturday, March 16, 1889:

"THE STORY OF QUEX.

"In the Isle of Thanet and the near vicinage of that favorite seaside resort of Londoners, Margate, is a residence bearing the somewhat uneuphonious name of Quex. This house is a modern building, and though not occupying precisely the same site, is the successor of an older mansion which was not wanting in historical associations, besides being noteworthy as the scene of the remarkable occurrence about to be narrated. From a view taken in 1781, the old house of Quex—or Quekes as it was sometimes spelled—appears to have been an extensive brick building in the ornate Elizabeth style, with decorative gables, but having large bay windows of stone. Yet even at that time it had fallen into an almost ruinous condition. Some of the dilapidated rooms had already been pulled down; others followed from time to time; and early in the present century the whole of what remained was, with the exception of some unimportant fragments, demolished. A cellar and portions of a garden wall are alone left of it, though panelling and some other relics were removed to the new house.

"Such was its fate. Yet, in addition to that story with which we have chiefly to do, an interest attached to the old house at Quex as having been an occasional place



ADDITIONAL HERALDIC ORDINARIES.

of sojourn of King William III. If, when that sovereign was about to pay one of his numerous visits to his native country, he was detained by contrary winds, it was here that he was accustomed to take up his abode. The King's bedchamber was long pointed out. His guards encamped in the enclosures round the house.

“ This place was in ancient times the seat of a family who derived their name from it; but in the 15th century (about 1485) an heir-female of the Quekes brought the manor to a family previously seated at Stanlake, in Oxfordshire—the Crispes. That house became thenceforward important in Kent; and a certain Henry Crispe, who died in 1575, acquired so much local influence as to be commonly styled ‘ King of the Isle of Thanet.’

“ In Commonwealth times another Henry Crispe, a grand-nephew of the King of Thanet, was Master of Quex. This gentleman had acquired the nickname of ‘ Bonjour Crispe ’ from the circumstance that during a residence in France he had learned no more of the French language than that one word. But if not distinguished as a linguist, his birth and position caused him to be respected among his neighbours. He had served his year as High Sheriff of Kent, and unlike many of his class, he had not been so indiscreet as to impoverish himself by any unnecessary display of loyalty for King Charles. He seems, indeed, so far as there is material on which to form a judgment, to have been one of those prudent politicians who endeavored to stand well with both

parties. At the time in question he was considerably advanced in years and in infirm health, and was leading a life of easy and affluent retirement in his paternal mansion.

“ But his dignified repose was not destined to continue. A warning was conveyed to Mr. Crispe that he was in danger—that he had enemies whose machinations threatened his safety. The exact nature of the impending peril does not appear to have been hinted, and indeed the whole warning seems to have been of the most vague and unsatisfactory description. Most men, perhaps, would have treated such an anonymous alarm with contempt; but it filled the worthy owner of Quex with uneasiness. He took measures for his own defence. He armed his servants; he caused holes to be made in the walls of his house in such places as he considered desirable for the more effectual use of firearms; and is said to have offered bountiful entertainment to all those of his neighbours who by lodging for a night in Quex might aid in his protection.

“ But the scare blew by. It seemed as if it had been a mere idle and groundless alarm. Indeed, the times were not now such as to favour any scheme of lawless violence. Oliver had seated himself firmly in the place of supreme power, and maintained order throughout the land with a hand of iron. Mr. Crispe allowed his precaution to be relaxed, and life in Quex resumed its ordinary calm.

“How or by whom the mysterious warning had been conveyed to Mr. Crispe is uncertain. But it was no idle rumour; nor was the danger by any means past. His enemies were simply waiting for a convenient season in which to put their plans in practice; for a plot had actually been arranged in which this unfortunate gentleman had been marked out as a victim, and that plot was under the direction of a leader of no ordinary qualities or character.

“Among the daring spirits developed by the great civil war there was no loyalist more enthusiastically devoted to the Crown, more fertile in expedient, or of more dashing bravery than Captain Golding of Ramsgate. Had he been a rider instead of a sailor, he would have been a cavalier after Prince Rupert’s own heart. One of his exploits during the Commonwealth had been carrying off a rich merchantman, the ‘Blackamoor Queen;’ and after converting both ship and cargo into money, handing over the proceeds to the exiled Prince Charles, to whom at that time, perhaps, a proof of loyalty in no other form could have been so welcome.

“Captain Golding it was who was the originator and moving spirit of the plot, and as a Thanet man, the house of Quex and all its surroundings were perfectly familiar to him. He proceeded to carry out his plans in due time. One night in the month of August, 1657; Golding with a number of resolute men, partly English and partly foreigners, landed unobserved at Gore-end,

near Birchington-on-Sea, and marched to Quex. So well did he order matters that he was able to reach it and force an entrance without giving any alarm to the neighbourhood. None of those who had feasted on Mr. Crispe's good cheer were there to defend him; not a shot was fired through the loopholes he had made; and his servants, taken by surprise, were too completely overawed and overpowered to offer the least resistance. The unlucky gentleman woke from his slumbers only to find his bed surrounded by armed men. He was ordered to rise, and the horses having been put to his own coach, he was placed within and escorted by his captors to the beach. When he became aware that he was to be carried beyond the seas, he made earnest entreaty to be allowed to take one of his own servants with him; but this was refused, though the state of his health rendered such an indulgence very desirable. He was thrust into an open boat and carried off to Captain Golding's ship, in which he was at once conveyed as a prisoner to the Low Countries.

“ The abduction of Mr. Crispe of Quex is interesting from the fact that it is a solitary case. In modern times it has no parallel in England. We have no other instance of an English gentleman of position being forcibly carried off from his home in an English county, although in some other countries such affairs have by no means been exceptional.

“ The unfortunate Mr. Crispe was conveyed to Os-

tend, and thence to Bruges, both of which places were then subject to Spain, a power against which the English Commonwealth was at that time at war. No redress was therefore to be hoped for through the intervention of the Spanish Government, and indeed, as will be seen in the sequel, it was in his own Government that the prisoner found his worst obstacle to the recovery of liberty. However, from his prison-house in Bruges Mr. Crispe was allowed to communicate with his friends, and in especial to inform them that a sum of three thousand pounds would be required for his ransom.

“ Mr. Crispe had an only son, Sir Nicholas Crispe; but for some reason—probably owing to the declining health of Sir Nicholas—a nephew who resided not far from Quex, a Mr. Thomas Crispe, appears to have been the relative upon whose good offices the captive chiefly relied. This nephew at once set out for the Low Countries. Arrived at Bruges, he found no difficulty in obtaining access to his uncle, to whom indeed, apart from the deprivation of liberty, no ill treatment appears to have been offered; and after due consultation, it was determined to agree to the terms proposed. Thomas Crispe accordingly returned to England to arrange with his cousin, Sir Nicholas, the means of raising the sum required—a far more serious matter in those days than it would be now — and to take whatever steps might be desirable to facilitate the payment of it. But the unhappy Squire was far from the end of his trou-

bles; an unlooked-for difficulty was about to arise.

“ Various as may be the advantages of standing well with both parties, it has one disadvantage—the trimmer can expect to be trusted by neither side; and so found prudent Mr. Crispe. Whilst the Royalists regarded him as no better than a rebel and a fit subject for spoilation, Cromwell, on the other hand, suspected him of collusion with the King’s friends; that he had, in brief, been a consenting party to his own abduction, and that the whole affair had been arranged to afford a colourable pretext for supplying the exiled Charles with English money. All power was now in the Protector’s hands, and he caused an Order in Council to be issued in which any ransom whatever was forbidden to be paid for Mr. Crispe.

“ Between Royalists and Cromwellians the poor gentleman was indeed in an evil case. A prisoner he had to remain; and whilst bribes and indirect influence of various kinds were being employed in all promising quarters to obtain a revocation of the vexatious Order, matters were still further complicated by the death of the heir, Sir Nicholas Crispe. The whole burden of his uncle’s affairs now fell upon Thomas, who appears to have shown most praiseworthy zeal in their management. Six times in the autumn and winter of 1657-58 did he cross and recross the narrow seas to confer with and console his afflicted relative.

“ At last the desired license from government was obtained; but the cost of obtaining it, with other neces-

sary expenses, had so much impoverished the Crispes that it was no longer possible to raise the ransom without selling some part of the estate. To procure from his uncle the necessary legal authority for doing this involved another journey to Bruges on the part of Thomas Crispe. Eventually, by the sale of certain lands and the mortgage of the estate of Stonar in the isle of Thanet, the money was procured and paid over. Whether any part of it found its way into the coffers of Prince Charles is a matter of conjecture merely. It was only after a captivity of eight months that Mr. Crispe was allowed to return to his home a free man.

“ It is recorded that after all his troubles he again lived in peace at Quex for several years. He died at that place on the 25th of July, 1663, leaving, it is satisfactory to learn, his estate to that nephew who had so well done a kinsman's part by him.

“ It is satisfactory also to learn that Captain Golding closed his adventerous but somewhat dubuious career with honour. Whilst Cromwell lived, he took good care to keep beyond his reach, and remained in high favour with Prince Charles throughout his exile. At the Restoration in 1660 he returned with his master to England, and, as his share of the good things at that time showered upon his party, received command of the ‘ Diamond ’ man-of-war. In 1665 he fell bravely in battle whilst fighting his ship against the Dutch frigates.

“ In the church of Birchington-on-Sea, of which

parish the manor of Quex forms a portion, there is a Quex Chapel. It contains monumental brasses and other memorials of the houses of Quekes and Crispe. Noticeable among them is the fine tomb of Henry Crispe. The brasses, six in number, are to the earlier line.

“ Since the extinction of the male line of the Crispes in 1680, Quex has had many owners. It was once purchased by the first Lord Holland for his famous son, Charles James Fox. But that nobleman soon found himself obliged to sell it again; hence among the associations of Quex it is unable to number that of having ever been the residence of the great Whig orator and statesman.”

Additional notes of interest on this family can be found at the Newberry Library, Chicago, in the “ History of Kent,” by Ireland, page 491, where upwards of eight pages are devoted to the Crispe-Quex marriage. This account in part reads:

“ ‘ The Manor of Quexes, or Quex,’ as it is often spelled in ancient deeds. — This district occupies the southeastern part of the parish, being about three-quarters of a mile from the church, having been formerly the seat of a family, whence it acquired its name, many of whom are buried within the church. This property, which belonged to the Quakes as early as the year 1400, was also possessed by the Crispes, one of which family, in 1650, was appointed Sheriff; but owing to his advanced age and infirmities his son was permitted to execute that

office in his stead. This individual was commonly known by the appellation of 'Boujour Crispe,' from having been kept for a length of time prisoner in France, during which period he never acquired more knowledge of the French than the above word. The circumstances connected with that detention being rather singular, we deem it necessary to insert the account, which is as follows:

“ ‘In August, 1657, this gentleman, during the night, was forcibly carried off from his seat at Quekes by several persons, consisting of Englishmen as well as foreigners, conveyed to Bruges, in Flanders, and there detained a prisoner till the sum of £3,000 should be paid for his ransom. A few days after his arrival he sent to his nephew, Thomas, then residing near Quekes, desiring he would repair to Bruges and assist him in that peculiar exigency. Having complied, and consulted together, he despatched his nephew to England to unite his endeavors with those of his son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, for the procuring his liberation, in effecting which they encountered great difficulty, as Cromwell, who was then Protector, suspected the whole to be mere collusion in order to procure £3,000 for the use of Charles II, then upon the Continent; wherefor an order was issued by Cromwell, in council, that Mr. Crispe should not be ransomed. Sir Nicholas in consequence died before that gentleman's wish was effected, when the whole management devolved on Thomas, the nephew, to obtain the license and raise the funds; which being unable to accomplish without

selling a portion of his uncle's lands, the latter empowered him and his son-in-law, Robert Darell, so to do; who, although every despatch was resorted to, did not accomplish the release of Mr. Crispe under eight months, who then returned to England and ended his days at Quekes in 1663.'

“The above singular enterprise was contrived and put into effect by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch Royalist, who had sought refuge with Charles II in France. The party landed at Gorend, near Birchington, and took Mr. Crispe from his bed without the least resistance; though it appears that apprehension of such an attack had been entertained and precautions taken to secure the mansion, the proprietor having afforded hospitality to such among his neighbours who would lodge in his premises for the purpose of defending him. Mr. Crispe was then conveyed in his own carriage to the sea coast, where he was forced into an open boat, not one of his domestics being permitted to attend, although he particularly requested it as a favor.

“Mr. Crispe died possessed of his seat, having had one son and a daughter, the former of whom was knighted, but dying before his father in 1657, it devolved to his daughter, who espoused Sir Richard Powle, of Berkshire. At this mansion of Quekes, King William was in the habit of residing till the winds favored his embarkation for the Continent; and a chamber said to have been the sleeping room of the royal guest used to

be shown. During those visits the monarch's guards were encamped in the adjoining enclosure.

“ The mansion in question was a large, commodious edifice, built partly of timber and brick, upon the sight of which was erected the present seat, now in possession of J. W. Powell, Esq. This gentleman has also caused to be built two beautiful towers, presenting very picturesque objects: the one containing a set of most sonorous bells; the structure being internally fitted up in a very beautiful manner with mahogany stair-cases, etc. The other tower is appropriated by its munificent owner to the pastime of discharges of canon, which with the peals of his bells constitute a favorite amusement of the gentleman in question. These towers standing contiguous to Birchington, and opposite to Cleeve, are perceptible in every direction to a great distance, and may be regarded as very picturesque in the embellishments of the Isle of Thanet.”

It will be of interest to all to read the will of this captive, and to learn of the generous consideration he showed to Thomas Crispe, who was the cause of his release: I am indebted to Fred. A. Crispe, of London, for the following extract:

“ I, Henry Crispe, late of Queakes, in the Parish of Birchington, within the Isle of Thanett, in the County of Kent: ‘ to be interred in the Parish Church of Birchington, neare the Tombe by me erected for my wife and Children now departed.’ ‘Unto my grand-child, Mrs.

Anna Crispe £100 and such Jewells and Dimons as were my wife's in her life time.' And to my daughter, Thomasine Lady Crispe, her mother, I doe give my watch with ye silver case, and that small dimond ring which I had of ye gift of 'Sir Henry Crispe, Knight, deceased.' Unto my beloved nephew, Lieutenant Thomas Crispe, eldest sonne of my loving brother, Mr. Thomas Crispe, of Cant, my houses, etc., in Birchington, knowne by the name of Queckes, late in mine own occupation before I was Carried away Prisiner into Flanders. Also lands at St. Nicholas, at Wade, neare Brooksend, etc., one other small tenement and windmill in Birchington, and my manor of Stoner; leases at Sandwich, and houses at Greate Chart and Ashford. My manor of Haselton, also Haiston. The same to my said nephew (Thomas Crispe) and he sole owner and executor. Will proved, Oct. 23rd, 1667, by Thomas Crispe."

The Kentish Historic Calander, in describing the Isle of Thanet, refers to this Henry Crispe, and in commenting on the Crispe-Quex estate, says on page 52:

" QUEX PARK

"in which stands the manor house of Quex or Great Quex, formerly the seat of the family of that name in the 15th century. The Crispes succeeded the Quexes, through intermarriage in the reign of Henry VII. The old manor house was frequently visited by William III, on his journeys to and from the continent. Here Henry Crispe, a wealthy Puritan, was seized in 1657 by a Roy-

alist named Captain Golding, who carried him off to Bruges, and detained him there until he paid a ransom of £3,000. He was commonly called 'Bonjour Crispe' from his never learning more of French abroad than those two words, which it is probable he frequently misapplied. In the park stand two elegant towers; one of which contains a fine peal of twelve belles. The present owner is Horace Powell Cotton, Esq."

Letters of Stephen Charlton to Sir R. Leveson, London, 5th Report, page 165, speaks of this incident:

"July 25, 1657. There came this week from Dunkirk shallops which landed a party of Musketeers upon the Island of Thanet and went to a knight's house (Crispe) not far off the sea, and plundered his house and took from him a matter of 1500 £ in money and carried the Knight away with them; and they would have taken his eldest son and his wife also (if it had not) been that he engaged upon his honor to cause £1,000 to be sent to them to Bruges within a certain time for his ransom. Meantime they have taken the Knight for security till the money be paid. It is supposed that they were most of them Englishmen."

The Royal Heralds visited the Island of Thanet early in the 16th century and in their report to the King and parliament said in part:

"It appears that the following distinguished families have at different periods been residents in the Isle of Thanet: Cleybrooke, 1574, 1619. Petit, of Dandelion;

Johnson, of Nether Court; Tenche, of Birchington, 1619; Curling, of Thanet; Northwood, of Dane Court; Harty, of Birchington; Spracklyn, of St. Lawrence; Crispe, of Quekes and Clive Court; Paramor, of St. Nicholas; Saunders, of St. Lawrence; Mason, of Monkton." Ireland History of Kent County, Page 464.

The Heralds Visitation in Kent granted to the Crispe family in 1574, the following family Coat-of-Arms; the copy of this grant is taken from the Heralds College, London, and reads as follows :

“ ‘Ermine’, a ‘fess’ chequy ‘argent,’ and ‘sable,’ quartering ‘or’ on a ‘chevorn sablè,’ five horseshoes of the first.’ ”

In 1619 we find that the Royal Heralds granted the family a Crest as follows: “ Crest, a camel-leopard, ‘Argent’ pallettee collared and lined ‘or.’ ”

When the famous Sir Henry Crispe was knighted we learn the King conferred on the family the right of decorating the family ensign with the helmet of a Knight, and the College of Heralds was instructed to render a motto, which they did and reads: “ Dum Tempus Habemus Peremur Bonum.” This coat-of-arms, in its evolved character, is well represented in the book-plates of Sir John Crispe. In connection with the granting of coats-of-arms to the Crispe family a communication from the Honorable William Winde, a relative of the Crispe family in a communication to the Gentleman’s Magazine (1847—volume 1, page 598) speaks

of a grant of arms to the Crispes, and this ensign is slightly different to the ones previously employed, and indicates that a relationship by marriage exists between the Crispe people and General de Zulestein, first Earl of Rockford and grandson of Henry, Prince of Orange. The article by Winde reads as follows :

“ HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

“ MONTREAL, CANADA, April 10, 1847.

“ MR. URBAN :

As one of the oldest of a line of readers of the Gentleman's Magazine for three generations, my grandfather commenced his subscription in the year 1740, I take the liberty of seeking information through its columns on a question of genealogy.

“ I am engaged in researches on the pedigree and arms of the ancient family of Crispe, of Queckes and Clive Court, in Thanet, Co. Kent, and of Royton Chapel, in Lenham in the same county.

“ From the Crispes of Royton Chapel my descent is clear and indisputable on the parental side, my paternal grandmother having been a Belcher of Field Farm, in Egerton and Ulcomb, Co. Kent, and her mother a Crispe of Royton Chapel, sister of the late William Crispe, Esq., my great uncle who died issueless, seized in fee of the estate of Royton in the year 1762.

“ This aforesaid William Crispe married the sister of my great grandfather Belcher, and thus the families of Crispe and Belcher became united by a double marriage.

“The Belchers of Ulcomb, Co. Kent, were three brothers—Peter, my great grandfather, afterwards of Field Farm in Egerton, Samuel and Stringer; the first of no profession; the second, Samuel, a physician, and Stringer, the rector of Ulcomb.

“They were originally of Gilsborough, county Northampton and their family arms: Or, three pales gules, a chief of vaire, which arms are engraved on the plate derived by inheritance from my great grandfather, Peter Belcher aforesaid.

“The arms of Crispe, of Queckes and Clive Court in Thanet, county Kent, are those of Sir Henry Crispe of Queckes, Kent, temp. Henry VIII. Ermine, a fess chequy arg. and sable, quartering or, on a chevorn sable five horseshoes of the first. ‘Another coat of Crispe, Crest a camel-leopard arg. pellettee, collared and lined or.’ In all the arms of the Crispes of Kent the crest is camel leopard, except in one instance which I have recently seen in a work entitled, ‘The Book of Crests,’ volumes I and II anonymous, published by Henry Washburne, London.

“This book gives the crest of Crispe, volume II, plate 39, No. 28, as ‘the attires of a stag issuing out of a ducal coronet all ppr.’

“Your heraldic readers will recognize this crest as that of Nassau de Zulestein, first Earl of Rochford, temp. William III; and of Nassau, Prince of Orange, of whom General de Zulestein, first Earl of Rochford, was the

grandson by a natural son of Henry, Prince of Orange.

(Debritt's Peerage, London, 1824.)

“The information that I seek is, to what branch of the Crispe family does the crest mentioned by the anonymous author belong? Under what circumstances, and by whom was it granted?

“At a distance of 4,000 miles from this source of direct evidence, and having only Edmondson & Burke without pedigrees to refer to, I find nothing to enlighten me on this subject, and am therefore compelled to crave the assistance of those who, with the ability, may have inclination to aid me in my inquiries.

“I further observe that there is a tradition in the Crispe family, of Royton, Co. Kent, a curious piece of secret history respecting the Orange Massue family, to which this very crest points, and which more particular research concerning it will enable me to elucidate and explain.

“Should any of your learned genealogical readers do me the favor to notice this communication and give the information I desire, I shall, (D. V.) at a future period, give a memoir of the ancient family of Crispe from the time of Henry VII, when John Crispe married Agnes, only daughter and heiress of John Quekes, to the present period.

“The Crispes appear as sheriffs of Kent, with the Septvans, Guilfords, Diggeses, Darells, etc., (Vide Fuller's Worthies, Vol. I, pp. 515 note) and in Lombarde's

Perambulations of Kent, are also the names of suche of the nobilitie and gentry as the heralds recorded in their visitations A. D. 1574, including Syr Henry Crispe and William Crispe. John Crispe was sheriff of Kent, 10th Henry VIII; Henry Crispe, his son ditto 38 Henry VIII, Nicholas Crispe, his son ditto 1st Elizabeth (Vide Fuller ut Supra). My edition of Lombard is that imprinted at London for Ralph Newberie, dwelling in Fleete-street, a little aboute the Conduit, arms 1576.

“ It is that so highly applauded by Camden, and other chief judges in such matters, and I was fortunate enough to obtain it at the sale of the library of the late Mr. Justice Fletcher, formerly judge in this province, who was himself a native of Kent.

“ Yours etc.,

“ WILLIAM WINDE,

“(Crispe relative)”

The foregoing letter indicates the close relations which the Crispe family held to the regal elements of England, and it also portrays the fact that the Crispe people were men of affairs, in that they held in their family the office of sheriff of Kent. This office in England is one of greatest importance, and not only must the person seeking this high place of honor, stand well in the estimation of the sovereign, but the candidate must be the largest land-owner in the county in which he seeks to be sheriff.

The Crispe people held this honorable station in the

county of Kent, the richest and most beautiful portion of England, for a generation and a half.

The will of Sir Henry Crispe, of Queks but partially demonstrates the effluence of these early Crispe people, and I append a few extracts from this lengthy document in testimony of the statement that these people were men of influence and importance in early history of England.

CRISPE—KING OF THANET

“I, Sir Henry Crispe of the Perish of Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, in the County of Kent, Knight: to be buried in the Perish church of Birchington, nigh unto Katheryne, my wife. To John Crispe all my household stuff belonging to my house at Queakes, and all my apparell and plate with all my ‘Armor’ and ‘Weapon.’ I will that my wife shall have all my Lands and Tenements in Fensham, Preston aud Ospringe and my Land called Slepers, and my Land in Seasalter and Hernhill, these to George, my sonne. To my wife all my lands in Rumney Marsh. And my house and lands called Little Buckland. And my lands called Miles in the perrish of St. Nicholas. To my wife my Lands and Tenements at Mynster, and my tenements and Lands called Pulses, until Edward, my sonne, comes of the age of 21, then the same to him. To my wife other lands in Hothe, and at Wade and at Rushbourne, and my Wood and Land at Chistlate and at Heme; also Lands at Whitstaple. To John Crispe, to Edward Crispe, to Henry Crispe and to George Crispe,

my sonnes, an interest in my Mannor at Grayes, and my whole right and interest that I have in Stoneharde Marshe and the tenement lately built at Woodchurche and Free School. To my wife the Land and tenement at Swakelyf. To my sonne John, my estate at Queakes and Cheseman's, and my other land in the Isle of Thanet not before given, and my house at Tankerton and the land thereto belonging. To Elizabeth Baker my tenement called Downe House. To John my sonne the Mill & the ground it standeth on. Will proved Nov. 5th, 1575."

41 Pickering.

This will contains innumerable grants of gold coin and other valuable assets, but I simply digested from this exceedingly lengthy testament the disposition of his lands and tenements. This gentleman owned so much property and took such an interest in the history of Thanet that he was styled by all who knew him, and the historians as well, as the "King of Thanet." It would be exceedingly difficult to place a valuation on his possessions, but it is a part of the records of the Dominion State Papers, of the Government, that he was the wealthiest citizen of Kent county. He was not infrequently required to loan money to the Royal Coffers, and was also commanded to raise troops and take charge of the coast defense. The facts relating to his relations with the military division of the government I copied from the State papers and in the reference to be made later in this book, I quote volume and page.

Sir Henry Crispe was the owner of an Abbott's Lodge, near Reculver, a brief description of which is given in Ireland's history of Kent, page 414, as follows :

“ The Demesnes of this Manor and Park of Chistlet have been demised by the primates on beneficial leases, his grace, however, retaining the Manor in his own hands, (Archbishop of Canterbury). Scarcely any remains are left of the abbot's lodge, except an arched gateway. The Manor of Grays, or Ores, at the northeastern boundary of the parish, near Reculver, was, at the dissolution, granted by the name of the manor of Grays, otherwise Coppinheath, to Christopher Hales, Master of Rolls, whose three daughters sold it to Thomas Colepeper, Esq., of Bedgeburg. By the latter it was alienated, some time after, to Henry Crispe, Esq., of Quekes, afterwards knighted, in whose line it remained until 1757, when it went by marriage to Capt. John Elliott, afterwards rear admiral, of Copford, in Essex. ”

THE CRISPE CHARITY FARM

The youngest child of Thomas Crispe, of Quex, was Miss Anna Gertany Crispe, who was known to be a most charitable person. She was especially interested in the poor of Thanet, and did much to give them comfort. In 1678 she donated forty-seven fertile acres to the poor of Birchington. She erected a number of beautiful almshouses on the acreage, and the place is known as the Crispe Charity Farm. The peculiar part about this almshouse, is the fact that “any person who cannot produce

sufficient to earn a livelihood, shall be privileged to come to this farm and be allowed to labor, and receive during their stay, three good meals a day and all the comforts of a home."

The buildings which she had erected are still in excellent condition, and as Mary Vinson writes :

"We lately saw the substantial rows of almshouses at the Crispe Charity Farm. The buildings are likely to remain for two centuries more."

This farm is kept up from large sums of money, which Anna Gertany Crispe so willed as to secure the principal, and the interest is donated to the expense account of the farm.

Additional statements of her will follow when considering the monuments to the Crispe family of Quex.

NOTES FROM STATE PAPERS.

The following notes appear in the Royal Dominion State papers of the Kings and Queens of England, concerning the Crispe family at Quex :

1558

"April 4. Sir H. Jernegan informs the Queen that he has committed the Isle of Thanet to Crispe. (Queen Mary, Vol. 8, No. 85).

"April 8. Sir H. Jernegan informs Queen Mary that he has committed the coast defense to Sir Henry Crispe, Mr. Kempe and Mr. Tynche. (Dom. S. P. Mary, Vol. 12, No. 64).

1559

“March. Sir Henry Crispe’s letter to Thomas Wotton touching tranquilly of the realm, and is sent to Ceal on important business. (D. S. P. Eliz., Vol. 3, No. 12).

1565

“September 3. Sir Henry Crispe is appointed by Queen to attend the Lady Cecilia, at Dover, at her arrival in England. Cecilia, the daughter of the King of Sweden, and wife of Christopher of Baden. (Dom. S. P. Elizabeth, Vol. 37, No. 28).

1568

“June 14. Sir Henry Crispe returns from his survey of Queen’s Castle Forts of 5 Ports. (Dom. S. P. Elizabeth, Vol. 46, No. 77).

1573

“June 22. Sir Henry Crispe was counceled in regard to able-bodied men for muster. (Dom. S. P. Elizabeth, Vol. 91, No. 55).

1614

“Sir Henry Crispe, (II) 1614, Oct. 12-13. Sir Henry Crispe appears in Muster Roll as liable to furnish four corslets, four muskets and two Light horses. (Dom. S. P. James I, Vol. 78, No. 32).

1627

“June 22. For one week Lieutenant Chaunbell and John Little were billited upon Sir Henry Crispe. (Dom. S. P. Charles I, Vol. 113, No. 59).

1627

March 13. Sir Henry Crispe writes for the Lord Warden's commission to call together soldiers of St. Johns, Birchington, Wood and Sarre, whom, by warrant dated 25th July last, be appointed to command; and he seeks power to appoint officers. (Letter to King Charles I, D. S. P., Chas. 1, vol. 95, No. 82).''

In the history of "Isle of Thanet," page 49, occurs this paragraph regarding Birchington and vicinity:

"The name 'West-gate' explains itself, being a way or approach to the sea-shore, west of Margate, and the district has been so called from the time of Egbert. In Hasted it is recorded that this manor was held by Robert de Westgate, temps Henry III., Sir Henry de Sandwich afterwards held it in trust for Robert, the former's youthful son and heir. Lewis, in his history of Thanet, describes it as a little manor held by William de Leybourne, in the reign of Edward the II., whose grand-daughter, Juliana de Leybourne, (after surviving two husbands, John de Hastings, brother of the Earl of Pembroke, and William de Clinton, Earl of Huntington), left the same to the Abbey of St. Austin near Canterbury. After the dissolution of this Abbey, by Henry the VIII., the manor in question often changed owners until it came into possession of Sir Nicholas Crispe, of Quex, near Birchington, then of the late Mr. Edward Taddy, and ultimately of the present owner. There is a very interesting tradition, or

monkish legend, connected with Westgate, which we relate in our account of Minster.’’

The description of the parish of Birchington occurs on page 52, of the Kentish Historical Calendar, as follows:

“The Parish Church, dedicated to All Saints’, is of great age and is well worthy a visit. One peculiar feature is the position of the tower which stands at the northeast angle; it is surmounted by a shingled spire which is serviceable to shipping on their way from the Thames to the North Foreland. The Church contains brasses to John Felde, 1404; John Heynys, vicar (represented elevating the host,) 1528; and several others to the Quex and Crispe families dating from 1449 to 1533. The north Chancel belongs to the ancient seat in this parish called Quex, and in it are several family monuments. The tomb and memorial window of Rosetti, the painter and poet, are objects of interest. The Queen’s Jubilee has been commemorated by the restoration of the spire; the re-hanging the bells, and an addition of a sixth bell, also by the erection of a clock in the tower, presented by Major Bell.’’

CRISPE MONUMENTS AT QUEX.

The monuments and brasses which were executed for the Crispe family at Quex have attracted the attention of the art students and sculptors for some time, but of late the sculptural world has given these architectural monuments considerable notice. Few things which our forefathers have left us seem to describe their features or

dress, since the art of photography was to them unknown, and word-pictures were too often unreliable. The productions of the brush in early times were indeed excellent; but they too frequently did not have the enduring qualities, and were in the course of a generation found spoiled or destroyed. Only the elite of the 14th century and those of means were able to pay the prices of portraiture work, and hence many of the faces of olden people are not preserved. The cost of having monumental effigies, as they were called in the 15th century, produced, involved an enormous outlay of money, and few, save the Kings, Queens and those immediately associated, could claim sufficient attention to invite the sculptural genius of those times to reproduce in stone, marble or metal the image of either living or dead.

Not in all England can be found such magnificently executed monumental images of distinguished personages as those erected to the Crispe family of Quex.

Reverend Charles Boutell, who is a recognized authority of these productions, says of these designs: "Till recently these monumental effigies were mere antiquarian curiosities, but they await the formation of a just estimate of their true worth as face portraiture. Observant students of monumental effigies assuredly will not fail to appreciate the singular felicity with which the mediaeval sculptors adjusted their compositions to the recumbent position. Equally worthy of regard is the manner in which these monumental effigies are found to have assumed an

aspect 'neither living or lifeless, and yet impressively life-like.' "

It would be difficult to describe these memorial monuments, and so I have at considerable cost ordered them photographed, and I am indebted to Fred. A. Crispe, of London, for these beautiful reproductions of the Crispe monuments at Quex. It would have been simpler and less costly to engrave them, but the half-tone process would not retain the minute lines and delicate design. What the cost of these monuments has been would be difficult to determine, but experts have estimated that many thousands of pounds were expended in their execution.

MONUMENT NO. I.

Against the north wall of the Quex chapel is a monument with six tablets, each surmounted by a bust.

On the first tablet:

"Sir Henry Crispe, Knight, married his first wife Marie ye daughter of Sir Edward Monings of Waldeshier, near Dover, by whom he had noe issue. She died A. D. 1606."

On the second tablet the inscription is in Latin, but relates to Henry Crispe, who died in 1651.

On the third tablet:

"Sir Henry Crispe, of Quakes, Knight; married Ann, the daughter of Thomas Nevinson, of Eastrie, Esq., for his second wife, by whom he had no issue. She died Anno 1629."

On the fourth tablet:

“ John Crispe, Esq., sonne of Sir Henry Crispe, Knight; first married Margret, the daughter of Thomas Harlackenden, who left noe issue, and died A. D. 1576.”

On the fifth tablet:

“ Neere this lieth interred the bodies of Sir Henry Crispe, of Quecks, Knighted, & of John Crispe, Esq., his sonne and heir of Sir Henry Crispe, of Quecks, Knight. The onely sonne of John Crispe aforesaid. Sir Henry, the grand-father, married first one of the daughters of Thomas Scott, of Scott's Hall., Esq., and by her had issue of onely one sonne, who married sole daughter of ye Lorde Cheyney & died without issue. Sir Henry married also for his second wife Ann, the daughter of John Haselhurst, Esq., by whom he left fower sonnes and two daughters, and died A. D. 1575.”

On the sixth tablet:

“ John Crispe, Esq., married for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roper, of Eltam, Esq., and by her had issue, one sonne, and she died A. D. 1626.”

The first tablet has above it the bust of Mary Moning, first wife of Sir Henry Crispe.

The second tablet has above it the bust of Sir Henry Crispe.

The third tablet has above it the bust of Ann Nevison, second wife of Henry Crispe.

The fourth tablet has above it the bust of Margret

Harlackenden, the first wife of John Crispe.

The fifth tablet has above it the bust of John Crispe.

The sixth tablet has above it the bust of Elizabeth Roper, second wife of John Crispe.

MONUMENT NO. 2.

On the south wall of the south chancel are the figures of Henry Crispe and Mary, his wife, behind which are several images. These effigies are in Puritanic dress and are in a prayerful attitude. The coat-of-arms of the Crispe family is in several places on the monument. Between the two figures can be seen the following inscription:

“ Here lieth ye bodie of Marie Crispe, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Colepepyr, of Bedgeboerie, descended of ye Honorable Familie of ye Lorde Daces. She married Henry Crispe, of Quex, Esq., and had By him fower sonnes, viz: Nicholas, Henry, Anthony and Henry, and one daughter, viz: Ann, of which Nicholas and Henry only survive there mother, whoe departed this life October 3, Ao Dni 1618. Aetatis Svae, 34.”

MONUMENT NO. 3.

In the north chapel of Quex Chapel, against the north wall, is a monument divided into three tablets separated by two pillars. In the upper part of each tablet is a shield of arms of the Crispe and Denne families. On the first of these tablets are these words:

“ Here lieth the body of Sir Nicholas Crispe, of Quex, Knight, who died November, 1657. He was ye

only son of Henry Crispe, of Quex, Esq., who died 1663. Near this place also lies ye body of Henry Crispe, Esq., formerly of Dover, Cousin Germain to ye above Sir Nicholas Crispe; he died 1678. He was receiver of the subsidy outwards of London, Au. 1650, and afterwards comptroller of the customs at Dover.’’

On the second tablet:

“To the memory of Dame Ann Powle, only daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Crispe, of Quex, Esq., Knight, and relict of Sir Richard Powle, Knight, of Bath. She died 27 Dec. 1707, leaving issue one son, John Powle, of Lincoln’s Inn., Esq., who died unmarried 21 Feb. 1740, whose body lies here interred. By his death all his mother’s estates in this county of Kent are pursuant to her deeds of settlement descended to Henry and Thomas Crispe, of ye Custom House of London, only surviving branch in ye male line of this ancient name and family, by whom this monument was erected A. D. 1744.’’

On the third tablet:

“Here lies interred ye body of Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Denne, of Dennehill, Esq., and wife of Nicholas Crispe, of Quex, who departed this life March, 1679.’’

On the base of the first tablet:

“The Reverend Henry Crispe, son of the above Henry Crispe, of Dover, who was Rector of Catton, near York, and died there 23 Feby, 1736, leaving issue male only Henry and Thomas Crispe, Esqrs.’’

On the base of the second tablet:

“The above named Henry Crispe, Esq., was Regr. of Certificates & Examiner of Debentures in the Custom House, London. He married Mary, relict of Levin Cholmley, Esq., and died without issue 15 Oct., 1747. In him was shewn that polite literature and even poetical genius best from the man of business.”

On the base of the third tablet:

“Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Crispe, Esq., who departed this life the 2nd of January, 1757. Aged 62.

MONUMENT NO. 4.

An altar tomb of a Crispe and his wife (a Scott) with recumbent effigies of husband and wife. These figures are well executed, though they have suffered much injury. In quarterfoils on the front of the tomb are four shields bearing the following coats: 1st, on a shevron five horse-shoes—Crispe; 2nd, Crispe; 3rd, Scott; 4th, Crispe. The tomb is that of Henry Crispe, of Quex, and his wife, Katherine Scott.

MONUMENT NO. 5.

In the north Quex chapel, against the north wall, is a monument surmounted by a bust, over which are the arms of the Crispe family.

The monument contains the following inscription:

“M. S. (Monumental Souvenir) of Anna Gerteny Crispe, fourth daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Thomas Crispe, of Quex, Esq. She lived an example of

Piety & Charity; dyed March ye 23d, 1708, much lamented. By will dated Feby ye 13, 1707, Devised to overseers of the 'Poor of Birchington & vill of Acole,' and their successors forever, 47 acres of Land in Birchington & Monkton; then in lease at 18£ per ann in trust to pay to Ellen Window for life. 3£ to the Clerk of the parish yearly. 20 s. to keep clean the isle and monuments Belonging to the Crispe-Quex. To 3£ to widows of Birchington. 3£ to two widows of Acole. 2£ for wearing apperal to appear at church. To keep at school with dame or master 12 boys and girls & to take yearly 10 s. to dispose the remaining money for binding a school boy apprentice, that the overseers fix up a yearly account of receipts and payments, and pass the same before a Justice of the Peace. This monument pursuant to the will erected by Frances Wiat, (wife of Edwin Wiat, of Boxley, serg. of Law) her sister and Executrix."

OTHER MONUMENTS.

There are upwards of fifteen other beautiful monuments to the Crispe family in this, the Quex, chapel, but space will not admit of their appearance in this book.

The importance of this family and the incidents connected with their lives has attracted the playwright and poet.

The Chicago Daily News of Thursday, August 1, 1899, under a quadra-title, speaks of the dramatization of the eventful career of one of the Crispe-Quex people as follows:

“ ANCIENT FAMILY OF QUEX.

“ Successful Play by Pinero Now Running in London
Revives Interest in a Famous Name—But Few Rel-
ics Now Remain—Romance of One of the Race
Who Was Captured and Held for Ransom
— House is Not Very Picturesque.

“ One of the great London successes this spring has been Pinero's play, ‘The Gay Lord Quex,’ and it is promised the drama is to be brought to this country. Says a writer in the Sketch: ‘While The Gay Lord Quex has during the bright summer weather been drawing crowds to the theater in Newcastle street, I have been staying in that quiet corner of Kent where once the ancient family of Quex (from whom perchance that very up-to-date nobleman at the Globe may in Mr. Pinero's imagination be descended) were lords of broad acres and a stately home. Of the Quex family to-day but little remains in the Isle of Thanet, save the demense of which they were masters, a few of the rooms of the old early Tudor house, with its long facade, gabled and cloistered, a stone and brass or two in the Quex chapel in Birchington church, and the moldering bones of many of a Quex who, doubtless, though now unrecorded, sleeps the long sleep beneath it.

“ The house where the Quex once reigned is described by one old-world chronicler as a large building

composed partly of timber and brick and in its ancient form it was a place of importance till, at any rate, the close of the last century. The earliest Quex of whom I could find a record was one John Quyek, as he is described in certain old documents, who in 1415 was a man of mark in Ringslo hundred. The family name is, of course, spelt in half a dozen different ways, and one notes a Joan Queyk and a Richard Quek, as well as the John Quyek referred to, within a space of but a few short years. The brass in the Quex chapel is in memory of Johan Quex, who died in October, 1559; it is a full length figure, in good condition, and is probably that of the John Quyek of 1415. What, one may wonder, were the arms of this honorable family? They are not found in the Quex chapel; but, as the Crispes, one of whom married the sole survivor and heiress of the Quekes in 1485, quartered in the place of honor on their shield a chequy fess on an ermine field, we may with probability conclude that these were the Quex arms, and this theory is certainly supported by the fact that Quek is an old Kentish name for the game of checkers, which was played upon a black-and-white board, and punning was, we know, a somewhat favorite pastime with the heralds.

“The old Quex house, its charming park, its broad fields and its ancient rights and honors, passed, as I have said, by marriage to a Crispe, of Oxfordshire. This John Crispe had a descendant, son or grandson, Sir Henry, who won much honor and distinction in Thanet,

being, indeed, styled its King. He went to his own place in 1575, and lies in effigy with his spouse (his second wife, I think) carved in stone on a Tudor tomb in the old Quex chapel. A Crispe with a strain of the old Quex blood in him was a curious figure in the next century. About him there is a well authenticated story which reminds one of d'Artagnan and General Monk in Le Vicomte de Bragelonne. He was kidnaped by a certain Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, and carried to Holland, where Charles II. was then in exile. Here he remained for three years awaiting the payment of a ransom of \$15,000. For all this weary time Cromwell refused to permit his family to make the payment, believing that the money was demanded for the benefit of the royal exile. At length, assent was unwillingly given, a portion of the Crispe estate was sold, the ransom was paid, and the victim returned, having learned, it is said, two foreign words, and two only—Bon jour—and Bon Jour Crispe he was called to the end of his days. A former Crispe, by the way, Richard of Cleave, near Minster, was Captain of the Kent Light Horse at the time of the Armada scare. He married a Paramore (a very ancient Thanet family this).

“The manor of Quex, as I have said, still remains; but the Quexes are gone; so are the Crispes, who succeeded them. The Wyats have held Quex since then, and so have some of the old Cornish Bullers, and once the place was possessed by the Kentish Furnesses. The

house as it now exists has but little of interest or picturesqueness from the outside, but within are one or two of the old rooms (that which was often occupied by the third William may be mentioned in particular) a fine collection of arms, a statue of Democritus, which once adorned Lord Holland's great house at Kingsgate, and many other more or less interesting relics of the old family of Quex and its various successors."

This play has since come to America, and is at this time being played at the principal theaters of the larger cities, and attracting considerable attention.

The Crispe family were in possession of the famous Abbey at Sandwich in 1614.

"In the town of Sandwich, Henry Crowfield, a German, in 1272 founded a priory in this town, for the Carmelite Fraternity, subsequently, from the color of their habit, called the 'White Friars.' The endowment, however, proving insufficient, Raymond, or more properly speaking, William Lord Clinton in the 20th reign of Edward I. proved a much greater benefactor, and was in aftertimes regarded sole founder of that institution, which had subsequently several benefactors towards its re-edification.

"The Carmelite monasteries and churches were generally spacious and stately; this at Sandwich possessing the privilege of affording sanctuary to criminals. Within the cemetery many principal families, inhabitants of this place, were buried, independent of members of the house.

No further mention is made of this establishment until the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. This priory was in the 32nd of the above reign granted under the title of 'White Fryers near Sandwich,' with the church bells and all messuages in the town, to Thomas Arderne, Gent., of Faversham, to hold of the King 'in capite.' Subsequent to that period we find no further mention of the possessors of this property until 1614, when it was sold by George, Samuel and John Crispe to Nicholas Richardson, who settled the same on his daughter Elizabeth upon her marriage with Edmund Barbee. The Friery is situated on the southwest side of Sandwich, between the Rampart and New street, and from the remains of the foundations must have occupied a considerable extent, the house, garden and meadows having covered an area of more than five acres.'

Page 624 Ireland's History of Kent.

The following letter by Charles Crispe, of Dornford, dated February 11, 1739, is a communication worthy of place in the History of England, since it demonstrates conclusively the sacrifice the Crispe family made in behalf of their country. The correspondence was between Thomas Wotton and Sir Charles Crispe, and can be seen at the Royal Archives, in Vol. IV, p. 2 of Crispe Miscellanea:

“SIR: I recd yours of the 20th of Decem last, But I have had a very Grat Cold, and the Weather has been so exceedingly cold, that I could hardly hold a pen in

my hand, Else would have answered yours sooner:

“The case of our Family was so far Unlike other Gentlemen, what, Sr. Nicholas Crispe, my Great Grand-Father Spent for K. Cha. ye 1st, altho as any private Gentleman in England spent, was all Lost, So far as I will allow it to be a Parallel case according to every Gentleman’s estate so expended so far is certainly right with all of them that lost their money as our Family did. But what I am going to mention now admitted of Neither Comparison or Parallel.

“This Gentleman went over a Commissioner from ye City of London to invite the King over at the Restoration, when ye King saw him a Breda he took him in his arms and Kist him, and said shurely the City had a mind highly to Oblige me by sending over My Father’s old Friend to invite me into ye Kingdom.

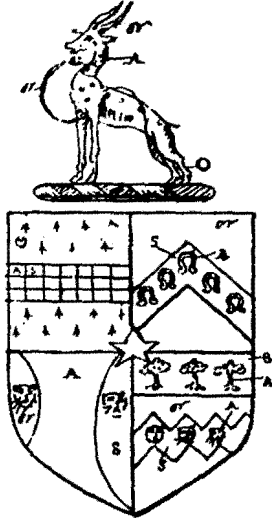
“I only write this to Shew how some peoples expressions and Actions agree.

“This Gentleman settled a Trade to the whole Coast of Affrica Upon a Contrauct made with King Cha. the 1st, wch was done by Carrying out ye Manufactorys of England and importing ten Thousand pounds in Gold where never Englishman traded before, he performed his Contract and imported more Gold than was agreed on, So his Pattent was Confirmed. But after King Cha. ye 1st Death, he was in some fear of the Parlimt, to whom he had been so Great an Enemy, But so far from denying him, they said it was ye justest grant that ever was

made, and they would protect him in it, and Wished he might go on and Prosper, for they believed their never was an instance where any Private Gentleman had done so grate a Service for his Country.

“ But could it be expected that what our Enemy allowed our Family a just right to, should be taken away from us by those who called themselves our Friends. For Presently after ye Restoration, the Duke of York sent Men of Warr down on that Coast and took away by virtue of the King’s authority all our Forts, Castles, and Factorys, and said if they made any resistance they would Declare them Rebels and Trators to their King and Country, and took away from him all his Forts, Castles, Settlements and Factorys, from ye one end of the Coast to the other. For I have read his Petition to the King in Councill in the Councill Books in 1662. Therefore it was done as soon as Time would permitt after the Restoration. The Duke of York did this Violence on our Family to give it a Worthless Company, who broke soon after, and I think there has been two or three since, or very near it. Altho called Royall, how could it be expected to be otherwise, when their very foundation was lay’d in Violence, Robbery and Plunder. I should have Told you this Sr. Nicholas Crispe Dyed in the Year 1666, as in my other Paper, and by his last Will Declared he was above One hundred thousand pounds out of Pockett over and above all Returns he ever had from that trade, for which he hoped the Nation would make some Com-

pensation to his Family, But that is yet to be done. Neither did the company ever pay One shilling for all they took from us. When my Lord Onslows Father was Speaker of ye house of Commons, a fancy came into ye Affrican Companys head that they would sell all their Settlements to Foreigners, that I suppose was to threaten the Parliament. My brother and I then petitioned the house of Commons, that if they pretended to sell those Settlements, etc., they ought to pay the real Proprietors, who came honestly by them, as to their possestions of them that was come at by violence and Robbing ye Just and real Proprietors. Altho' I have wrote very largely I cannot conclude without giving you an acc't how our family were used by him after he came to the Thrown in an other instance for the money which was borrowed for his, (sic) his Brothers and Sisters Subsistance when they went abroad, they who lent it would not take their security, and they could not get Security until my Great Grandfather, Sr. Nicholas Crispe, became a Counter Security, I think ye sum was above three thousand pounds. My Father as succeeding his Grandfather was Sued for Summe, Principle and interest, L. Chancelour Finch Decreed ye debt against him. My Father desired time to Petition and apply to the King, ye Royall Family subsisted on that money when they went abroad, That his Grandfather was Counter Security for them when nobody would take their Security alone, and he hoped his Majtie would take it into his consideration and pay the money,



Richard Crispe of Maidstone in Conn: Kent = Ely: da. of Theobaldus Wike of Benley upon Thames

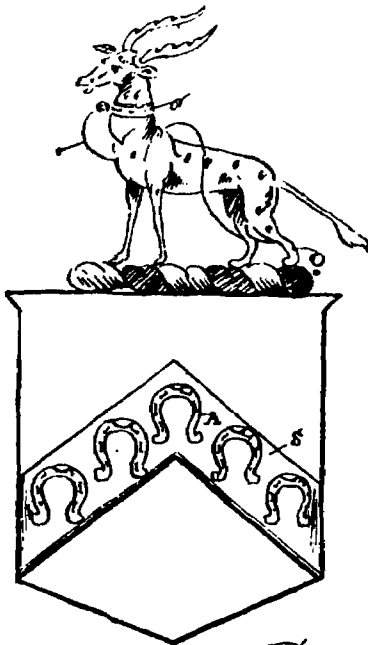
Richard Crispe of Maidstone in Conn: Kent 8th 1663. = Dorothy da. & heirs of Anth: Thompson of Benham.

John sonne of Richard Crispe here at: 2. An: 1663 = Dorothea

Richard Crispe

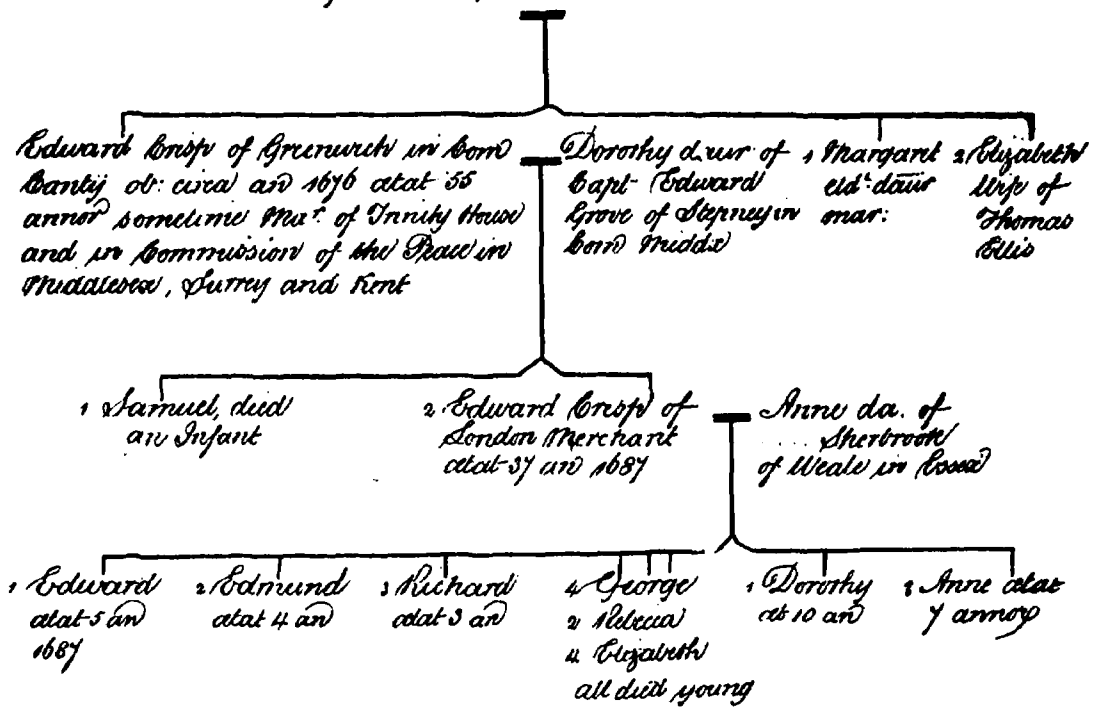
Copied from the Visitation of Kent 1663 D B 163

Albert C. Boyd
Barth.



Mr. Crisp refers to Northumberland, Kent and Middlesex, but nothing found in any of the late Vis: of those Counties, the Arms he produced and claimed are in Mr. Vis: of London, marked C 24 fo: 17 et 287 but he does not appear to be related to either of those families. —

David Crisp lived at Berwick upon Tweed where he died



Handwritten signature: Mrs. J. Crisp

Copied from the Visitation
London 1687 (K. 9. 216)

Handwritten signature: Albert W. Crisp

Since he and his Family had recd all that Money, and our Family had never had one shilling of it. Accordingly my Father petitioned the King in Council, When there was not wanting some Noblemen who told the King they remembered it very well, that he had the money, and they hoped a Gentleman whose Grandfather was bound for them when they could get no other Security might not be a sufferer. The King asked what Estate my Father had, they answered a very good private Gentlemans Estate. The King answer'd Cods fish (an Expression he used) he is as well able to pay as I. This affair made a great noise on my Fathers appeale to house of Lords. The house of Commons sent our Councillor to the Tower, and it was said it would only expose the King, so an expedient must be found, and that was My Father should pay the money, both Principle and Interest, which he did without any compensation. The King had decreed it against him, which he did to shew his good nature, he seem'd soe cry'd up for, as I have heard, how he could have that Quallity without one Grain of Equity or Justice I can't comprehend. I hope you will find the other paper to your mind, but if you should have any objection let me know it and I will set you to rights, and am,

Sr.

“ Your humble Servt,

“ Dornford, 11th Feb. 1739.

CHA: CRISPE.

“The money paid by my Father was between four and five thousand pounds, ye interest had run on so long.”

In conjunction with this very interesting bit of English history it will be quite in order to render a copy of the will of this Sir Nicholas Crispe, whose wealth was so great that he was known to be "the richest man in all England." It will appeal to all readers, since it tells in undisputing language of the patriotism and liberality of this fearless patriot and statesman:

" 1666.

" I Nicholas Crispe of Hammersmith in the County of Middlesex Knight and Barronett"—"for my buriall I would have my body opened That the Phisitions may see the cause of soe longshortness of breath to be helpful to my Posterity that are troubled with the same Infirmitie. And I order and appoint that my Executors cause my Heart to be Imbalmed And to be put into a small urne made of the hardest stone and fastened in it placed upon a Pillor of the best and hardest Black Marble to be set up in Hammersmith Chappell near my Pew the place I so dearly loved. And I appoint my body to be put into a Leaden Coffin and laid in a vault in St. Mildred's Church in Bread-street in London. That I made for my Parents and Posterity which Leaden Coffin I appoint to be put into a Stone Coffin to be covered with a stone. Testator 'first discovered and settled the Trade of Gold in Affrica and built there the Castle of Cormentine,' and 'lost out of purse above £100,000.' I desire my worthy Kinsman Mr. Andrew Crispe fellow of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford to doe that last service for me as to

Preach my funeral Sermon to whom mourning and £10.
Testator confirms an Indenture dated 28 Feb. 1664 for the conveyance to his wife and two sons John and Thomas of all his Messuages Lands etc to the uses of his Will and appoints them Ext'x Ex'ors and Trustees To said wife £600 a year for life and £2000 to dispose of to such of her Children and Grand Children one or more of them as she shall by her last will direct or appoint. I alsoe give unto my said wife for her life soe much of my dwelling house in Charterhouse Yard London as I did lately use for myself and family And I doe further give unto my said wife All my Lynnen which I have in any of my houses, and the use of all my Householdgoods Plate and furniture of Household which I shall dye possessed of for her life. To my daughter in law Ann Crispe widdow of my sonne Ellys Crispe deceased £300 a year for her life for her Joynture and £100 a year for the Education and breeding of her Daughters by her said Husband until they attain 21 or marry. And I doe give unto my said daughter Crispe £100 to buy her a Ring or Jewell unto my Grandaughfer Rebecca Crispe £1000 when 21 or married and if she dies under that age or unmarried then the same unto the Surviving Sister or Sisters of the said Rebecca when of the same age or married. Unto Elizabeth Ann and Mary the Three other daughters of my said sonne Ellis Crispe £600 apiece when 21 or married. To Prescott Crispe younger sonne of my said sonne Ellis Crispe £1600 when 21 conditionally. To

Nicholas Crispe elder brother of the said Prescottt £200 a year for soe long tyme and until the said Nicholas shall have settled upon him lands or other Estate which shall amount to a better yearly value Item whereas I have given and paid unto my sonne Thomas ffownes in portion with his wife Hester ffownes my daughter a greate portion farre exceeding that which would have accrued unto them or either of them by their Customary part according to the Custome of the City of London if they legally release and acquit unto my said Trustees etc all and every right etc which they or either of them have or clayme out of my personall estate etc I declare and appoint £2000 to said Trustees for the benefit of said daughter unto my said sonne Thomas ffownes if he shall make the said release £100. Item If my sonne William Robinson and my daughter Anne his wife release etc all and every their Claymes etc out of my personall Estate etc unto my said daughter Robinson £1800. Item whereas my sonne John Polstead hath under his hand and seale acknowledged himself fully advanced in portion with my daughter Rebecca his wife yet in regard to my affection to my said daughter £1800 to said Trustees for her benefit. if my Two daughters Elizabeth and Abigail release etc their claims etc out of my personall Estate etc I doe give unto each of my said daughters £2000 within one year after my decease or when they marry if my Neice Martha Martyne the wife of Benjamin Martyne and her said husband release etc their claims etc to

any sum or sums of money from me etc 'unto my said niece Martha' £100. 'if my niece Hester Viccaridge wife of Robert Viccaridge and the said Robert Viccaridge' release etc 'unto my saide niece Hester, £100. 'if my nieces Rebecca and Mary Crispe Two of the daughters of my brother Samuell Crispe' release etc 'unto each of my said Nieces' £800 'if my Nephews Ellis Crispe and Samuell Crispe sonnes of my said brother Samuell Crispe' release etc 'unto each of them' £500. 'unto my deare and Loving Nephew Ellis Crispe of Martyne Abbey, Esquire,' £50 'to buy him a ring.' 'to my sister Rowe' £20 to buy her a ring' 'to my nephew Robert Charnock' £50 'to my niece Talkenberg' £50 'to my brother and sister Leman mourning at my funeral' 'to the company of Salters in the City of London, silver plate to the value of £100. 'to the now wife of my sonne John Crispe £50 to buy her a ring or Jewell.' 'During the continuance of Testator's Trusts the further sums of £100 a year to said wife and £500 a year apiece to said John and Thomas. Other Legatees not called relations: Said grandson Nicholas Crispe resid'y Legatee. Witness Charles Dalyson, Daniel Colwall, Edw. King, Ro Säunderson, Wm. Jackson, John Mussie. Dated 23 February 1665. Proved 5 April 1666 by Lady Anne Crispe the Relict & John & Thomas Crispe the sons.' 42 Mico.

An incident in connection with the burial of Sir Nicholas Crispe is given, as it seems to indicate the cau-

tious methods observed in storing away his remains. We remember that he wished to be buried in a leaden coffin, and this to be deposited in a stone coffin, all to be buried under stone. Shortly after his burial the Great Fire of London took place and it destroyed four-fifths of the city of London. The fire raged for four days and three nights, and completely destroyed every vestige of the old town. The loss to the civilized world, in the form of books, documents, scientific works and historical buildings, together with all the points of interest, made this fire a dire calamity. Recently while digging at a point where the old church of St. Mildred stood, the workmen came to the stone coffin of Sir Nicholas Crispe. In a letter which I have just received from Mr. Fred. A. Crispe, of London, occurs this note: "You may be interested to know that the coffin of Sir Nicholas Crispe has just been found at St. Mildred's, Bread street, London. I have had a photograph made of it which I will reproduce. Sir Nicholas Crispe died the year before the Great Fire of London, in which the church was burnt, but he had been buried so deep (about eighteen feet down) that his remains were uninjured."

In a letter dated 1739, Charles Crispe, of Dornford, writes to a distinguished gentleman by the name of Wootten relative to editing an account of the Crispe family. It appears by this correspondence that this Crispe entertained the idea of writing up, or compiling, a line-

age of the Crispes. I have diligently searched for his work, but evidently he did not carry out the project. In this letter he also refers to the great loss of the Crispe people. It reads:

“ Mr. Wootten.

“ Sir: I received both of your letters of the 6th of September last as also the 27th of Novr last, with the last acc't of My family printed, so far as it relates to the Title of Barronets. I should have answered your first long before this time. Business of the utmost importance still prevented me sending you any perfect account of what you desired. I will only add that every article printed in your 'first' acc't is grossly mistaken.

“ You call ye Alderman Elias Crispe, his name was Ellis Crispe, who dyed in 1625, Ellis having been a constant Christian name in my family, it was my Grandfather's name.

“ Then you mention his son, who that printed paper says, died next year after his father. So far from that he lived and served the King through all the Civile Warrs and was first a Knight and after a Baronet.

“ I only mention this as a specimen to show you how the first printed acc't was mistaken in every particular. I am drawing out an account of the particulars of my family which I will send you in a little time, if your acc't don't go too suddenly to the Press, for then it will be a labour in vain, therefore desire to know by a line from you.

“ I cannot but say that I wish there had been a prophet in our family. Then he might have told us how to have kept our money for the use of our family, as the custome is nowadays, and not spend so many Thousands. I might add one hundred thousand, for ye goode of ye publick without any return for the same, although of ye Greatest Service to the Nation and both forcibly and unjustly taken from us.

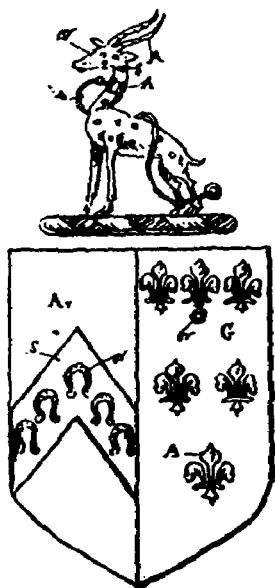
“ I am Sir, Your Humble Servant,

“ CHAS. CRISPE.

“ Dornford 15th Dec 1739.”

Additional light is thrown on Sir Nicholas Crispe in the reading of portions of the will of Thomas Crispe, his son:

“ I Thomas Crispe of Dornford and Ludwell Parish of Wootten in the County of Oxon Knit. To be buried in St. Mildred’s Church in Bread street in the vault there belonging to the family with the rest of my ancestors, and I direct a Monument to be Erected for mee in the Church after the modell of that I made for my Wife in my Parish church of Wootten in Oxfordshier, and would have the following inscription thereon: (M. S. of Thomas Crispe of Dornford and Ludwell, Knight, Deputy Lieutenant of the said County in which Post he served the Crown under the last Five Subsequent Lords Lieutenants of the said County. He was one of the younger sons and Executors of the Ould Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight



The worshipfull Ellis Crispe late Shreife
of London who deceased in his Shreifalty
the 3^d day of November 1625 and was
buried the thursday following the 10
days of the said Month in the parish
Church of St. Mildred in Bread Street.
He married Hester the Da^r of John
Freland Citizen and Saltor of London by
whom he had issue 8 Sonnes and 2
daughters whered 3 Sonnes were living
at their fathers departure and one
daughter, Nicholas eldest sonne married
to Anne da^r of Edward Prescott, Citizen
and Saltor of London by whom he had
issue one sonne and 2 Daughters
Ellis sonne and heire of the age of
5 years and a half Hester eldest Da^r
and Anne youngest Da^r. Samuell 2^d
sonne of the saide Mr Ellis Crispe
mar^d to his 1 wife Mary Da^r of Rich^d
Spencer Citizen of London by whom he

had issue Ellis his eldest sonne of the age of 2 years. The
saide Mr Ellis Crispe 2^d sonne mar^d to his 2^d wife Kothwin the
Da^r of Sir Thomas Hayes Alderman of London by whom as yet
he hath no issue Tobias 3^d sonne of the said Mr Ellis Crispe
Shreife of London now of the age of 23 years, Elizabeth only
Da^r mar^d 1 to Thomas Ince Citizen and Haberdasher of
London by whom she had issue Thomas Ince his only
sonne living of the age of 12 years or thereabouts. She
mar^d to her 2^d husband Roger Chernock Esq Counsell of
Law by whom she hath issue now living 2 sonnes
Robert of the age of 6 years and Roger of the age of 4
years and 3 quarters

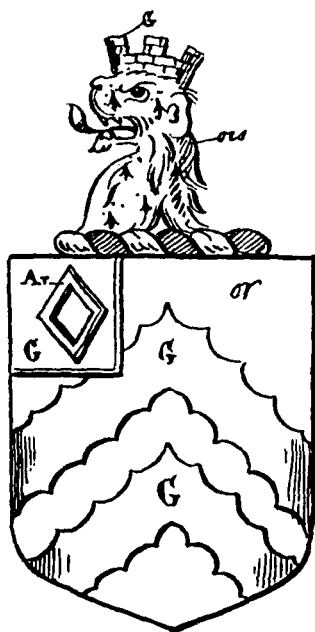
The sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament
of the said Mr Ellis Crispe is Mrs Hester Crispe his
wife.

(signed) Hester Crispe

Copied from Funeral certificate
I 23 7.14.

Albert D. Todd
Secretary

Funeral Certificate of Sir Abraham Raynardson, Knight. 1661.



The Right Worshipfull Sir Abraham Raynardson, Knight, Alderman of London departed this life at his house at Isenham in Middlesex on Friday the 4th of October 1661 from whence his Corps was removed to Merchant Taylors Hall in London and there (sett out with all Ceremonies belonging to his Degree) remained till Thursday the 17th of the same October and then was carryed thence to the Parish Church of St Martin Vutrich in Bishopsgate Street London and there interred, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Govern^{rs} Deputies and assistants of the Turkey and East India Companies the Livery of the Company of Merchant Taylors and the Governors of St Bartholomewes Hospital with a very great number of his

Relacions ffriends and acquaintances attending it thither. The said Defunct was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1649 but was by the then pretended Parliamt discharged from his Majoralty and disabled to bear the Office of Mayor and Alderman of London fined 2000^l and committed to prison for refusing to proclaim their Trayterous Act for abolishing the Kingly Office in England the said fine was Levied by sale of his goods by the Candle. The said Defunct had two wives. The first Abigail one of the Daughters and Coheires of Nicholas Crispe of London Esq^r by whom he had issue Nicholas men only Child now living. The second wife was Elinor Daughter of Richard Winne of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop Esq^r by whom he had issue fower sonnes, and three Daughters living at the time of his decease, Samuel eldest, Isaac second and Jacob third sonnes, Mary eldest daughter the wife of Samuel Bernardiston, Merchant, Priscilla, the second, and Abigail third daughters both unmarried at the time of his decease. The Officers of Armes that directed and attended the soterminity were William Ryley, Lancaster, Thomas Lee, Chester and Thomas St. George Somerset Heralds of Armes This Certificate was taken by the said Thomas Lee the twelveth day of January 1661.

Exam^d p Tho. May
G^v: King

Thomas Lee - Chester

Copied from I. 50. 74.

Albert B. Wood
Garter

and Barronett, Anciently Inhabitant in this Parish and Great Benefactor to it and who was the ould faithful servant of King Charles the first and King Charles the second, and for whom he suffered very much and Lost One Hundred Thousand Pounds in their services, but was repaid in great Measure by King Charles the Second his Justice and Bounty and is here mentioned by his Executor as a Grateful Acknowledgement. The said Sir Nicholas Crispe was the first that opened the trade to Ginney and there built the Castle of Cormantine. This said Sir Thomas Crispe left only One Daughter Anne Crispe lately Married to Charles Crispe Esqr., great Grandson to the aforesaid Sir Nicholas Crispe Kn't and Barronett and who with his Daughter and himself make up three Generations from the said Ould Sir Nicholas Crispe vizt: Son, Grandson and Great Grandson.)

“ I confirm the Settlement of my Mannors or affairs of Dornford and Ludwell in the County of Oxon on my Daughter and Son and their Heirs Male, by my Deed of the 21st day of April 1714. And also the Settlement of part of my personall estate in and by a Deed of the fifth of May 1714 on my Son and Daughter upon their marriage. ‘To my son my fine Ring being a Gretian Priest and Priestess cut in an Onix in Greece about 2000 years since.’

“Proved 20 Aug 1714.”

156 Aston.

The following manuscript written by Sir Charles

Crispe can be seen at the British Museum. It relates to the pedigree of the family of Crispes. Catalogue mark: Add. Manuscripts 24120, British Museum:

“ The Pedigree of the Family of Crispe, Barnonets. How Descended. Who They Married and the Names of Their Seats:

“ Ellis Crispe Esqr., Alderman, who died Sheriff of London in 1625, lies Burried in my vault in St. Mildred's, Bread street. He married a daughter of Mr. John Ireland of that Ward, who with his wife lies also burried in my said vault, as may be seen in Old Stow. Ellis Crispe's was Nicholas Crispe (who did not die in the year after his father) But was Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight and after the Restoration made a Baronet 14th April 1655, his body lies buried in My Vault in Bread Street Aforesaid. But his heart was by his Will put into a Marble Urne in Hammersmith Chappell with the Bust of King Charles the Ist over it as being the Place he so Greatly Delighted in. For he gave the Bricks for building it, Gave the Bells and Beautified ye Chappel at his own expense. This is the Gentleman mentioned in My Lord Clarondine's History. He went through ye Civile Warr with King Charles ye 1st & raised a Regiment of Horse and another of Foot for him at his own Expence, besides Emense sums of Money, and was in ye sharpest service for he took out ye Commission Army for ye Citty of London, for which Parliament proffered One Thousand Pounds to bring him in a live or dead. He being the

first Baronet must begin with him. The inscription on this monument in Hammersmith Chappell is worth reading to any body who is curious that way."

The Manor Royton, of which Hon. William Winde's writes on page 71 of this book, is well described in Volume III, pages 58, 59 and 60, of Ireland's History of Kent County, as follows:

"Royton, otherwise Rayton, is a manor in this parish situated a small distance eastward from Chilston, the mansion of which had a free chapel annexed to it, the ruins whereof were still remaining some years back.

"In the year 1259, under Henry III., this manor was in the possession of Simon Fitzalian; at which time a final agreement was ratified in the King's Court at Westminster between Roger, abbot of St. Augustine's, and the said Simon concerning the customs and services which the abbot demanded of him for his tenement, which he held of that ecclesiastic in Royton, viz: one mark of silver annually, and suit at the Court of Lenham; which suit the abbot released to him on his agreeing to pay the rent above mentioned and suit at Court of St. Augustine's at Canterbury.

"He was succeeded by Robert Royton, who most probably assumed his name from his possession at this place. The latter founded a free chapel here and annexed it to the mansion, which thence acquired the name of Royton Chapel. It continued in the above name until

the reign of Henry VI., when by an only daughter the property conveyed in marriage to James Dryland, Esq., of Davington, whose daughter and sole heir Constance, entitled her husband, Sir Thomas Walsingham, to its possession. He died in the reign of Edward IV., when one of his descendants, under Henry VIII., alineated this manor to Edward Myllys, who did homage to the abbot of St. Augustine's for the same as half a Knight's fee, which he had purchased in Royton, near Lenham. It was soon afterwards sold to Robert Atwater, who leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Mary, the youngest carried it with other estates at Charing and elsewhere in this neighborhood to Robert Honeywood, Esq., of Henwood, in Postling.

“ He afterward resided at Pett, in Charing, being part of his wife's inheritance, and dying in 1576 was buried in Lenham Church, bearing for his arms those of Honeywood, with a crescent gules for difference. He left a numerous issue by his wife, who survived him nearly forty-four years of her age, and was interred near him, though a monument to her memory was erected at Mark's Hall, in Essex. She had, as it is said, at her decease, lawfully descended from her 367 children—sixteen of her own, 114 grand-children, 228 in the third generation and nine in the fourth. The eldest son, Honeywood, of Charing and afterwards of Mark's Hall, in Essex, was twice married; first to Dorothy, daughter of John Crook, L. L. D., by whom he had one son, Sir Robert Honeywood,

of Charing, and one daughter. By his second marriage he had several sons and daughters, the eldest of whom, Thomas, was of Mark's Hall above mentioned. Sir Robert at his death devised the manor of Royton to Dorothy, his daughter by his first wife. His surviving son Anthony was of Royton, of which estate he died possessed in 1682, leaving an only daughter, Dorothy, who carried it in marriage to Richard Crispe, Gent., of Maidstone, in whose descendents it continued down to William Crispe, Gent., of Royton. He dying in 1761 devised this property by will to his surviving wife, Elizabeth, for her life, and the fee of the same to his nephew, Samuel Belcher, who dying unmarried and intestate his interest in the same descended to his only brother, Peter Belcher, who by will left it in 1772 to his brother-in-law, John Foster, in fee. Mrs. Elizabeth Crispe, before mentioned, died in 1778, and this estate then went into the possession of Mr. John Foster, who afterwards sold it to Thomas Best, Esq., of Chilton, on whose demise, in 1793, it passed by his will, among other estates, to his nephew, George Best, Esq., of Chilton."

THE REVERENDS TOBIAS AND SAMUEL CRISPE.

Dr. Tobias Crispe was a learned man, and as a minister of the gospel made a great reputation. He was a prolific writer, and possessed a large library of theological books. He died in March, 1644. His son, Samuel, also became a minister, and he was noted throughout England for his "deep knowledge of the Scriptures."

When he died he left an estate valued at £800,000, and this amount was left to his kin. He died when sixty years of age.

His last will indicates his possessions, and also introduces his learning relative to the Bible. I have copied such portions of his will as may be of worth and I give it in the hope of doing justice to this great scholar. It reads in part as follows.

“ There is a great debt owing to mee out of my wife’s brother Peter Pheasaunt’s estate, it being about Eleven Hundred pounds in Anno 1678 for 500 which his brother Walter Pheasaunt gave me by will in 1668, etc., which debt he (the said Peter) ‘ partly ownes in his will of 12 May, 1676, witnessed by Mr. Sergeant Goodfellow etc., which Will I have by me uncanceled’ etc., the ‘ said debt of 1100’ and Interest or what can be recovered of it I give to my four younger sonns, Ellis, Stephen, Walter and Rowland Wilson.’ ‘ And whereas his late Majestic King Charles the second owed to my grandfather, Mr. Rowland Wilson, to whom I am Executor, the one-fourth part of Ten Thousand and five hundred pounds’ ‘ for gold he had out of the Starr from Ginney, and a fourth of 4000’ for the Cormantine frigott lost in his Service,’ the said debts ‘ to my six sonns equally among them.’ ‘ Whereas the Crowne of Portugall is indebted to mee as Executor of my grandfather and partly in my own right about Two Thousand pounds and interest for his fourth of 5500 odd pounds due to the Guinea

Company, besides what is due to himself, and for which debt the Kingdome is bound by Articles of Peace, I give the same or what can be recovered to my four younger souns.' 'To my three younger sonns the One Hundred pounds I lent my eldest son Phesaunt in his straits in April or May, 1694.' 'To my five younger sonns the 500 that my said eldest sonne obliged himself by Note 1691 to pay to them when he should be worth four thousand pounds.' 'To my sonne Phesaunt my gold Watch and Chain to it and the fine Picture of the Madona that I formerly lent him,' etc., also 'my pocket bible of 44 years use hoping he will make good use of it.' 'To my sonne Samuel my Father's Bible printed in 1631 in the margent of which from 1675 to 1680, etc., I made annotations from I Cor. to the end. To my deare Ellis, in his hand, I give my interleaved Bible with ten years annotations, etc., in it. To my son Stephen to furnish him somewhat in the blessed work of the Ministry, I give all of my Manuscripts of Hoebrew and Greek in my three times writing out the Bible in Hebrew and Greek in English Letters and rendring the whole into proper English,' etc., 'my Books of the List of Seven Thousand and od Sermons from 1648 to 1701, and all the Sermon Books, about 300, I give to my said sonne Stephen, my Coghil's Bible printed 1576, in folio, with Notes and Erasmus latine Testament of 1463. I give my sonne Walter my imbroidered Bible and other greate Bible. I give my sonne Rowland Wilson my greate Bible my wife used. I give

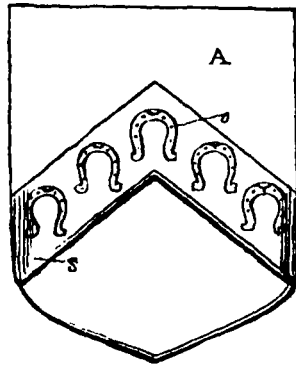
my daughter Mary all my other books.' Proved 23 November, 1703.' 182 Degg.

ELLIS CRISPE, SHERIFF OF LONDON.

Ellis Crispe, son of Sir Nicholas Crispe of whom we speak on page 114 of this book, was at one time an Alderman in London, and later elected Sheriff of London. He was a very wealthy man, and died some twenty years before his father, who was the famous Sir Nicholas Crispe, the "Ould faithful servant to Charles the First." Ellis died while he was Sheriff, and the Garter at the College of Heralds issued in his honor a funeral certificate signed by his wife, Hester Crispe. This certificate has been photographed and engraved for this book. The Crispe shield is parted with that of the Ireland family, who had as their arms six fleu-de-lys. In his will, which was proved November 7, 1625, (120 Clarke), he gives to his wife, children and friends upwards of £17,000, besides he wills scores of estates and a number of valuable properties in London. He also founded an alms-house at Marshfield, County of Gloucester, and donated £600, adding an annual donation. He was buried in the family vault at St. Mildred's Church, Bread street, London, November 5, 1625. He had eight sons and two daughters.

ABIGALL CRISPE, WIFE OF THE LORD MAYOR
OF LONDON.

Ellis Crispe, of whom we have just written, had a brother, Nicholas Crispe, whose youngest daughter, Abigail, was the wife of the distinguished "Right Worship-



M^{rs} Crispe Leiftenant
of Dover barrell

Mary daur of Aury
Randall Postm^r was
of Badelornere in Kent

John Crispe of Ore in
Sussex

Mary daur of Ed: Gage
of Bentley

W^m Crispe of
Ore in Sussex
Esq:

Mary mar: to
M^r: Hen: Wells
in Purbeck

Eizabeth mar: to
Jo: Harrington
de Born Salop

William Crispe

Copied from the Visitation of
Sussex 1634 - (C 27.92)

Albert G. Woods
Garter

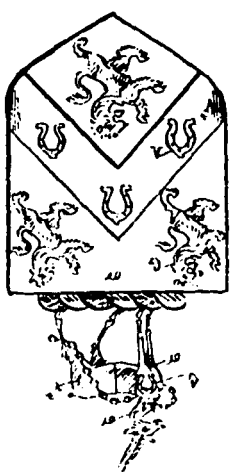
Alfred B. B. B. B.

Copied from Grant 12.

Thomas Brown
 Clarence King of Arms

Charles Dorey, Quarter
 Clarence King of Arms

Ye We and our heirs to whom these
 Grants shall come in Charles Dorey
 Knight, Quarter Clarence King of Arms
 and Thomas Brown Esquire, Clarence
 King of Arms of the South East and West
 Parts of England from the River Great Ouse
 unto and touching Wharfedale
 second son of William Esq. of the Right
 Honourable Richard, Earl of Derby and
 Deputy (with the Royal Appointment) to the
 Most Noble Edward, Duke of York, the Earl
 Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England
 that being uncertain of any Armes or Emblems
 appertaining to his family and unwilling
 to use any without unauthorizable authority did therefore request the power
 of his Lordship's warrant for granting and assigning to him and his Descend-
 ants and to the Descendants of his Father aforesaid such Arms and Crest
 as he and they may lawfully bear and use and that the same may be
 registered with the King in the Exchequer Office. And
 therein as his Lordship did by warrant under his hand and seal
 bearing date the twenty eighth day of May last past aforesaid and direct us
 to grant and assign unto the said William Esq. such Arms and Crest
 accordingly. Whence the said Richard, Earl of Derby and Clarence
 in pursuance of the tenor of the said Earl of Derby and by virtue
 of the letters patent of our several Offices to each of us respectively granted
 under the great seal of Great Britain have assigned and do by these presents
 grant unto the said William Esq. the Arms following that is to say, Er
 on a Chevron betwixt three Lions rampant gules as many above three
 Argent. And for his crest on a wreath of the Colours an Antelope per pale
 Er and betwixt with an Eastern Brown and Chain reflected over his
 back hold on the shoulder an Obois shoe gules as the dancie are in the
 margin hereof now plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter
 by him the said William Esq. and his Descendants and by the Descendants
 of his Father William Esq. aforesaid, with their due and proper Differences
 according to the ancient Practice and Custom of Arms without the let or
 interruption of any Person or Persons whatsoever in Whosoever whomever the
 the said Quarter and Clarence Kings of Arms have to these presents out-
 rived our names and affixed the seals of our several Offices the second
 day of June in the twentieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord
 George the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and
 Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. and in the year of our Lord One
 thousand seven hundred and seventy four



ful Sir Abraham Raynardson, Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London." The marriage took place about 1621, and her husband was famous as having prevented the collection of the unnecessary tax from the people of London in support of the Royal family.

In his funeral certificate published the 12th day of January, 1661, the Garter of the College of Heralds recites the important features of his life. I had this certificate photographed and engraved for this book. It says, in part: "The corpse was removed to Merchant-taylor's Hall London, and there (set out with all ceremonies belonging to his degree) remained till Thursday, 17th day of the same October, and was interred in the Parish Church of St. Martin; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Governors, Deputies and assistants of the Turkey and East India Company, and the Governors of the St. Bartholomewe's Hospital, with a great number of his relecaions and ffriends and acquaintances attending it thither. The said Sir Raynardson, Knight, was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1649, but was by the then pretending Parliament discharged from his Mayoralty and disabled to bare the office of Mayor and Alderman of London and fined 2000£ and committed to the prison for refusing to proclaim their Trayterous Act for abolishing the Kingly office in England. The said fine was levied by sale of the Goods by the Candle."

This occurred in the stirring times of Cromwell, and a lengthy and interesting account of this difficulty of

the Lord Mayor can be found in any unabridged Life of Cromwell.

This Abigail Crispe, daughter of Nicholas Crispe, died about the year 1635, and she left two sons, Abraham and Nicholas Raynardson. Her father was a gentleman of influence, and when he died left an estate valued at £700,000, besides giving a large land grant to the almshouse founded by his brother Ellis at Marshfield.

OTHERS OF THE CRISPE FAMILY WHO WERE
PROMINENT.

The family of Crispe, was well intermingled with the prominent citizens of Southern England, and among those of the family who deserve mention in consideration of their marriage we enumerate without further description the following:

Henry Crispe, of Birchington, married a daughter of Sir Anthony Colepepper, of Bedgburg. 128 Carr

Anna Crispe, of the Parish of Chiswick, County of Middlesex, had a daughter whose son became Sir Harry Gough, Baronet. 100 Bedford.

Peter Crispe, of Cobcot, had a sister whose son became Sir Richard Ingolsby. 52 Huddleston.

Sir Edward Moning's daughter married Sir Henry Crispe, Knight, of Birchington.

History of Isle of Thanet.

Sir Christopher Clapham, of Clapham, Yorkshire, married Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Crispe, of Quex.

Sir Richard Levett, married a Crispe daughter.
56 Degg.

The son of Sir Henry Crispe, of Quex, married the sole daughter of Lord Cheyney.

Hannah Crispe, of Guernsey, was the wife of Sir Edmund Andros, famous in the Colonial history of America, and of this lady we will write when treating the Crispe family in the New World. 216 Carr.

The Crispe people were closely identified with the English events of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and they took an active part in the several wars of those days; but not until the great strife between Charles the First and Oliver Cromwell do we learn of their enthusiastic devotion to the causes championed. It was in this great civil war that the Crispe family sustained a heavy financial loss and much of their wealth was taken from them, and a considerable portion donated in the interests of opposing factions. In the fratricidal strife the Crispe family was about equally divided, some siding with Charles the First while others espoused the cause of Cromwell. Thus we find them enlisting in opposing armies. Prominent among the Cavaliers, as the supporters of Charles were known, we find a Sir Nicholas Crispe and a Sir Charles Crispe, while on the Cromwell side we note a Sir Henry Crispe and the famous Reverend Tobias Crispe. Hence the family of Crispe were divided—one affirming the Episcopal creed, the other adopting Puritanic principles, while both factions attained eminence

and distinction in antagonizing armies. We will discuss those of Puritanic inclination when studying the early settlers in America.

The preceeding pages clearly indicate that the Crispe family was more than ordinarily prominent in the affairs of Southern England. The Crispe people inhabited for the most part the County of Kent, the garden spot and the battlefield of England. We find that they clustered and did not separate, but continued to live in several of the cities of Kent, and among these homes we mention Birchington, Cleve, Deal, Dover, Maidstone, Royton, Leeds, Loose Court and Sutton Valance.

THE CRISPE FAMILY OF SUTTON VALANCE.

A large branch of the Crispe family settled at Sutton Valance, where for upwards of two hundred years they were tillers of the soil of this famous valley in Kent County. There are possibly but two other valleys on earth as picturesque as the Valley of Sutton, and these are the Moselle Valley and Onieda Valley. In this rich soil and these scenic surroundings, a large family of Crispes was reared. Though there are not at this time many of the family still living at old Sutton Valance, since in the year 1852 a great number of the Crispe people emigrated to the United States; yet there are a few of the relatives who still reside in the vicinity of the romantic valley. The old town, founded by King Edward the First, is about forty miles southeast of London, and but a few miles from Maidstone. As early as 1600 the Crispe folks

were tillers of the soil at Sutton. The major portion of the Crispe people now living in America are interested more especially in a certain William Crispe, from whom the family hailing from Sutton, came.

WILLIAM CRISPE, OF SUTTON VALANCE.

This William Crispe came to Sutton and purchased the manor known as "Mount Pleasant." Little is known of his early life, but in 1722 he was married to a Miss Susan Fry, and to them was born eight daughters and one son. The names of these nine children are: Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Susan (died January 1783, age 44 years), Sarah, Priscellia (died September 20, 1823, age 69 years. In the church is a tablet which says. "Near this place on the outside of the church are deposited the remains of Priscellia Crispe of this parish who departed this life September 23, 1823. Aged 69 years.

How loved, how valued one
 Avails thee not
 To whom related or by whom
 Begot
 A heap of dust alone remains
 Of thee
 'Tis all thou art, and all
 The proud shall be.

This monument is created by her nephew Mr. John Earl'), Francis and Martha.

The only son was John Crispe.

William is spoken of in old family letters as being "A

large man and of a very liberal turn of minde.” He died January 27, 1772, at the age of 69 years. He lies buried at Suttan Valance, as are all the relatives under present consideration. His wife died March 16, 1795, at the old age of 80 years. She was buried at her native town of Dartford, where her parents kept the famous “Bull Tavern.” The eight daughters were married, but we will not describe their lineage, since the name Crispe ceased after their marriage. However, it is worthy of note to mention that Francis became the second wife of the noted Henry Earl, who died February 8, 1781, aged 32 years. She died February 3, 1781, aged 28 years. A magnificent monument at the Suttan Valance cemetery marks their graves.

The present generations of Crispes are particularly interested in this only son of William Crispe and Susan Fry, since he is the origin of a large family of Crispes.

JOHN CRISPE.

John Crispe, the only son of the foregoing, was born at Sutton Valance in 1743. He was married to Elizabeth Shirley, and, quite contrary to the existing tendency of the Crispes, he became the possessor of a large family. He lived at Mount Pleasant manor, and was among the prominent citizens of that section of the County of Kent. The names of the thirteen children which composed his family were as follows: William, Thomas, George, Clement, Charles, Mary, Susanah, Elizabeth, Ann, Sophia, John, James and Edward.

He was a prosperous farmer and a devoted Christian, worshiping in the Episcopal Church (St. Mary's) at Sutton Valance, and in its cemetery all the family of Sutton are buried. He died April 23, 1811, at the age of 68. He possessed considerable property, and was considered wealthy, his daughter Sophia receiving the bulk of his worth—£5000. His wife, Elizabeth, died June 17, 1796, aged 50 years. The old house in which he lived still stands, and while I traveled in this region I photographed it and the church for pictures in this book.

We will next study the careers of his thirteen children, and in doing so we will completely, though briefly, describe the entire offspring of each of these thirteen children. In the appendix of this book will be found the classified copy of this branch of the Crispe family. Many of these children of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley emigrated to the United States, so we will give them consideration in Part II of this work, devoted to the family of Crispe in America. The thirteen children and their kin are as follows:

WILLIAM CRISPE, NO. I.

He was born in Sutton Valance in 1764; he married Grace Elizabeth Goodwyn, and to them were born eight children—John (A), Charles (B), James (C), Priscellia (D), Edward (E), William (F), Thomas (G) and Sarah (H).

William died May 29, 1834. His wife died February 25, 1845.

John (A) was married to Miss Elizabeth Coville, and to them were born five children—Charles (a), James (b), Edward (c), William (d), and Priscellia (e). He emigrated to the United States where he died June 6, 1834. The sons and daughters will be considered in Part II.

Charles (B) born 1807; married; left no issue.

James (C) was born September 16, 1809; married Maggie Pandergast in 1831; to them were born ten children—James (a), Sarah (b), Maggie (c), Charles (d), Mary (e), Charles (f), William (g), John (h), Elizabeth (i), and Priscellia (j). This Mr. James Crispe and entire family will be described in Part II.

Priscellia (D) married William Smith, of Folkstone, and to them were born three children—William (a), John (b) and Charles (c).

William (a); married: left no issue.

John (b); married; left no issue.

Charles (c); died in infancy.

Edward (E); born May 1, 1802; by occupation was a farmer, miller and baker; in 1827 was married to Miss Elizabeth Munn. He owned a splendid farm in Sutton Valance, and it was known as the "Forsham Farm," containing ninety-six acres. This book contains a picture of this old home. To Edward and Elizabeth were born nine children, as follows—Edward (a), Grace (b), William (c), Priscellia (d), John (e), Anna (f), Sophia (g), Alice (h) and Emma (i). This entire family came to America in 1852, and their accounts will be in Part II.

William (F); little is known of him; he came to America, settling near Buffalo, New York; was married and had a daughter; he died in America in 1823.

Thomas (G); born in 1811; died when 9 years old; buried at Sutton, November 9, 1820.

Sarah (H); born 1812; died in infancy, February 13, 1814.

THOMAS CRISPE, NO. II.

Thomas Crispe, No. II, the second child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was born in 1765. He was married to Elizabeth Wilkins, and to them were born seven children—Thomas (A), Henry (B), Elizabeth (C), Mary (D), Sarah (E), Anna (F) and Clement (G). He died July 1, 1818, and his wife died April 7, 1817.

Thomas (A); married; had two children—Thomas (a), and Mary Ann (b); he died October 4, 1875; buried at Sutton Valance.

Thomas (a); died in infancy.

Mary Ann (b); married; had two sons.

Henry (B); married Susan Coulter; they had one child, Susan (a); Henry died August 2, 1875; buried at Sutton Valance.

Susan (a); married a Mr. Samuel Payne; had no issue.

Elizabeth (C); became second wife of Mr. Samuel Buss; they had four children—Samuel (a), Harriet (b), John (c), Fanny (d). Elizabeth died June 5, 1846.

Samuel (a); died at an early age; he was married and had two children—Mary Ann (1), and Harry (2)

Harriet (b); married Edward Brooks; they had no children.

John (c); bachelor; still living.

Fanny (d); married Thomas Adams.

Mary (D); married to Thomas Vinson; they had six children—Thomas (a), John (b), Mary (c), William (d), Edward (e) and Elizabeth (f).

Thomas (a); no particulars.

John (b); no particulars.

Mary (c); lives at Maidstone, England. She deserves praise for having assisted me in getting many of the facts concerning the Crispe people at Birchington, Deal, Cleve, Leeds, Maidstone and Sutton Valance. I take this opportunity of thanking her for this valuable aid in forwarding this information.

William (d); no particulars.

Edward (e); no particulars.

Elizabeth (f); no particulars.

Sarah (E); married Thomas Biggs; they had one daughter, Sophia (a); Mrs. Sarah Biggs came to America and died in 1856.

Sophia Biggs (a); was married to a Mr. Parker.

Anna (F); died at Sutton Valance, October, 1870, leaving no issue.

Clement (G); died at Sutton Valance.

GEORGE CRISPE, NO. III.

George Crispe, No III, the third child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was born in 1767. He married

Miss Mercy Link. He died August 24, 1824; she died August 8, 1848. To these people were born seven children—John (A), Stephen (B), George (C), Elizabeth (D), Mercy (E), Eliza (F) and Mary Ann (G).

John (A); was married and had two daughters.

Stephen (B); married; had two children—Bertha (a), George (b). Stephen died about 1830.

Bertha (a); married a Mr. Thomas Cooper.

George (b); still living at Suttan Valance.

George (C); died in 1830; left his estate to his two brothers.

Elizabeth (D); died at Sutton Place.

Mercy (E); died June 11, 1825, at Sutton Place.

Eliza (F); died March 11, 1869, at Sutton Place.

Mary Ann (G); died January 7, 1844.

CLEMENT CRISPE, NO. IV.

Clement Crispe, No. IV, the fourth child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was married to Mary Nash Dickinson; he died October 20, 1829; she died November 20, 1822; their children were—Clement (A) and John (B).

Clement (A); was married to Miss Armstrong; they had two children—Mary (a) and Armstrong (b).

Mary (a) is still living.

Armstrong (b) is still living.

John (B); remained single; died at Sutton Place, November, 1870.

CHARLES CRISPE, NO. V.

Charles Crispe, No. V, the fifth child of John Crispe

and Elizabeth Shirley, remained a bachelor, and in his will left his estate to his brothers. He died August 26, 1827.

MARY CRISPE, NO. VI.

Mary Crispe, No. VI, the sixth child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was married to Samuel Hood; the marriage was without issue. She died November 24, 1851. Samuel Hood died in 1873.

SUSANAH CRISPE, NO. VII.

Susanah Crispe, No. VII, the seventh child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was married to Daniel Coulter; she died December 29, 1844. Mr. Coulter died April 25, 1854. They had four children—Elizabeth (A), Sophia (B), Ann (C) and Susanah (D).

Elizabeth (A); was married to Mr. Samuel Buss; she died May 16, 1822; he died in 1830; they had two children—Elizabeth (a) and Susan (b).

Elizabeth (a); no particulars.

Susan (b); no particulars.

Sophia (B); married to Samuel Harman; they had four children—Susan (1), Sarah (2), Samuel (3); John (4).

Susan (1); no particulars.

Sarah (2); no particulars.

Samuel (3); no particulars.

John (4); no particulars.

Ann (C); married William Jarrett; they had one son—William (a). She died September 12, 1848.

William (a); still living.

Susanah (D); married Dr. Henry Crispe, surgeon; they lived at Sutton; she died April 27, 1879; he died shortly after; they had one daughter—Susanah (a).

Susanah (a); married a Samuel Payne.

ELIZABETH CRISPE, NO. VIII.

Elizabeth Crispe No VIII, the eighth child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley; married Edward Shirley; she died December 4, 1861; he died March 14, 1856; they had eighteen children—Edward (A), Thomas (B), Anna (C), Charles (D), George (E), Edwin (F), William (G), John Richard (H), Samuel (I), Pettenden (J), James (K), Henry (L), Samuel Hood (M), Clement (N), Elizabeth (O), Sophia (P), Stephen (Q), William (R).

Edward (A); married; had two sons; one died, one still living.

Thomas (B); married; died April 2, 1863; had one son; still living.

Anna (C); married to Charles Norrington; she died March 25, 1830; one son—Edward (a).

Edward (a); still living.

Charles (D); married; had two sons; died January 31, 1874.

George (E); married; had one son. George died July 9, 1865.

Edwin (F); still living.

William (G); died August 6, 1795.

John Richard (H); died September 10, 1827.

Samuel (I); died September 6, 1860.

Pettenden (J); died November, 1870.

James (K); died February 17, 1860.

Henry (L); died September 12, 1874.

Samuel Hood (M); died October 17, 1867.

Clement (N); died September 20, 1876.

Elizabeth (O); died June 4, 1809.

Sophia (P); died August 21, 1811.

Stephen (Q); died in infancy.

William (R); died January 21, 1839.

ANN CRISPE, NO. IX.

Ann Crispe, No. IX, the ninth child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, married Edward Norrington. She died January 15, 1858. He died September 28, 1859. They had no children.

SOPHIA CRISPE, NO. X.

Sophia Crispe, No. X, the tenth child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley; born 1781; married Stephen Wilkins. She died March 1, 1841. He died March 17, 1826. They had five children—Stephen (A), William (B), Mary (C), Sophia (D) and Margret (E).

Stephen (A); died at Sutton Place, January 9, 1877, aged 74 years.

William (B); died June 5, 1868.

Mary (C); died January 10, 1854.

Sophia (D); no particulars.

Margret (E); died January 2, 1877.

JOHN CRISPE, NO. XI.

John Crispe, No. XI, the eleventh child of John

Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was married to Mary Wilkins. John died March 21, 1807. His wife died April 21, 1816. They had one daughter—Mary Ann (A).

Mary Ann (A); was married to W. B. Eagles, She died December 8, 1877. He died April 18, 1879. They had seven children—Marian (a), Albert (b), Edmund (c), Charles (d,) George (e), Frank (f) and Philip (g).

Marian (a); was married; had two children.

Albert (b); still living.

Edmund (c); still living.

Charles (d); still living.

George (e); still living.

Frank (f); still living.

Philip (g); still living.

JAMES CRISPE, NO. XII.

James Crispe, No. XII, the twelfth child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was a bachelor. He died when 21 years of age.

EDWARD CRISPE, NO. XIII.

Edward Crispe, No. XIII, the thirteenth child of John Crispe and Elizabeth Shirley, was a bachelor, and died in 1800.

In connection with the Crispe folks at Sutton Valance, I am pleased to mention that I am under obligations to Miss Farmer for the very generous assistance she gave me in looking up the records at the church, and I remember her for her hospitality, which she rendered to

my wife and self while we were gathering notes at Sutton Valance in 1900.

The Crispe family at Sutton Valance were all members of the Episcopal Church, and their sympathies inclined towards Charles the First in the memorable strife with Cromwell; and among them were some few who raised troops and fought in the ranks of the Cavaliers.

The Puritanic branch of the Crispe family dates back to the days of persecution in England: Henry Crispe, of Birchington, whom we remember was a Puritan, and kidnapped to raise a ransom of £3000; and also to the famous and learned Reverends Tobias and Samuel Crispe. The Puritanic branch of the family emigrated to America with the Puritans, and they played an important part in the Colonial history of the United States; while the Episcopal Crispes did not come to America until 1852.



PART II.

THE CRISPE FAMILY OF AMERICA.



United States and Canada.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed.

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came;
Not with the roll of stirring drums
And the trumpets that sing a flame.

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine,
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God.

—*Felicia Hemans.*

FREEDOM.

America for freedom!

That was the old-time cry.
The word for which our father's stood
To battle or to die.
From throned oppression fleeing
They felt the galling chain
A tyrant held within his hand
To pluck them back again.

The word from which they started
The globe has girdled round;
Across the seas and deserts—
The wild man knows the sound;
And something of its story
That lifts our hearts to-day,
How one heroic handful barred
The old wrong from its way.

—*Julia Ward Howe*

PROEM TO THE CRISPE FAMILY
OF THE NEW WORLD.

The following from J. G. Blaine's memorial address on James A. Garfield is of considerable interest to the people of Huguenot and Puritan extraction:

“ From the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth till the uprising against Charles I., about twenty thousand emigrants came from Old England to New England. As they came in pursuit of intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical independence rather than for worldly honor or profit, the emigration naturally ceased when the contest for religious liberty began in earnest at home. The man who struck his most effective blow for freedom of conscience by sailing for the Colonies in 1620 would have been accounted a deserter to leave after 1640. The opportunity had then come on the soil of England for that great contest which established the authority of Parliament, gave religious freedom to the people, sent Charles to the block, and committed to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the supreme executive authority of England. The English emigration was never renewed, and from these twenty thousand men, with a small emigration from Scotland and from France, are descended the vast numbers who have New England blood in their veins.

In 1685 the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., scattered to other countries four hundred

thousand Protestants, who were among the most intelligent and enterprising of French subjects—merchants of capital, skilled manufacturers and handicraftsmen, superior at the time to all others in Europe. A considerable number of these Huguenot-French came to America; a few landed in New England and became honorably prominent in its history. Their names have, in large part, become Anglicized, or have disappeared, but their blood is traceable in many of the most reputable families, and their fame is perpetuated in honorable memorials and useful institutions. From these two sources, the English-Puritan and French-Huguenots, came the late President; his father, Abraham Garfield, being descended from the one, and his mother, Eliza Ballou, from the other.

“ It was good stock on both sides—none better, none braver, none truer. There was in it an inheritance of courage, of manliness, of imperishable love of liberty, of undying adherence to principle. Garfield was proud of his blood; and, with as much satisfaction as if he were a British nobleman reading his stately ancestral record in Burke’s Peerage, he spoke of himself as ninth in descent from those who would not endure the oppression of the Stuarts, and seventh in descent from the brave French Protestants who refused to submit to tyranny even from the Grand Monarque.

“ General Garfield delighted to dwell on these traits; and during his only visit to England he busied himself in discovering every trace of his forefathers in parish reg-

isters and on ancient army rolls. Sitting with a friend in the gallery of the House of Commons one night after a long day's labor in this field of research, he said, with evident elation, that in every war in which, for three centuries, patriots of English blood had struck sturdy blows for constitutional government and human liberty, his family had been represented. They were at Marston Moore, at Naseby and at Preston; they were at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth, and in his own person had battled for the same great cause in the war which preserved the Union of the States."



THE CRISPE FAMILY IN COLONIAL AMERICA.

Of the many classes of colonists who settled this Western Republic, by far the most illustrious were the Puritans and the Huguenots. Their names, alike coined as epithets of contempt and derision, have become the brightest on the historic pages of America. Their fame rests on their heroic sacrifices. Not for gold, nor adventure, nor discovery, did they seek the forest-clad shores of New England, but for the sake of worshiping God according to the dictates of their conscience. The one people exiled and exterminated, the other persecuted and tortured, they alike fled from the intolerance of the governments, and this crime cost Charles the First his head and revolutionized the English monarchy, and Louis XIV. paid the penalty by receiving the scorn of all lovers of liberty.

It is unnecessary to recite the gross injustice done to the Puritans, nor need I detail to the readers of this book the long siege of suffering of these champions of religious freedom.

The Crispe people were among this sturdy folk, and their devotion to the cause was proven in their deserting friends and home, and choosing the snow-clad hills to warm hearths at home.

The Crispe people came over with Rodger Williams and John Eliot, the latter young ministers; and John

Winthrop, Jr., son of Governor Winthrop, of the Massachusetts Colony, came with them. The Crispes settled at Watertown, near Old Salem, Massachusetts, where they continued to live and prosper for many generations. Benjamin Crispe and Bridget, his wife, had five children—Elizabeth, Mary, Jonathan, Mehitable and Zachariah. Benjamin Crispe was married a second time, his next wife being Joanna Longley, and to them was born one daughter, Deliverance Crispe. Benjamin and his wife lived for a short time at Groten, Massachusetts, and we will learn more of him and his family later in this book. Among the other Crispe emigrants were Richard Crispe and family, George Crispe and family and Sarah Crispe.

Before giving an extended account of the interesting careers of these early settlers, it will be wise to describe and finish the sketch of the "Crispe Grant of Land in Maine," since this grant was cotemporary with the landing of the Crispes at Boston, Massachusetts. After describing the history of this grant of land in Maine we will return to the Crispes of Boston and resume our study of these Puritans.

The following occurs in the records of the Massachusetts Bay Company, page 92, volume I:

"Oct. 28, 1631. It is ordered that there shall be taken out of the estate of Mr. Crispe and his Company the some of xij £- js.- vd; and delivered to John Kirman, as his p. p. goods, and after the whole estate to be inven-

toryed thereof the said John Kirman is to have an 8th parte; this to be done with all convenient speed by theis five commissioners, or any three of them, vz: Mr. John Masters, Robert Feakes, Mr. Edward Gibbons, Epharim Childe, Daniel Fynch.”

THE CRISPE GRANT OF LAND.

The particulars of this grant are taken from the Maine Historical and Genealogical Record. The article is by Alexander Rigby, and can be found on pages 66-77, Volume II. It reads as follows:

“The Plough Patent.—On the 6th of July, 1631, Governor Winthrop made the following entry in his journal:

“ ‘A small ship of sixty tons arrived at Natascott, Mr. Graves, Master. She brought ten passengers from London. They came with a patent to Sagadahock, but not liking the place, they came hither. These were the company called the Husbandmen, and their ship called the Plough.’

“[Note: Winthrop Journal, 3rd edition, I, 69; comp. Hubbard, New England, 141-142—There was a ship called the Plough, 160 tons, owned in 1627 by James, Earl of Carlisle, and afterwards sold (1628) to Captain Thomas Combes & Morrice Thompson, who were granted letters of marque that year. The next year (23 Nov., 1629) William Cock, master of the ‘Plough of London,’ relates the circumstances of the capture of the island of St. Christopher’s by a large Spanish fleet. (Calendar

Domestic State Papers, 1627-1629). The Plough which carried the Husbandmen left Boston for St. Christopher's a few weeks after her arrival, but was compelled to put back on account of stress of weather, 'and was so broke she could not return home.' (Winthrop, Journal, 3d edition, I, 72). Hubbard adds: 'They laid her bones there.' History of New England, 141-142.]

"We are here first introduced to a body of emigrants constituting the advance guard of a society of religious people who intended to establish a colony on the new English shores, where they hoped to be freed from the persecutions which had followed them at home. This 'Company of Husbandmen' brought with them a patent from the Council for New England, dated 26 June, 1630, [Note: This date is taken from a contemporary manuscript in the possession of the Maine Historical Society, and, to my knowledge, has never before been published], which granted unto Bryan Bincks, John Dye, John Smith, Thomas Jupe, John Crispe, and their associates, a tract of land forty miles square, [Note: The loss of the original patent (and no verbatim copies are known to be in existence) precludes the formation of any definite knowledge of the boundaries of this patent. Hubbard locates it 'south of the Sagadahoc river' and 'twenty miles from the sea side.' (History of New England, 510.) Maverick, writing in 1660, says: 'There was a patent granted to Christo. Balcelor and Company in the year 1632, or thereabouts, for the mouth of the river

Kennebec, and some tract of land adjacent.' (Egerton MSS. 2395, folio 397.) An anonymous writer, about 1638, speaks of 'a patent of Sagadahock granted Crispe and others,' (MSS. No. 3448, British Museum), and another contemporary alludes to it as 'a Patent for Mr. Crispe and others for Sagadahock.' (Colonial Papers, Public Record Office, II, 16). 'Two islends in the river Sagadahock near the South Side thereof, about sixty miles from the Sea' were included in the grant, but it is not possible to locate such islands in this river (Sullivan, History of Maine, 310), though it is evident that the Council supposed them to be there. In the minutes of their proceedings they decided to reserve 'for the publike plantation * * the two great Islands lying in ye river of Sagadahoc.' (Colonial Papers; II, 6.) The location and extent of this grant were never distinctly understood, and from the first the indefinite terms and description became frequent sources of controversy and misunderstanding between the grantors and grantees of the patent.

"The partners remaining in London wrote, under date of March 8, 1631, to the Colonists, as follows: 'We gave you nottes by Mr. Allerton [Note: This was Isaac Allerton, of the Pilgrim Colony at Plymouth]. Wee hope you have long since received it; that wee have had much ado abought our pattent, & that there was one Bradshaw that had procured letters of pattent for a part, as we supposed, of our former grant, and so wee think still, but he and Sir Fer-

dinando Georgas think it is not in our bounds. [Note: Richard Bradshaw was granted a patent for 1500 acres of land 'above the hedd of Pashippscot on the north side thereof,' 2, Nov., 1631, having been 'living there some years before.' (Minutes, Council for New England). Bradshaw, however, was given possession of this amount of land at the Spurwink river by Captain Neale, and afterwards sold his rights there to Richard Tucker, who settled thereon and, with his partner George Cleeve, tried to maintain this claim against the Trelawny Patent, but unsuccessfully. Trelawny Papers, 32, 207, 229, 308]. He was frustrated of his furst purpose of coming over, but is now joyned with 2 vere able captens & merchants, which will set him over, & wee sopowse will be ther as sown as this ship, if not before. Wee can not posible relate unto you the labur and truble that wee have had to establish our former grant. [Note: This would indicate the existence of a prior grant which became void, and may account for the allusions to the various patents 'for Sagadahock' spoken of in a previous note.] Mane rufe words wee have had from Sir Fferdiniando at the ffurst, and to this houer he douth afferm that he never gave consent, that you should have aboute forte milles in length and twenty milles in breath, and says that his own land is not to your pattent if it is to have any more; so we have done our goode willes and have procured his lease and the man promises that wee shall have no wronge. Wee have bestowed a sugar lofe upon him, of

some 16 s. prise and he hath promised to do us all the good he can.' [Note: Mass. Hist. Coll., VII, 94-96: 'The company further says respecting the difficulty about their grant: 'Wee can proquer nothinge vder his hand, but in our hiringe he gave order unto Mr. Aires to wright unto Captin Neyle, of Pascatoway, that Bradshaw & wee might be bounded, that wee mayght not truble ech other, and have given the Captin comand to serch your patten, what it is you have vder my lords hand and his. Wee need not Counsell you what to do in that case, only wee give you nottes of it, desiringe God to direct you that no just ocaation may be given one our parts to be evell spoken of. Wee gave Sir Fferdingand this resen why wee desired so larg a patten, because that the grettest part of it was not habitable, being rocke, wer no man could life; & he ansored wee should not doubt but be allowed enofe for vs all, & in the best part of it, according to our desire; but if wee should have so much as wee say they have granted vs, then do wee include difers of ther former plantations, which they never inteded. This conterfers must be ended between your sellfes and such guferners of them of Pinequed as they have apointed.']

“ The owners of this patent with its perpetual lease to heirs and assigns were members of the strange sect of religious enthusiasts called the Family of Love, or Familists, who flourished in Holland and England during the latter half of the sixteen and first half of the seventeenth

centuries. The founder, Henry Nicholas, a native of Westpahlia, originally an Anabaptist, taught that religion conrriority over Christ on the ground that Moses only preached hope, Christ faith, while he preached love.

Queen Elizabeth instituted an investigation into their practices, which resulted in their dispersion and the burning of their books and property. They continued to flourish, however, in a precarious way for about a century, but finally expired under a continual battery of ridicule in prose and verse. [Note: Interesting particulars concerning this peculiar sect may be read in Knewstub's 'Computation of Monstrous & Horrible Heresies Taught,' by H. N. &c., London 1579; Rogers' 'Displaying of an Horrible Secte, &c.,' London, 1579; 'Baster's Autobiography' 77; 'Strype's Annals,' ij 57; 'Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History,' chap. xvi]. The London partners allude to this persecution when they adjur the Colonists to be united and 'put to shame and silance mane that do now shamfulle ris up against vs. [Mass. Hist. Coll., vii 94-96]. Such were the Company of Husbandmen who came to our shores in the Plough, and their proposed colony was to be operated upon the communistic principle of equal division of expenses and profits, and would become in time an asylum for the oppressed brethren in England. [Note: The 'ten passengers' constituting the first lot of colonists cannot be all identified. So far as determined they were Bryan Binckes, Peter Johnson, John Kerman, John Smith, 'Mr.' (John) Crispe, and the

'sons' of 'Goodman Tamage']. The condition of membership in this adventure were religious affiliation and a subscription of £10 to the common stock, but though the former was not strictly essential the latter was a necessary requisite. The business management of this religious scheme was conducted by members of the society in London, principally by John Dye, 'dwelling in Fillpott Lane,' Grace Hardwin, Thomas Jupe and John Roch, 'dwelling in Crooked Lane,' but it may here be said in proceedings in bankruptcy, for the colonists never settled on their patent, before brethren in London could hear from their friends on the Plough, the obituary of the colony had been written by Winthrop.

“ [A contemporary manuscript in the possession of the Maine Historical Society, which was drawn up by the attorney for the Rigby heirs, contains the following statement: 'In the year 1630, the sd Bryan Bincks, John Smith and others associates, go personally into New England and settle themselves in Casco Bay, near the south side of Sagadahock, and lay out considerable sums of money in planting there, and make laws and constitutions for the well ruling and governing of their sd Plantations and Province. With the positive statements of Winthrop, Hubbard, Maverick and other contemporary writers to the contrary, it is not probable that this authority is entitled to full credit.]

“ It would be unnecessary to occupy further space than to record their epitaph did not the letters of the

London partners, written to the colonists in ignorance of the collapse of the scheme, unfold to us the elaborate preparations made by them for securing a permanent establishment, and sending reinforcements to it. Under date of March, 1631, they say: 'Our tim hath bin taken up with fordringe, helpinge and providing thinges fittinge for these our brethren that are now to come unto you,' and we are informed therein that two vessells with colonists were to be dispatched forthwith. These two vessells, the Whale and the William and Francis, both of London, set sail March 9th and April 8th, 1632, respectively, bearing, in addition to the colonists, a number of disginshed persons. In the Whale, which arrived May 26th came John Wilson and Richard Dummer (who held a commission from the London partners) 'and about thirty passengers, all in health.' In the William and Francis, which arrived June 5th, came Governor Edward Winslow, Thomas Wilde (who published twelve years later 'A Short Story of the Rise, Reign and Ruin of the Antinomians, Familists and Libertines that Infested the Churches of New England'), Stephen Bachiler, their aged pastor in London, transferred from thence to missionary labors in the colony, and about sixty passengers. [Note: The members of the 'Companie Husbandmen,' as far as has been determined, comprise twenty-three names, viz: John Dye, John Roach, Grace Hardwin, Thomas Jupe, John Robinson, Roger Binks, Nathaniel Whetham, Henry Fawkes, Brian Kipling, Nathaniel Harresse, John

Aslen, Peter Wooster, Thomas Payne, Stephen Bacheler, Richard Dummer, John Kerman, John Smith, Nathaniel Merriman, John Banester, Peter Johnson, Bryan Binkes, 'Goodman' Tamadge, John Crispe—the last eleven of whom were colonists. In the cargo of these two vessels came invoices of merchandise for the use and profit of the colony, and an enumeration of some of them might be the best evidence of the ignorance of the business managers of the conditions necessary to the success of their venture."

Reverend Stephen Bachiler, a distant relative of the emigrant, has written the following:

"As early as 1630 Bachiler had determined to leave England and settle in America. At all events he had made preparations for such a removal. Maverick, in his 'Descriptions of New England,' says: 'There was a patent granted to Christo. Batchelor & Companie, [Note: This must mean Chrispe, Batchelor & Company. John Chrispe, or Crispe, as the name was commonly spelled and written, and Stephen Bachiler were grantees named in the patent], in the year 1632, or thereabouts, for the mouth of the river (Sagadahocke) and some tract of land adjacent who came over in the ship Plough and termed themselves the Plough Companie, but soon scattered, some for Virginia, some for England, some to the Massachusetts, never settling on the land.' Some gave the date of the Plough landing as June 26, 1630." [See Maine Hist. and Geneo. Record, volume II, page 66. Addi-

tional references on this grant page 62, volume XLVI, 1892. Additional notes in the Sagadahocke grant, page 34, volume XXXIX, continued page 157 of same volume. Crispe and Sagadahock patents, volume VII, page 31, Collections of Mass. Hist. Society. Plough, Ship, volume V, page 141, Mass. Hist. Society. New England Hist. and Geneo. Reg., volume XL, page 71].

The phraseology and spelling of the foregoing old Colonial article is rather an anomaly in present time English, but I reproduced it as it was found from documentary evidence. It may seem to those who are unfamiliar with these old-time writings as being evidence of illiteracy, but such is not the case, since in those days our language contained such expressions, and the words were thus peculiarly spelled. The Colonial history of our country abounds in grants of this character, and the terminology is quite in keeping with the progress of the epoch.

CRISPES WITH THE PILGRIMS AT BOSTON.

In the study of these people of the Plymouth Colony the first political interest in American history is developed. We see the first faint expression of principles which have become cherished household words to later generations, and have to a very great extent influenced the structure and fabric of our form of government. No doubt the Crispe Pilgrims assisted in this initiatory work, and lent every possible strength to carry out the purpose of the will of these devout settlers. Though the records of

these early comers are not as extensive as we wish, yet sufficient evidence is at hand to demonstrate the active part taken by the Crispe emigrants.

The first incident worthy of record after the arrival of the Crispe people at Salem, Plymouth, Boston and Watertown is in the form of a memoranda that "Benjamin Crispe assisted in the building of the first church in Boston. The church was made of mud-walls and the roof was thatched." (Newman's America, page 192).

The first election ballots of paper-slips were used in a local election in Boston in 1635, and George Crispe in a letter speaks of them as follows:

"Paper ballot slips were used to-day and by an order of the authorities this manner of electing shall continue hereafter."

On page 191 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register we learn that "Benjamin Crispe has taken the oath of allegiance to the Plymouth Colony." This oath of fidelity meant that he acknowledged the laws coming from the Plymouth Colony as superior to those coming from England. The date is given as 1641.

In volume VIII, page 187, of the Record of Plymouth Colony, it gives the "names of males who are able to bear arms and under the age of sixty years." Among these names is that of George Crispe, and the registration is dated 1643.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, page 159, volume VII, has the following entry:

“Benjamin Crispe and his wife, Bridget, had two daughters, Elizabeth, born at Watertown, Massachusetts. She was born November the 8th. Johnathan Crispe, their son, was born November 29, 1639. Eleazar, their son, was born November 14, 1641. They also had Mary (no birthday given), Mehitable (no birthdey given), and Zachariah (no birthday given). Benjamin Crispe was married a second time, his second wife being Joanna Longley. To them were born one daughter, Deliverance Crispe.”

A more precise account is given in the Savage Genealogical Dictionary, page 473, volume I, and reads:

“Crisp, or Crispe—Benjamin, of Watertown, 1630, freeman, 1646, had by wife Bridget: Elizabeth, who was born Jan. 8th, 1637; Mary, born 20th May, 1638; Jonathan, born 29th Jan., 1640; Eleazar, born 14 Jan., 1642; Mehitable, born 21 Jan., 1646; and Zachariah. From Bond we learn that in 1630 he was servant of Major Gibbons, and perhaps came as early as 1629; late in life rem. to Groten, or Groton, but was ret. before 1682 to W., and had m. Joanna, widow of William Longley. Elizabeth married 27 or 29, Sept., 1657, George Lawrence.”

“In 1644, George Crispe and a few friends founded the village of Eastham, Massachusetts.” (Volume VI, 1852, New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

George Crispe was very much interested in the welfare of Eastham, and he was several times elected to

town offices. An entry made in 1656 reads: "Surveyors of the Highwaies, Eastham, Mass., George Crispe, John Mayo." (Page 101, volume III, Records of Plymouth Colony. Nath. B. Schurtleff).

Among the jurors of the first inquest known to New England we observe the name of George Crispe. The jury reported to the Court as follows:

"1667-8, wee, whose names are underwritten, being impaneled upon a jury, the first day of January, 1667, to search and inquire, according to best measure of wisdom and discretion God hath given us, concerning a child about five or six years old which was kept by John Smalley, Sen., of Eastham, Mass., being found dead in the woods, about six or seven miles from the house of John Smalley aforesaid, wee doe all judge that it came to his death by straying away, lost its right path to gett home againe, and was killed by cold. Benjamin Higgins, Will. Sutton, Sam. Dolten, Elles White, Edm. Foard, Benj. Spiller, Rob. Wixam, George Crispe, Will. Twning, Rich. Knowls, John Young." (Page 177, volume IV, Record of Plymouth Colony.)

This may not seem in strict accordance with Puritanic customs, but it illustrates conditions:

"Oct 3, 1662—George Crispe being presented for receiving into his house some liquor, or such like goods, illegally taken, though he knew it not, and suffering some disorders in his house, is fined twenty shillings." (Page 29, volume IV, Record of Plymouth Colony. Wife

testified in same case, and given in same reference.)

The following appears among the decisions of the Court:

“ 1669, March. Richard Bishop for pr loging of p sell of sheep woole from George Crispe, is centanced to pay the said Crispe the sume of twenty shillings upon demand, on receipt whereof hee is to rest satisfied concerning the matter, and the said Bishop cleared.” (Page 31, volume V, Record of Plymouth Colony.)

George Crispe is mentioned as a juror: “ 1672, Grand Enquest. June 5. George Crispe.” (Page 91, volume V, Record of Plymouth Colony.)

Richard Crispe, Boston, permitted to teach fencing, 1686. (III Massachusetts Historical Collection, volume, III, page 157.)

We find that George Crispe is registered as a free-man: “ 1670, May 29. Freeman of Eastham, Massachusetts, George Crispe.” (Page 278, volume V, Record of Plymouth Colony.)

He is enrolled as having sworn allegiance to the Plymouth Colony, and the record is dated as follows: “ 1657. Eastham. Took oath of fidelity, George Crispe.” (Page 184; volume VIII, Record of Plymouth Colony)

The oath of allegiance included in it the oath of supremacy, and this latter affirmation stated that the Pope at Rome was not recognized as authority in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. The oath of allegiance is of interest to us, and I have copied it:

“ I do swear solemnly in the presence of the Great Jehvoah, to be a part of this body politic of this Colony, and as He shall help us, will submit our persons, things and estates unto the Lord Jesus Christ—the King of kings and Lord of lords; and to all these most perfect laws of His given us in His most holy word of truth to be guided and judged thereby.”

The following brief account by Savage in his Dictionary of Genealogy says page 473, volume I:

“ Richard Crispe of Boston, merchant, came from Jamaica, Rhode Island, married into Hannah, widow of Benjamin Richards, daughter of William Hudson, Jr., and married Sarah, youngest daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright, brother-in-law of Mrs. Anna Hutchinson, and lived not long after, I presume; had a daughter, Sarah, born 15 Sept., 1672, who married April 11, 1695, William Harris; married next 5 April, 1722, President Leverett (of Harvard College); married next 15th July, 1725, to Hon. John Clark, and had for her fourth husband Rev. Benjamin Coleman. She died 24 April, 1744.”

RELATED TO REVEREND WHEELWRIGHT AND ANNA
HUTCHINSON.

We note with considerable interest that the Crispe family were related to the famous Colonial minister of the gospel, the Reverend John Wheelwright, who was the enthusiastic supporter of both Rodger Williams and Mrs. Anna Hutchinson.

In 1635, Roger Williams, who was an intimate

friend of the Crispe family, was banished from the Colony, and the Crispe people believing in the liberal ideas as advocated by Williams, were much at loss as to church affiliations. The rulers of the Colony who had ordered Williams from their midst, had scarcely recovered their equanimity before similar difficulties arose from unexpected quarters. Religious discussions formed a large part of the life of the Colonists. Meetings were held by the men, and portions of the Scriptures read and discussed; and the sermons of the ministers made the subject of searching criticism. The women might attend the meetings, but they were not permitted to take part in the deliberations. One of the disciples of Roger Williams — Mrs. Anna Hutchinson, a woman of great talent, eloquence and great energy of character—claimed for her sex the right to participate in the study and analysis of Christian life. This privilege was denied her, and she in consequence invited the women to her own home, and there she hoped to discuss freely and uninterruptedly the subjects pertaining to the Bible and Christianity. Her meetings were so largely attended that finally she invited the men. She declared, as did all her followers, that the authority of private and individual judgment was free and superior to that declared by the churches, and condemned the policy of the magistrates to enforce a system of conformity of belief. She was greatly encouraged in this noble work by her brother-in-law, the famous Reverend John Wheelwright. Even Henry Vane—afterwards

Sir Henry Vane—attended her meetings, and when, in the following year Sir Henry was elected Governor of the Colony—he being imbued with the righteousness of Mrs. Hutchinson's and Wheelwright's principles — he tolerated a most liberal policy towards them and their fellow believers. The ministers of the "straight-jacket order" accepted young Vane's plans with considerable alarm; their church being thinned, while the halls, chapels and meeting houses could not contain the hundreds that flocked to hear him.

The ministers saw that their authority was being menaced by this new and liberal belief, and made it their common purpose to instigate trouble for Mrs. Hutchinson and Reverend Wheelwright; as well were the ministers up in arms against Governor Vane for tolerating such liberality. The cause continued to gather to its banner, the better and stronger classes of colonists, especially those who were inclined towards religious toleration, while the strict Episcopalians continued to battle against this encroaching danger. The Colony was about equally divided on the matter, and the religious questions formed a most important factor in all the political actions of the Colony.

Under the established system, the ministers formed a select and separate part of the government, and the political rights depended largely on the conformity of the belief of the citizen. This latter, and most warping tendency, was fought against by Mrs. Hutchinson and

Reverend Wheelwright. The opposition agreed that if these views on religious freedom were allowed to spread, the government of the Colony would be threatened. But the campaign for religious liberty and toleration went on, and finally, when the anger of the opposition wrested the Governorship from Vane and seated Winthrop, the future of Anna Hutchinson and Wheelwright darkened, and resulted in their banishment in 1637. Mrs. Hutchinson and her family were imprisoned, and later they were exiled, and thus were driven from the midst of friends and loved ones. Mrs. Hutchinson and her immediate followers went south into Rhode Island, to live in the vicinity of Roger Williams, while Wheelwright moved to the north to Exeter, New Hampshire, where a pure democracy was founded upon the universal consent of those governed. Mrs. Hutchinson, fearing the anger of the persecutors, fled with her family into the region of New York State, where in 1643 they were massacred by the Indians. Her brother-in-law, Reverend Wheelwright, prospered, and soon was permitted to come back to old Plymouth Colony, where he preached until his death in 1645.

Richard Crispe, who married the youngest daughter of Reverend Wheelwright, had a daughter, Sarah Crispe, who became the wife of Hon. John Leverett.

SARAH CRISPE, WIFE OF HON. JOHN LEVERETT.

On April 5, 1722, Sarah Crispe, daughter of Richard Crispe, was married to the Hon. John Leverett, son of

Sir John Leverett, the Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. Her husband was a distinguished lawyer, judge, Speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature, member of the Royal Society, and President of Harvard College from 1708 until his death on May 3, 1724. His father, Sir John, is especially famous in American history as having been the Colonial Governor whose skill and diplomacy carried to a successful end the war with King Philip. In 1676 he was Knighted by Charles the Second for service rendered to the New England Colonies. (American Cyclopedia, volume X, page 378.)

Subsequent to his death she married (July 15, 1725) the Honorable John Clark. Mr. John Clark, a distinguished gentleman and lawyer, died in 1738, and Sarah married as her fourth husband Reverend Benjamin Coleman. Bryant, in his Popular History of the United States, on pages 127-128, volume III, says of Reverend Coleman: "In 1721 the scourge of the colony was small-pox. Four times it had been epidemic in Boston at different periods, and it appeared again in 1721. Nearly 6,000 persons—nearly half of the population—were attacked, of whom nearly 900 died. Inoculation was introduced at this time in America by Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, and its efficacy was proved in the next serious visitation from this pestilence thirty years later, when out of the 5,544 who took the disease in natural way, 514 died; while of the 2,113 who were inoculated, only 31 died."

"Cotton Mather — who was somewhat of a lay

practitioner—was warmly interested in this bold attempt to mitigate human suffering, and became in consequence so obnoxious that his house was assaulted and an attempt made on his life. His father, Increase Mather, then a very old man, published a tract in favor of the remedy in which he quoted the negro slaves as averring that it had always been practiced with success in Africa, whence, perhaps, the Turks had obtained their knowledge. About two hundred and fifty persons were inoculated by Dr. Boylston—seven only dying—who began with his own children and servants. The brave man stood almost alone in his own profession; but among the clergy, though the opposition was general and bitter, the Mathers were supported by some of the more prominent and eminent brethren—as the Reverends Benjamin Coleman, of Boston, Waller, of Roxbury, a son-in-law of Increase Mather.”

Reverend Benjamin Coleman was an eloquent speaker and was the leading clergyman of Boston. Sarah Crispe Coleman died April 24, 1744.

In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volume VI, page 44, it speaks of George Crispe and family as follows: “George Crispe married Heplizibel Cole on May 24, 1677. The children born were: Mary, born December 9, 1678; Mercie, born October 15, 1681. George Crispe died July 28, 1682. He was the founder of Eastham, Massachusetts—a prominent place in those days.

CRISPE SOLDIERS IN INDIAN WARS.

The earliest war of the Colonists came in the form of a bloody struggle with the chief of the Wampanoags, and is known in Colonial history as King Philip's War. Massasoit, the father of King Philip, was on very friendly terms with the whites, but at his death young Metacomet, or King Philip as the Colonists called him, gave evidence of his hatred of the whites, and in several instances openly violated his pledges to keep peace. Philip observed that the whites were gradually encroaching upon the Indian territory, and that their hunting grounds would be taken from them; the forests were falling before the steel, and he recognized that the Indian race would come to want, and be finally exterminated. Imbued with this thought he aroused the entire Indian population throughout the New England Colonies, and in 1675 he began his campaign of blood.

The war on the part of the Indians was one of ambush and surprise. They never once met the Colonists in the open field. They were secret as beasts of prey; and trained marksmen. They were fleet of foot and thoroughly conversant with the paths of the forest; patient of fatigue, and mad with vengeance and destruction, retreating in the swamp for their abode, and ever prepared to spring forth to massacre a straying Colonist. The Colonists selected from among their numbers the bravest citizens, and formed them into exploring parties, whose duty it was to seek for these savages. The Crispe

family was represented in these exploring parties in the persons of Richard Crispe, of Eastham, and Zachariah Crispe. These exploring parties, as they were called, had a most dangerous task. They were often waylaid, and their paths not infrequently were strewn with the arms and limbs of Colonists who had fallen prey to the warriors of King Philip. The men as they went to the fields, the woodchoppers and the shepherd boys, were shot down by these skulking foes, whose approach was invisible. The mothers and women at home feared the tomahawk, and hourly anticipated the murder of their dear ones; and the Indians hung around these settler's cabins as wolves about a sheepfold. The dreadfulness of these days is scarcely to be imagined by the people of the present age. The most thrilling incidents are among the stories that might be mentioned in connection with the exploring parties.

Zachariah Crispe is spoken of in connection with these parties in volume XXXVII, page 182, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Jonathan Crispe is mentioned on page 220 of the same volume.

Richard Crispe, who also served in the bloody war, is written about in volume XXXIX of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, pages 379 and 382; and in addition gives a letter of considerable interest. He served under Captain James Oliver. It reads:

“Naraganset, 26th, 11th m. 1675.

“After a tedious march in a bitter cold night that

followed Dec. 12th, we hoped our pilot would have led us to Pomham by break of day; but so it came to pass we were misled, and so missed a good opportunity. Dec. 13th: We came to Mr. Smith's, and that day took 35 prisoners. Dec. 14th: Our General went out with horse and foot. I with my company was left to keep garrison. I sent out 30 of my men to scout abroad, who killed two Indians and brought in 4 prisoners, one of which was beheaded. Our army came home at night; killed 7 and brought in 9 men more, young and old. Dec. 15th: Came-in-John, a rouge, with pretence of peace, and was dismissed with this errand, that we might speak with Sachems. That evening, he not being gone a quarter of an hour, his company, that lay hid behind a hill killed two Salem men within a mile of our quarters, and wounded a third that he is dead; and at a house three miles off, where I had 10 men, they killed 2 of them. Instantly, Captain Mosely, myself and Captain Gardner were sent to fetch in Major Appleton's company, that kept 3 miles and an half off; and coming they lay behind a stone wall and fired on us in sight of the garrison. We killed the captain that killed one of the Salem men, and had his cap on. That night they burned Jerry Brell's house, and killed 17. Dec. 16th came that news. Dec. 17th came news that Connecticut forces were at Petaquamscot, and had killed 7 Indians and took 6 prisoners. That day we sold Captain Davenport 77 Indians, young and old, for 80 £ in money. Dec. 18th: We marched to Petaquam-

scot with all our forces, only a garrison left; that night was very stormy; we lay, one thousand, in the open field that long night. In the morning, Dec. 19th, Lord's day, at 5 o'clock, we marched. Between 12 and 1, we came up with the enemy, and had a sore fight three hours. We lost, that are now dead, about 68, and had 150 wounded, many of which are recovered. That long, snowy cold night we had about 18 miles to our quarters, with about 210 dead and wounded. We left 8 dead in the fort. We had but 12 dead when we came from the swamp, besides the 8 we left. Many died by the way, and as soon as they were brought in, so that Dec. 20th we buried in a grave 37, and next day 7, next day 2, and more since here. Eight died at Rhode Island, 1 at Petaquamscot, 2 lost in the woods and killed. Dec. 20th, as we heard since, some say 2 more died. By the best intelligence we killed 300 fighting men, prisoners we took, say, 350, and above 300 women and children. We burnt about 500 houses, left but 9, burnt all their corn that was in baskets. One single mercy that night not to be forgotten, viz.: that when we drew off, with so many dead and wounded, they did not pursue us, which the young men would have done, but the Sachems would not consent; they had but 10 pounds of powder left. Our General, with about 40, lost our way, and wandered till about 7 o'clock in the morning before we came to our quarters. We thought we were within 2 miles of the enemy again, but God kept us; to Him be the glory. We have killed now and

then 1 since, and burnt 200 wigwams; we killed 9 last Tuesday. We fetch in their corn daily, and that undoes them. This is as nearly as I can a true relation. I read the narrative to my officers in my tent, who all assent to the truth of it. Monhegins and Pequods proved very false; fired into the air, and sent word before they came they would do so, but got much plunder, guns and kettles. A great part of what is written was attested by Joshus Teffe, who married an Indian woman, a Wampawoag. He shot 20 times at us in the swamp, was taken at Providence Jan'y 14, brought to us the 16th, executed the 18th. A sad wretch; he never heard a sermon but once these 17 years. His father going to recall him lost his head and lies unburied."

CRISPE GRANT IN COLONIAL DISPUTE.

The following reference to the Crispe grant will be of interest:

"The terrible menaces of the Indian wars and the hourly alarm which they caused did not make the English settlers unmindful of their political possibilities, nor hopeless regarding the future. While the Massachusetts Colony was weak in resources from the effects of the war; [Note: During the war New England lost 600 men, a dozen towns were destroyed; 600 dwellings were burned; every twentieth family was homeless, and every twentieth man who had served as a soldier had perished. The cost of the war equaled \$400,000, a very large sum of money at that time], the people were yet engaged in the hos-

tilities with the eastern tribes—the Colony made territorial accession by purchase, and at the same time boldly asserted its charter rights. For many years there had been a controversy between the heirs of Sir Fernando Gorgas, John Mason and John Crispe and the Massachusetts Colony concerning a portion of the present territory of Maine and New Hampshire, which by acts of the inhabitants had been placed (1641) under the jurisdiction of the authorities at Boston. The judicial decision (1677) was in favor of these heirs, and Massachusetts immediately purchased their interests for the sum of \$6,000. New Hampshire was detached three years later (1680) and made a royal province—the first in New England; but Maine, which was incorporated with Massachusetts in 1692, continued a part of Massachusetts until 1820.” (Lossing’s History of the United States, page 129). The disposition on the part of the Colonies to gain land and attain clear titles did not please the King of England. King Charles began to view the progress with envy, and he looked upon these colonists with fear. Charles had long entertained the thought that he as King, “with divine rights,” should be the real authority in the Colonial world of the Western Hemisphere. He took occasion to reject Edward Randolph, a custom officer at the port of Boston, and declared the Colonial charter void. He issued a ‘quo warranto’ in 1683 and procured a decision in his favor, but he died before he could carry his plan into effect.

Charles' successor, James II., continued the oppressive measures of his brother. The people petitioned and remonstrated, but they were treated with contempt. Their hardships in conquering a wilderness and enduring untold privations, were of no avail in the ears of the bigot, James II. As a climax to the Colonial drama, the King appointed Sir Edmund Andros, former Royal Governor of New York, to proceed to Boston and declare the Colonial charters void, and he to be the first Governor-General of all New England.

GOVERNOR ANDROS MARRIED A CRISPE.

Sir Edmund Andros, of Guernsey, was married to Elizabeth Crispe—sister of Gertney Crispe, who founded the Crispe Charity Farm, of which we wrote on page 81 of this book. Elizabeth's marriage is mentioned on page 139 of this book. Sir Edmund was appointed the first Governor-General of the English Colonies, and he arrived at Boston in December, 1686. He immediately demanded the old charter of Connecticut, but it was refused. He soon made bare the sword of oppression, and began to rule with a tyrant's rule, and he tried to carry into effect the edicts of the sovereign who appointed him to the high place.

Among the arbitrary acts which Andros attempted to enforce were: Suppression of freedom of speech and press; dictation in marriage contracts; and finally he threatened to establish the Episcopal church—the religion of England. But the Puritans would not endure his

proclamations, and heeded little what he said. This angered Andros to such an extent that it provoked a very strained relation between the Colonists and England. At this point were sown the first seeds of the American Revolution, and many historians claim that the American rebellion began at the time Andros attempted to establish the English Episcopal Church in all New England.

His experience in attempting to gain possession of the charter of Connecticut is of considerable interest. In October, 1678, Andros went to Hartford, Connecticut, where the General Assembly was in session, and he hoped to secure the charter of Connecticut. The Colonists knew he was coming, and so they prepared to save the precious instrument, and at the same time they had arranged to give every evidence possible of loyalty to the King of England. The debates at the Assembly were purposely prolonged until night, when Governor Andros was to arrive and proclaim that the charter was annulled, and that the Assembly be discharged. The evening came, the candles were lighted and the charter was brought forward and laid on the table before the Governor and the Council. Just as Andros stepped forward to take the charter, the candles were suddenly extinguished, and the charter was seized by a Colonial, by the name of Wadsworth, and he and friends bounded from the hall, and under cover of the night they hid the charter in the hollow of a large oak tree near by. When the candles were re lighted all the members of the Council were in perfect order, but

the charter could not be found. Andros was highly incensed at being thus foiled, but he wisely restrained his passion, and assumed command of the Government, and with his own hand wrote the word "FINIS" after the proceedings of the Colonial Assembly. The entire government of New England was administered in his own name until 1689, when he was driven from Boston, as his sovereign in England had been deposed. The charter, which had been hidden in the old oak, was brought forward and the Colonists again enjoyed a local and democratic form of government. The oak in which the charter was deposited was called the "Char er Oak." The famous oak stood until August 21, 1856, when a severe storm prostrated it, and it was soon converted into historic souvenirs.

Andros was imprisoned in Boston on April 16, 1689. In July he was sent to England for trial, but he was acquitted, as might be expected, and shortly after was appointed Governor of Virginia, where he managed to conduct himself in a fashion eliciting the good will of these Colonists. They welcomed him heartily, and he was a wiser and better man than he had been when in New England. It may have been because he served new masters (Mary and William) that Andros remembered that to hold a Governorship meant privileges and duties as well. Usurpation and injustice meant failure and ruin. He was less arrogant and less overbearing; and he made himself congenial in that the troubles of the Col-

onists became his troubles, and he labored industriously to rule with justice to all.

FOUNDED WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

He came to Virginia with the charter for an institution which he hoped to found, and with the King's favor he received a charter for the first large college in the south. This act on the part of Andros induced the people to have great faith in his promise that he would rule "justly and kindly." By this achievement he ingratiated himself, and he was in many respects the most progressive and intelligent Governor that ruled the Virginia Colony.

Among other improvements he established good roads through the forests and swamps; aided Thomas Neal in getting a patent from the King permitting postal service connection between the Colonies; he collected and caused to be preserved all the old records of Virginia, and by this act alone has bequeathed to the Americans of to-day many historical documents which otherwise would have been lost or destroyed, as they were in other Colonies; he introduced the cultivation of cotton; and did everything in his power to establish newspapers and schools.

He was so different to preceding Governors that the Colonists loved Sir Edmund. The question often asked was: "Is Sir Edmund Andros 'a new man,' or are the Virginians less particular than the New Englanders?" He did much for education, and thus pleased the Virginians. To Andros, Virginia can well be grateful for hav-

ing the name of "Mother of Presidents," for to no other man does she owe so much for encouraging institutions of learning.

Governor Berkley, who ruled Virginia some years before, "thanked God that there was neither a free school or printing office in the Colony;" while Andros was thankful for quite the opposite. He took a great interest in William and Mary College. The establishment of a college was the fulfillment of those fears which Berkley hoped would not be accomplished for one hundred years. It was evidence of increasing intelligence, as well as promise of future culture and prosperity, and these were elements which previous Governors of Virginia strongly opposed and discouraged.

Governor Andros was certain to claim authority over the new college, and its president, Mr. Blair, who was appointed its president by the Bishop of London, resisted any interference in the curriculum of the college. This led to a controversy, and Governor Andros tried to break the firmness of Blair by dismissing the latter from the Council of Virginia. The political issue thus created necessitated an appeal to England. Andros was defeated in the decision, and recalled, and in his stead Nicholson was transferred from Maryland to Governor of Virginia.

Andros returned to England and in 1704 was made Governor of his native home, Guernsey (the Channel Islands of England). In 1691 Sir Edmund published in book form his experiences and career in New England, and

these writings were published in London in 1773.

In his will, dated July 19, 1712 he says in part: "I, Sir Edmund Andros, Knight, of Guernsey, now residing in the parish of St. Anne's Westminster. To Dame Elizabeth Crispe my wife certain annuties etc; I give annually 200£ due me upon bond from Thomas Cooper near Maidstone England taken in the name of my late sister-in-law Mrs. Hannah Crispe." P. C. C. 44 Aston.

And Anna Gertney Crispe's will adds these facts:

"I, the fourth & youngest daughter and Coheir of Thomas Crispe, late of Quex, in the parish of Birchington in the Isle of Thanette, in the County of Kent, etc. etc., to Sir Edmund Andros, my brother-in-law and his Lady, twenty pounds for mourning."

Further references on Sir Edmund Andros and his wife, Elizabeth Crispe, volume XLII, page 179, New England Historical and Genealogical Register; Bryant's History of the United States, volume III, page 66.

DELIVERANCE CRISPE, INDIAN CAPTIVE.

Early in 1690, when the French incited the Indians into a renewal of hostilities, the Colonists suffered a most torturous career. Severe as the Indians had been under the fearless leadership of King Philip, they were decidedly more savage and barbaric after the chief's death. Although the war of King Philip had ended in utter defeat some fifteen years previous, this loss seemed to act as a theme of inspiration. With the French at Canada to instill into these Indians new hopes, and with these white

and civilized allies as their backing, they invited war and fought to a bitter end. This war, known in history as King William's War—named after the King in England who was fighting the French of Continental Europe—was indeed a most destructive and cruel war.

We need only refer to the massacres at Schenectady and Groton, and the student familiar with Colonial history is reminded of the most horrifying and soul-stirring epoch in the history of the Colonies.

The Crispe family came in for their share of sufferings and sadnesses, for we learn that Benjamin Crispe and family were living at the village of Groton, when this awful massacre took place. The town was destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants massacred, tortured and burned. "The snow was pink with blood and dead bodies robed in ice." Benjamin Crispe's wife was driven into the wilderness to die, and their little daughter, Deliverance Crispe, was taken as an Indian captive, and brought up to live the life of an Indian girl. She was taken to Montreal, where the French and Indians divided their spoils and laid their plans of future campaigns. Deliverance was educated in the ways and manner of the Indian tribe, and accordingly adopted the Roman Catholic faith. In 1696 she was baptized a Roman Catholic at Montreal, and was placed in charge of the congregation of Notre Dame. An account of the trials of Deliverance Crispe can be found on page 159, volume XXVIII, New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

William S. Appelton in an article entitled "English Captives in Canada" (volume XXVIII, page 159,) New England Historical and Genealogical Register says: "A Genealogical Dictionary of English-Canadian families has recently been issued. Perhaps the special interest of the volume to us is the list of 'Anglais' (English) captives taken in the war of the seventeenth century between New France and New England. And here we find a list of captives, mostly children, some utterly unknown to Salvage and others, known only as born. They were all baptized in the Roman Catholic Church and passed their lives in Canada." Deliverance Crispe was among these captives.

We read in Bryant's History of the United States (volume II, page 478) that a certain John Crispe was among those who founded Burlington, Delaware, and that from his letters and diary Bryant was able to give the origin of this prosperous town. The part which is quoted reads: "The Kent arrived at Newcastle on the sixteenth of August, 1678. The new town was named after Burlington, Yorkshire, England, from whence many of the emigrants came. 'Here is a town.' wrote Mr. Crispe to a friend in England, 'laid out for twenty proprietaries, and a straight line drawn from the river side up the land which is to be the main street, and a market place about the middle. The Yorkshire ten proprietors are to build on one side, and the London ten on the other side; and they have ordered one street to be made along the river

side, which is not divided with the rest, but in small lots by itself, and any one that has any part in a propriety is to have a share in it. The town lots for every propriety will be about ten or eleven acres.''' (Letters in Proud's History of Pennsylvania). Bryant says: "The new village was prosperous from the beginning, and shipload after shipload of Colonists arrived, until the proprietors saw their mutual plantation increasing more rapidly in two or three years than other Colonies had done in ten; and this almost entirely through the exertion of Friends alone."

Further particulars of the captivity of little Miss Deliverance Crispe Longley will be found in the appendix of the History of the Crisp Family.

The Crispe people at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War naturally sided with the Colonists; their previous training, as well as their religious beliefs, and their political tendency, naturally lead them into the Colonial army.

The Crispe family, however, was considerably reduced in numbers during the Indian and French wars, and nearly the entire family after the Revolutionary War was reduced to a few families.

The family name does not again appear in the history of the United States until the early part of 1800, when the family of ex-Speaker Crisp, of the United States House of Representatives, appears as a branch of the old English stock in the Southern States.

HONORABLE CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP,
STATESMAN.

In Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography we find on page 263 the following:

“Charles Frederick Crisp, soldier, lawyer, jurist, Congressman, was born Jan. 29, 1845, in England. He was a Lieutenant in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1864, when he was taken prisoner. In 1872 he was appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Circuit; and in 1873 was reappointed for a term of four years. In the latter year he moved to Americus, Ga.; in 1877 was appointed Judge of the Superior Court; and in 1878 was elected to the same office; and in 1880 was re-elected for a term of four years. He resigned in 1882, and was elected Representative from Georgia to the forty-eighth Congress; and received the re-election to the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth as a democrat, and served as a Speaker of the House in the fifty-second and fifty-third Congresses.”

Additional notes on his life can be found in the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, volume I, page 385, as follows:

“Charles Frederick Crisp, lawyer and congressman, was born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845, while his parents, actors by profession, were engaged in an extensive tour. The family returning to the United States in the same year, settled in Georgia, where the son was educated in the common schools of Savannah and Macon.

On the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in company K, 10th Virginia infantry, and, rising to a lieutenancy, was in active service until taken prisoner of war in May, 1864. After a year's confinement in Fort Delaware, he rejoined his parents at Ellaville, Ga., and, after completing law studies at Americus, was admitted to the bar in 1866. He commenced practice in Ellaville, where he rapidly rose to prominence, being, in 1872, appointed solicitor-general of the south-western judicial circuit, and in 1873 re-appointed for a term of four years: In June, 1877, he was appointed judge of the superior court of this circuit, being re-elected by the general assembly in 1878 and 1880. Upon his nomination to the U. S. house of representatives he resigned from the bench, and was elected to the forty-eighth congress by a large popular vote. Although from the beginning of his career in the house he was known as a hard-working, attentive and alert member, he did not rise to the leading position which caused his election as speaker until the beginning of his fifth term of service. At the time his election was a most conspicuous tribute to his ability and popularity, since among the opposing candidates for the chair were Roger Q. Mills and others whose services had been much more extended. He was re-elected speaker in the fifty-third congress, and when the republicans again acquired a majority in the fifty-fourth he was the recognized leader of the minority. Throughout his congressional career he was a pronounced advocate of a low tariff and the free

coinage of silver. At the close of the fifty-fourth congress Mr. Crispe announced himself a candidate for the senate, and in the meantime brought himself prominently before the people by his memorable debates with Sec. Hoke Smith upon the financial questions of the day. Upon his return home in the early summer of 1896, he took a vigorous part in the state gubernatorial campaign, making able speeches in several localities. In the primaries, in July, by a practically unanimous vote, he was made the democratic candidate for the U. S. senate, and undoubtedly would have been elected. He died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1896."

We add a few supplemental statements in abridged form from the *Statesmen and Politicians of America*, by Seidle:

"Charles F. Crisp, the Speaker of the national House of Representatives, is a man of pronounced and substantial ability, amply equipped by education, training, and long and distinguished public service, for the eminent position he holds. Though born on foreign soil, he is of American parentage, which entitles him to all the rights of a native-born citizen. His parents were visiting in Sheffield, England, when he was born, Jan. 29, 1845. They returned with him to their home in Georgia at the earliest possible moment, and before the child was out of arms.

"He was chosen Speaker of the House in the fifty-second Congress, and re-elected by unanimous Demo-

cratic vote to the same position in the fifty-third Congress. Owing to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Colquitt in the spring of 1894, the Governor of the State, without solicitation, tendered him an appointment to the vacant office, which he declined, though with apparent reluctance, fearing that by withdrawing from the Speakership at that time he would endanger the harmony of his party associates in the House. Speaker Crisp is a man of fine physique, though not robust; of dignified bearing without appearing austere; of pleasant and agreeable manners, an able speaker with a fund of information to draw upon; of scholarly habits and judicial temperament — in fine, is an ideal presiding officer. He is occasionally irritated by the persistent efforts of his Republican predecessors to annoy him, but as a whole he has won the respect and confidence of all parties in the House by his uniform fairness, candor and impartiality. Outside the chair he is a pronounced Democrat of the Southern school, and not altogether in sympathy with some features of administrative policy. And here, too, his judicial training is of use to him, restraining him from any unseemingly exhibition of his disagreements. Such a man is destined to great distinction in the country's annals. He will, without much doubt, pass from the Speakership into the Senate, and ultimately become recognized as a great statesman."

In an editorial of the *Illustrated American*, volume IX, (1892) on page 64, it speaks of the candidacy of Mr.

Charles F. Crisp for the Speakership in the following terms:

“ Charles F. Crisp, one of the most prominent of the younger generation of Southern Congressmen, is a formidable rival to Mr. Mills for the Speakership. He came of actors who for twenty years prior to the war formed a band of strolling players in the South. He is a very shrewd politician, and is considered one of the most sagacious and best-tempered leaders of the Democracy. Apparently without ambition to be known as an orator, there are few men in Congress who utter more truly eloquent sentences than he. He went to Congress first in 1883, and has been there ever since. Previous to that he was in the Confederate army. After the war he turned his attention to law, became Solicitor-General of a district in Georgia, then rose to the bench of the Superior Court, and landed in the Assembly. He has been described as ‘the bull dog’ on the Democratic side of the House. At the same time he is recognized as one of the most affable and agreeable men who ever sat in Congress. Throughout the stormy scenes which took place in the House over the contested election cases in 1890, Mr. Crisp, though he fought desperately for his cause, never abandoned his innate courtesy, however hard he was hit. His manly behavior elicited the admiration of foe as well as friend. His private character is unblemished, and his public record is an example for future politicians.”

The Illustrated American on page 612, volume XX,

comments editorially on his death as follows:

“The Speaker of the fifty-second and fifty-third Congress, Charles Frederick Crisp, who died recently at Atlanta, Georgia, would have been a Senator from his native State had he lived. It was Speaker Crisp who laid the foundation of Mr. Bryan’s career, for through the influence of Mr. Springer, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the member from Nebraska was given a position in that body, and thus arrived Mr. Bryan’s opportunity. Mr. Crisp came of an English family. He was born at Sheffield, England, having been brought to this country when an infant, his parents settling at Savannah, Georgia. His father was one of the famous players of his time. The boy’s education was interrupted by the outbreak of the war, and in his seventeenth year he enlisted. Promoted a Lieutenant in 1864, he was captured and held until after the surrender of Lee. Subsequently he studied law, becoming Solicitor-General and Judge of the Superior Court. He was elected by the State Legislature twice to the same office.

“ In 1882, Mr. Crisp was chosen as Representative in Congress, his abilities there at once receiving recognition. He was immediately placed on important committees, and his maiden speech attracted attention. He came to the front as one of the recognized leaders among Democrats in the turbulent fifty-first Congress. Here he made a mild fight for silver. In 1895 he had become one of the free silver leaders of the country, and he an-

nounced his candidacy for the Senate. The choice of a Senator was put to the people in the primary elections in the spring and Mr. Crisp was overwhelmingly chosen, so the members of the Legislature were instructed to vote for him. He was ready in speech, capable as a debater, and thoroughly familiar with parliamentary rules. He will be regretted by a large number of friends, including many politically opposed to him, for he exacted an amount of respect from his Republican antagonists not extended to any other Democrat for the last few years."

The Chicago Times-Herald of October 24, 1896, says of his death:

"Atlanta, Ga., October 23. — Charles Frederick Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died here to-day. He had been ill for a long time and was forced by advice of his physicians to give over a debate last spring which had been arranged between him and Hoke Smith on the currency question. A complication of diseases aggravated by a weakness of the heart caused his demise. Mr. Crisp had been in intense pain all day. Every few minutes he would suffer intensely, but no immediate danger was feared. His wife, together with a sanitarian nurse, Miss Sharp, was watching at his bedside. At about 1:45 o'clock Mr. Crisp was seized with another paroxysm of pain. The watchers sent down stairs for Dr. Holmes, Mr. Crisp's two daughters, Mrs. Fred Davenport and Miss Bertha Crisp, and his two sons, Charles I. Crisp, Jr., and Fred Crisp, who were at the Ballard

house on Peach street, were quickly summoned. When they entered the room the Judge was still conscious. He gave them the look of recognition, breathed a few times and died. He could not speak.

“ Few men in this State were more generally beloved than Mr. Crisp. His boyhood was spent in Savannah and Macon, and it was in the common schools of these cities that he was educated. He was not a native of the United States. He was born in Sheffield, England, in 1845. His father and mother were actors. Indeed, his entire family were Thespians, and have been noted for stage talent. The one exception, and that is the late ex-Speaker, who rose to eminence first in the law and then as a statesman. Mr. Crisp would certainly have been elected United States Senator had he lived. When he was elected Speaker of the House, his name was mentioned as a Presidential possibility, and this brought out the fact of his having been born abroad.

“ When the war came, Mr. Crisp, then a healthy, robust lad of sixteen, enlisted in the Confederate army at the very outbreak. He finally became a Lieutenant in the Tenth Virginia infantry, and served with his regiment until May, 1864. In that month he was taken prisoner and carried to Fort Delaware, where he was retained until the close of the war. In June 1865, he was released. As soon as he left prison young Crisp made his way to the home of his parents at Ellaville, Georgia, and at once began the study of law. In the year following

he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in his own town. The young lawyer made his way with great rapidity, and soon rose to the top of his profession. His amiabilities and complete self-control, his alert mind and judicial cast of thought, all combined to bring him quickly to the notice of older members of his profession throughout the State, and to win for him hosts of friends among all classes of the people. In 1872 Mr. Crisp took his first step in politics. He was appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Judicial District, and was re-appointed in 1873 for a four years' term. The same year he went to Americus to live, and in 1878 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. In the same year he was chosen by the Legislature for the same office, and in 1880 he was re-elected for a term of four years. In 1882 he resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Third District of Georgia. It was then that he came to the attention of the American people. The very same elements that went to make up his success as a lawyer and a member of the judiciary carried him forward in politics. In 1883 he presided over the Democratic State Convention in Georgia, when the candidate for Governor was put in nomination. When his first term in Congress expired, he was nominated a second time, then the third; a fourth and a fifth, serving his party faithfully in every Congress from the forty-eighth to the fifty-first inclusive.

“In 1890 he was elected to the fifty-second Congress,

and it was of that Congress that he was chosen Speaker. He was re-elected to the fifty-third Congress, and resumed the chair in that assembly. His district again returned him to the fifty-fourth Congress. For a long time Judge Crisp devoted himself exclusively to his duties as a statesman. He found that he could not attend to both his private business and his Congressional work at the same time and pay sufficient attention to both, and so he abandoned his private affairs, and gave himself up wholly to statecraft. His first vote in Congress was for Carlisle for Speaker. But, although he voted against Randall, that statesman recognized the Georgian's ability and sought him out. The two became warm friends, but Crisp decided by his voice his position on the tariff question. In the forty-ninth Congress Mr. Crisp was assigned to the Committee of Pacific Roads. In the spring of 1886 he went on record on the silver question. In April of that year he spoke for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and declared himself in favor of a complete restoration of silver to the place it occupied before its demonetization in 1873. During the next Congress he voted against the bill allowing the national banks to increase their circulation; against the organization of Oklahoma; against the admission of Montana, Washington and North and South Dakota. He voted against the pensioning of Mrs. Sheridan; against the refunding to the States the direct tax of 1861, and in favor of the repeal of the law taxing oleomargarine. Early in life Mr.

Crisp married Miss Clara Burton, in honor of whose sister Ella the town of Ellaville was named. Mr. Crisp leaves a widow and four children.

“Governor Atkinson heard the news of Mr. Crisp’s death at the executive office, and immediately ordered the Georgia flag lowered to half-mast. He said: ‘Mr. Crisp’s death is particularly a calamity just at this time. He had attained a position where he was not only one of the most valuable men in our State, but was a national character of which Americans were proud. I regard him as the most conspicuous man now before the nation of all Southern men. His position as Speaker of the House had brought him more prominently before the country than any other Southern man, and the magnificent ability which he displayed in sustaining himself as a leader there made much impress upon the whole country—to such an extent that he was regarded everywhere as one of the foremost men of America. Personally he was one of the most lovable of men, and outside of the loss to the public, his death will be a personal loss to thousands of his fellow countrymen. On the day of his burial all of the offices of the capitol will be closed.’

“Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith said: ‘I was thrown in contact with Judge Crisp in Washington, and I am deeply distressed at his sudden death. His quickness, calmness and sound judgment made him the natural leader of the Democratic House of Representatives. His kind and gentle temperament gave him the love of all who knew

J. J. Fulbrightman.

77 Bayard

James Hume

SIGNATURES ON MR. CRISP'S PAPERS.

him. Although he had filled the highest position given to a Georgian in the national councils since the days of Howell Cobb, he especially desired a seat in the Senate, and his refusal to accept the appointment tendered him by Governor Northern was the clearest proof of his unselfish patriotism. He had just fairly won before the people of Georgia a seat in the Senate, and in that body he would have added to his great national reputation, and I regret sincerely that he has not been spared to fill it.'

'Peoria, Ill., October 23.—William J. Bryan was shown the dispatch announcing the death of Charles F. Crisp when he boarded the train at Springfield this afternoon, and was deeply grieved at the death of Mr. Crisp, and said: 'While Mr. Crisp was feeble in health I had not thought of his life being in danger. His death will be a great loss to the Democrats of the nation, because he was one of the strongest men during my four years before the public, and I feel his death is a personal loss to me.' Mr. Bryan immediately sent a dispatch of condolence to Mrs. Crisp, sympathizing with her distress.'

HONORABLE CHARLES R. CRISP.

A brief description of Charles R. Crisp, son of Honorable Charles Frederick Crisp, is found in Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography, page 264:

"Charles R. Crisp—Lawyer, legislator, congressman; was born Oct., 19, 1870, in Ellaville, Ga. He was elected

to the fifth-fourth congress, without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Hon. Charles F. Crisp. He has attained success as a lawyer in Americus, Ga., where he is a member of the law firm of Hooper & Crisp. While in congress he took an active part in debates on various measures which affected the welfare of his state; and as a rising lawyer has already attained eminence at the bar of the south.''



THE EPISCOPALIAN CRISPES.

We learned when reading Part I of this book, that of the Sutton Vallance branch of the Crispe family, that a certain John Crispe had a family of thirteen children; and we noted that the oldest son, named William, had eight children, nearly all of whom emigrated to America. This William, we remember, (page 143 of this book, Part I), was married to Miss Grace Elizabeth Goodwyn, their children being John (A), Charles (B), James (C), Priscillia (D), Edward (E), William (F), Thomas (G), Sarah (H).

Since most of these children came to America, we will describe them in this part of the book. We will study the careers of these eight children, completing each child with all its offspring as one family. See page 144 of this book.

JOHN CRISPE (A).

John Crispe (A), eldest child of William Crispe and Grace Elizabeth Goodwyn, was born in 1805. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Coville, and to them were born five children, Charles (a), James (b), Edward (c), William (d) and Priscillia (e). John emigrated to the United States where he died June 6, 1834.

Charles (a); born 1806; died in England.

James (b); born 1808; died in England.

Edward (c); born 1809; died in England.

William (d); born 1811; died in England.

Priscillia (e); born 1813; married to Dr. John Danby Bowles, in America, April 16, 1838; to them were born six children—Charles (1), Harry (2), John (3), Elizabeth (4), Frank (5) and Thomas (6).

Priscilla married a Mr. Bowles. I am indebted to Mr. Harry Bowles, of Harrison, Ohio, for the major portion of the description of the Bowles family. He eagerly assisted in getting the data in connection with this branch of the Crispe relatives, and I cheerfully accord him this notice. In addition to this acknowledgment I state that the Bowles family took a deep interest in "The History of the Crispe Family," and donated towards its publication.

THE BOWLES FAMILY.

"The origin of the Bowl-s family, so far as known to the writer, is as follows: The family formerly resided at Cavanbrook, Kent, England. A widow with four sons — Thomas, Richard, Robert and Josiah — removed to Elderden Farm Chart, near Sutton Valance, Kent. They also occupied the Chancy Court farm adjoining.

"The eldest son Thomas (my great grand-father) married Sarah Boorman; took the Sweeting's farm at Stapelhurst; had three sons, Thomas, Richard and Robert, and two daughters. Sarah, a twin with Thomas, born December 11, 1759, married Robert Colgate, who emigrated about 1792 to New York city. In 1862 some of the family were living in that city and were wealthy.

Their names, as far as I know, are William Bowles, Charles and Charlotte. The latter was born January 4, 1781, at Holingburn.

“ Mary, the second daughter, was born January 4, 1763; married her cousin, William Boorman, of Chantry farm, Headcorn, January 1, 1783, and had a large family.

“ The above account is taken from the record left by Robert Bowles, born in England June 1, 1792; died in 1862, on the farm adjoining my father's — John D. Bowles—near Harrison, Ohio.

“ It is probable that Thomas, the eldest son of the widow at Elderden, was hardly born earlier than 1738, and it is not likely that the birth of his mother would have occurred before about the year 1720. This is as far as I can trace the family back; viz: to the widow with four sons.

“ All of the Bowles family in this country, and formerly in England, have descended from Thomas and Richard, sons of the first Thomas Bowles. The third son, Robert, died without issue.

“ Robert Bowles, son of Richard and grand-son of the elder Thomas Bowles, my notes dated July 17, 1864—say is dead. He was said to be the last male survivor of the family in England, his only brother, Frederick, having emigrated to New Zealand.

“ The three other sons of the widow of Elderden died bachelors.

“ Of our immediate family, my father, John Dendy

Bowles, was born at Chatham, Kent, England, October 11, 1804. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to his uncle, Stephen Dendy, a surgeon and apothecary of Horsham. At 21 and 22 years of age respectively he passed examination at Apothecaries' Hall, London, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. His diplomas bear the signatures of Dr. John Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper. April 16, 1838, he married Priscillia Crispe at Cincinnati. The wedding tour to England was made in the Great Western, the first steamship that ever left America for Europe. Returning, he settled upon the old homestead east of Harrison, where he lived about forty years and reared his family. Practiced medicine successfully for about twenty years. Retired from practice in 1858. In 1878 removed to Harrison, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 18, 1897. He was aged 92 years, 7 months and 7 days, having lived twenty-two years beyond the period allotted to man.

“Six children were the issue of the marriage to Priscillia Crispe.

“The first son, Charles (1), was born October 5, 1839; died August 20, 1840.

“Harry (2); born July 14, 1841; attended school at Teacher's Institute at Harrison in 1858-9; also Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, in 1857, and also in 1860; married May 2, 1866, to Jane Simons, aged 20 years, who graduated in 1864 at the Oxford Female College, in But-

ler county, Ohio; in 1867 settled upon a farm of 100 acres four miles south of Harrison, and I have resided there to the time of this writing; have one son, Charles Dendy Bowles; born February 12, 1874. Am very pleasantly and comfortably situated with my wife and son, both living, and I am 60 years old.

“ John (3); born April 25, 1844; died January 12, 1863.

“ Elizabeth (4); the only daughter; unmarried; was born January 19, 1847; named after my grand-mother, Elizabeth Coville, who married William Crispe; graduated at the Ohio Female College, near Cincinnati, in 1867; taught school until about 1878; after that time for about twenty years was devoted to the care of her aged parents until the time of their death; now resides with her brother Frank, in Harrison, since the death of his wife, Sarah Garside Bowles, which occurred in July, 1897.

“ Frank Bowles, fifth son, born December 22, 1849; attended school at Farmer's College and Lebanon, Ohio; lived at the old homestead after his marriage in 1877. In his younger days was a farmer, later a surveyor, and since February, 1886, has been engaged in business as a private banker. Has one son, Walter Crispe Bowles, about twenty years of age, and named after his grand-mother's family. Frank had also one daughter, Jennie Garside, who died in infancy. The second marriage of Frank Bowles, President of the Citizens' Bank of Har-

ri-son, to Mrs. Ara Belle Wilcox, of Lexington, Kentucky, occurred at Christ Episcopal Church, in that city, November 29, 1899. After spending the winter following in California, they returned to Harrison, remodeled his former residence and then settled down to a life of elegant comfort.

“Dr. Thomas Bowles writes as follows:

“Thomas Bowles, M. D., was born May 11, 1852, and am the youngest of the family. Priscillia Crispe was my mother. My early life was spent at home. Was educated in the common branches by my father, Dr. John D. Bowles, at home, and not in the common schools. At twenty I began teaching school, following that occupation for five years. Was married to Emma Slete, of Harrison, Ohio, in 1873. We have two daughters, one, Florence, now Mrs. E. D. McCafferty, of Sharpburg, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Thomas Bowles McCafferty, three and a half years old, and baby Ruth, born March 4, 1901, eight months old. Our other daughter, Bessie, is unmarried, and lives at home; is now 22 years of age.

“In 1887 we purchased the old homestead of Robert Bowles, a cousin of my father's; a farm of 212 acres, two and a half miles east of Harrison, Ohio. We resided there till the fall of 1891, when we moved to Harrison, renting our farm for cash rent. I entered the Cincinnati Electric Medical Institute in the fall of 1896; graduated on May 10, 1898, and have been engaged in

in the practice of medicine ever since. I soon gained an extensive practice and have all the business I can look after.'

“The family of Richard Bowles, my father’s brother, and Robert, his cousin, are for the most part in this country, and part of them are in the vicinity of Harrison, Ohio. The family of William Bowles, also father’s cousin, who lived in Kentucky as late, I think, as about 1860, I have for the present lost track of.

“HARRY BOWLES.”

CHARLES CRISPE (B).

Charles Crispe (B); born 1807; was married but left no issue; died in England and buried in Sutton Valance. See page 143 of this book.

JAMES CRISPE (C).

James Crispe (C); born in Sutton Valance, September 16, 1809. He received a good education, and when a young man became (1834) a farmer at Mount Pleasant Farm, where he farmed for a period of fifteen years. He was married to Miss Maggie Pendergrast in 1831, and their children were: James (a), Sarah (b), Maggie (c), Charles (d), Mary (e), Charles (f), William (g), John (h), Elizabeth (i), Priscillia (j). In 1849 he left the farm and opened a malt house at Sutton Valance. Here he continued until 1850 when he moved to Gravesend, Kent, and worked as an employe in Plain’s brewery. In 1858 his son, Charles (f), being very ill, his medical advisers directed that a change of climate be granted, and

James decided to emigrate to America to save the life of his son. On May 1, 1858, he and his entire family set sail in the sailing boat Tapscott, and after a journey of sixty-four days they arrived at New York on July 4th. From here they sailed to Detroit, Michigan; from there to Kalamazoo—to Plainwell. In Plainwell he purchased a farm at Almo, of forty acres. In 1878 he went back to visit the folks at Sutton Valance, and returned to America in March 1879. In the fall of '79 he and wife again crossed the ocean for England, and remained about four years in search of the property rights of his aunt, Mrs. Sophia Wilkins. He crossed the sea seven times, and on his last visit to England he died at Sutton Valance December 27, 1890. His wife died April 9, 1891—she was 82 years old. James was a very determined man, and weighed 175 pounds. When a young man he belonged to the home guard at Sutton Valance. He was a calveryman of the home guard and served in this capacity about eighteen years. He had ten children:

James (a); died when 19 years old; buried at Sutton Valance.

Sarah (b); married Mr. Charles Adams; they had three children—Mary (1), Sarah (2), Charles (3).

Mary (1); married Mr. J. Dodds; their children are William, Earnest and Roy.

Sarah (2); no particulars.

Charles (3); married; no further particulars.

Maggie (c); married a Mr. Calvert, first husband;

children—Warren (1), Flora (2), Thomas (3).

Warren (1); died when three years old.

Flora (2); married to Mr. Charles Smith first husband, and Frank Smith, second husband.

Thomas (3); married; no issue.

Maggie's second husband was Mr. E. Farwell, and to them were born two children—John (4), Julia (5).

John (4); married Miss Golden; they have three children—Clarence, James and Laura.

Julia (5); still lives at Plainwell, Michigan.

Charles (d); died when a baby.

Mary (e); married Mr. Forkquett, first husband; no issue; she married Mr. Carr, second husband; no issue.

Charles (f); single.

William Clement Crispe (g); was born on the 17th of February, 1842, in Sutton Valance, Kent, England; went to school at Gravesend, and continued there until he was fifteen years of age; after leaving school he occupied his time farming; emigrated to America in 1858, and settled at Plainwell, Michigan, where he assisted on his father's estate; he was married January 21, 1872, to Miss Sussie Sager, of Whalen, Allegan county, Michigan; they have no children, and at present are living on their farm at Bradley, Michigan.

John (h); married Emaline Emery; no issue.

Elizabeth (i); married Mr. R. Nelson; no issue.

Priscillia (j); married Mr. William Adams; no issue.

For the particulars of Mr. James Crispe (C) and his

ten children I am indebted to Mrs. Priscillia Crispe-Adams. She also supplied me with a picture of Mount Pleasant Manor, and took a deep interest in this work. She died a few years ago, and is buried at the Plainwell cemetery, Michigan.

PRISCILLIA CRISPE (D).

Priscillia Crispe (D), fourth child of William Crispe and Grace Elizabeth Goodwyn, was born at Sutton Valance, England. She was married to Mr. William Smith, of Folkstone, England. To them were born three children—William (a) John (b) and Charles (c). This entire family remained in England. See page 144 of this book.

EDWARD CRISPE (E).

Edward Crispe (E), fifth child of William Crispe and Grace Elizabeth Goodwyn. The major portion of the Crispe people in America are especially interested in this Edward Crispe, because he is the immediate grand relative of a large offspring of Crispes in the United States. Introductory remarks of him can be seen on page 144 of this book. Born May 1, 1802; by occupation a miller, baker and farmer. Married Miss Elizabeth Munn in 1827. Owned Forsham Farm, Sutton Valance. On February 17, 1852, he and his entire family of nine children set sail for America—the particulars of which will be given when describing the oldest child, Edward. He lived at Plainwell, Michigan, the greater part of the time, and after rearing a large and devoted family, he died August 21, 1888, aged 86 years. He lies buried at

Plainwell, Michigan. He was a man of unusual determination. He was exceedingly particular, and his reputation for being straightforward and honest is typical of the Crispe character. In the latter part of his life he retired from milling, the occupation he followed for a generation.

It is of concern to the Crispe people to know something of the wife of Edward. Her name was Elizabeth. The Munns were of Saxon extraction. Her father was Thomas Munn, who married Mary Wise, and to them were born twelve children, as follows: Thomas (1); William (2), Henry (3), John (4), George (5), Mary (6), Elizabeth (7), Rebecca (8), Jeremiah (9), Jeremiah (10), Hannah (11), Charles (12). These children married and reared large families, as follows:

Thomas (1); married Miss Craduck; children—Mary George, Elizabeth, Thomas, Charles, Edward, Marrella, Hannah, Fanny and Grace.

William (2); married Miss Wakefield; they had four children; no further particulars.

Henry (3); married Miss Lillywhite; children—Harriett, Henry, Jemma, James, Lucy and Ethelender.

John (4); married Betsey Young.

George (5); married Mary Sawart; children—Mary William, George, Anna and Ely.

Mary (6); married Mr. Homewood; children—Eliza, Isaac, George, Grace, Fanny, Ely, and a few others.

Elizabeth (7); married Edward Crispe; children—

Edward, Grace, William, Priscillia, John, Anna, Alice and Emma.

Rebecca (8); married Stephen Crouch; children—Hannah, Charles, Rebecca, Alfred and Albert.

Jeremiah (9); died young.

Jeremiah (10); died young.

Hannah (11); married James Honeysett; children—Eliza, James, Elizabeth, George, John, Emma, Albert.

Charles (12); married; had a child named John.

The Crispe people are more especially interested in Elizabeth Munn, who married Edward Crispe, the subject of this sketch. Elizabeth Munn-Crispe was a generous and pious woman. She was concerned mostly in the welfare of her own family, and as a housekeeper she graced womankind. She was well educated. She was born at Bredhurst, England, on February 23, 1805. She was a most devoted mother, and when her daughter Alice died, she grieved so deeply that it caused her own death on January 8, 1885. She lies buried at Plainwell, Michigan.

To Edward Crispe and Elizabeth Munn were born eight children, as follows: Edward (a), Grace (b), William (c), Priscillia (d), John (e), Anna (f), Alice (g), Emma (h):

EDWARD THOMAS CRISPE (a).

Edward Thomas Crispe, the eldest son of Edward Crispe and Elizabeth Munn, was born in New Haven, Sussex county, England, July 17, 1829, and baptized at Headcorn church, Kent. At the early age of four, his

parents moved to Sutton Valance, Kent, into the Forsham Farm. His early education he received at the public schools of Sutton. In his youth he labored on the Forsham Farm, and at the age of 23, on February 11, 1852, was married to Miss Emma Bassett, of East Peckham. On the following day, he and his wife, in company with his parents, set sail from London on the "American Eagle" for America. After a voyage of four weeks and six days, they landed at New York. From there they went to Albany, Buffalo, Erie and to Cleveland, where they settled. Here Mr. Crispe worked in the lumber company for Dr. Everett, where he had the pleasure of hauling the lumber for the first State fair ever held. In 1854 he and his wife came to Plainwell, Michigan, where they took up eighty acres of government land, and worked several farms in the vicinity of Plainwell. The Martin farm was well stocked and in the best possible condition.

In 1882, he and family came to Chicago, where he became a partner, running and managing the Garden City hotel. In 1893 he went to Plainwell and settled on a fruit farm on the borders of the village, where he still lives in a well and comfortably furnished home.

Mr. Crispe has the reputation of being a practical farmer and a judge of stock. He is well known in the vicinity as a man of sound opinion on affairs that relate to matters pertaining to the tiller's art. He is especially esteemed for his honest business principles, and the pro-

ducts of his fruit farm need but the stamp of his approval, and in the market no further inquiry is necessary.

He has the benign element of liberality in his make-up, and possibly a stricter accounting would have been a blessing to himself and wife; but if they have suffered from a tendency of ultra-charitable dispositions, they certainly have reaped the enjoyment which must come from the saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Mr. Crispe has taken deep interest in the welfare of his family, and rendered such assistance as he could afford, exacting from his children only such results as would reflect creditably on the good name of Crispe.

He and his devoted wife have expressed their appreciation of the "History of the Crispe Family" in a liberal donation. To them belongs the credit of having lent much encouragement to its author in the form of securing facts, data and information on the Crispe family of the past generation. It is proper that in this sketch of himself and wife that a grateful tribute be conferred on them for this devotion to the task in hand. He seemed especially interested, and fortunately possessed such facts as no other one of the family could impart.

Mr. Crispe's marriage to Miss Emma Bassett impells us to incorporate in this sketch an account of this good family:

The Bassett family inhabited the County of Kent, England, and their homestead was at West Peckham. George Bassett, the grand-father of Mrs. E. T. Crispe,

was born at West Peckham, England, about the year 1774. He had a common school education. He was a man of medium size, and possessed an agreeable disposition. His wife was of a slender stature. He died in 1843. His wife was 64 years old when she died. They had six children—Richard, Calab, George, Isabella, Martha and Mary. Of these children George was the father of Mrs. E. T. Crispe; he was born at West Peckham in 1802; he was a farmer by occupation, and when about twenty years old married Miss Mary Stone, and they resided at East Peckham, England. At the age of fifty-five he became totally blind. He was five feet, seven inches tall, and weighed about 150 pounds; he was a great lover of music, and was constantly heard whistling. In business affairs he was unusually strict, and of a rather retired nature. His wife, Miss Stone, was of Yalding, Kent, England; she was born in 1792, and in 1828 married George Bassett; she died in 1872, and was buried in Tunbridge, Kent. She was retired in disposition, and very industrious.. The appearance of her home was her daily concern; and she was exceedingly neat and tidy in all she executed. She loved her children devotedly, and this affection bordered on worship. These parents were blessed with a family of five children—Mary, born 1829; Emma, born 1831; Caroline, born 1833; Julia, born 1836; and Martha, born 1839. Of these, Mary died single; Julia was married to Mr. Calab Bell, and their children are: George, Calab, Arthur, Emma, Ella, Herald and

Alfred; Emma married Mr. E. T. Crispe; Martha married Dr. Maughn, no issue; Caroline died at the age of twenty-eight.

Miss Emma Bassett, who married Mr. E. T. Crispe, is of special interest. She was born at East Peckham, England; was married on February 11, 1852, and emigrated with her husband to America, where her career complements that of her husband. She has inherited from her mother the great love of systematic housewifery, and her industrious figure is constantly striving to keep her home in neatest appearance. Her accomplishment in the art of cooking is known to all who have had the pleasure of her prandial preparations. The congenial disposition of which she is possessed has been an element in her nature which has characterized her through life. Their children are—Mary Stone (a), Edward Case (b), Julia Emma (c), William Howard (d), John Leonard (e), and Allie Needham (f).

MARY STONE CRISPE (a).

Mary Stone Crispe (a) is the first child of E. T. Crispe and Emma Bassett; was born in the city of Cleveland, October 6, 1852. From here she moved with her parents to Plainwell, Michigan. In the fall of 1857 she began to attend the Plainwell public school, and in 1870 she finished her course at the school and subsequently attended the Plainwell high school for two years. In 1872, desirous of serving in the capacity of teacher, she took the county examination for teacher, and having passed a

satisfactory examination, was granted a third grade certificate. She was engaged as a teacher in the Silver Creek school, Kalamazoo county, and received \$3.50 per week, inclusive of her board, for a period of five months. The next year she taught at Gum Plains Center at \$6 per week and board for four months. On May 8, 1876, she was married to Mr. Delano, at the Baptist church, Kalamazoo. She has reared three loving children, and is a devoted mother. Her husband, William Delano, the first son of John S. Delano and Phœbe Nash, was born the 4th day of May, 1857, at Plainwell, Michigan. At the age of seven he began to attend the Gum Plains Center district school, and in 1869, at the age of eighteen, he completed the primary course of study. During this period he assisted in the farming of his father's large farm—240 acres. He was eager to obtain a good education, and with his sparings entered the Otsego high school, where he attended for upwards of three years. In the spring of 1872 his father rewarded him for his youthful industry by presenting to him forty acres of dense forest. Young William set out with vigilance to clear away the trees. In less than five years he had all the timber cut off and the land fit for the plow. After having prepared the land so it would yield sufficient provender for two people, he married Miss Mary Stone Crispe in the spring of 1876. His love for work, and his natural great energies, soon found insufficient employment on the forty acres, and he yearly rented from forty to eighty

acres of neighboring land, and toiled with eager hands to found sufficient wealth to insure a comfortable living.

To these parents were born three children—Raymond W., born June 23, 1877; Bernice M., born February 14, 1882; Richard C., born August 15, 1887. Mr. Delano is the immediate offspring of the pioneers of his portion of Michigan; he is a great lover of children, and proposes that his children shall receive a good education. His three children attend the Plainwell high school, and their daughter, Bernice, a bright and promising young lady, after teaching a term of school, took a special teacher's training course at the Northern Indiana Normal school. She is at present teaching in the town of Plainwell, Michigan.

EDWARD CASE CRISPE (b).

Edward Case Crispe (b) was born near Plainwell, Michigan, on June 12, 1855; lived with his parents and helped on the farm until at the age of 23; then entered Ive's Handle Factory; two years later he was married to Addie D. Hunt, on August 28, 1880. He continued working in the same factory for seven years; was offered the foremanship several times, but would not accept, owing to failing health, and taking the advice of his physician to be out in the open air and sun, rented a farm on Gum Plains, Michigan, for five years, then moved to Bowen's Mills, Michigan, where he has a well equipped farm. He is a careful and pains-taking tiller of the soil, and his thrifty spirit, coupled with his great

love of order and precision, places him foremost as a farmer of his section of the State. He has been eminently successful in this field of labor, and his products, as well as cattle and stock, are as good as the section possesses. His upright methods of business has won for him the esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

His wife, Addie D. Hunt, youngest child and only daughter of William and Phedora Hunt, was born September 1, 1861, their home then being near Plainwell—two miles north, and a quarter of a mile east. She spent her girlhood there, and entered the Plainwell high school at the age of 13, and was kept there for three years. In the meantime her parents sold the home there and bought the one they now occupy near Bowen's Mills, Barry county, Michigan. She commenced the study of music at the age of 8; was married at the age of 19 to Edward C. Crispe, in Middleville, Michigan, by I. B. Tallman, pastor of the M. E. Church. She is of a progressive disposition, and has by studious efforts accomplished many of the arts which go to make a home happy. Her needle work is known throughout the county, and at County fairs she has always been among the prize winners. These people unfortunately have not been blessed with children, though they both idolize little folks.

JULIA EMMA CRISPE (c).

Mrs. J. N. Cooley, nee Julia Emma Crispe (c) was born in Allegan county, Michigan, October 8, 1859. She

acquired a common school education. In her early life she entertained the ambition of becoming a trained nurse, and so entered the hospital at Kalamazoo, Michigan; later she was on the staff of nurses at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. It was while here that she first met Mr. James N. Cooley, her husband. Julia was married to Mr. Cooley on June 28, 1882. They lived at Appleton, Wisconsin, for some little time, and then moved to Menomonee, Michigan, and later to Detroit, Michigan. From here they moved to Bowdle, South Dakota. Her husband, Mr. James N. Cooley, the son of a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, received a good education and in his early career was a book-keeper for a large lumber company at Appleton, Wisconsin. While they lived at Menomonee, Wisconsin, Mr. Cooley was the proprietor of a grocery store. In Bowdle, South Dakota, he did a splendid business in furniture, and at present is one of progressive business men of that town. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cooley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are active in the church work. They have a family of three children—Clayton D. Cooley, born in Menomonee, Michigan, March 27, 1884; Herald J. Cooley, born at Bowdle, South Dakota, December 19, 1891; Charles D. Cooley, the youngest, born at Bowdle, South Dakota, March 29, 1894.

In 1893, Mr. and Mrs. Cooley visited the Columbian World's Fair, and they spent several weeks visiting their relatives in Chicago and vicinity. Mrs. Cooley has a

taste for the artistic, and busies herself with fancy work. In her days of youth she took to oil work, and her paintings gave evidence of talent in that direction. Her husband is a liberal-minded gentleman, and has the confidence of all men who believe in strict business methods.

WILLIAM HOWARD CRISPE (d).

William Howard Crispe (d) was born at Almo, Michigan, on June 5, 1860; he received a common school education, and in his younger days assisted his father on the farm. In 1885 he came with his parents to Chicago, and became the night clerk in the Garden City hotel. After serving in this capacity a few years, he went back to Plainwell, Michigan, where he assisted on the farm of his brother-in-law, Mr. Delano. He returned to Chicago shortly after, and became an employe of the Norton Tin Can Factory, and remained with this firm for a period of two years. On June 5, 1887, he was married to Miss Nellie Keating. His wife was born at Warsaw, Wisconsin, on September 2, 1865. Mr. William Crispe, after leaving the Norton firm, employed his time in learning the trade of painter and paper hanger. He is at present in this line of business, and has attained good results in this field of labor, having had the fortune of getting jobs of a particular nature. He has been employed on many of the decorating crews of the leading theatres and business blocks in Chicago. His wife, Miss Nellie Keating, received a common school education in Northern Wisconsin, where she was reared on her parent's farm. When

a young lady she came to Chicago; and was married to Mr. William Crispe. To these parents were born five children—all of whom were born in Chicago—as follows: George Howard, born October 30, 1890; William Keating, born September 5, 1892; Edward Thomas, born June 2, 1895; John Kennard, born November 7, 1897; Grace, born September 28, 1900.

JOHN LEONARD CRISPE (e).

John Leonard Crispe (e) was born at Almo, Michigan, on April 19, 1864. He acquired a good common school education in the town of Plainwell, Michigan. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he remained at home until he was 21 years old, when he came to Chicago and assisted at the Garden City hotel, which at this time was in the hands of his father. While at Chicago his ambition lead him to take a course at the Metropolitan Business College, and after completing the prescribed course he was employed by the Adams Express Company, but illness prevented his accepting the position offered. His health required less confining work, and so he returned to Michigan and occupied his time in farming. He has striven to accomplish good results as a clerk in hotels, and his reputation for rendering every possible service in this capacity is well established in Southeastern Michigan. He is a strong, robust young man, and is a pains-taking and earnest business man. The Crispe family trait "of a love for business rectitude and systematic order" is well exemplified in

him. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, and his prowess has on several occasions been called into action when it came to preserving "peace, law and order." He is the popular clerk in his part of Michigan, and as an entertaining conversationalist has established a good reputation. He is at present with the leading house at Hastings, Michigan. John Crispe was among those who liberally contributed towards this publication, and he rendered me much service in determining the records of the Crispe family of Michigan.

ALICE NEEDHAM CRISPE (f).

Mrs. Dr. B. J. Cigrand, nee Alice Needham Crispe, (f) was born at Gum Plains, Allegan county, Michigan, on August 1, 1871. She attended the public schools at Gum Plains and at Martin, and in 1885, when her parents sold their farm at Martin, Michigan, she came with them to Chicago, where her parents took possession of the Garden City hotel. While at the hotel Alice took a special course at St. Xavier's Academy, and in addition to her studies pursued a course in music; her progress in the latter was gratifying, as her talent in this direction gave promise of proficiency. In 1888 she took her final work at the Haven school. On August 1, 1889, she was married to Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand, a young graduate from the dental department of the Lake Forest University. Alice is of a genial disposition, and is eminently domestic in her ambition—her home is her happy sphere, and her acknowledge domain. Her warm affection for

her family of four, and her constant concern of their welfare, as well as her comforting companionship to those of her household, is a reputation she has attained. Her love of home is a strong element in her nature; and she has fully mastered the rare art of making home happy and attractive, and this seems to be the cherished ambition of her life. Though she has had innumerable opportunities and appointments of a social character, she cheerfully declines giving her time to such matters, in the hope of rendering no inattention to her family and home. The home she lives in occupies a prominent location in the Northwest side of Chicago, and many of the attractive points in this modern dwelling are her suggestions. Her taste in the decorative art inclines towards the substantial and simple designs—gaud and conspicuity have no place in her domestic vocabulary. She has acquired an understanding of the science of housewifery which elicits praise from all who delight in seeing a well-furnished and tastily arranged home. She has inherited from her mother a knowledge of the prandial-board, and she has on a score or more occasions selected and arranged the prandial for important banquets given in Chicago.

Her deep concern in what is of interest to her husband has made her indeed a companion in life; and her eagerness to lend him assistance is worthy of mention. She has rendered great service to him in copying his manuscripts, and searching references in connection with her husband's writings. In 1892 she accompanied

him to the McKellop's Dental Library at St. Louis, where the final references on his "History of Dentistry" were obtained. In 1899, when her husband went to Washington, D. C., in the interest of his book, the "Great Seal of the United States," she enjoyed an extended trip through the east, visiting more especially the innumerable points of historic interest. She also in the year following travelled south with him, visiting Mammoth Cave and the Southern Exposition at Nashville, Tennessee. They have annually, on the anniversary of their wedding (August 1st), taken a month's vacation in the form of travel, and hence have seen a fair portion of the United States.

She has accompanied her husband to innumerable State and National meetings of the dental profession, also college associations. In 1900 she was his companion in a tour through Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Switzerland, Luxemburg, France and England; and while in Luxemburg and England had the rare pleasure of sauntering at the homsteads of the Cigrands and Crispes of old.

She is a truly patriotic American, and her enjoyments of a social character are mostly of this nature, and she has given evidence in countless ways of her great love of the American Republic. Her readings are of an historical tendency, and she has assisted at upwards of a hundred patriotic exercises. Her home decorations and observations of things Americana, stamp her as typically American.

She has been of considerable service to her husband in his professional and literary studium, and in token of her unfaltering devotion to his purposes, he has generously inscribed in her name the "History of the Crispe Family."

The children of the family consist of Bernard Hawthorne Cigrand, born March 5, 1890; Joice Alice Cigrand, born April 21, 1892; Eleroy Franklin Cigrand, born March 2, 1895; and Elaine Blanche Cigrand, born February 9, 1901.

Much of what pertains to her career is contained in the following sketch of her husband, youngest child of Nicholas Cigrand and Susan Schmidt—as taken from the "LaSalle History of Chicago," page 604 (1899), which reads as follows:

"B. J. Cigrand, B. S., M. S., D. D. S., although still a young man, has crowded into his few years of active life more of mental activity than makes up the life history of many of his fellow-men. He was born October 1, 1866, at Fredonia, Wisconsin, and it was there that he received his early education. Having graduated from the high school, he spent some time on the State survey—his share of the work being usually to attend to the chain or compass. With a desire to help himself to a higher education, he in 1882 entered the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, Indiana, and, deviding his time between teaching and study, finished his pedagogical course in 1885. He pursued a scientific course the next

year, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and then taught four terms in the school of his native township, two terms of which his principal subject was German.

“He had already spent one year in the study of medicine preparatory to taking a course in dental surgery at the Northern Indiana Normal School, and he accordingly entered the dental department of Lake Forest University, from which he was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. With a full determination to thoroughly equip himself for his life-work he continued his studies in various institutions; was graduated from the Chicago School of Sciences in 1891; the Haskell School of Prosthetics in 1892, and with a view to rounding out his mental development, he took a non-resident course in industrial, educational and political economy in the Chicago University in 1892 and 1893.

“During part of this time Dr. Cigrand was also engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he met with the success which his educational career seemed to foretell. He has since greatly added to his clientage, and numbers among his patrons the best citizens of his section. He has been located in the northwestern part of the city about twelve years, his office being at the corner of North and Milwaukee avenues. Aside from his large practice he has found time to devote to many matters growing out of his rank as one of the professional den-

tists in the country. In 1892 he was elected to the chair of Prosthetic Dentistry in the American College of Dental Surgery, and received an additional professorship in metallurgy the following year. He was president of the same institution for several years, and conferred the degree of D. D. S. on upwards of three hundred students. He was elected to the chair of Dental Prosthesis in the Northwestern University in 1896, at which time the American College of Dental Surgery became consolidated with the University.

“It is natural that a man of his prominence should be sought after as a member of various organizations, and he is a valuable member of several. Among them might be mentioned the Illinois State Dental Society, the Chicago Dental Society, the Odontographic Society, the Hayden Dental Society, the Dental Protective Association, and the Columbian Dental Club. He is an honorary member of the Southwest Michigan Dental Society and of the Northwestern University Alumni Society. He is a member of the Psi Omega Greek Letter Society of the Northwestern University; of the Masonic fraternity; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the National Union; the Knights of the Maccabees; and was formerly a State officer in the Sons of America. He was a member and filled an official position at the Columbian Dental Congress, as one of the editorial-staff of the Dental Review; and in 1892, was elected to membership in the National Association of Dental Faculties. In 1894 he was

instrumental in organizing the Alumni Association of the Northern Indiana Normal School, and was its first president.

“He has been invited at various times to address State dental gatherings, and has always acquitted himself with credit. One of the most notable of these conventions was the Dental Congress held at Baltimore in 1898, and he has been a clinician before many dental conventions.

“The subject of this notice has been a very prolific writer on many subjects, and those on dentistry appear in the leading journals of the profession. He is the author of a ‘Compendium of Dentistry’ and a ‘History of Dentistry,’ both of which are used in dental colleges. He has served as editor of various periodicals, dental and otherwise, among them being the Chicago Argus; the Dental World; Home, School and Nation; The American Standard Magazine; and he is at present associate editor of a standard dental publication, the Dental Digest. He has also contributed numerous articles to periodicals and to the Chicago dailies, for which he receives compensation. Among his other literary works are ‘The Story of the Great Seal of the United States,’ in two volumes, and containing several hundred original engravings; the ‘Genealogy of the Cigrands,’ and ‘Historical Querries and Answers.’

“Dr. Cigrand possesses a commendable public spirit, and is especially interested in the education of the youth

of the country. He was influential in the organization of the American Flag-Day Association, of which he was its first secretary and twice elected president. He has been for a number of years on the list of speakers of the Cook County Memorial Society to address the pupils of the schools on various patriotic occasions. He was also chosen on the committee to award Victor Lawson medals in the schools during 1896, 1897 and 1898. On January 12, 1898, the Northern Indiana Normal School conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Science. In 1898 he was elected president of the Illinois Volunteer Relief Society, auxiliary to the Army and Navy League of Chicago.

“In 1889 Dr. Cigrand was married to Miss Allie Needham Crispe, of Chicago, and is the father of three children—Bernie, Joice and Elroy. The family occupies a magnificent residence, which was erected in 1898, at the northeast corner of Logan square and Humboldt boulevard.”

Since the above appeared in the “History of Chicago” (1899) the following is added to his sketch:

In 1899 he left as a teacher at the Northwestern University Dental School, and accepted the professorship of Dental Prosthesis and History in the Illinois School of Dentistry.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, in conjunction with organizing the Illinois Volunteer Relief Association, he enlisted as dental surgeon in Colonel

Burges' Volunteers, but before this company was called out the treaty of peace was signed at Paris, and the company mustered out. He was among the dental profession who did much towards having a dental surgeon in the War Department at Washington.

In 1900 he was elected by the faculty of the Illinois School of Dentistry as a delegate to the International Congress of Educators; he was also elected a representative to the Paris International Dental Congress; his wife accompanied him on this foreign trip, and they travelled through seven countries. On his return he arranged his original photographs into stereopticon views, and gave to many large audiences at Chicago the lecture entitled "Through Seven Countries in One Evening."

While he was in Europe, Mayor Harrison slated him for membership to the Board of Education, but on account of pressure of college work he declined to consider the position. Mayor Harrison appointed him as one of the committee of reception to Hon. W. J. Bryan when the latter closed the famous campaign of 1900. In 1901, when the State University organized its Department of Dentistry, he was elected its secretary and voted Professor of the chairs of Dental Prosthesis, Technics and History.

In the fall of 1901, the Chicago Daily News organized its "Public School Lecture Course," and he was chosen to be among its staff of lecturers, and he is to give his lecture "Through Seven Countries in one Evening."

At the union memorial exercises given in honor of President McKinley's burial, in the Northwest side of Chicago, he was selected to give the oration, which was entitled "The Government Still Lives."

He has just issued a new book entitled, "The Lower Third of the Face," containing five essays on the "Mechanics, Fine Art, Sculpture, Prosthodontia and Psychology" of this portion of the face. These essays have all been presented to the leading dental societies of the country.

GRACE ELIZABETH CRISPE (B).

Grace Elizabeth Crispe (B) the eldest daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Crispe, of Plainwell, Michigan, was born in Bredgar, Kent county, England, in 1832, and with her parents and the rest of the family came to America in 1852. On the 24th day of June, 1854, she was married to Mr. George E. Needham, in the city of Cleveland. He engaged in the business of hotel keeping, and, with the assistance of his estimable wife, made their house a favorite resort for the traveling public, following the same line of business in Chicago, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, and finally removed back to Chicago, became, in connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. Cherry Delefevre, the proprietor of the Garden City hotel, where Mrs. Needham died May 19, 1878. Mrs. Needham was one of nine children, and the first one to break the silken chord that bound the family so lovingly together. Her death made desolate the home of her aged parents, to

whom she was dear. She was a model wife and companion, and her death fell with a most crushing weight on her husband, whose life was so bound up in hers that he seemed like one bereft of earthly comfort. Mrs. Needham was 46 years old when she died, and was buried at Hillside cemetery, Plainwell, Michigan.

Her husband, Mr. George E. Needham, was the proprietor of the Garden City hotel, Chicago. Mr. Needham was born in Eggleton, Rutland, England, July 2, 1829. Both his parents died while he was a mere child. In 1852 he landed in New York. A few weeks later he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he married Grace E. Crispe, and in 1854 he came to Chicago, where he went into the livery business. His first hotel venture was in the old Rock Island, on Sherman street, in which hostelry he remained until 1866. After selling out that property he spent a year in Europe on a pleasure trip. On his return he purchased a farm in Allegan county, Michigan, but remained upon it only about two years. He then returned to Chicago and took what is now the Atlantic hotel, at Sherman and Van Buren streets. In the great fire he was burned out; he then built the United States hotel, and after the Rock Island's new depot was completed he built the Garden City hotel, into which he moved in August, 1875. He was married twice, but had no children; his first wife was Miss Grace Elizabeth Crispe, of Cleveland, who died in 1878. In 1880 he married his former wife's sister, Miss Emma Crispe, whom

we will write of more in detail later in this publication.

Mr. Needham sold the Garden City hotel in 1894, and was about to take an extended trip abroad; he had just arranged all details for this pleasure trip, and was, as he said, "about to take life easy," when without notice he received the message of death. He was strolling about the city of Chicago, and chanced to enter a new building; his inquisitiveness led him to climb up several temporary stairs, and when on the third story, still without flooring, he stepped on an unfastened plank and fell through the building to the basement; he was immediately taken to the Garden City hotel, where in a few hours he passed away. He was buried at the side of his first wife at Plainwell, Michigan.

WILLIAM CRISPE (C).

The following excellent sketch of this prosperous gentleman is taken from the History of Allegan County, Michigan:

"William Crispe, V. S. This prominent business man of Plainwell is a son of Edward and Elizabeth Crispe, natives of England, as was also our subject, his birth taking place, September 3, 1834, in Kent county. In 1851 he emigrated with his parents to America, his first stopping place being Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for four years, and in 1855 came to Plainwell, Allegan county, Michigan, when there was little more than a mere settlement where that now flourishing city is located.

“Our subject is one of a family of nine children, five of whom are now living; his boyhood days in England were mostly spent on the farm, and his educational advantages limited to the common schools. He worked at various occupations in Cleveland, Ohio, and after coming to Plainwell he learned milling in the first flouring mill built at this place; he later was employed in mills at Battle Creek, Michigan; also in Minnesota and Wisconsin; and at Prairie du Chien he conducted a livery stable for about a year. In 1866 William Crispe purchased a livery stable in Plainwell, and continued successfully in that line of business until 1885, owning a 'bus line and carrying the mails in Plainwell for about seventeen years. Mr. Crispe after engaging in the livery business gave some attention to the diseases of horses, and made a study of various authentic works on that subject; he has for years been recognized as a most reliable and intelligent veterinary surgeon; his judgment in that line being considered second to that of no man in this section of the country.

“Our subject and Miss Nellie Smith were married April 3, 1864. Mrs. Crispe was born September 8, 1843; is a native of Caledonia, New York, a daughter of Mitchell and Margaret (Campbell) Smith, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of one child, a daughter, Kathrine, a most excellent and intelligent young lady, and a graduate of the Plainwell high school. In his political predilections Mr. Crispe is a

thorough Democrat, finding in the tenets and doctrines of that party the balance of what is truest and best in political life. He has been honored by his townsmen by being elected to offices on the Village Board. In social matters, he is a Mason.

“Besides property in Plainwell, Mr. Crispe owns a fine farm of 260 acres west of town, in Otsego township. He began life with no means whatever, and is now recognized as one of the wealthy men of the township, a position he has attained by hard work and good management. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term; his success being due to his close and intelligent application to business.”

PRISCILLA CRISPE (D).

I am indebted to Mr. George Levett, husband of Priscilla Crispe, for the memoranda relative to this family and its offspring:

“Priscilla Crispe (D) was born January 9, 1837, in Sutton Valance, Kent. England, and lived on a farm with her parents till the year 1852, when she came with her parents to America, and they settled in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. In the year 1853 she was married to Edward Gray. He was born on the 28th of November, 1827, in Bingham, Nottinghamshire, England; he was a lace-maker, and lived with his parents till the year 1852, when he came to America; he came alone, and had no relatives in this country; he lived in Cleveland till he was married, and in the spring of 1854 they moved to

Burton, Granger county, Ohio, and they remained there till the fall of 1855, when they moved to Gun Plains, Allegan county, Michigan. They lived on a farm till the year 1868, when Mr. Gray died, leaving his wife with five children. In the year 1869 she was married to George W. Levett. We lived in Gun Plains and Otsego till 1872, when we moved to the township of Dorr, Allegan county, Michigan. Priscilla went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, to visit her daughter, Grace E. Bowman, in the year 1886, and visited in Chicago the same year. In 1898 she visited her sister, Emma C. Polhemus, in the city of New York.

“George W. Levett was born July 24, 1845, in Fittenden, Kent county, England. Lived there till the year 1854, when I came to America with my parents. We settled in Wayne county, New York, where I worked at farming till the year 1867, when I moved with my parents to Michigan. I settled in Otsego, Allegan county, and lived in Otsego and Gun Plains till I was married.”

It is due to state that they have all taken a deep interest in this history of the family, and have evidenced this by a liberal donation for its publication.

“Their children are as follows: Mary P. Gray, born March 15, 1858, in Gun Plains, Michigan, and moved to Dorr with her parents in 1872, and has lived there ever since; she was married to George W. Sprout in 1877; she has had five children; Geo. E. Sprout was born December 16, 1881; died July 25, 1888; Edna N. Sprout, was born

October 4, 1883; Grace C. Sprout, born March 29, 1888, died June 9, 1888; and Nina Y. Sprout.

“Grace E. Gray was born May 25, 1859, in Gun Plains, and went to Chicago with her parents in 1872; staid a year and a half there, then lived with her parents in Dorr most of the time till the year 1880, when she was married to Mathew D. Bowman; they lived on a farm in Illinois for two years, when they moved to New Mexico, on a cattle ranch, and they lived there until the year 1891, when Mr. Bowman died; Grace then moved back to Dorr with her family, where she has lived since. She had four children: Harold G. Bowman, born April 11, 1882; Nathan B., born August 5, 1883; Grace, born October 29, 1885, died October 11, 1889; Frank M., born July 10, 1887.

“William E. Gray was born February 12, 1861, in Gun Plains, Michigan; moved to Dorr with his parents in the year 1872, where he has lived since. He was married in 1886 to Minnie B. Hoffman, who is of German parents. He is a miller by trade, and conducts a successful business.

“Nellie F. Gray was born December 14, 1862 in Gun Plains, Michigan; moved to Dorr with her parents in 1872; lived there until about two weeks before she died, when she went to Chicago with her aunt, where she died on January 20, 1886.

“Milo F. Gray was born February 27, 1866, in Gun Plains, Michigan; he moved to Dorr with his parents in

1872, where he has lived since; in 1888 he was married to Carrie Neuman; she is of German parents. He is a merchant and miller. They have one child—J. M. Donald Gray—born May 1, 1899.”

JOHN CRISPE (E),

Mr. John Crispe (E), of Plainwell, Michigan, deserves the credit of having given encouraging assistance in publishing this record of the Crispe family. He cheerfully donated a liberal amount towards its publication, and has contributed freely towards its compilation. We gather from the History of Allegan County, Michigan, the following splendid account of his prosperous career:

“John Crispe is one of the well-known and highly popular citizens of Gun Plains township, Allegan county, Michigan, of which he was Supervisor for six years; he is the pioneer druggist of Plainwell, and bears also an enviable record as a gallant soldier during the late war. Mr. Crispe is a native of England, being born in Sutton Valance, Kent county, June 24, 1839; he was the son of Edward and Elizabeth Munn-Crispe, natives of England, where the father was a farmer, and also a miller. He carried on a bakery in connection with his mills for a time. He emigrated with his family to America February 25, 1852, locating first in Cleveland, Ohio. In November, 1854, he came to Plainwell, where his death occurred August 21, 1888, when he was 87 years old. The mother died January 7, 1884, at the age of 80 years.

“Our subject is one of a family of nine children,

five of whom are now living; he was twelve years old when he crossed the ocean with his parents, the voyage occupying thirty days. He had attended school before leaving England, and was a student while residing in Cleveland, Ohio. At the age of fifteen he began learning the milling business at Otsego, Michigan, following it for three years and nine months. When the Civil War broke out he was the first man in the township to enroll his name, but was rejected on account of a defect in his eyesight. In 1863, however, in December, he enlisted in the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Stockton. He was enrolled as a private, but was promoted to be Second Duty Sargent before leaving the State. He served during all the celebrated Morgan raid, traveling night and day for 578 miles after that wily rebel, and was greatly pleased at his capture, and to see him disarmed. He took part in the battle of Hickman's Bridge in the evening of the same day, having a lively skirmish at Treflet's Bridge, and defeating Morgan at Buffington's Island. He was at the siege of Knoxville, under Burnside, and followed Longstreet to Bull's Gap. They were then ordered back to Knoxville, where they left their horses and footed it back across the mountains to Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Here they were mounted again and sent back to Chattanooga, and from there went south and came up with Sherman's army at Resaca. They accompanied Sherman to Atlanta, and were in the engagement at Jonesboro, after which they were under Thomas in the

battles of Columbia and Franklin. Mr. Crispe was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, September 22, 1865, being mustered out as First Sargent of his company. He played the part of a gallant soldier during the entire war, and looks back with much pleasure to his interesting experiences while fighting for his adopted country.

“When his services were no longer needed in the field, Mr. Crispe returned to the pursuits of peace, and coming to Plainwell engaged for a short time in the livery business. In February, 1867, he started the first drug-store established in Plainwell, and has been engaged in that business ever since. Later he opened a paint and paper store, which he still conducts. He was married February 7, 1867, to Mrs. Amanda Mesick, a native of Columbiaville, New York, who came to Michigan in 1857. Three children were born to them—Minnie, Guy and Cherry—all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Amanda Mesick-Crispe died December 21, 1898.

“Mr. Crispe is a staunch Republican, and cast his vote for Lincoln. He has been a delegate to District and Congressional conventions, and also to the Republican National convention in 1888. He was Treasurer of his township for five years, and in January 1877, was appointed post-master serving for ten years and three months. In April, 1886, he was elected Supervisor, which office he filled for six years. In 1899 he was appointed by Hazen S. Pingree, Governor of Michigan, to act as a member of the Board of Control of the Deaf

and Dumb School located at Flint, Michigan.

“Mr. Crispe shows a deep interest in agricultural pursuits, and is the possessor of two farms located in Gun Plains township. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, Maccabees, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He occupies a fine residence, and holds an influential position in the community.”

Few instances of distant relationship make themselves more manifest than the resemblance between Mr. John Crispe, of Plainwell, and ex-Speaker Crisp, of Atlanta, Georgia. Though they are related in a distant manner, there is, nevertheless, a very strong family likeness. Of this we spoke in our introductory remarks on page 22 of this book. It will interest all to compare the facial similarity between John Crispe and Charles Frederick Crisp—distant relatives.

Of his wife's death the Plainwell Enterprise in part says:

“The announcement of the death of this estimable lady was heard with deep sorrow by all. Few are so well known and so universally beloved in this community. Two weeks ago she was taken suddenly and violently ill with congestion of the entire system, and although everything that medical skill and loving care could perform was done, she continued to suffer and passed quietly away last Wednesday at 2 p. m.

“Mrs. Crispe was born at Columbiaville, near Al-

bany, New York, in the year 1832. At the age of ten years she removed to Newark, Wayne county, in the same State. Her maiden name was Amanda Tibbitts, In 1854 she was married to Jacob Mesick, and in the following year they removed to the township of Otsego, in this State and county. They settled on a farm on the main road between these two villages, but Mr. Mesick's health failing after a short time he sold out his farm and opened a drug store in this place, then known as the Junction. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mesick, one of whom died in infancy. Mr. Mesick died in November, 1865, leaving his widow with a young family and the business to look after.

“On February 7, 1867, she was married to John Crispe, and has ever since resided in this village. Three children were born to gladden their home for a time, but these children died in infancy. Since the death of her daughter, Mrs. Dollie V. Pursel, nearly two years ago, her health had began to fail, but she had attended to the affairs of her household until she was taken with this last illness. She leaves, besides her husband, two sons, Fred and Henry J. Mesick, and her grand-children.”

HANNAH CRISPE (F).

Mrs. Cherry Delefevre, nee Hannah Crispe (F), was born on the 7th day of October, 1841, in Sutton Valance, Kent, England; lived there until March, 1852, when the family moved to the United States and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and lived there for three years, and then

moved to Plainwell, Allegan county, Michigan, where she lived until she was married to Cherry Delefevre, November 20, 1873. He was then in business with George E. Needham in what was called the United States hotel, Chicago. Cherry Delefevre was born in Paris, France, on the 24th of May, 1835; came to the United States with his family in 1842, for one year; graduated in Technic College, Paris, France, in 1856; left Paris in 1859, and landed in New York the latter part of that year; was professor of French in a private academy until 1861; when the war commenced he enlisted on the first call for three months, but did not leave New York; enlisted again on the next call for three years, or during the war; he joined the First New York artillery, and went to Elmira to join his regiment; from there he went to Washington and drilled until called on to go to Newport News; arrived there two days before the gun-boat Cumberland was sunk by the Merimac; was there until called on a week later to take a scouting trip; remained in the service and went through all the battles from Newport News to Fair Oaks, where he was wounded; taken to Harrison's Landing, and from there to Fortress Monroe, where he remained until discharged from the service; he then went to Washington, D. C., and was employed in the Treasury Department for five months; in 1865 he went to New York where he went in with a friend and started for a voyage around Cape Horn; the tour continued for eleven months and five days; he came back to

New York and remained there a few weeks, and then went west to Chicago; he was employed for a time by a Mr. Shaw, who kept the Jarvis hotel; then worked for the Tremont house under several men, until he started for himself; later he went into partnership with George E. Needham until 1871, when the great Chicago fire destroyed all they possessed. They began business again shortly after the big fire, and kept together until 1891 when they sold the Garden City hotel, bought by them in 1874.

In 1891 Mr. Delefevre, in company with his wife, left for an extended trip through Europe, after which he settled in Plainwell, Michigan, and purchased a piece of property, and settled down to real comfort. His home is a strictly modern dwelling, and these people have the reputation of keeping their residence and grounds in the neatest and most inviting appearance. Mr. Delefevre comes from a family of the French nobility, and his affable manners and generous-hearted disposition thoroughly bespeak his early collegiate education in the land of the floure-de lys. Though he is not a blood relative of the Crispe family—being in the circle by marriage—he, nevertheless, has donated with equal liberality with those of the Crispe blood. He is highly esteemed by all the family, and has been on many occasions a comforting arm. His careful business sagacity has netted him a sufficient financial reward to admit of his living in ease and retirement. He has seen much of the earth's surface, and is

well-informed on matters of travel and general progress. He is especially well known for his charitable disposition and liberal-mindedness.

ALICE M. CRISPE (G).

Alice M. Crispe (G) was born in 1849. She was a most loveable young lady. She died in the prime of life, and the shock to the entire relationship was so severe that not to this day have they recovered.

The following few words appeared in the Plainwell Enterprise at the time of her death:

“ Alice M., daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Crispe, died at her parent’s residence in this village on Monday evening, at the age of 34, after suffering a long time from lung fever. She was born in Kent, England, and had made her home in Gun Plains the most of the time since 1854. The funeral services were held at the home, Rev. J. Fletcher preaching the sermon. The remains were interred in Plainwell cemetery.”

EMMA CRISPE (H).

Mrs. John Polhemus, nee Emma Crispe (H), was born in Sutton Valance, Kent, England, in 1852. She came to America with her parents when three months old. She received her early education at Plainwell, Michigan, and when a young lady taught school in Gun Plains township. She was married to Mr. George E. Needham in 1886, and his first wife was Grace Crispe, sister of Emma. She moved to Chicago, and became actively engaged as the matron of the Garden City hotel.

In 1891, when her husband died from the effects of a fall, she travelled through Europe and regained her health. In 1894 she was married to Mr. John Polhemus, of New York city—a gentleman whom she met while touring the Continent. They were married and settled in Flushing, New York, where they owned a beautiful home. She was elected treasurer of the John Polhemus Printing Company, the largest legal printing firm of New York city. She was wealthy before marrying Mr. Polhemus, and interested herself deeply in the firm of her husband. She was a jovial-spirited soul, and evidenced a charitable disposition such as few people possess. Her willingness to assist anyone who needed financial service was but a token to the liberality which she evinced for all matters of a charitable character. It was her greatest delight to purchase presents for the nieces and nephews and their children; and not a single Christmas day went by but she sent by express valuable mementoes of her affections. These Yuletide gifts cost her annually hundreds of dollars, but since she was not blessed with children, her great fondness for little people found expression in these costly gifts.

She was of a most cheerful disposition, and loved to travel, and did much of the latter, having crossed the ocean twelve times. It was a part of her creed to annually visit her relations of the Lake region, and her cheerful company was always hailed with pleasure by old and young.

One of her ambitions was to see the Crispe family in possession of a genealogy; and with this in view she sought the services of Dr. B. J. Cigrand (early in 1890) and induced him to undertake the arduous task of compiling this record. She assumed the financial obligation of both record-getting and publication; but before she was able to help him in a financial way, she died. Her death occurred February 11, 1900, at Flushing, New York. She was buried at Hillside cemetery, Plainwell, Michigan. Her estate, amounting to something over \$100,000, was bequeathed equally between the Polhemus and Crispe families; her brother John Crispe, of Plainwell, being the senior executor.

Her husband, Mr. John Polhemus, died a few years before her death. A brief sketch of him is as follows:

“John Polhemus is a printer well known throughout the entire union. His short, stout figure, his gray hair and beard, with his youthful countenance; his grave, dignified way of speaking, and his alert movements are known to all Flushing people and New Yorkers who have business near the city hall. Only those, however, who were intimate with him, know the efforts he has made to elevate his calling, to improve its appearances, and to ameliorate the condition of those who are compelled to earn their bread by daily toil. No man's sense of justice was higher, and could be applied to more confidently when there was a doubtful question to be decided.

“Mr. Polhemus was born near Haverstraw, Rock-

land county, December 15, 1826. The youngest of four brothers, and losing his mother when only three years old, he was very early obliged to go to work. His first employment was in a cotton factory, and the next upon the Morris and Lehigh canals, but in 1842 he came to New York to enter a printing office. He soon distinguished himself as a skillful hand-pressman. After ten years of hard work, having then saved up a few dollars, he entered into partnership with John de Vries, as Polhemus & de Vries, their work being chiefly auction catalogues. They wrought long hours, frequently not leaving until two and three in the morning, and nearly always staying when there was work until ten and eleven.

“An extraordinary feat accomplished by Mr. Polhemus was the printing of Goulding’s New York directory, embracing nine millions of ems, in eleven days. This has never been equalled for speed.

“He was sturdy and energetic, and undeniably earned the proud position he occupied as the foremost of living printers. His relations with his employes were of the most cordial character; he knew and understood them, sympathized with their misfortunes and rejoiced in their good luck. This epitome of his business career demonstrates what singleness of aim and indomitable perseverance are capable of achieving in the course of half a century of business life.

“He was one of the organizers and for many years treasurer of the New York Typothataë, the leading asso-

ciation of employing printers. Mr. Polhemus was of Dutch extraction, and is proud of the distinction. He has resided in Flushing twenty-three years. His second wife, who was Mrs. Emma C. Needham, of Chicago, his two sons, Horace G., and Charles Theodore, his children by a first wife, survive him. Both are married, and are associated with their father in business at Fulton street."



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX,

Additional information on Sir Nicholas Crispe "the ould faithful servant of Charles the First." has been obtained, and can be found on page 95, volume XIII, Dictionary of National Biography. It reads:

"Sir Nicholas Crispe—1599(?)—1666—Royalist; was descended from a family possessing estates in Gloucestershire, and engaged in trade in London. His father, Ellis Crispe, was Sheriff of London in 1625, during which year he died (Collections Relating to the Family of Crispe II, page 3). He was a widower aged 29 when he married Sarah Spencer, on June 28, 1628, (Chester marriage licenses, ed. Foster, page 355). He therefore probably was born in 1598 or 1599. Frequent mentions of Sir Nicholas Crispe in the Colonial State Papers show him actively engaged in the African trade from 1625 onwards. In 1629 he and his partners petitioned for letters of reprisal against the French, stating that they had lost £20,000 by the capture of one of their ships. On November 22, 1632, Charles I. issued a proclamation granting to Crispe and five others the exclusive right of trading to Guinea, which was secured them by patent for thirty-one years. Nevertheless, in 1637 Crispe's company complained that interlopers were infringing on their monopoly of transporting 'nigers' from Guinea to the West

Indies (Colonial State Papers, Collection 1574-1660, pages 75 and 114). The wealth thus acquired enabled Crispe to become one of the customers who contracted with the King in 1640 for the two farms of the customs called the Great and Petty Farm. The petition of the surviving contractors presented to Charles II. in 1661, states that they advanced to the King on this security £253,000 for the payment of the navy and other public uses (Somers' Tracts, volume VII, page 512). Crispe received the honor of Knighthood on January 2 1641. He was elected to the Long Parliament as a member for Winchelsea, but was attacked as a monopolist directly Parliament opened. On November 21, 1640, he was ordered to attend the Committee of Grievances, and to submit at once to the House of Commons the patents for the sole trade to Guinea, and the sole importation of redwood; also that concerning copperas stones, and that for the monopoly of making and vending beads (Rushworth, volume IV, page 53). For his share in these he was expelled from the House on February 2, 1641. At the same time he and the other customers were called to account for having collected the duties on merchandise without a Parliamentary grant, and only obtained an act of indemnity on payment of a fine of £150,000 (Gardiner Journals, May 25-26, 1641).

“In the Civil War, Crispe not unnaturally took the side of the King, but remained at first in London, and secretly sent money to Charles. His conduct was discov-

ered by an intercepted letter of Sir Robert Pye's, and his arrest was ordered (Sanford, *Studies of the Great Rebellion*, page 547). But he succeeded in escaping to Oxford in disguise, and was welcomed by the King with the title of 'little old faithful farmer' (special passages, February 14-21, 1643; and afterwards conveyed to London by Lady Aubigny; Husband, *Ordinances of Parliament*, folio page 201; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, volume VII; pages 59 and 61). He was also implicated in Ogle's plot in the winter of 1643, and the estate of his brother, Samuel Crispe, was sequestrated by the Parliament for the same business (Camden *Miscellany*, volume VIII; *A Secret Negotiation with Charles I.*, pages 2 and 18).

"On July 3, 1643, Crispe obtained a commission from the King to raise a regiment of five hundred horse, but before it was complete it was surprised at Cirencester by Essex, on his march back from Gloucester, and captured to a man (September 15, 1643; *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, pages 74 and 174). Crispe himself was not present with his regiment at the disaster. A few days earlier he had been involved in a quarrel with Sir James Enyon, on Northamptonshire, which led to a duel in which the latter was mortally wounded. Crispe was brought to a court-martial for this affair, but honorably acquitted on the ground of the provocation and injury he had received from his antagonist (October 2, 1643, Sanderson, *Charles I.*, page 666). In the following November, Crispe received a commission to raise a regiment

of fifteen hundred foot (November 17, Black, Oxford Docquets), but it does not appear that he carried out this design. For the rest of the war his services were chiefly performed at sea.

“On May 6, 1644, he received a commission to equip at his own and his partners’ expense not less than fifteen ships of war, with power to make prizes (ib): He was granted a tenth of the prizes taken by his ships, and also appointed receiver and auditor of the estates of delinquents in Cornwall (Collection Clarendon State Papers, volume I, pages 264 and 294). As the royal fleet was entirely in the hands of the Parliament, the services of Crispe’s squadron in maintaining the King’s communications with the Continent, and procuring supplies of arms and ammunition, were of special value. He also acted as the King’s factor on a large scale, selling tin and wool in France, and buying powder with the proceeds (Husband, Collection of Orders folio, pages 842 and 846). These services naturally procured him a corresponding degree of hostility from the Parliament. He was one of the persons excluded from indemnity in the terms proposed to the King at Uxbridge. His pecuniary losses had also been very great. When Crispe fled from London the Parliament confiscated £5,000 worth of bullion which had been deposited in the Tower. They also sequestered his stock in the Guinea Company for the payment of a debt of £16,000 which he was asserted to owe the State (Camden Miscellany, volume VIII; A Secret

Negotiation with Charles I., pages 2 and 18). His home in Bread street was sold to pay off the debt, and the officers thrown out of employment on the constitution of the New Model (Perf. Diurnal, April 16, 1645). He is said also to have lost £20,000 by the capture of two ships from Guinea, the one by a Parliamentary ship, the other by a pirate (Certain Informations, October 30, November 6, 1643).

“Nevertheless, his remaining estates must have been considerable, for on May 6, 1645, the House of Commons ordered that £6,000 a year should be paid to the elector palatine out of the properties of Crispe and Lord Cottington (Journals of the House of Commons). On the final triumph of the Parliamentary cause, Crispe fled to France (Whitelocke Memorials, page 200), but he does not seem to have remained long in exile. He was allowed to return, probably owing to the influence of his many Puritan relatives in London, and officers in the list of compounders as paying a compensation of £346 (Dring Catalogue, edition 1733, page 25). In the act passed by Parliament in November, 1653, for the sale of the Crown forests, the debt due to Crispe and his associates, in the form of the customs, was allowed as a public faith debt of £276,146, but solely on the condition that they advance a like sum for the public service within a limited period. The additional sum advanced was then to be accepted as ‘monies doubled under the act,’ and the total debt computed at £552,000 to be secured on the Crown lands. But

although Crispe and his partners were willing to take up this speculation, they could not get together more than £30,000, and their petition for more time was refused (Collection of State Papers, Dom., 1653-4, pages 265, 353, 357). Other speculators were equally unfortunate. Crispe had advanced £1,500 for the reconquest of Ireland, but when the lands came to be divided among the adventurers, the fraud of the surveyors awarded him his share in bog and coarse land (Petition in Prendergast, Cromwellian Settlement, page 241). The prospect of the Restoration gave him hopes of redress, and he forwarded it by all means in his power. He signed the declaration of the London Royalists in support of Monck (April 24, 1660), and was one of the committee sent by the city to Charles II. at Breda (May 3, 1660; Kennet Register, pages 121-133).

“In the following July, Crispe petitioned from a prison for the payment of some part of the debt due him for his advances to the State; his own share of the great sum owing amounting to £30,000 (Collection State Papers, Dom. 1660-1, page 122.) In the next three years he succeeded in obtaining the partial reimbursement of these debts, and the grant of several lucrative employments as compensation for the rest. In May, 1661, he obtained for his son the office of Collector of Customs in the port of London, and in June he became himself farmer of the duty on the export of sea coal. He obtained £10,000 for his services in compounding the King's debt to the East

India Company, and two-thirds of the customs on spices were assigned to him until the remaining £20,000 of his own debt was repaid (ib. 1661-2, pages 14, 25, 331, 608). Once more in partnership with the survivors of the old customers, he became a contractor for the farm of the customs, and Charles allowed them a large abatement in consideration of the old debt (ib. 1663-4, pages 123, 676).

“On April 16, 1665, Crispe was created a Baronet, which dignity continued in his family until the death of his great grand-son, Sir Charles Crispe, in 1740 (Burke, *Extinct Baronetage*). Crispe survived this work of the King's favor only about ten months, dying on February 26, 1665-6. His will is printed in Mr. F. A. Crispe's *Collections Relating to the Family of Crispe* (volume II, page 32). His body was buried in the church of St. Mildred, Bread street, but his heart was placed in a monument to the memory of Charles I., which he had erected shortly after the Restoration in the chapel at Hammersmith. The magnificent house built by Crispe at Hammersmith was bought in 1683 by Prince Rupert for his mistress, Margaret Hughes, and became in the present century the residence of Queen Caroline (Lysons, *Environs of London, Middlesex*, 402-9). Besides his eminent services in the promotion of the African trade, Crispe is credited with the introduction of many domestic arts and manufactures. The art of brickmaking as since practiced was his own, conducted with incredible patience through innumerable trials and perfected at very large expense. *

* * By his communication new inventions, as water-mills, paper-mills and power-mills, came into use. (Lives of Eminent Citizens, quoted in Biographia Britannica).

“[Crispe’s Collections Relating to the Family of Crispe; Cal. State Papers, Dom.; Clarendon’s History of the Rebellion; Burke’s Extinct Baronetage; Lloyd’s Memoirs of Excellent Personages; Biographia Britannica; ed. Kippis, volume IV.]”

REVEREND TOBIAS CRISPE.

The Reverend Tobias Crispe is highly spoken of in the Dictionary of National Biography, volume XIII, as follows: “Tobias Crispe (1600-1643); antinomian; third son of Ellis Crispe once Sheriff of London, who died in 1625; was born in 1600, in Bread street, London. His elder brother was Sir Nicholas Crispe (q. v.). After leaving Eton, matriculated at Cambridge, where he remained until he had taken his B. A., when he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, graduating M. A. in 1626. About this time he married Mary, daughter of Rowland Wilson, a London merchant, an M. P., and member of the Council of State in 1640-9, by whom he had thirteen children. In 1643, Sir R. Lancaster completed his edition of Crispe’s sermons and works. The same authority states that Crispe refused ‘preferment and advancement.’ When he obtained the degree of D. D. is not known, but certainly prior to 1642, in which year he was compelled to leave his rectory in consequence of the petty persecution he met with from the Royalist soldiers on account of his in-

clination to Puritanism, and retired to London in August, 1642. His controversey with Episcopalians—fifty-two opponents—was held at the close of that year, a full account of which is given in Nelson's *Life of Bishop Bull* (pages 260-270). He died of small-pox on February 27, 1642-3, and was buried in St. Mildred's church, Bread street. Several authorities state that he contracted the disease from the eagerness with which he concluded his part of the debate. After his death his discourses were published by R. Lancaster as: 1, 'Christ Alone Exalted,' in fourteen sermons, 1643; 2, 'Christ Alone Exalted,' in seventeen sermons on Phil. III, 8-9, 1644; 3, 'Christ Alone Exalted in the Perfection and Encouragement of His Saints, Notwithstanding Sins and Tryals,' in eleven sermons, 1646; 4, 'Christ Alone Exalted,' in two sermons, 1683. When the first of these volumes appeared the Westminster Assembly proposed to have it burnt as heretical, which, however, does not appear to have been done. In 1690, his 'Works,' prefaced by portrait, were republished with additions by one of his sons.

"Lancaster says: His life was innocent and harmless of all evil. * * Zealous and fervent of all good.

"[Granger, IV, 179; Lysons's *Environs of London*, VII, 1; *Biog. Brit.*, art. Toland, note B; *Crispe's Works* (Lancaster's edition), 1643; Wood's *Athanaë*, Oxon, (Bliss), III, 50; Bogue's *History Dissenters*, I, 399; Wilson's *History of Dissenting Churches*, II, 201; III, 443; Mermoir in Gill's edition of *Crispe's Works*, 1791;

Neal's History of the Puritans, III, 18, edition 1736. A curious account of Crispe's death is given in the Last Moments and Triumphant Deaths, etc , 1857.]”

AMERICAN NOTES.

“Green's History of Colonists at Groton, says, page 44: The following is a list of soldiers who served in the garrison at Groton during King Philip's War; diary kept by John Hull, Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts:

“Soldiers were paid at Boston as follows:

“April 24, 1676, to Jonathan Crispe, £2 s10 d6.

“June 24, 1676, to Zacharey Crispe, £2 s15 d8.”

Page 73 says: “The story of William Longley and Deliverance is a sad one. They were living with eight children on a small farm perhaps a mile from the village, on the east side of the Hollis road. Their house was built of hewn logs, and was standing at the beginning of the present century. The old cellar with its well laid walls was distinctly visible forty years ago; traces of it could be seen even to very modern times. The site of this house has recently been marked with a monument bearing the following inscription:

“ ‘Here dwelt

William Longley

with eight children.

On the 27th of July, 1694, the Indians killed the father and mother and five children, and carried into captivity the other three.’

“The monument was erected in the autum of 1879,

at the expense of the town, on land generously given for the purpose by Mr. Z. Fitch, the present owner of the farm. On the fatal morning of July 27th, 1694, the massacre of this family took place. The savages appeared suddenly, coming from the other side of the Merrimac river, and began the attack. Early in the morning of the attack the Indians turned the cattle out of the barn-yard into the cornfield, and lay in ambush. The stratagem had the desired effect, for as he rushed out of the house unarmed, in order to drive the cattle back, he was captured and murdered; the rest of his family murdered and captured. The bodies of the slain were buried in one grave by the neighbors, and a small apple-tree growing on the spot and a stone lying even the ground marked the grave of this unfortunate family.

“Deliverance Crispe Longley was among the captives. Deliverance, or Lydia as she was called, was sold to the French and placed in the Congregation of Notra Dame, Canada (Montreal), where she embraced the faith of Roman Catholicism, and died July 20, 1758 at the advanced age of 84 years. Her captive sister, Betty, perished soon after her capture from hunger and exposure, and John, the third captive, remained with the savages for more than four years, when he was ransomed and brought away, much against his own will. At one time during his captivity he was on the verge of starving when the Indians kindly gave him a dog's foot to gnaw, which for a time appeased his hunger. He was known

among his captors as John Augary. Their grand-mother, the widow of Benjamin Crispe, made her will on April 13, 1698, which was admitted to probate on December 28th following, and in it she remembered these absent captive children: 'I give and bequeath unto my three grand-children, yet in captivity, if they return, vizdt: Three books; one of them a Bible, another a sermon book treating of faith, and the other a Psalm book.'

“The old lady herself doubtless had read the ‘sermon book treating of faith,’ and it must have strengthened her belief in Divine wisdom, and been a great consolation in her trials. She did not know at this time that her grand-daughter was a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The knowledge of this fact would have been to her an affliction scarcely less than the massacre of her daughter’s family.’”



ERRATA.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. John Crispe (page 349) was married to Miss Martha Forebaum, who for some years taught school at Plainwell, Michigan.

On page 317, the name " Gum " Plains should be " Gun " Plains.

The engraving marked " Crispe and Winne Arms " should be "Crispe and Denne Arms."

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