

THE MOTTO OF THE CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN ARMS

DUM CLAVUM RECTUM TENEAM (*While I hold the tiller right*) is from Quintilian (*Institutio Oratoria*, ii 17) and is the phrase from which "Dum Clavum Teneam" (*While I hold the tiller*), the motto used by William Penn, the Founder, and his sons was taken. His grandsons used the full quotation, "Dum Clavum Rectum Teneam. This is erroneously quoted in *Burke's General Armory* and in Charles Norton Elvin's *Hand-book of Mottos*, published in 1860, as Dum Clarum Rectum Teneam. How the error of the use of the word Clarum instead of Clavum occurred in these publications is unknown. The Romans used these words when they wanted to say they should do their duty, no matter what the result might be. Quintilian states that oratory is an art, that the speaker must not be judged by success alone but rather by the faithfulness with which he follows the rules laid down by that art. He says by way of explanation, "Nam et gubernator vult salva nave in portum pervenire, si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non idem minus erit gubernator dicetque notum illud: (For the pilot, also, desires safely to reach the harbor with his ship. If, however, storms prevent, he is none the less a pilot) and quotes the well known phrase "Dum Clavum Rectum Teneam." In a broad sense the words mean, then, that men should be judged by their loyal, steadfast, and proper adherence to duty and not only by success, which might have been acquired through chance or good fortune. This has been presented in a very scholarly manner in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. VI., October, 1882, pp. 485-486, by the late Prof. Oswald Seidensticker, of the University of Pennsylvania.

all and singular

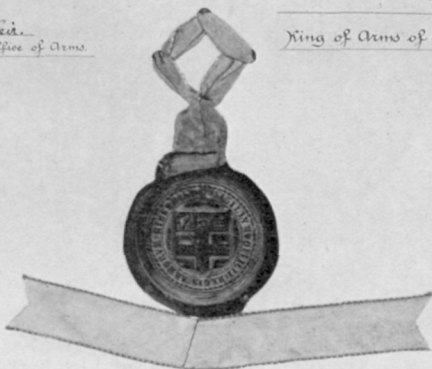
Whereas application hath been made unto me by Horace Jackson Crispin, of New York City, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, eldest son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin, great-grandson of Silas Crispin (died 13 August 1800), and directly descended, as appears from a pedigree first registered in my Office, from Captain William Crispin, of Newice, County Cork, an Officer in the Royal Navy who was married to Rebecca Bradshaw, daughter of Nathaniel Bradshaw, (by Rachel Ann his wife), and niece of the celebrated

Now we therefore that d. the said Uble King of Arms, having taken the request of the said applicant into consideration, and having examined into the aforesaid names are pleased to comply therewith, and by virtue of the power unto me given by His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and by the authority of the same have ratified and confirmed, and by these Presents do exemplify, ratify and confirm unto the said **Herodas Jackson Crisp**, and his descendants, and to the other descendants of his father Benjamin Franklin Crispin, aforesaid, the **Arms** following, that is to say:—Ermine, three lions rampant azure, and a langued gules, for Crest, on a wreath of the colour, A demi griffin crested with wings addorsed gules, mantled gules doubled argent, and for Motto, *Dum clamor redam lenem*, the whole as it is in the margin more clearly depicted do flow and to hold the said Arms unto him, the said **Herodas Jackson Crisp**, and his descendants and unto the other descendants of his father Benjamin Franklin Crispin, aforesaid, for ever, and the same to bear use, show, set forth and advance in shield or banner or otherwise, observing and using their due and proper difference according to the Law of Arms, and without the least hindrance, molestation, interruption, involvement or challenge of any manner of person or persons whatsoever.

Entered in the Records of Military Office
in "Grants and Information" Vol. 76, 6495

Dum clavum rectum tepeant

King of Arms of All Ireland.



*Confirmation of Captain William Crispin's Arms
By the Office of Arms in Ireland*

To all Persons to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas I William Penn. Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties Annexed, Did under my hand & seal in writing dated the Eighth day of the month called August Anno D^o: One thousand six hundred Eighty and seven: of my free gift, Grant unto James Joseph & Benjamin Crispin, Jane Ellinor Elizabeth & Amy Crispin the Children of Captaine William Crispin late of Winsale in the Kingdome of Ireland deceased. Three thousand acres of Land in the aforesaid Province of Pennsylvania. To have and to hold the said Three thousand acres, of Land unto the said James, Joseph and Benjamin Crispin, Jane Ellinor Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, to the only use & behoofe of them the said James Joseph & Benjamin, Jane Ellinor, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, and their heires & assigns forever. And in regard of their Minority and for & towards the charge of their bringing up, and their Education & settlement I the said William Penn, did by the aforesaid Deed in writing, Grant & Assigne unto Thomas Tuddleigh, Martin Perse and John Wells of Winsale as Trustees for & on the behalfs of the said Children full power & authority to sell & dispose of fifteen hundred acres of the said Lands and the money thereof to Dispose of for the use of the said Children each to have an equall proportion thereof. Which Grant or sale thereof I should Ratifie & confirme, to such person or persons as should buy the same, to him or them and his or their heires. But for the remaining fifteen hundred Acres, granted to the said Children, In case any of them should dye, before they came to the Age of Seaventeen yeares, the share or part of the remaining Fifteen hundred Acres of such of y^e said Children soe dying should returne to me, Yeilding and paying unto me and my heires, Two shillings for every One hundred acres of the aforesaid Three thousand acres of Land as a Quitrent. And I the said William Penn did by the said Deed Appoint William Markham, Thomas Ellis, and John Goodson my Attornys Joyntly & severally to deliberate therein thereat accordingly as Writors to the said Deed, my hand and seal, Dated the said Eighth day of y^e month called August Anno D^o: 1687. and signed sealed & delivered in the presence of Robert Webb, & John Jagger. As may appaare by y^e said recited Deed relation being had thereto. And Whereas a Copy of the said recited Deed, soon after the date thereof was sent over unto Sylas Crispin living in Pennsylvania and other friends of the aforesaid James, Joseph, Benjamin, Jane Ellinor, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, together wth Letters, Orders & Directs for the marking out in a convenient place, the aforesaid Three thousand acres of Land, and for y^e equall Dividing y^e same into five equal parts of fifteen hundred acres each, and soe to distinguish each part, And soe to returne an Account thereof unto the aforesaid Trustees. That they might the better Dispose & sell one of the said fifteen hundred acres towards the bringing up, Education & settlement of the said Children according to y^e intent and purpose of me the said William Penn in the said recited Deed. And alsoe whereas no such Account (as was expected) hath yet been returned from Pennsylvania to the above named Trustees or any of them, or any other to their knowledge concerning the said Three thousand Acres of Land whether the same were marked out equally divided into five parts or not, or whereabouts in Pennsylvania y^e same lyes, Nor hath there been any sale or Disposall of all or any part of the aforesaid fifteen hundred Acres designed to be sold by y^e aforesaid Trustees, for the purposes aforesaid. But in y^e meane time Jane Crispin of Winsale aforesaid widow, Mother of the aforesaid James, Joseph, Benjamin, Jane Ellinor, Elizabeth and Amy Crispin, although the said Widow Jane was left in a meane Condition by the aforesaid Captaine William Crispin her husband at his death, yet since the said Widow Jane's death and affection to her said Children, in expectation to be recompensed out of the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land intended to be sold towards the bringing up Education and settlement of her said Children, shee the said Widow Jane Crispin did by and with the consent & approbation of the aforesaid Trustees in y^e recited Deed mentioned, with her own proper money & credit, and at her own charges bring up her said Children, and take all due care in their good Education towards their settlement untill all of them arrived above the age of Seaventeen yeares, and afterwards two of her said Children vizt. Ellinor & Joseph Crispin died, and three others of her said Children vizt. Jane, Ellinor & Amy Crispin married very well, and her other two Children vizt. Benjamin & Amy Crispin are yet being & capable of having their liberty hood, And in regard the said Widow Jane Crispin did for expence her own money, And on her own credit paye & discharge an considerable a Sum of money for y^e purposes aforesaid, as may be ostended as validable as what the aforesaid fifteen hundred acres of Land intended to be disposed of aforesaid might yeild, if the same were sold at this present time, shee the said Widow Crispin, did by and with the consent of the Trustees aforesaid, & did make application unto me the said William Penn, praying to have the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land as were intended by the said recited Deed to be sold for the purposes aforesaid, That the same may be granted to her the said Widow Jane Crispin her heires & assigns forever. Now know yee, That I the said William Penn, after consideration of my being fully satisfied that the said Widow Jane Crispin hath been at such great costs & charges & taken such care in the bringing up & good Education of all her said Children, And alsoe fully satisfied the aforesaid Ellinor and Joseph Crispin were each of them above y^e Age of Seaventeen Yeares of Age before they died. And alsoe fully satisfied that the rest of her said Children vizt. James, Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin are each of them arrived at y^e Age of Seaventeen yeares & upwards, And alsoe full of other good trauges and considerations me hereunto moving, I doe hereby fully truly & absolutely give and grant unto the said Widow Jane Crispin her heires & assigns forever, Out of the aforesaid Three thousand acres of Land mentioned in y^e aforesaid recited Deed, the rest of fifteen hundred Acres thereof, not way by y^e said recited Deed intended to be sold & disposed of as aforesaid, To have and to hold the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land unto the only use & behoofe of her the said Widow Jane Crispin her heires & assigns forever Yeilding and paying unto me & my heires Two shillings for every One hundred acres of the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land as a Quitrent. And I the said William Penn doe appoint my Attornys Joyntly & severally to give & deliver y^e same possession to her y^e said Jane Crispin her heires called November the 10th: One thousand six hundred Ninety and eight.

Mēd that Wee Alice Crispin, the wife and lawfull Attorney of Benjamin
 Crispin one of the Sones of the within named Cap^t William Crispin Esq^r.
 Jane Lucomb his wife, and Lawfull Attorney of Greenslade Lucomb, but
 heretofore Jane Crispin, one of the daughters of the sd Cap^t William
 Crispin Elisabeth Hilliard Widdow, but heretofore Elisabeth Crispin
 one other of the daughters of the said William Crispin, Amy Johnson
 the wife and lawfull Attorney of Daniell Johnson, but heretofore
 Amy Crispin one other of the daughters of the said William Crispin Esq^r.
 have this day received of Cap^t Arthur Smith the sume of foure guinees
 apiece which in the whole is Seventene pounds and foure shillings
 of lawfull money of England, and is in full of all the right title interest
 property claim and demand whatsoever which wee the said
 Alice Crispin, Jane Lucomb, Elisabeth Hilliard, and Amy Johnson
 or any of us hath or hath may might or of right ought to have or claime
 of in or to the fifteen hundred acres of land within mentioned
 and do freely give all our right title and interest of the said land
 with the appurtenances unto the said Arthur Smith his heires and
 assigns forever And witness our hands dated the thirtyeth day of July
 Anno Domini 1702
 Witness ~
 Bethulia Gibbon

£17.4s
 1702

Alice Crispin
 her marke
 Jane Lucomb
 Elisabeth Hilliard
 Amy Johnson
 her marke

Vellum document, in size 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, owned by M. Jackson Crispin, reciting, (1) William Penn's deed of August 8th, 1687, of 3000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, to Captain William Crispin's children, by his second wife, Jane Crispin, and (2) Penn's deed, of November 22nd, 1698, of 1500 acres of this tract to Captain Crispin's second wife, Jane, in consideration of her expenses in bringing up her children by Captain Crispin. Followed, (3), on the verso of the document, by the original receipt-deed, of January 30th, 1702, in which a daughter-in-law and three daughters of Capt. Crispin convey to Captain Arthur Smith their interest in 1500 acres of the Penn-Crispin Pennsylvania land grant.

Transcript of Document:

To all Persons to whome these presents shall come Greeting.
 Whereas I William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of the
 Province of Pensilvania and Counties Annexed, Did under my
 hand & Seale in writing dated the Eighth day of the month
 called August Anno D^o: One thousand six hundred Eighty and
 Seaven of my free Gift, Grant unto James Joseph & Benjamin
 Crispin, Jane Ellinor Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, the Children of
 Captaine William Crispin late of Kinsale in the Kingdome of
 Ireland deceased, Three thousand acres of Land in the aforesaid
 Province of Pensilvania. To have and to hold the said Three
 thousand acres of Land unto the said James Joseph and Benjamin
 Crispin, Jane Ellinor Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, to the onely use
 & behoofe of them the said James Joseph & Benjamin, Jane,
 Ellinor, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, and their heires & assigns
 forever. And in regard of their Minority and for & towards the
 charge of their bringing up, and their education & settlement I
 the said William Penn, did by the aforesaid Deed in writing,
 Grant & Assigne unto Thomas Chudleigh, Martin Perse and John
 Watts of Kinsale as Trustees for & on the behalfe of the said
 Children full power & authority to sell & dispose of fifteen hun-
 dred acres of the said Lands and the mony thereof to Dispose of
 for the use of the said Children each to have an equall propor-
 tion thereof. Which Grant or Sale thereof I should Rattifie &
 confirm, to such person or persons as should buy the same, to
 him or them and his or their heires. But for the remaineing
 fifteen hundred Acres granted to the said Children, In case any
 of them should Dye, before they come to the Age of Seaventeen
 yeares, the share or part of the remaineing Fifteen hundred Acres
 of Such of y^e Said Children soe dying should returne to me,
 Yeilding and paying unto me and my heires, Two shillings for
 every One hundred acres of the aforesaid Three thousand acres
 of Land as a Quitrent. And I the said William Penn did By the
 said Deed Appoint William Markham, Thomas Ellis, and John
 Goodson my Attornys Joyntly & severally to deliver seizin there-
 of accordingly as Witnes to the said Deed my hand and Seale,
 Dated the Eighth day of y^e month called August Anno D^o:
 1687. and signed seald & delivered in the presence of Robert
 Webb & John Jagger. As may appeare by y^e said recited Deed
 relation being had there unto.

And Whereas a Coppy of the said recited Deed, soone after the
 date thereof was sent over unto Syllas Crispin liveing in Pensil-
 vania and other freinds of the aforesaid James, Joseph, Benjamin,
 Jane Ellinor, Elizabeth & Amy Crispin, together wth Letters,
 Orders & Directions for the markeing out (in a Convenient place)
 the aforesaid Three thousand acres of Land, and for y^e equall
 Dividieng y^e same into Two equall parts of fifteen hundred acres
 each, and soe to distinguish each part, And to returne an Ac-
 count thereof unto the aforementioned Trustees That they might
 the better dispose & Sell one of the said fifteen hundred acres

towards the bringing up, education & Settlement of the sd Chil-
 dren according to y^e intent and purpose of me the said William
 Penn in the said recited Deed, And alsoe whereas noe such Ac-
 count (as was expected) hath yet been returned from Pensil-
 vania to the above named Trustees or any of them or any others
 to their knowledge concerning the said Three thousand Acres
 of Land, whether the same were marked out & equally divided
 into Two parts or not, or whereabouts in Pensilvania y^e same
 Lyes, Nor hath there been any Sale or Disposall of all or any
 part of the aforementioned fifteen hundred Acres designed to
 be sold by y^e aforementioned Trustees, for the purposes, But in
 y^e meane time Jane Crispin of Kinsale aforesaid widow, Mother
 of the aforesaid James, Joseph, Benjamin, Jane Ellinor Eliza-
 beth and Amy Crispin, although the said Widow Jane was left
 in a meane Condition by the abovesaid Captaine Willm Crispin
 her husband at his Death, Yet Shee the Said Widdow, as well for
 the naturall Love and affection to her said Children as in expec-
 tation to be recompenced out of the said fifteen hundred acres of
 land intended to be sold towards the bringing up education and
 settlement of her said Children, Shee the said Widdow Jane
 Crispin Did by and with the consent & approbation of the afore-
 said Trustees (in y^e above recited Deed mentioned) with her
 own proper mony & Credit and at her owne charges bring up her
 said Children, and take all due care in their good education
 towards Settlement untill all of them arrived above the age
 of seaventeen yeares, and afterwards two of her said Children
 Viz^t. Ellinor & Joseph Crispin died, and three other of her said
 Children Viz^t. Jane, Ellinor & James Crispin Married very well
 and her other two Children viz^t Benjamin & Amy Crispin are yet
 liveing & capable of getting their Livelyhood And in regard
 the said Widow Jane Crispin did soe expend her owne mony And
 on her owne Credit procure & disburse soe considerable a Sum of
 mony for y^e purposes aforesaid, as may be esteemed as valluable
 as what the aforesaid fifteen hundred acres of Land intended to
 be disposed as aforesaid might yield if the same were sold at
 this present time, Shee the said Widow Crispin Did by and
 with the consent of the Trustees aforementioned, Did make ap-
 plication unto me the said William Penn, praying to have the
 said fifteen hundred Acres of Land as were intended by the said
 recited Deed to be sold for the purposes aforementioned, That the
 same may be granted to her the said Widdow Jane Crispin her
 heirs & assigns forever. Now know yee, That I the said William
 Penn, as well in consideration of my being fully Satisfied that
 the said Widdow Jane Crispin hath been at such great costs
 & charges & taken such Care in the bringing up & good Educa-
 tion of all her said Children, And alsoe fully Satisfied that the
 rest of her said Children, Viz^t James, Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth
 & Amy Crispin are each of them arrived at y^e Age of Seaventeen
 yeares & Upwards, And also for divers other good causes and
 considerations me here unto moveing, I doe hereby fully freely

& absolutely give and grant unto the said Widow Jane Crispin
 her heires & assigns forever, Out of the aforesaid Three thou-
 sand acres of Land mentioned in y^e above recited Deed, One full
 halfe part Viz^t—fifteen hundred Acres thereof, w^{ch} was by y^e
 said recited Deed intended to be sold & disposed of as above-
 said, To have and to hold the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land
 unto the onely Use & behoofe of her the said Widdow Jane Cris-
 pin, her heires & assigns forever, Yeilding and paying unto me
 & my heires Two Shillings forever One hundred acres of the said
 fifteen hundred Acres of Land as a Quitrent And I the said Wil-
 liam Penn doe appoint my Attornies Jointly & severally to
 give & deliver seizin & possession to her y^e said Jane Crispin her
 heires or assigns of the said fifteen hundred Acres of Land ac-
 cordingly In Witnes whereof I have here unto put my hand &
 Seale this Twenty Second day of y^e month called November Anno
 D^o: One thousand Six hundred Ninety Eight

Verso of Document:

Mēd that Wee Alice Crispin, the wife and lawfull
 Attorney of Benjamin Crispin one of the Sones of the
 within named Cap^t William Crispin decd Jane Lucomb
 the wife and Lawfull Attorney of Greenslade Lucomb but
 heretofore Jane Crispin, one of the daughters of the sd
 Cap^t William Crispin Elisabeth Hilliard Widdow, but
 heretofore Elisabeth Crispin one other of the daughters
 of the said William Crispin Amy Johnson, the wife and
 lawfull Attorney of Daniell Johnson, but heretofore Amy
 Crispin, one other of the Daughters of the said William
 Crispin decd have this day received of Cap^t. Arthur
 Smith the Sume of foure guinees apiece which in the
 whole is Seventene pounds and foure shillings of law-
 full money of England and is in full of all the right
 title, interest property claimed and demanded whatso-
 ever, which wee the said Alice Crispin, Jane Lucomb,
 Elisabeth Hilliard, and Amy Johnson or any of us have
 or hath may might or of right ought to have or claime
 of in or to the fifteen hundred acres of land within
 menconed and do freely give all our right title and
 interest of the said land with the appurtenances unto
 the said Arthur Smith his heires and assigns forever
 As witness our hands dated the thirtyeth day of July
 Anno Domini 1702

Witness
 Bethulia Gibbon

Alice A Crispin
 her marke
 Jane Lucomb
 Elisabeth C Hilliard
 her marke
 Amy X Johnson
 her marke

£17.4s

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. LIII.

1929.

No. 4

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN

By M. JACKSON CRISPIN
of New York City and of Berwick, Pennsylvania

(Concluded from page 202)

SILAS CRISPIN I.



Silas, youngest son
of Captain William
Crispin and Rebecca
(Bradshaw) Crispin,
was born probably in

London, about 1655. He accompanied his father, it would seem, on the unfortunate voyage in the ship "John and Sarah" in the fall and winter of 1681-2.

Captain Crispin having died on the way to America, it devolved upon the son, Silas Crispin, to succeed him and to establish the Crispin family in the New World. Silas was a settler in the Province quite some time before the coming of either Thomas Holme or William Penn. He came⁹³ to Pennsylvania a young, single man and doubtless at first made his home with his cousin, the Deputy Governor of the Province, Captain William Markham, then apparently living at Upland, now Chester. Crispin, as previously stated, appears in

⁹³ Silas Crispin did not return to England on the death of his father, as heretofore supposed; nor did he come to this country with Captain Thomas Holme, whose arrival was some months later.

the minutes⁹⁴ of the court of Upland, three times, on June 13th, 1682, as juror, his name with that of but two others of the twelve jurymen, together with the names of the justices, being preceded by "Mr", a significantly respectful differentiation of that day. Again, on coming to the same court, September 12th, 1682, as a witness, he and the Sheriff alone of all the court were given this designation.⁹⁵

Crispin was with Governor Markham and William Haig in Bucks County, July 15th, 1682, when Markham and Haig in behalf of William Penn received from Idquahon, Janottowe, and other chiefs of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians a deed of sale for the lands of the southern part of that County. This original vellum document, to which Silas Crispin's signature is affixed in bold chirography as a witness, is still in existence among the treasures of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The destinies of Silas Crispin and his family line were now to be affected by the arrival, in early August, 1682, of William Penn's newly-appointed Surveyor General, Captain Thomas Holme (1624-1695) with his sons and marriageable daughters. Captain Holme, pending his laying out of the future City of Philadelphia,—where later he established his city house on the north side of Arch Street, near Front Street—, made his temporary home with the surveyor, Thomas Fairman, at Shackamaxon (Kensington), Delaware River, on the northern outskirts of the later city. Although the Holmes were Quakers and Silas Crispin, it is believed, was an Episcopalian, yet soon he came a courting the Captain's daughter, Hester Holme, and by 1683 had married her. Thereupon, it behooved him to establish an abode and an estate for his family.

⁹⁴ *Record of the Courts of Chester County, 1681-1697* (Philadelphia, 1910) 14-19.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 19-20.

1082.
 At the Court of Exchequer
 June 13th 1682.
 M^r William Clayton, Solicitor
 M^r James Roundland
 M^r Robert Wode
 M^r Thomas Fairman
 M^r Laffey Clerk
 M^r John West High Sheriff.
 M^r Thomas Revell Clerk.

Jurors: Thomas Coburne
 William Howes
 M^r Geo. Howman
 M^r Syllas Crispin
 M^r Jeremiah Collett
 James Browne
 William Oxley
 Peter Yorkham
 William Shoben
 Andreas Peterson
 Mons Peterson
 Mathias Houltford
 Jurors: The Just appears not, as if
 if should be witnesses, The Court
 finding it dead just, verdict of per
 for non est. Witnesses of what heard,
 which has freely answered to the
 charged guilty of default, vizt. of soft
 for 9 steps without a soft hand
 C. J. Dym and 3000

Capt. Ben. Cubwell, plaintiff
 Andreas weathen, soft
 the crown of soft
 The Just appears not, as if
 if should be witnesses, The Court
 finding it dead just, verdict of per
 for non est. Witnesses of what heard,
 which has freely answered to the
 charged guilty of default, vizt. of soft
 for 9 steps without a soft hand
 C. J. Dym and 3000

The Plaintiff upon evidence that has said and states to charge of soft from a difference between of soft others,
 which appears of Plaintiff did not reform; whereupon the Jury being in their verdict as above.
 The Just appears not, as if
 if should be witnesses, The Court
 finding it dead just, verdict of per
 for non est. Witnesses of what heard,
 which has freely answered to the
 charged guilty of default, vizt. of soft
 for 9 steps without a soft hand
 C. J. Dym and 3000

The Just acknowledges of soft that said it was in the record of land by of Plaintiff to be soft which has not out
 security of, Henry Gub of witnesses say that of Plaintiff said they would want of soft of land to be by me of Plaintiff
 was made to be good: whereupon the Jury made appears to be soft of the Plaintiff said makes over said soft to be
 whereupon the Just an order was made of the record of land by of Plaintiff to be soft which has not out
 for of said land to be soft. The Jury this find for of soft as above.

1682

1682
William Morkham Esq. & Governo & Pridant.

William Clayton

D. Port-Wade

Dr. Fairman

1000

Copy (1) kept
"and 2

One half (1/2)

Anders Bone Bon

Larobus Habruster 1979

Di. ... Diam

For Mr. Van Hook

1906-1907

11

210

June 1837

Q. 2

III. *Myas* *Crus*

Q. 189

Original Manuscript Minutes, dated September 12th, 1682, of the Court of Upland, later Chester County, Pennsylvania, in which "M^r Sylvas Crispin" appears as Witness.

memorand^y That y^e day y^e years withinwritten full & goodly & able
possession & Seizon of the within Granted Tract & Tracts of Land &
all other y^e premises with their goodly of their Appurtenances was had
taken & delivered by y^e withinnamed J^r and others for & on the
behalfs of the withinwritten Sachamakers unto William Haigh-
gent to & for the withinnamed William Penn to hold to him his
Heirs & Assigns forever according to y^e purport true intent &
meaning of y^e above withinwritten In y^e presence of

The mark of

Kowoyockhickon

Silas Crispin

Richard Noble

Silas Crispin's Signature as a Witness on the William Penn Indian Deed of July 15th, 1682, under the Mark of Chief Kowoyockhickon and between the Signatures of the noted Swedish Indian Interpreter, Captain Lasse Cock, and the Surveyor, Richard Noble.

The earliest catalogue or list of the First Purchasers of Pennsylvania lands, bought from William Penn in England, as to be laid out in the new Province, was engrossed on two vellum skins and signed by him in late October 1681, so that it might be taken overseas by Captain Crispin and his fellow Commissioners. Near the end of the second skin under section "XXIX" is the entry:

"William Crispin & Silas Crispin	} Acres of Kingsale in the Kingdom of } 5000 Ireland Gent ^s	} 796

This record makes evident that the usual form of deeds of lease and release for 5000 acres of land *to be* laid out in Pennsylvania had been executed by Penn to the Crispins, in 1681, some time prior to their migration.

With the coming now of family responsibility, in 1683, Silas Crispin sought the execution of his deed and became for the first time an actual land owner in the Province. Upon this tract, the first issued to him, he located his habitation. His special knowledge of the county, gained by travel and influential association, enabled him to make a choice selection and his position as a member of the Proprietary governing family made easy his obtaining the title papers. Indeed, William Penn, himself, at that time here on his first American visit, signed Crispin's warrant for the tract, August 10th, 1683, as follows, by which Surveyor General Holme was directed to have the survey made:

William Penn Proprietary & Govern^r. of y^e
Province of Pennsylvania & y^e
Territories thereunto belonging

At y^e Request of Silas Crispin Purchaser of Five Thousand Acres of Land in this Province, That I would grant him to take up part thereof in y^e County of Philadelphia. These are to will & require thee forth wth to survey or cause to be surveyed unto him Five hundred Acres in y^e

⁹⁶ Albert Cook Myers Collection.

sd County where not already taken up, according to y^e method of Townships appointed by me, & make returns thereof in to my Secretary's

Office. Given at Philadelphia y^e 10th $\frac{6^{th}}{mo}$ 1683

Wm Penn

For Thomas Holmes

Survey^r General.

Accordingly, on the 17th of the same month the tract was laid out, and June 4th, 1684, the return of the survey was formally recorded by Holme in the Land Office.⁹⁷

The grant was a rectangle of 500 acres in what then was known as the upper part of Dublin Township (afterward Lower Dublin), Philadelphia County, on the line of the present Abington Township, Montgomery County. It was bounded on the northeast by Dr. Nicholas More's Manor of Moreland, on the southeast by John Mason's land, on the southwest by the Susquehanna Road and on the northwest (across the present Abington Township line) by William Stanley's land. It is shown on Thomas Holme's printed Map of Pennsylvania, of 1687.

To this plantation home Crispin brought his bride. There is a tradition in the family that their first child was born in the wigwam of an Indian chief. Howbeit, here, beginning with his daughter Sarah, March 31st, 1684, his children were born, and here he made his abode to the end of his days. The place now forms a part of the Pennypack Park, in the 35th Ward of the City of Philadelphia. It is, as the crow flies, ten miles northeast of the City Hall and nearly two miles north of the Roosevelt Boulevard.

In 1693 upon the petition of the inhabitants of the Township requesting the continuation and confirmation of a "ten year old road" from the Township to Walter Forrest's Mill,⁹⁸ which was on Poquessing

⁹⁷ MS. Survey and Warrant Book, No. 9, page 9, City Hall, Philadelphia.

⁹⁸ *Penna. Colonial Records, I* (Phila., 1852) 389.

889

William Penn Proprietary & Govern^r of the Province of
Pennsylvania & Territories thereunto belonging

At the Request of Silas Crispin Proprietor of Five Thousand
Acres of Land in this Province, that he should grant him
a Tract of Land in the County of Philadelphia:
To wit & requires the said Silas Crispin to pay
to be surveyed unto him Five hundred Acres in the
County of Philadelphia, taken up according to the method
of Surveying appointed by us, & made return thereof
to my Surveying Office General Philadelphia
10th Oct 1683

Wm Penn

For Thomas Holmes
Survey General

Original Land Warrant signed by William Penn, Philadelphia, 6 Mo. (August), 10th, 1683, to his Cousin Silas Crispin, for his 500 acre Tract in Philadelphia County. From the Pennsylvania State Land Office at Harrisburg.

Creek in Byberry, the road was begun "at the Bridge near the Dwelling House of Silas Crispin."⁹⁹ Thus it seems evident that the house stood on the bank of Pennypack Creek as it etches its picturesque way through the even yet well timbered hills of the region.

Over three miles down the Creek in the same Township, at present Holmesburg, Philadelphia, was Well-spring Plantation, the country estate of Crispin's father-in-law, Thomas Holme.

Crispin subscribed £50 for stock of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania.¹⁰⁰ As executor of the will of his father-in-law, Captain Thomas Holme, he spent a great deal of time caring for the large interest in lands left by the latter, obtaining warrants for laying out lands not taken up at Holme's death, selling some of the tracts, and engaging in like business. In the deeds he is styled "Silas Crispin of Dublin Township, Gentleman."

On August 28th, 1689, the Provincial Council appointed Silas Crispin, Robert Turner, Benjamin Chambers, Joseph Fisher, Thomas Fairman and Robert Adams, with a surveyor, to lay out a cart road according to statute, they having petitioned to have a road laid out from Philadelphia to Bucks County. This was no doubt the present Bristol Pike and they probably followed to a great extent the rather indefinite trail previously known as the "King's Path." Again in 1703 and 1710 Crispin assisted in laying out roads near his home.¹⁰¹

In addition to his home plantation, Silas was granted 500 acres in Hilltown Township, Philadelphia County, forty acres in the "Liberties of Philadelphia" and three lots in the city. The Liberty land was just half,

⁹⁹ Land Records at Harrisburg, etc.

¹⁰⁰ *Penna. Mag.*, XI., 177.

¹⁰¹ MS. Road Dockets, Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, City Hall, Philadelphia.

and the area of the city lots approximately half of what was due under a purchase of five thousand acres, yet Silas appears to have been the only one of the children who had either, as the others all sold their rights before any land was actually laid out to them. The patents to all these are made out to "Silas Crispin, Purchaser," seemingly as part of his First Purchase of his father and himself. This five hundred acre tract in Hilltown Township, Philadelphia County (now Abington Township, Montgomery County), was about eight miles back from the Delaware River in a straight line along the hypothetical Susquehanna Road. The tract was rectangular, bounded northeast by Moreland, southeast by Lehnmann's land, southwest by the Susquehanna Road and northwest by land Captain Thomas Holme had taken up in right of Samuel Claridge. It is shown on Holme's map of 1687. Between 1686 and 1698 Silas Crispin sold this in separate portions to Cornelius Sturgis, John Meredith and Thomas Hood.

The forty acres of Liberty Land was rectangular, a short distance northeast of Germantown Road, beyond Isaac Norris' "Fairhill" plantation. He sold this to Nicholas Rideout in 1695, who sold it to Nicholas Waln. Silas Crispin's city lots, as already mentioned, were not the same as those allotted to his father on the original plan. A number of alterations had been made in the plan before the lots were surveyed. One was on the west side of Delaware Front Street, 162 feet south of Walnut. It was 42 feet on Front Street running back 155 feet on the north line and 201 feet on the south line, bounded on the west by a marsh. In 1684 he sold this to William Frampton. Another of his lots was on the southwest corner of High Street and Strawberry Alley, 40 feet (afterwards found to be 41 feet) on High Street and 80 feet on the Alley. He sold this about 1692 to Joseph Farrington. The other of Silas Crispin's lots

was on the southeast corner of Sixth and High Streets, 66 feet on High and 306 feet on Sixth Street. This was patented to him in 1688 and the same year he sold it to Patrick Robinson. (Patrick Robinson exchanged thirty-nine and a half feet in breadth of this with Robert Greenaway, Captain of the Ship "Welcome," for the same amount adjoining the lot he (Patrick Robinson) had purchased from Crispin, as Holme's executor, farther east in the same square, the latter being twenty-six and a half feet, originally intended for twenty-six); these combined lots, sixty-six feet front, he sold to Lionel Britain. This exchange has made a good deal of confusion in the attempt to locate the lots from the records, some giving it as "Robert Greenway's exchange with Silas Crispin," while the deed shows Crispin to have sold the corner lot intact to Robinson, and the minutes of the Board of Property say that Robinson made the exchange with Greenway.

Silas Crispin's wife Hester died April 17th, 1696, and he married, second, 1697, Mary, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, of Springfield Township, Burlington County, West New Jersey, and widow of Thomas Shinn of the same county and province. Her father, Richard Stockton, was an Englishman of good birth and some fortune, who settled in Flushing, Long Island, where he was a lieutenant of a troop of horse in 1665. He afterwards joined the Society of Friends and removed to Burlington County, New Jersey, and became ancestor of the Stockton family of that Province.

The final illness of Silas Crispin is thus mentioned in a holograph letter¹⁰² of his first cousin, Robert Assheton¹⁰³ (1670-1727), Philadelphia Town Clerk,

¹⁰² In the collection of the writer.

¹⁰³ Son of William Assheton, by his wife Frances Bradshaw (daughter of Ralph Bradshaw by his wife Rachel, daughter of Giles Penn).

to their first cousin, William Penn, dated Philadelphia, May 23rd, 1711:

"Cosin Crispin was Tapt yesterday for a Trapany or Dropsie has very bad how it will goe with him I cant tell but am in hopes heel recover it."

Silas Crispin died May 31st, 1711. His original will, in which he is styled "Gent," is preserved in the City Hall, Philadelphia. It is dated May 5th, 1711, and is in the handwriting of his cousin Robert Assheton, above mentioned, who signs as witness, along with his wife, Margaret Assheton, and Crispin's nephew, William Blackfan. Although "Weak in Body," Crispin signs his will with a strong clear hand. He made his wife, Mary, executrix, left her his plate, negroes, household goods, and the like, and directed her to sell a hundred acres, bought from Robert Pressmall, adjoining on the north east of his plantation, to pay debts and legacies. Among minor bequests to his son Thomas, were "ffour silver Spoons & one pair of silver buckles." To his granddaughter Sarah Loftus and his sister Rebecca Blackfan, he left sums of money. The will was proved August 7th, 1711, over the signature of the Deputy Governor Charles Gookin. The widow, Mary Crispin, however, renouncing her executrixship, July 5th, 1711, letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, were granted to the son, Thomas Crispin, April 19th, 1714.

The full text of the will is as follows:

In the Name of God Amen The ffith day of May In the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Eleven I Silas Crispin of the Township of Dublin in the province of Pensilvania Gentl being Weak of Body but of sound memory do make this my last Will & Testam^t. in Manner ffollowing Impris my Just [debts] & ffuneral Expenses being paid out of my Psonal Estate All th[e] Rest residue & remaindr thereof whether live stock household goods ready Mony Debts plate Negros or of what Nature or kind it bee Not herein after Ppticularly bequeathed I give & bequeath unto my Loving Wife Mary Crispin. Item I give devise & bequeath unto my sd Wife the One hundred Acres of Land adjoining to the North East End of my plantacon

In the Name of God Amen The fifth day of May
 1711 In the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Eleven I
 Silas Crispin of the County of Dublin in the province of
 Connaught Gentle being Weak of Body but of Sound Memory do make this
 my last Will & Testament in manner following I bequeath my Estate
 & several Egeas ~~to~~ out of my person ~~to~~ to be
 As redde & remade this of whether has such bought goods
 ready Money I like yplate Negroes or of what Nature or kind it be Not
 herein after specifically bequeathed I give & bequeath unto my loving
 Wife Mary Crispin I give & bequeath unto my to
 Wife the One hundred Acres of Land adjoining to the North East
 End of my plantation with I purchased from Robert Griffiths
 to be by her sold & disposed on towards the payment of my Debt & the
 Legacies herein by me given & bequeathed I give & bequeath
 unto my son Thomas Crispin One Mare Called Junia with her Colt
 One Heifer his Brother Anne Thats Black & yellow Four Black
 Spots & one year of Silver buckle. I give & bequeath unto
 my Granddaughter Sarah Laffer thirty pounds. I give unto
 my loving Sister Rebecca Blackford three pounds And of this my
 last will I make my to loving Wife Sole Executrix In witness
 whereof I have hereunto put my hand & Seal the day & year
 above

last Signed published & declared by
 the said Silas Crispin as his last will in
 the presence of

Margaret Appheton

William Blackford

Witness

Silas Crispin

wch I purchased from Robert Prismall to be by her sold & disposed on towards the paym^t. of my Debts & the Legacies herein by me given & bequeathed Item I give & bequeath unto my Son Thomas Crispin One Mare Called Jewell with her Colt One feather bed Bedstead Rugg sheets blankets & pillows four silver Spoons & one pair of silver buckles. Item I give & bequeath unto my Granddaughter Sarah Loftus thirty pounds. Item I give unto my loving Sister Rebecca Blackfan three pounds And of this my last will I make my sd Loving Wife Sole Executrix In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand & Seal the day & year abovesd

Silas Crispin

Sealed Signed published
& delivered by the sd
Silas Crispin as his last
will in the presence of
Margaret Assheton
William Blackfan
Robt Assheton

Filed with the will is the inventory of Silas Crispin's estate, made September 6th, 1711 by John Hart and Michael Butcher. It is a long but quaint document affording an interesting exhibit of the household furnishings and plantation economy of that early day. A sumptuous item is "the Red bed and bedstead with all its furneture," appraised at £12. The livestock included 9 horses, 12 cows, a bull, 5 heifers, 6 calves, 38 sheep and 19 hogs.

His landed estate is not mentioned in his will, his own plantation going by the law of primogeniture to his son Thomas, while the other children of his first wife were heirs, through their mother, to Captain Thomas Holme's "Well Spring Plantation" and other large domains, Holme having acquired at different times upwards of 10,000 acres, of which at his death he possessed more than 2,100 acres. Crispin's children by his second wife were quite young at the time of his death and probably he expected them to be provided for by their mother whose family was wealthy.

After her husband's death, Mary Crispin returned to Burlington, New Jersey, where she had lived before her marriage. She was married, November 11th, 1714,

at Springfield Quaker Meeting, to Richard Ridgway, Jr., of Springfield Township, who was her third husband.

Silas Crispin and Hester (Holme) Crispin had the following issue:

SARAH, born March 31st, 1684; married Lesson Loftus, of the City of Philadelphia.

REBECCA, born May 6th, 1685, married Joseph Finney, son of Samuel Finney, Provincial Councillor and Provincial Judge, and brother of Captain John Finney, Provincial Councillor and High Sheriff of Philadelphia County, of the family of Finney, of Fulshaw Hall, Cheshire, England.

MARIE, born October 1686, married John Collet, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Rush) Collet.

ELEANOR, born September 11th, 1687, married, November 23rd, 1708, John Hart, Jr., who was High Sheriff of Bucks County, and also Coroner and Justice in the same County, son of John Hart, Member of Assembly, by his wife Susanna Rush.

From their son, Colonel Joseph Hart, by his marriage with his first cousin, Elizabeth Collet, daughter of John and Marie (Crispin) Collet, descends James Watts Mercur (son of Ulysses Mercur, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania), of Wallingford, Pennsylvania, Trustee and Secretary of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, and father of James Watts Mercur, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Cahall and Mrs. John Seaman Albert, of Wallingford, and of the Baroness Orazio Nicola Saitto, of Moylan, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM, born October 3rd, 1689, died young.

ESTHER, born October 29th, 1691, married Thomas Rush, grandson of John Rush. The above mentioned John Collet, John Hart, Jr., and Thomas Rush were all grandsons of Captain John Rush, formerly of the Parliamentary Army of England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, and held a plantation in Byberry,

Whereas Benjamin Crispin son of Silas Crispin of Pennsylvania deceased, and Margaret Owen daughter of Joshua Owen of Springfield in y^e County of Burlington in y^e West division of New Jersey in America having declared their Intentions of Marriage with Each other before severall Monthly Meetings of y^e people of god Called Quakers At Burlington in y^e said Western division of New Jersey according to the good Order used amongst them having Consent of parents and Relations concerned their said proposed Marriage was allowed of by y^e said Meetings ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Now therefore to Certificate as come before us that on the sixth day of the sixth Month in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two they the said Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen appeared at a Publick Meeting of the said People at their publick Meeting house in y^e Township of Springfield and County of Burlington before said and the said Benjamin Crispin taking the said Margaret Owen by the hand did in a solemn Manner openly declare that he took the said Margaret Owen to be his Wife promising to be unto her a loving and faithfull Husband until death should separate them And there in the said Assembly the said Margaret Owen did in like manner declare that she took the said Benjamin Crispin to be her Husband promising to be unto him a faithfull and loving Wife until death should separate them And Moreover they y^e said Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen she according to the custom of Marriage assuming the name of her present Husband as a further Confirmation did then and there to this present set their hands And wee whose names are here subscribed being present at y^e Solemnization of the said Marriage and Subscribing

done at Springfield 1722

John Butcher
Edward Barton
William Earl
Zachariah Jess
Jonas Cattell
Robert Gillum
Tho. Scattergood

Frances Antrum
Elizabeth Burr
Sarah Hall
Mary Shinn
Sarah Barton

Joshua Owen
Martha Owen
Silas Crispin
Thomas Shinn
Samuel Shinn
Joshua Owen
John Wright
Thos Earl
Anna Stockton
Rebecca Owen
Thos Schooley
James Shinn
Rebecca Shinn

Original Certificate, owned by M. Jackson Crispin, of the Quaker Marriage of Benjamin Crispin, son of Silas Crispin, of Pennsylvania, deceased, to Margaret Owen, daughter of Joshua Owen, of Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, at Springfield Friends' Meeting House, 6 Mo. (August) 21st, 1722.

The signatures of the bride and groom are worn away but next below them in the relatives' column were the following witnesses: Joshua Owen, Martha Owen, Silas Crispin, Thomas Shinn, Samuel Shinn, Joshua Owen, John Wright, Tho Earl, Ann Stockton, Rebecca Owen, Tho: Schooley, James Shinn, Thomas Shinn. Other witnesses were: John Butcher, Edward Barton, William Earl, Zachariah Jess, Jonas Cattell, Robert Gillum, Tho. Scattergood, Frances Antrum, Elizabeth Burr, Sarah Hall, Mary Shinn, Sarah Barton.

for account of whom see *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Volume XVII, No. 3, pages 325-335.

THOMAS (See below).

SUSANNA, born April 14th, 1696, died young.

The above children removed from the immediate vicinity, Thomas Crispin alone remaining.

Silas Crispin and Mary (Stockton Shinn) Crispin had the following issue:

JOSEPH, born October 7th, 1698, married Elizabeth Barrett. Removed to Delaware.

BENJAMIN, born September 1st, 1699, married, August 21st, 1722, at Springfield Meeting, Margaret Owen, daughter of Joshua and Martha Owen, of Springfield Township.

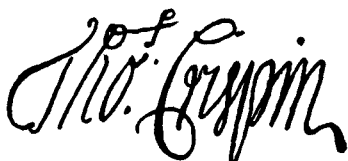
ABIGAIL, born January 30th, 1701, married John Wright, of Springfield Township.

SILAS, born March 19th, 1702, died November 1749, married, November 9th, 1724, Mary Wetherill, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Fearson) Wetherill, of Burlington, and granddaughter of Christopher Wetherill, ancestor of the Wetherill family of New Jersey and Philadelphia.

MARY, born May 12th, 1705, married November 6th, 1727, Thomas Earl, of Burlington County, son of William Earl, of New England, ancestor of the Earl family of New Jersey.

JOHN, born December 11th, 1707.

THOMAS CRISPIN

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thos. Crispin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the printed text.

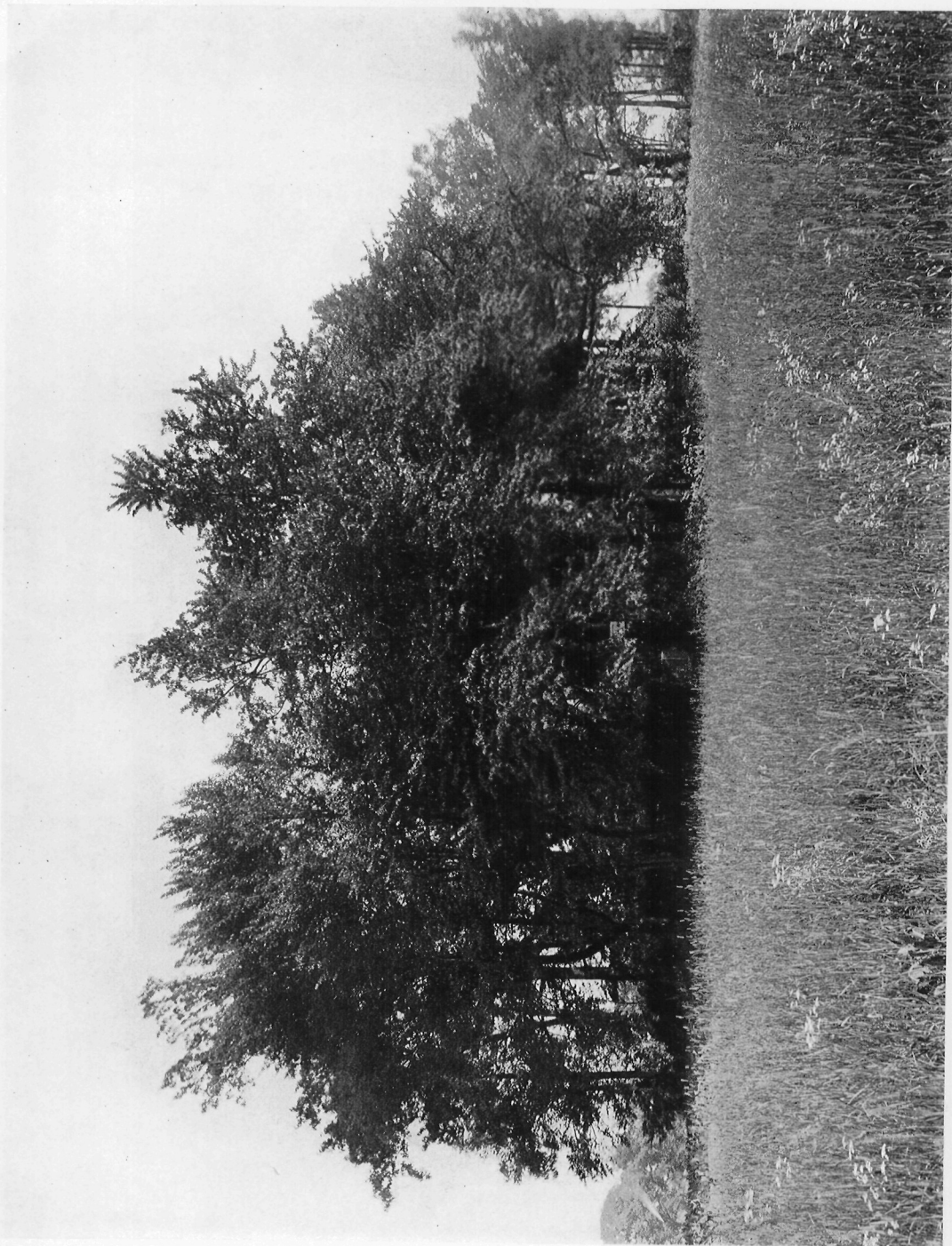
Thomas Crispin, oldest surviving son of Silas and Hester (Holme) Crispin, was born June 22nd, 1694, on his father's plantation,

in Dublin Township, later Lower Dublin Township, in Philadelphia County, which he inherited and made his home for the remainder of his life. He married, about

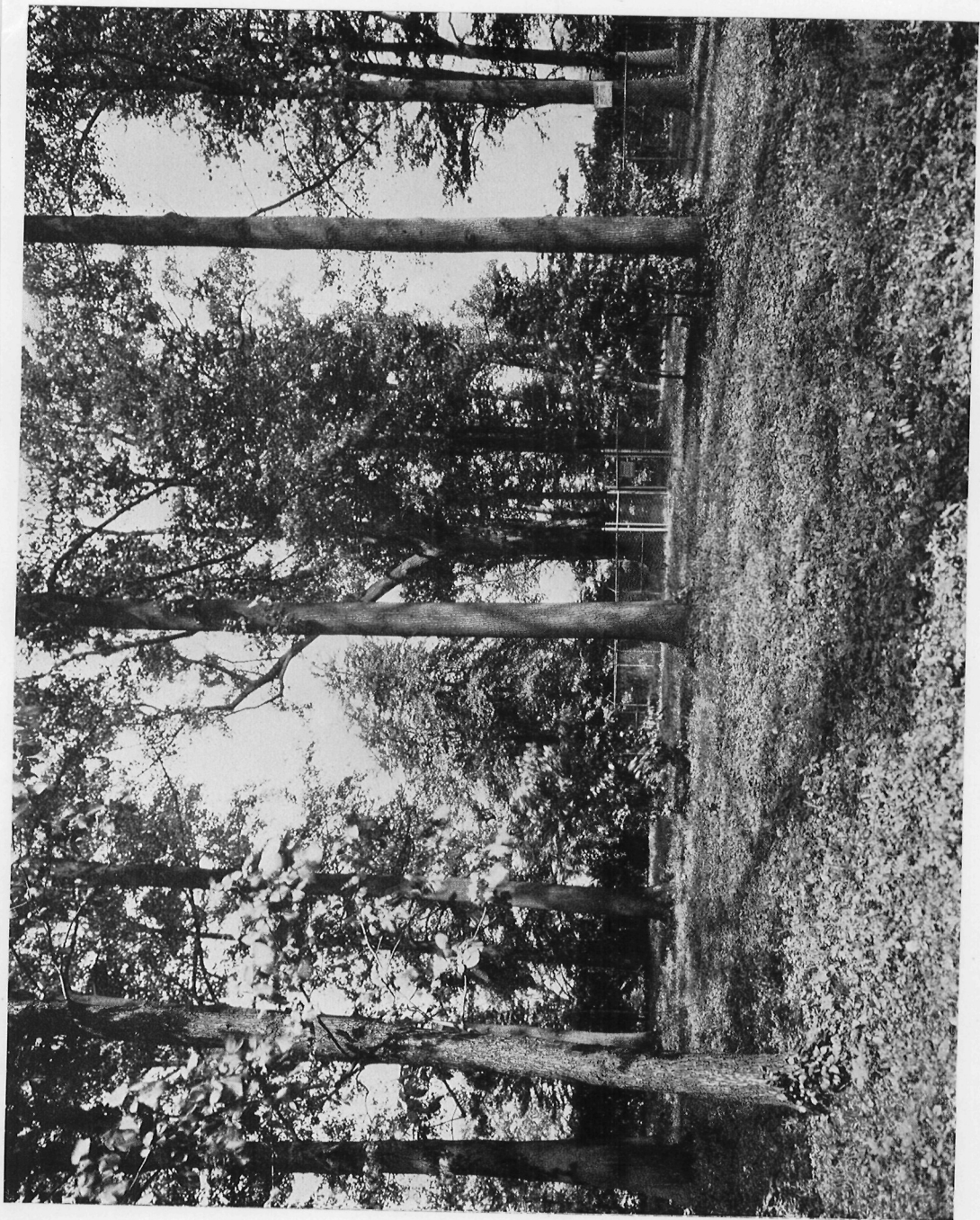
1716, Jane Ashton, daughter of Joseph Ashton, a Justice of the Philadelphia County Courts and a large landowner in Dublin Township. She was born about 1696; died 1749. They had issue: Silas (see below), Thomas, Joseph, Hannah, and Mercy. He and his sisters (of the full blood) inherited through their mother the estate of their grandfather, Captain Thomas Holme, which, as has been stated, included the Well Spring Plantation and a smaller tract adjoining, amounting in all to over 2100 acres, and which in 1723 was divided among the then living heirs.

One acre of ground, which was set aside by Captain Thomas Holme, in 1694, for a family graveyard was reserved for their use in common, and he was buried there in 1695. His grave is now marked by a marble shaft erected by the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy in 1863-4. Thomas Crispin and his wife were buried there in 1749, where their tombstones may be seen to this day, bearing their initials and the dates of their deaths. Thomas Crispin's descendants continued to use it and it became known as the "Old Crispin Burying Ground," later in 1831, the "Crispin Burial Ground Community," and since 1840, when it was incorporated, the "Crispin Cemetery Corporation." After 1800, there were practically no burials, although there were a few during the next fifty years, after which time they ceased altogether.

The heirs of Thomas Holme also set aside, in 1723, 1½ acres of ground, to satisfy a clause in his will, for a charitable purpose, and on this ground was erected a log school house, which thus ante-dates the famous Germantown School. Out of this grew the Lower Dublin Academy which was chartered in 1794 and a new building erected. Both of these old buildings are now standing. The Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, in Holmesburg, is the direct result of this donation.



The Crispin Cemetery, on The Thomas Holme Boulevard,
Hobbsville, Dilldale, N.C.



The Crispin Cemetery, on The Thomas Holme Boulevard, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, 1929.

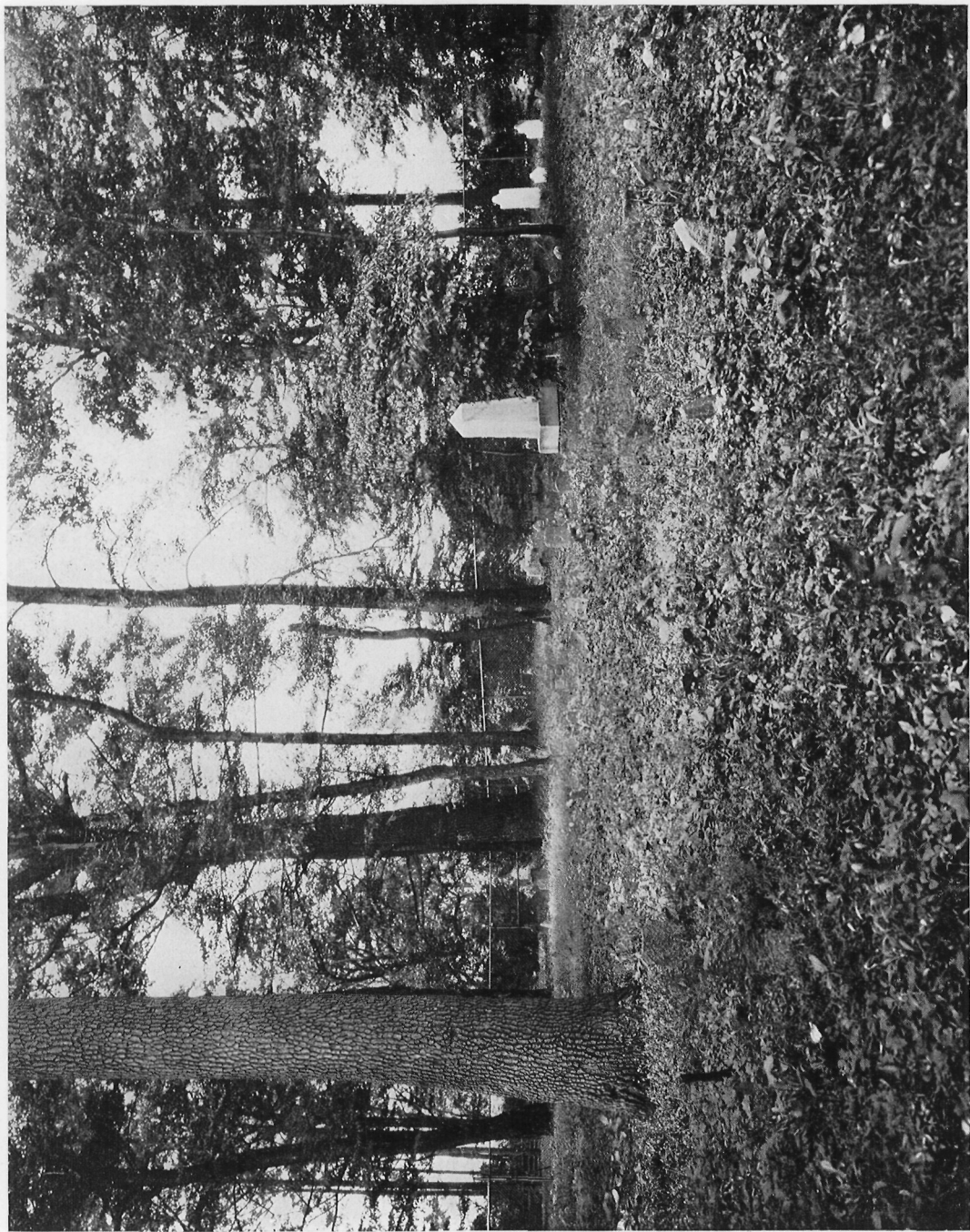
The 300th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Holme was celebrated November 11th, 1924, elaborate exercises being held on this day in honor of the distinguished services rendered by him to the City of Philadelphia and to Pennsylvania. This commemoration, very appropriately, was inspired and directed by The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through one of its departments, The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, of which Albert Cook Myers was the Secretary-Director, and was participated in by high officials of the City and State, as well as by Holme's living descendants. On the preceding evening, the 10th, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held a meeting in honor of Holme, Mr. Myers delivering the address on the subject, with lantern slides. During the morning of the 11th, appropriate exercises were held at the Crispin Cemetery and in the afternoon a bronze tablet was unveiled (on a building at 113 Arch Street, on which site stood Thomas Holme's original Philadelphia residence), by Elizabeth Brockway Crispin, of New York City, whose line of direct descent from Thomas Holme is given in this article.

While preparing for the above commemoration, a permanent committee was formed, the purpose of which was to endeavor to have an ordinance passed by the Council of the City of Philadelphia to surround the Crispin Cemetery with a park to be named the Holme-Crispin Park, as a mark of respect to the memory of Thomas Holme. The members of this committee were: J. Harvey Gillingham, Chairman, George S. Webster, John A. Vogelson, Clement B. Webster, Walter Brinton, A. Zane Hoffman, William C. Reeder, John Stephenson Clark and M. Jackson Crispin. Eli Kirk Price attended all of the meetings subsequently held by this committee.

A number of meetings were held in Philadelphia from that time until October 19th, 1925, when the

Holme-Crispin Park was placed upon the City plan. After this date many meetings were attended by Messrs. Eli K. Price, Clarence K. Crossan, member of Council from the district in which the Crispin Cemetery is located, J. Harvey Gillingham, James Watts Mercur, John Stephenson Clark and M. Jackson Crispin, until May 7th, 1928, on which date a meeting was held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel attended by the gentlemen above mentioned. It was the opinion of Mr. Crossan that the time for action had arrived and consequently he presented an Ordinance to the City Council on May 10th, 1928, authorizing the City of Philadelphia to start proceedings to condemn for park purposes 37 acres more or less of land including the Crispin Cemetery.

Two days later on May 12th another luncheon was held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel at which were present the Hon. Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, John H. Neeson, newly elected Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the Engineering and Survey Bureau, Messrs. Price, Crossan, Gillingham and Crispin. The entire matter was placed before the Mayor, who graciously expressed himself as being in favor of the plan and stated that he would be glad to give it his co-operation and approval. The first reading of the Ordinance occurred June 21st, 1928. It had been agreed to exclude the Cemetery property from the condemnation proceedings, which through an error had not been done, consequently, the Ordinance was recommitted to the Committee, June 28th, excluding the Cemetery. It was reported back by the Committee, September 27th, was amended and passed the second reading on October 4th, the third reading on October 11th and signed by Mayor Mackey, October 15th, 1928. After the signing of the Ordinance by the Mayor, it was discovered that the name of one of the streets recited in the boundary of the area was incorrect. This



The Crispin Cemetery on The Thomas Holme Boulevard, Holmesburg, Philadelphia,



The Crispin Cemetery, on the Thomas Holme Boulevard, Holmesburg, Philadelphia. From right, Thomas Holme Monument, "S C" (Silas Crispin 1749), "T.C. 1749" (Thomas Crispin) and "T.C. 1749" (Tara Crispin, wife of

made it necessary for the City Council to pass an Amendment correcting the error, which was done on June 20th, 1929, by changing the name of Albion Street to Wilson Street, when the ordinance became a law. Hence, the Holme-Crispin Park, which is part of the Pennypack Park surrounding the Crispin Cemetery where Thomas Holme lies buried, has come into existence, thus recognizing the services of this distinguished man who drew up the plans and plotted the City of Philadelphia and the Province of Pennsylvania.

Mayor Mackey is to be heartily congratulated and most highly commended for his prompt support of this park, which action made its inception possible. The Trustees of the Crispin Cemetery will make appropriate improvements to this property and present it to the City of Philadelphia.

SILAS CRISPIN II.

Silas Crispin jun. Silas Crispin,
son of Thomas
and Jane (Ash-
ton) Crispin, in-

herited the land of his father in Lower Dublin Township and lived there his entire life. This estate, part of the tract descending from Captain Thomas Holme, was known as "Bellevue." He married Martha Miles,¹⁰⁴ January 14th, 1749, daughter of Griffith Miles, of Radnor, Chester County, Pa., who was born 1727 and died before 1794. They had issue: Silas (see below), Joseph, an officer in the Revolutionary War, William, Sarah, Jane and Thomas. In 1794 he wrote an account of the family graveyard and other matters pertaining to the Crispin family. He died in 1800, and was buried in the Crispin Cemetery.

¹⁰⁴ From the original manuscript account book of James Hamilton, in the collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

SILAS CRISPIN, III.

Silas Crispin

Silas,¹⁰⁸ son of Silas and Martha (Miles) Crispin, was born, May 11th,

1767, in Lower Dublin Township, at "Bellevue," which he inherited from his father and he died there of lock-jaw as a result of running a nail in his foot, August 13th, 1806, at the early age of 39. He married Esther Dougherty, 1788, who was born 1767, and died May 7th, 1838. They had issue: Martha, Benjamin (see below), Mary, Paul, Silas, Hester and Ann.

HON. BENJAMIN CRISPIN.

Benjamin Crispin

The Hon. Benjamin Crispin, son of Silas and Esther (Dougherty) Crispin, was born in 1792, on the ancestral estate of "Bellevue." He was educated in Lower Dublin Academy, with which his family was so closely identified. In 1822 he was commissioned a Lieutenant of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1823, he was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, Justice of the Peace for the Townships of Byberry, Lower Dublin, and Oxford, Philadelphia County, and held that office until 1837. In 1828 he was appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia Director of Public Schools in his district. In 1837, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Penn-

¹⁰⁸ While it is not definitely known, the facts all seem to indicate that Silas was the oldest son. He inherited his father's landed estate and was the sole executor of his will. It is highly probable that his father would name his first born "Silas" and there is plenty of evidence that he was a very old man at the time of his death in 1800. The late Oliver Hough in an article on the Crispin family, appearing in John W. Jordan's *Colonial and Revolutionary Families*, I. (New York, 1911) 365, designates him as the youngest son.



Benjamin Croisier

sylvania, and re-elected in 1838-1839. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1843 was made Speaker of the Senate as the presiding officer of that body was then designated. When the whole of Philadelphia County was incorporated with the city in 1854, Mr. Crispin was elected the first Common Councilman from the 23rd Ward. On his retirement the Council presented him with a cane which is now in the possession of his family. He continued to manifest a deep interest in the schools, and on leaving the Council was again elected to the local school board. A new public school in Holmesburg was named after him in 1906, forty-two years from the time of his death. Benjamin Crispin was a founder of Emanuel Church, at Holmesburg, and served for twenty years, as one of its vestrymen, and eight years as accounting warden. He also represented the parish in the Diocesan Convention in 1854-56-58-60. He was one of the originators of and President of the Board of Trustees of the Holmesburg Athenæum Association and Chairman of its building committee, which in 1850 built the town hall called the Athenæum (In this building until 1908 was housed the Thomas Holme Library). In May, 1837, he was elected one of the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy and in 1838 its President, an office he held until his death twenty-six years later.

He was founder of the "Crispin Burial Ground Community" and principally instrumental in obtaining a charter for the "Crispin Cemetery Corporation" from the Legislature, while he was a State Senator in 1840, thus perpetuating the title to the heirs of Thomas Holme, under the care of a Board of Trustees, of which he was President. Mr. Crispin was of medium height but of quite stout build. He had a large—what might be called massive—head, though his features were not large. He was deliberate, rather slow in the

manner of expressing himself and firm in his convictions.¹⁰⁶ He married, October 17th, 1816, Maria Foster, daughter of Amos and Eleanor (Thomas) Foster, of Collegeville, near Holmesburg. She was born 1800. They had issue,—Edward T., William, Benjamin Franklin (see below), Eleanor Jane, Thomas Holme, Silas (Colonel U. S. A.), and Charles H.

Colonel Silas Crispin was born at Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pa., on September 9th, 1828. He was educated at local schools and the Philadelphia High School. He was admitted as a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., July 1st, 1846, on appointment of the late Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll, M.C. He graduated with distinction, being third in his class, on July 1st, 1850, and was then appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. He was promoted from time to time, finally attaining the rank of Colonel of Ordnance on August 23rd, 1881. He served at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. He was in command of the Ordnance Depot, Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1860 and 1861.

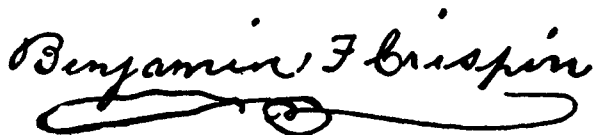
During the Civil War, Colonel Crispin served for some time on the staff of Major-General George B. McClellan, and also in charge of the New York Ordnance Agency as a member of the Ordnance Board, Commandant of the New York Arsenal, and President of the Ordnance Board for five years. After the war he was sent to England by the Government to study the making of ordnance. He was the inventor of a breech-loading cannon called the "Crispin Gun," several of which were made by the government at a cost of \$46,000 each. He was Commandant at the Frankford Arsenal Philadelphia, from June 1885 to June 1886, and the Benica Arsenal, California, from June

¹⁰⁶ Samuel C. Willits', MS. History of Lower Dublin Academy, 332.

1st, 1886, until a short time previous to his death, which occurred at New York City on February 28th, 1889. He was buried in Holmesburg, Penna., on March 8th. The interment was in the grounds connected with the Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. Colonel Crispin had never married.¹⁰⁷

Benjamin and Maria Crispin began their married life at "Bellevue," the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh Road, but subsequently removed to Holmesburg, where they continued to reside the remainder of their lives. Benjamin died July 4th, 1864 and Maria died May 13th, 1882; both were buried in the cemetery adjoining the Emanuel Episcopal Church at Holmesburg.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN I.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Benjamin F. Crispin". The signature is written in dark ink and features a large, decorative flourish at the end of the name.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin was the third son of Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin, and was born in Holmesburg, August 2nd, 1821, and died at his residence, 3258 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, July 19th, 1898. He was educated at Lower Dublin Academy and other educational institutions. He was President of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation and the Lower Dublin Academy. He married, June 24th, 1845, Elizabeth Glenn, daughter of Robert and Sarah Glenn, of Holmesburg. She was born September 9th, 1825, and died in 1873. They had issue:

1. Benjamin Franklin (see below).
2. Robert Glenn, born at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, February 4th, 1849; received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia; 1872, went to Berwick, Pa., where he became connected with the Jackson

¹⁰⁷ The above sketch was written by the Hon. George Stephenson Clark, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, February 19th, 1901.

and Woodin Manufacturing Company (Now the American Car and Foundry Company). He was after a time a member of the firm of Bowman and Crispin. In 1902 he was elected Teller of the First National Bank of Berwick, which position he held at the time of his death, May 16th, 1913. He married on September 10th, 1873, at Berwick, Frances M., born at Berwick, Pa., December 4th, 1852, daughter of Seth B. and Louise F. (Doane) Bowman, of Berwick, Pa. Robert Glenn Crispin and Frances M. (Bowman) Crispin had issue,—a son born April 12th, 1875, died the same day.

3. William Henry, born Philadelphia, June 11th, 1851, died October 18th, 1924, married May 27th, 1875, Matilda, daughter of John Mitchell, of Philadelphia, in which city they resided for a few years, finally removing to Beverly, N. J., where he lived until a few years before his death. They had issue, Franklin Mitchell Crispin, born in Philadelphia, April 13th, 1876, married 1905, Emma Fowler, daughter of the late Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at one time Editor of "Iron Age."

4. Elizabeth Glenn Crispin, died unmarried, June 2nd, 1873, aged about eighteen years.

5. Maria Crispin, born August 10th, 1858, in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, married on October 10th, 1883, William Emerson Smith, a distinguished attorney of Berwick, Pa., who died January 7th, 1891. She is now (1929) living at Narberth, Pa. Of their four children, three died in childhood. A daughter, Elizabeth Crispin Smith, born June 26th, 1884, in Berwick, married, on December 9th, 1915, her first cousin, Charles Edwin Crispin, born December 22nd, 1917, in Flushing, L. I. They were divorced on May 22nd, 1922, and Elizabeth Crispin Smith Crispin and her daughter are living in Narberth with Mrs. Maria Crispin Smith. Charles Edwin Crispin, 2nd, married, second, Irene E. Sampson, on June 22nd, 1922. They are now (1929) living in New York City.

6. Charles Edwin Crispin, born at Holmesburg, November 14th, 1856, died in New York City, April 26th, 1926.

7. Louis Crispin, born at Holmesburg, December 30th, 1863, married 1881, Susan Church, of Laurelton, Pa. They lived at Laurelton for a few years after their marriage and then moved to New York City, where Mr. Crispin, who has been head of the Shipping Department of John Wanamaker for a number of years, now resides, his wife having died February 14th, 1912. They had issue, Charles Edwin Crispin, 2d, born at Laurelton, Pa., June 7th, 1882, who married Elizabeth Crispin Smith, daughter of Maria Crispin Smith, as above indicated.

8. Sarah Frances Crispin, born May 1st, 1846, married, June 4th, 1874, the Hon. George S. Clark, of Holmesburg, Philadelphia, who died September 29th, 1923. She is now living in Holmesburg. Mr. Clark was a son of a Civil War veteran, Colonel John Clark, of Holmesburg, and became one of the most prominent citizens of that town. In 1879, George S. Clark purchased the old Crispin homestead known as "Bellevue," which was part of the original plantation owned by Surveyor General Thomas Holme, from whom it had descended to the Hon. Benjamin Crispin. Both Mr. Clark and his wife were very active in all affairs relative to the Holme and Crispin families and were especially concerned with the preservation of the old Crispin Burying Ground, she at one time raising a fund among her relatives for fencing that property. They had issue,—

(1.) John Stephenson Clark, born August 1st, 1875, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Frances (Risdon) Rowland of Holmesburg. Mr. Clark succeeded his grandfather, B. F. Crispin, as Trustee of Lower Dublin Academy and Trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, and now resides in Holmesburg. He had issue one son, John Maxwell

Rodman Clark, born March 23rd, 1905, married June 2nd, 1928, Mary (Craig) Loper, of Holmesburg.

(2.) Benjamin Crispin Clark, born March 28th, 1877, died December 24th, 1878.

(3.) Arthur Douglass Clark, born August 14th, 1883,

(4.) Elizabeth Frances Clark, born September 16th, 1878, now a practicing surgeon in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN II.

B. Crispin II. Benjamin Franklin Crispin II., oldest son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin I., was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, July 21st, 1847, and died at his residence in Berwick, July 3rd, 1903; received his early education at the Lower Dublin Academy, later at the High Schools of Philadelphia.

He removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania in 1872 and immediately took a deep interest in its affairs. Mr. Crispin was one of the founders of the Berwick Rolling Mills and became connected with the First National Bank of Berwick in 1876, of which institution he was President for many years until the time of his death. He was the founder and first President of the Berwick Electric Light Company, was Vice-President of the Berwick Store Company, Limited, and trustee of the Jackson and Crispin Estate, whose large landed interests occupied much of his time. He was an ardent Republican, always active in that party and was for many years a director of the public schools. Mr. Crispin was a charter member of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was a regular attendant. He was President of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association and associated himself with those who directed the church.

His long and efficient service to the public schools as director and advisor has been recognized by the presentation to the School District of an athletic field named in his honor. It is known as the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field, and consists of a trifle over 4 acres of land taken from the Borough Farm of the Jackson and Crispin Estate, situated within the borough limits and near the schools. It comprises a separate football and baseball field and also has a mile track. A brick club house has been erected sufficiently large to accommodate two football squads with separate quarters, completely equipped with showers and modern conveniences. A ticket office, Director's Room, and large basement is also provided for. Portable bleachers for the accommodation of 2000 people were purchased so as to make them available for both the football and baseball fields.

He married, June 14th, 1874, Margaret Jackson,¹⁰⁸ who was born November 19th, 1853, daughter of the Honorable Mordecai William Jackson¹⁰⁹ (1815-1894),

¹⁰⁸ Margaret Jackson Crispin married, second, on November 6th, 1907, the Rev. Richard H. Gilbert, a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died on May 17th, 1924.

¹⁰⁹ Benjamin Doane (1770-1825), the maternal grandfather of Mr. Jackson, came to Berwick about 1790 and was the first of the family to settle there. He married, 1793, Hannah Sharpless Iddings, whose father, William Iddings, fought in the Revolutionary War (*Pennsylvania Archives*, 5S. V. 496). He was the son of Elijah and Sarah (Groves) Doane, and died while in the service of the Revolutionary army near Trenton. Benjamin Doane (Elijah⁴, Israel⁴, Daniel³, Daniel², John¹) was directly descended from Deacon John Doane, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came to Plymouth from England in 1629. He rendered distinguished services to that colony, of which he was one of the most influential personages. He was a member of the first Provincial Council of the Plymouth Colony, on which Council sat the celebrated Captain Myles Standish and John Alden, and was "Assistant to the Governor" in 1633. In 1634 he resigned from the Council to become Deacon of the Plymouth Church and in 1645 led in the establishment of the Puritan Church at Eastham of which he was chosen deacon.—A. A. Doane, *Doane Family* (Boston, 1902) 3, 4, 7, 246; Joseph Sharpless, *Sharpless Family* (Philadelphia, 1816), revised by Gilbert Cope, *Sharpless Family* (Philadelphia, 1887), 410-411.

a pioneer in that community, and one of the foremost business men of his day in central Pennsylvania. He^{109a} founded, with William Hartman Woodin I., a partnership known as Jackson and Woodin, of Berwick, in 1849, now the American Car and Foundry Company.¹¹⁰

^{109a} Mr. Jackson's son was General Clarence Gearheart Jackson, born in Berwick, Penna., March 25th, 1842. At the age of fourteen he entered Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., where he graduated two years later with the highest honors of his class. He then entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where at eighteen, he again led his class at graduation.

On August 2nd, 1862, he enlisted in the Civil War as Second Lieutenant of Co. H, 84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the age of twenty, and became First Lieutenant, January 2nd, 1863. At Chancellorsville, he was captured and taken to Libby Prison, where he remained many months. He, with companions, succeeded in escaping from prison, but was captured and brought back. Later, he was exchanged and appointed to a Captaincy. At the Battle of the Wilderness he was wounded, again taken prisoner and returned to Libby Prison. He was soon, however, included among six hundred officers who were taken to Charleston and placed under the fire of the Federal cannon from Fort Moultrie. They were taken to Columbia from Charleston and placed in a guarded field, with no roof to shelter them, where they dug underground cells for themselves, from which place he was finally exchanged. In 1870 he was appointed Major on the staff of General Osborne, later Colonel on the staff of Governor Hartranft, and was made Quartermaster General by Governor Hoyt in 1879.

General Jackson was one of the influential members and chief advisors of the Republican Party in the management of whose affairs he took a prominent part, representing it as a Delegate in State and National conventions. It was expected that he would receive the gubernatorial nomination of his party at the expiration of Governor Hoyt's term, but this was prevented by his sudden and unexpected death at the age of 38 in 1880. He was one of the substantial business men of Pennsylvania, having been interested in many enterprises. He was Trustee of Dickinson College and of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg. General Jackson's town honored him by naming its Grand Army Post No. 759, the Captain Clarence Gearhart Jackson Post.

¹¹⁰ In 1860 Jackson and Woodin began the manufacture of coal and freight cars. In 1867-1868 the business was enlarged by building a wheel foundry, a pipe foundry, rolling mills and a large company store. They employed at that time 1300 men. In 1872 he and Mr. Woodin retired in favor of their eldest sons, General Clarence Gearhart Jackson and Clemuel Ricketts Woodin, who incorporated the business into

Mr. Jackson was a charter member and the first President of the First National Bank of Berwick, founder of the Berwick Company Store, now Berwick Store Company, Ltd., and was an Associate Judge in Columbia County, Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of Dickinson College and the State Asylum for the Insane at Danville.

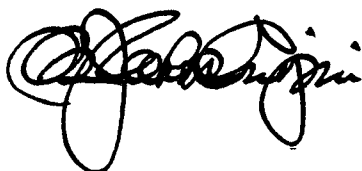
Mr. Jackson married Margaret Gearhart, the great-granddaughter of Captain Jacob Gearhart¹¹¹ (1735–1813), of Revolutionary war fame, who had charge of the boats of George Washington troops when they crossed the Delaware. Captain Gearhart's eldest son

the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company. General Jackson died in 1880, and the entire management of the Company devolved upon Mr. Woodin, who conducted its affairs in such an able manner that the growth steadily continued until 1899, when it became one of the most important units of the American Car and Foundry Company, known as its Berwick District. This plant now builds both freight and passenger cars and when working at capacity has employed 6300 men. In November 1907, 2530 freight cars of various types were built in 25 days or an average of 101 cars per day. During this month, 20 steel Interboro coaches were also erected and this department now has a capacity for building one and one-half passenger cars per day. Mr. C. R. Woodin's son, William Hartman Woodin II. is a very prominent and influential business man of New York City and is now President of the American Car and Foundry Company.

¹¹¹ Captain Jacob Gearhart came to New Jersey in 1735 from Strasburg, then a city of France, settled in Hunterdon County, N. J., and married, *circa* 1761, Catherine Kline; enlisted, in 1775, when the Revolution broke out and soon became Captain of the 2nd New Jersey Regiment. He was a man of brave and fearless spirit, who stood so high in the confidence of his superior officers that he was chosen by George Washington, with Cap. Van Tenyck, to take charge of the crossing of the Delaware, then filled with floating cakes of ice, on that eventful night of December 25th, 1776, when the Hessian camp of the English was attacked at Trenton. After the crossing had been accomplished the boats were placed in the charge of these two captains who were ordered to destroy them should the expedition prove a failure. Captain Gearhart saw service at Brandywine and Valley Forge, and after the war, *circa* 1785–95, settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.—Office of the Adjutant General, Trenton, New Jersey; *Hist. and Biog. Annals of Columbia and Montour Counties, Pa.*, I. (J. H. Beers and Co., Chicago, 1915), 449, 450.

was Judge Jacob Gearhart¹¹² (1763–1841), of Northumberland County, a very influential man in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin and Margaret (Jackson) Crispin had issue, Mordecai Jackson, Clarence Gearhart and Helen Jean, for accounts of whom see below.

MORDECAI JACKSON CRISPIN



Born at Berwick, Pennsylvania, May 13th, 1875, Mordecai Jackson Crispin was graduated from Berwick High Schools, 1892; then he entered

Princeton College (now University) and was graduated from this institution in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has always retained his legal residence in Berwick, but removed to New York City in 1900; he has been President of the First National Bank of Berwick since 1909 and President of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation since 1924. He was General Manager and Treasurer of the United States Metal

¹¹² Judge Jacob Gearhart, son of Captain Jacob Gearhart, entered his father's regiment in 1777, at the age of 14 years, and served until the end of the war, having become an ensign. He married, *circa* 1792, Margaret Runkle, of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and followed his father to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1795. He was a very ardent and prominent Democrat, his house being the meeting place of men of importance the country over. It was there that Andrew Jackson, while President of the United States, requested Simon Cameron, then United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to get that delegation committed to the support of Martin Van Buren for President. Here also came Francis Asbury, the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, who preached in Judge Gearhart's barn. He was a Colonel of the Pennsylvania Militia, and a Presidential Elector in 1828 for Andrew Jackson. He was very fastidious in his dress, conforming to the colonial style, always wearing a ruffled shirt, swallow tail coat, and white fur top hat.—Ben. van D. Fisher, *The Runkle Family*, New York, 1899) 46, 64, 65; Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, S.F.3392.

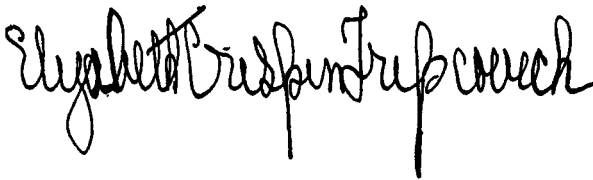


Arms of M. Jackson Crispin
Confirmed to him by the College of Arms in England

Quarterly of eight: 1 and 8, Ermine, three lions rampant azure, armed and langued purple, *for Crispin*; 2, Sable, a lion rampant or, billetty sable, a bordure or, *for Crispin* (Tillieres); 3, Fessily, gules and argent, on a chief of the second two lions passant combatant of the first, *for Crispin* (Bec-Crispin); 4, Gules, a griffin segreant or, on a chief of the second two pallets of the first, *for Crispin* (Devonshire); 5, Argent, two bendlets cotised between as many martlets sable, in the fesse point a cinquefoil gules, *for Bradshaw*; 6, Argent, a chevron azure, between three chapelets gules, within a bordure sable with ten roundels, *for Holme*; 7, Argent, on a fesse cotised sable three plates, *for Penn*. Crest—A demi-griffin erased with wings addorsed azure. Motto—*Dum clavum rectum teneam*. Crispin heraldic badge (not shown here): A seven-headed hydra rampant vert.

and Manufacturing Company of New York City from 1900 to 1916, after which time he was associated with the American Car and Foundry Company in New York, until 1922, when he retired from active business. In 1916 he was a delegate from the 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago which nominated Charles Evans Hughes for President. He is a life member of the Board of Directors and President of the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field, of Berwick.

He married, first, Marie Brockway, June 7th, 1900, born at Beach Haven, Pennsylvania, July 2nd, 1874; died, New York City, October 27th, 1907. She was the daughter of Frank Eugene Brockway,¹¹³ of Beach Haven, Pennsylvania, by his wife Cora, *née* Campbell, and was graduated from the Berwick High School and the Woman's College at Baltimore.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elizabeth Crispin Brockway". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

They had issue, one daughter, Elizabeth Brockway Crispin, born January 3rd, 1905, at 17 East 11th Street, New York City, educated at Miss Marshall's School,

¹¹³ Frank Eugene Brockway is a Civil War veteran, having been a Second Lieutenant in Battery F, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers Light Artillery. His brother, Charles Brockway, a Captain in the same Regiment, in the hand to hand fighting at Gettysburg after the color-bearer had been killed grabbed the flagstaff shot off just below the colors. A "Louisiana Tiger" attempted to steal the horse of the color-bearer, but before he could draw his gun, Captain Brockway killed him with a stone. Their father, Beckwith Brockway, was born in New London, Conn., where his family had lived since their arrival in America. He removed from this locality to Luzerne County, Penna. and was Colonel of a Regiment of Militia at Berwick. The latter part of his life was spent at Harrisburg, Penna., where he was a State Librarian.

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Ely Court, Greenwich, Connecticut, Holton Arms School, Washington, D. C., and the Harcum School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; was married, January 30th, 1929, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, by Monsignor Lavelle, to Oliviero Tripovich, of Trieste, Italy, younger son of the late Commendatore Diadato Tripovich and Countess Gilda Tripovich-Pozza. Mr. Tripovich was graduated from the Royal University of Rome, and is a partner in the Tripovich Shipping Company, of Trieste, in which city he and his wife now reside.

M. Jackson Crispin married, second, Erma Marchant, April 3rd, 1916, born July 10th, 1888, daughter of James Dwight Marchant, of Baltimore, Maryland, by his wife, Nannie *née* Mathews, of Mathews County, Virginia.

Clarence Gearhart Crispin, second son of Benjamin Franklin Crispin and Margaret (Jackson) Crispin, was born September 27th, 1879, was graduated from Wyoming Seminary, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1898, and from Cornell University in 1902, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He retains his legal residence in Berwick, although is now living in New York City. He is President of Berwick Water Company, Berwick Store Company, Ltd., Multiplex Manufacturing Company and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Berwick. He is executor of the Estate of Frederick H. Eaton, Treasurer and Trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, and a life member of the Board of Directors of the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field, of Berwick.

He married, October 19th, 1904, Mae Lovely Eaton, born March 1st, 1892, daughter of Frederick Heber Eaton, deceased, a man very prominent in the business world of New York City, where he was a Director in many institutions. Mr. Eaton was President of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company of Ber-

wick, from 1896 to 1899 and President of the American Car and Foundry Company from 1901 until the time of his death in 1916.¹¹⁴

They had issue: (1.) Benjamin Eaton Crispin, born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1905, married, September 23rd, 1929, in Syracuse, New York, Laura Tenney Klock, daughter of Mabie Crouse Klock, of Syracuse, by his first wife, Nannie *née* Petersilia; and (2.) Frederick Eaton Crispin, born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1906, married September 18th, 1929, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Sara Louise Gwinner, daughter of Edward William Gwinner, of Pittsburgh, by his wife, Elizabeth *née* Minnemeyer. Both sons were educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Princeton University; they are now in business with their father in New York City, and on January 8th, 1929, were elected directors of the First National Bank of Berwick. They are also life members of the Board of Directors of the Crispin Memorial Athletic Field.

Helen Jean Crispin Owens, born January 11th, 1886, at Berwick, Pennsylvania; educated, Berwick Schools, National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C., Merrill Van Lear School, New York City; married, June 8th, 1910, at Berwick, Pennsylvania, Charles Beland Owens, of Germantown, Kentucky, son of Theodoric Owens and Elizabeth Norris Owens. They removed to Toronto, Canada, after their marriage, where they are now living, and have issue,—Margaret Crispin Owens, born May 17th, 1911, and Elizabeth Crispin Owens born November 4th, 1914.

¹¹⁴ Mr. Frederick H. Eaton was a director in the following institutions, —The American Agricultural Chemical Company, American Beet Sugar Company, Columbia Trust Company, Seaboard National Bank, Chairman of the Board of the American Car and Foundry Export Company, and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

ERRATA

First part of Captain William Crispin article, in April issue:

Page 98, footnote 6, for *Vol. 12 (Paris, 1763)* read *Vol. X. (Paris, 1756)*.

Second part of Captain William Crispin article, in July issue:

Page 200 line 4, for *Millard* read *Hilliard*.

Page 200 line 9, for *Jones* read *Johnson*.

ADDENDA

First part of Captain William Crispin article, in April issue:

Page 98, line 22: Gilbert Crispin I. is called Count of Brionne by the Benedictine Monks of the Congregation of St. Maur, *Histoire littéraire de la France*, Paris, 1756, Vol. X. p. 192, by George Lipcomb *County of Buckingham*, London, 1847, Vol. III. p. 466, and by John Mabillon, *Annals of the Order of Saint Benedict, etc.*, Vol. IV. (Paris, 1707) pages 391 and 399. Sylvanus Urban, *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, January 1832, Vol. CII, p. 27, and James Anderson, *Royal Genealogies*, London, 1734, p. 671, table 398, made him the son of Ansgothus Crispinus, son of Crispina, the daughter of Rollon, 1st Duke of Normandy, and Grimaldi 1st, Prince of Monaco, and both of whom gave him the titles of Baron of Bec and Baron of Tillières. William of Jumièges, Jean Marx's edition, *Gesta Normannorum Ducum*, Paris, 1914, book 7. II (5). p. 117, and *Orderic Vitalis* (August Le Prévost's edition, Paris, 1852, Vol. IV. p. 369) call him Gilbert Crispin, châtelain of Tillières. Howbeit, he had the custody of Tillières *circa* 1042, when he defended the castle against Henry I., King of France.—Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, Vol. II. p. 133; Jumièges, *opus citus*, book 7. II (5) p. 117; *Orderic Vitalis*, *opus citus*, Vol. IV page 369.

Page 99, lines 4 and 6: William Crispin 1st and Gilbert Crispin II. with Robert are named in J. A. Giles' edition of "*Beati Lanfranci Miraculum quo beata Maria subvenit Willelmo Crispino Seniori, ubi de Nobili Crispinorum generi agitur*" (Paris, 1844, Vol. I. p. 348)—"The Miracle by which Blessed Mary came to the aid of William Crispin Sr., wherein the noble line of the Crispins is discussed" and also by many other historians, as the children of Gilbert Crispin 1st and Gonnor, sister of Foulke d'Aunou the Elder, and this must be taken as authoritative. Robert, the younger brother, after wandering through many countries, went to Constantinople where he acquired a high position and favor at court and was poisoned through jealousy by the Greeks.—J. A. Giles. *opus citus*, Paris, 1844, Vol. I. p. 341.

There has been naturally much discussion regarding the correct titles of William Crispin I. and Gilbert Crispin II.; the author chose to designate them as shown on Page 99 of the article for the reasons there given, substantiated by the references quoted. It is very difficult to be absolutely positive about matters of this kind at that early date, but it can be stated beyond any question of doubt that William Crispin I.

was Vicomte du Vexin (see J. A. Giles, opus citus, vol. I. p. 342), Seigneur de Neaufles, de Livarot, and de Blangy (Porée, page 99 of article) and that Gilbert Crispin II. was Seigneur de Tillières (*Orderic Vitalis*, opus citus, Vol. IV. p. 369). This is under investigation at the present time, with other points pertaining to this early branch of the family by that learned scholar and historian, the venerable Chanoine Porée, as well as by René Herval, whose book "*Falaise, Cité Normande*" has just been published, by Professor Leonce Macary, of the College of Falaise, and by Paul Gentil of Tillières.

The "*Miraculum quo beata*," etc., is the most authoritative document on the origin of the Crispin family, and was written either by Gilbert Crispin (see Preface to Giles' edition of the "*Miraculum*," already quoted), Monk of Bec, Abbot of Westminster Abbey (*circa* 1046-1117; J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Wells, in *Gilbert Crispin Abbot of Westminster*, London, 1911, page 1) and son of William Crispin I. or by Milo Crispin (*circa* 1075-1150), Monk of Bec, leader of the choir at that Abbey for many years and a contemporary writer of Gilbert Crispin, Abbot, or by them jointly, both of whose works are considered among the best of their period.—*Histoire Littéraire de la France*, by the Benedictine Monks of the Congregation of St. Maur, Paris, Vol. XI. The identity of Milo Crispin is unknown, excepting that he was a descendant of William Crispin I. and must not be confused with Milo Crispin, lord of Wallingford.

The "*Miraculum*" states (Giles, opus citus, p. 342):

"... et ideo dux Normannorum Willelmus qui postea rex Anglorum fuit, praedictum Willelmum Crispinum, quia erat probatissimus "in re militari, collocavit in castro Melfia... et Viecasini vicecomitatum "jure haereditario custodiendum, et filius ejus post eum sicut usque hodie "videmus." (William Duke of Normandy who later became King of England, assigned the above William Crispin, who had a great reputation as a soldier, to take charge of a camp at Melfia (*i.e.* Neaufles) ... and to guard the viscounty of Vilcasinus (*i.e.* Vexin) by hereditary right, and his son after him we see holding the same up to now.)

Page 99, line 7: The identity of Milo Crispin, favoured warrior at the Battle of Hastings, a Domesday Tenant in Capite, and the recipient of many honours and lands from the Conqueror, has not been definitely established, although J. R. Planché (London, 1874, Vol. I, p. 94), the *Gentleman's Magazine* (London, January 1832, Vol. CII) and James Anderson (*Royal Genealogies*, London, 1734) make him a brother of William Crispin, I. and Gilbert Crispin, II. and the author followed this genealogy on page 2 of the April number of this article. Milo most certainly was a direct descendant of Gilbert Crispin I., but whether he was a brother or half brother of William Crispin I. and Gilbert Crispin II., or a son of one of them is a question. The Reverend J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Westminster Abbey, author of *Gilbert Crispin, Abbot* (page 17) names him son of Gilbert Crispin II., but does not give the reason why he thinks this is so. Milo married, *circa* 1084, Matilda, daughter and heiress of Robert d'Oilly, one of Duke William's chief commanders at Hastings, who gave to d'Oilly in marriage Aldrith,

daughter and heiress of Wigo de Wallingford. After the death of d'Oilly, the Honour of Wallingford with vast possessions passed to Milo Crispin. The castle of Wallingford was at that period the strongest and most important fortress in all England. Lady Matilda manifestly must have been born after 1066, consequently when she married Milo Crispin, *circa* 1084, she was not more than 18 years old. If Milo was the full brother of William I. and Gilbert II. he was undoubtedly at the time of his marriage between 46 and 60; on the other hand, if he was the son of either William or Gilbert, his age would have been about 40, assuming that he was 20 years of age at the Battle of Hastings. He lived until 1107 (George Lipcomb, "*History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, London, 1847, Vol. I., pp. 17 and 18), on which date he died Councillor to the King. Therefore, it would seem logical that he was their half brother or son rather than their full brother.

Page 99, line 11: The date of the death of Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster, is given as 1117, for he is known to have signed documents as late as that year. His tomb, however, in Westminster Abbey bears the date of 1114. J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Westminster, thinks this inscription was placed on his tomb years, possibly centuries after his death, which would account for the inaccuracy.

Thomas Amory, Chief Commissioner of the Navy in Ireland, in 1666, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a portion of which reads as follows:

"S^r

The Rumor^{ss} of the ffrench Invasion and some Preparations making ag^t them, hath created some active thoughts in my flegmatique nature; How agreeable they may be to better Judgments I know not, but bec., they are cheape, easy & probable I shall expose them to His Grace Censure w^{ch} is Apointing some persons to prepare fire-ships in Kinsale Harbo^r (& the same may perhaps be thought fit for other harbo^{ss} also as Corke, Waterford, Galway &c). The manner of doing it I have desired my agent Capt. Crispin to specify in the inclosed paper, and I suppose he wilbe the fittest person yo^u can have for preparing & managing thereof wherein my Endeavo^{ss} shall not be wanting if His Grace comand it. . . . I am now going for Kerry where I have not beene 11 days these 17 months & shal post thence If any com^{ds} follow mee: I am

S^r Yo^r humble serv^t

Tho. Amory

Corke 17 Jan^{ry} 1666 (1666/7).

Any ship that hath sailes to yard may be made a fire ship in 12 houres time, but they should laye at the Block house alwayes in a readiness.

Addressed: To the honb^{le} Sr George Lane Kt.

Sec^{ry} to his Grace the Lord Lieut
of Irelande

for his maj^{ty} service

present
Dublin."

October 25th, 1720. Administration of the estate of James Crispin, late of the parish of Stepney, Middlesex, and of the merchant ship "Tibington Galley," was granted to Elizabeth Crispin, the relict.

The entry is marked "Pts," signifying that the intestate died at some place out of England, but there is nothing in it to indicate the actual place.—Somerset House, P.C.C., Admon. Act Book for 1720, folio 212b.

Will of Elizabeth Crispin, of St. Nicholas, Deptford, widow. My daughter Elizabeth Harris, wife of Captain John Harris, of St. Christopher, commonly called St. Kitts, in the West Indies, to have a large diamond ring, silverware, etc. My grand-daughter Sarah Payne, a silver mug. My grand-daughter Sarah Crispin, a diamond ring. My niece Sarah Cooper a diamond ring. Residue of estate to my son Joseph Crispin, of "Patoxholine" (?), in Maryland, and my aforesaid son-in-law John Harris, of St. Kitts. John Chase, of Richmond, Surrey, to be executor.

Witnesses: Rebecca Debitt,
Ann Weaver,
Edward Moore.

Dated 12 January 1750/1

Elizabeth Crispin X

Proved 8 February 1750/1, by John Chase, esquire.

This is undoubtedly the will of the widow of James Crispin. In any event, she was the mother of Elizabeth (Crispin) Harris, of St. Kitts, and of Joseph Crispin, here described as of Maryland.

It will be seen that Elizabeth appears to have had a daughter who had married a ——— Payne.—Will at Somerset House, P.C.C., 40 Busby. 1751.

St. Annes, Sandy Point, St. Kitts, West Indies. Marriage, 1734, January 30, Richard Crispin and Sarah Fahie, by license.

This is the Richard Crispin referred to on page 202 of the second part of the Captain William Crispin article, in the July issue. The family of Fahie was of some standing in the island.

October 26th, 1630, Randall Bradshaw and Rachell Penne (By licence of the Vicar General), St. Gregory by St. Paul, London, Marriage Register, 1618-1635 (date of document)

The transition of Bradshaw's name from Raphe (Ralph) to Randall may arise from the possibility of the license having been in Latin, in which case the name would appear as Radulphus, accordingly the clerk, very much after the manner of his kind, reading as Randalphus, of which name Randall and Randle were accepted forms.

Ralph Crispin was the second child of Captain William and Rebecca (Bradshaw) Crispin, born probably at the home of his grandfather, Ralph Bradshaw, of Pendleton, Eccles Parish, near Manchester, Lancashire, England, whither doubtless the mother had gone during the absence of the father with the fleet in the West Indies; for the registers of Eccles Parish contain this entry: "Raph son of William Crispyne Gent baptized at Eccles 7 Feb 1654-5"

Other records from the same registers: "1635 July 28. Sara daughter of Raphe Bradshaw, gent. buried." "1667. October 30. M^r. Ralph Bradshaw of ye Pole, buried."