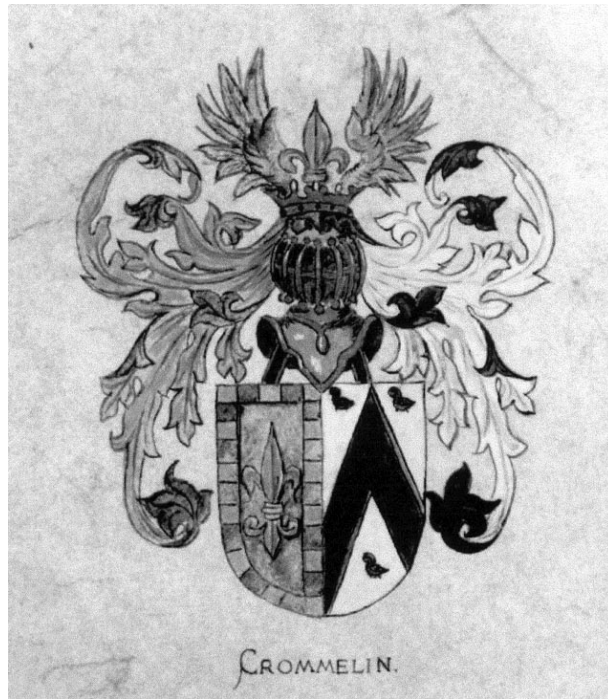


Crommelin Journal



Mieux vaut quitter patrie
que foi.

Redactie adres
Beekhuizenseweg 23
6881 AB Velp
Tel: 026-3637696
E-mail : r.crommelin@worldonline.nl

Lieve Familieleden,

Hierbij ontvangt U de vierde uitgave van het “**Crommelin Journal**”.

In dit journaal komen een aantal zaken aan de orde waar het bestuur zich op gericht heeft.

Activiteiten:

Robert Crommelin, uit Heemstede, heeft voor familieleden een fantastisch weekendbezoek aan St. Quentin georganiseerd.

Dit bezoek zal plaats vinden op 4,5 en 6 oktober 2002. Verder in dit Journal vindt u meer informatie hierover, tevens wordt (in het engels en frans voor onze buitenlandse familieleden) uitgelegd hoe U zich kunt opgeven.

Gezien de bijzonder gezellige bijeenkomst vorig jaar, bij Sonia Crommelin-van Wassenaer in Zeist, heeft het bestuur besloten in het najaar opnieuw een reünie voor ouderen te organiseren. Deze keer zal de reunie plaatsvinden bij Robert en Carla Crommelin-Troost in Baarn op 9 november a.s.

Het bestuur zal nader inventariseren wie wil en kan komen. Als U behoefte heeft aan vervoer dan zorgen we daar voor.

In deze uitgave vindt u een, inmiddels bijna vaste, historische bijdrage van Bernhard van Wickevoort Crommelin.

De penningmeester maakt u attent op de mogelijkheid de familiestichting financieel te ondersteunen. Daarnaast vindt u nog andere bestuursmededelingen en de rubriek familieberichten.

Het bestuur boog zich verder over de website, die in wording is.

Graag wens ik U een goede zonnige zomer toe en hopenlijk tot ziens in het najaar ,

een hartelijke groet,

Anne Marie Crommelin
voorzitter Stichting Familie Crommelin

Bestuursmededelingen

Op 9 november 2002 wordt weer een kleine reünie gehouden voor de **oudere familieleden**, dit keer bij Rob en Carla in Baarn. Zij zullen persoonlijk worden uitgenodigd. Mocht U, als oudere, belangstelling hebben om hierbij aanwezig te zijn en heeft U vorig jaar geen persoonlijke uitnodiging ontvangen, wilt U dit dan alstublieft laten weten aan de secretaris van het bestuur :

Lous Crommelin-van Genderen Stort
Beekhuizenseweg 23
6881 AB Velp tel:026-3637696

Electronisch verzenden van het Familie Journal

Het bestuur vraagt zich af of er familieleden zijn die het Crommelin Journal graag via e-mail zouden willen ontvangen. Indien U daar in geïnteresseerd bent zoudt U dan Uw naam, postadres en e-mail adres naar de secretaris willen toesturen ?

Haar e-mail adres is: r.crommelin@worldonline.nl

Website

Binnen zeer korte tijd zal het bestuur een familie-website openen . Inmiddels hebben twee Amerikaanse familieleden ook een website geopend. Het zou interessant zijn om gegevens uit te kunnen wisselen.

De naam van de website wordt : www.crommelin.nl

Van uw Penningmeester

Graag herinner ik u aan het bestaan van een bankrekening van de Stichting Familie Crommelin. Dit bankrekeningnummer is 3837 91 014 bij de Rabo Bank te Bussum. De Stichting kan uw bijdrage goed gebruiken om de initiatieven als de website en het Crommelin Journal te kunnen blijven bekostigen.

Van begunstigers van de Stichting vragen wij de volgende (vrijwillige) bijdrage:

Volwassenen:	Euro 35,00
Kinderen (tot 30 jaar)	Euro 15,00

Gaarne storten onder de vermelding: jaarlijkse bijdrage.

Natuurlijk kunt u ook gebruik maken van de bijgevoegde acceptgiro kaart.

Het ook mogelijk om de Stichting Familie Crommelin te begunstigen door middel van schenkingen, legaten en dergelijken. Indien u hierover meer informatie wenst kunt u contact opnemen met:

Alexander Crommelin
035 6950092
a.crommelin@planet.nl

Een plek voor ons familie-archief

We zijn blij u te kunnen meedelen dat we een ruimte hebben gevonden voor het Crommelin-archief in wording: de eigenaar van Huis “de Lathmer|” in Wilp, nabij Deventer, ooit bewoond door onze familie, heeft ons toestemming gegeven een kamer in dit imposante landhuis in te richten als familie-archief.

Wie documenten, correspondenties of andere familiaria hierin onder wil brengen, kan daartoe contact opnemen met Liesbeth in Gees, tel.nr : 0524 581948
of met Hanneke in Dordrecht, tel.nr: 078 6312032

Weekendbezoek aan St Quentin

Family visit to St Quentin, October 4-5, 2002

As announced in our previous journal, we will visit the city of St Quentin coming fall, hopefully with a nice group of family members, interested in meeting each other and getting to know something about the roots of our family that trace back to this lovely typical provincial town in the Picardie of France.

This announcement is in english in order to enable our english speaking family members to respond and hopefully join us.

We propose a choice between an longer program for those who have more time, arriving on Thursday, October 3, leaving on Sunday 6 and a shorter program for those who have less time, arriving on Saturday 5 and leaving on Sunday 6.

We summarize the proposal from the Societe Academique de St Quentin, an enthuissatic organisation that has offered us to organize this visit for us, as printed hereafter.

1. The longer program

Arriving on Thursday, touring in the greater St Quentin area on Friday, having a choice of a number of interesting sites around St Quentin, as proposed in their list, seeing a performance on the life of the writer Thomas Eliot in the Basilique on Friday evening and optional touring around St Quentin on Saturday morning and then joining in the shorter program that starts on Saturday afternoon.

2. The shorter program

Arriving on Saturday, having a historic walk in the city of St Quentin in the afternoon followed by a lecture on the Hugenots and their historical context at the Societe Academique, with a get-together and dinner in the evening and a choice from the list of options from the Societe Academique on Sunday.

Amsterdam- St Quentin is 400 kilometers of easy freeways. In our confirmation to those who participate, we will add a descriptions for those who travel by car or train from the Netherlands.

The cost of participation consists of hotel, food and drinks and entrance fees. Our host, the Societe Academique is so kind as to organize our trip without charge. They have indicated that they only accept gifts for supporting the research-work of their organisation, so we propose we collect for that during our visit.

We made a choice of Hotels in the downtown area of St Quentin for your convenience, as you will see on the participation form.

Here follows the proposal from the Societe Academique, we hope you will feel interested and you will join us in october. Please fill out the form and return it to our secretary before September 1.

Should you have any questions you can also contact Robert Crommelin in Heemstede who assists in organizing, at email rdcrommelin@dcls.nl or tel. 0031235479464.

We hope you will join us in this unique family event!

En Octobre 2002, à l'initiative de Maryse Trannois, votre correspondante Internet, la Société Académique de Saint-Quentin France organisera le séjour d'une délégation de la famille Crommelin sur inscriptions préalables avant le 1^{er} Juillet 2002.

Le grand jour est le SAMEDI 5 OCTOBRE, nous vous conseillons d'y être tous présents (au moins l'après midi et au repas du soir).

Ceux qui le souhaitent peuvent séjourner plus longtemps nous leur proposerons de nombreuses choses à visiter.

Le jeudi 3 matin libre ; après midi visites guidées ou conférences **voir liste**

Le vendredi 4 matin libre ; après midi visites guidées ou conférences **voir liste**

Le soir spectacle à la Basilique : Meurtre dans la Cathédrale de Thomas Eloit (facultatif)

Le samedi 5 matin : visites accompagnées 'a l'extérieur de Saint Quentin

*Textiles Bochard à St.Quentin : métiers modernes et 1 métier à bras

*La Filandière à Fresnoy le Grand : musée de l'industrie textile

*Pommery : Cimetière de la famille Joly de Bammerville un Crommelin parent par alliance

Le samedi 5 : 14.30 réunion devant l'Hôtel de Ville de Saint-Quentin

Promenade guidée dans Saint Quentin autour des « roots » de la famille et des choses pittoresques à voir

Rencontre et rafraîchissement à la Société Académique avec communications courtes sur thèmes divers :

*L'Edit de Nantes et sa révocation

*Les protestants à Saint-Quentin etc.

Programme particulier pour les enfants selon le temps

Soir repas pour tous avec conversations ou explications sur les Crommelin à Saint-Quentin, les huguenots etc. par quelques membres de la Société Académique

Listes des possibilités de visite courte ou approfondie (il y en a d'autres possibles aux alentours)

- Hôtel de Ville de Saint-Quentin : Très belle salle des mariages dont la porte (1719) fut offerte par Etienne Fizeaux (deux Fizeaux ont épousé des Crommelin)
- Musée des papillons (une des plus importantes collections d'Europe)
- Musée Antoine Lécuyer : Portrait de Suzanne Crommelin

*Miniatures offertes par une famille protestante : les Le Serurier

*Pastels de Maurice Quentin De Latour (1704-1788) « *Le prince des pastellistes* »

- Basilique de Saint-Quentin (12 ème– 16 ème) avec entre autres :

*Fonts baptismaux offerts par le chanoine Crommelin

*Labyrinthe (un des deux derniers d'origine en France avec Chartres)

- Temple de Saint-Quentin : Bibliothèque sur le protestantisme
- Quelques traces de l'époque des Crommelin à Saint-Quentin
- La porte des Canoniers 17^{ème} siècle : un hôtel construit par une famille protestante : les Dumoustier de Vastre
- La bibliothèque municipale aménagée dans un hôtel du 18^{ème} siècle
- Les divers monument et curiosités de la ville

Et la place Crommelin puor.....la plaque ! etc.....



Participation form

Name:

Adress:

Postal code:

City:

Country:

Number of participants:

Opting for child care program on Saturday:

Hotel reservation: please indicate what you want in the Hotel (single, double etc.) and indicate the Hotel of your choice:

- 1. Hotel le Memorial, rooms at €40-60,**
- 2. Hotel le Diamant, Place de la Basilique, €52 pp,**
- 3. Le Grand Hotel, €65 pp, €80 per couple,**
- 4. Hotel des Cannoniers, €50-70 pp, €65-75 per couple.**

Please return this form as soon as possible to:

Crommelin Foundation
c/o Secretary Mrs L. Crommelin- van Genderen Stort
Beekhuizenseweg 23
6881 AB Velp
or email her at r.crommelin@worldonline.nl

Familieberichten

In memoriam van Laurine Crommelin – van Nieukerken,



Op 19 december 2001 overleed in het verpleeghuis Elderhoeve in Arnhem- Zuid onze Moeder Laurine Crommelin - van Nieukerken op 86- jarige leeftijd. Een muzikale, zorgzame en levenslustige vrouw. Voor mij en de andere kinderen een groot verlies.

Tot 1939 woonde zij aan de haar zo dierbare Keizersgracht in Amsterdam op nummer 136, achter en boven de advocatenpraktijk van mijn Grootvader. Mijn Moeder heeft in 1993 vol trots haar kleinkinderen dit huis laten zien. In januari 1940 trouwde ze met Jaap Crommelin en ging wonen in Den Haag, waar mijn Vader een baan bij de telefoondienst gevonden had.

Na de oorlog vertrok het gezin, inmiddels uitgebreid met 3 kinderen, ikzelf, Mariad en Else-Lous naar Indië. We woonden daar twee jaar in Semarang op Java aan de Nieuw Tjandiweg. Mijn ouders waren als burgers betrokken bij de twee politionele acties, mijn Vader als ondersteunend ingenieur voor de telefonie, mijn Moeder als hulp in het ziekenhuis en als gezin waren ze een gewaardeerde opvang voor de Nederlandse dienstplichtigen, die in de bergen ten zuiden van Semarang tegen de

opstandelingen (wij noemden hen “peloppers”), onder leiding van Soekarno vochten. In 1949 keerde het gezin terug naar Nederland. Het was toen uitgebreid met Daan. We woonden in Zeist, Den Haag en Groningen. Toen we in Groningen aankwamen waren er intussen nog drie kinderen geboren, t.w. Désirée, Duco en Otteline. In 1961 begonnen de kinderen uit te zwermen en in 1967 verhuisde het nu kleine gezin naar Arnhem. Op de Hoogkamp kochten mijn ouders, na altijd gehuurd te hebben, voor het eerst een eigen huis. Nu de woning wat ruimte bood, hebben vele reünisten van de luchtlandingstroepen van de Slag om Arnhem er gelogeerd. In 1987 verlieten ze dit huis en kochten een flat in Oosterbeek. Na het overlijden van mijn Vader in 1989 bleef mijn Moeder daar wonen. Helaas nam de vergeetachtigheid langzamerhand toe en in 1997 moesten we besluiten dat mijn Moeder niet langer alleen kon wonen. De laatste vier jaar leefde ze in het reeds genoemde verzorgingshuis, waar alle kinderen en vele kleinkinderen haar trouw bleven bezoeken.

Het steeds moeten aanpassen aan een nieuwe omgeving werd vergemakkelijkt door de muziek, die als een rode draad door haar leven verweven was. Ze zong in diverse koren, begeleidde en zong met bezoekers en tijdens kerkdiensten en begeleidde ons op de piano bij onze muzieklessen.

Les Crommelin en France

The idea to visit the places of our common origin and history in France may be an invitation to remember the fate of our fore-fathers and their families but also to give some reminiscences of the fascinating history they lived through in France. This little piece of paper should serve as a more abstract essay concerning the historical conditions to which they were exposed without scientific appendix etc., but may give a little help to understand what has been left of our family in St. Quentin and France to imagine our further family-history. There are many sources, but mainly printed and literary exposés because a lot of the original documents were lost in all these wars which took place in this region till the nineteenth and twentieth century.

They came from Flanders ...

The first evidence we have about our ancestors came from Bruges and surroundings where they lived for more than 300 years, mainly in Gent and Courtrai (Kortrijk) and maybe at some other places in Flanders. They belonged to the old nobility, then in the towns to the Patriciaat, which had established since there were some revolutionary movements in many Flemish cities at the end of the 13th century, also in Courtrai in 1302. Here they were among the most influential 36 families till the end of the fifteenth century and a lot of them were mentioned many times as “Proosten, Schepenen en Raadsheeren”, mainly higher municipal offices with special political functions, but also as Clerics. They were busy in the linen industry as recorded in the archives of the St. Joris-Gilde. This was the time when the French Kings tried to annex Flanders because of his great richness – the wealthiest principality in Western Europe of this time, depending in main parts on the productive textile industry. But the French Nobility was beaten in the battle of the Golden Spurs (Guldensporenslag), mainly by the Flemish guilds of weavers. Flanders with its important cities could save his liberty this year, but became later part of the Burgundian state (1384-1479), the most powerful monarchy in the 14th century.

The Spanish Fury, Henri IV. and the Introduction of the Linen-Industry in St.Quentin

After the death of Charles the Bold Flanders was incorporated in the Habsburgian Empire. The Roman Emperor Charles V. and later Spanish King was born in Gent but handed the administration over to some relatives. Well known was his daughter Margarete of Parma (from 1559 on), which came from Flanders too. In these years the religious troubles intensified by the so called breakers of images, mainly from the rural population which were mostly Anabaptists. The nobility and the elite of the cities still remained in their traditional belief, but on the other hand many of them sympathised with the doctrine of Jean Calvin and so became protestants or - as in France - Huguenots. These social and religious movements generated by the changed economic conditions at the beginning of the 16th century with the growing concurrence of new world markets and other countries, and especially with the imposed taxes of the Spanish kings depending on the challenges of the new colonial empire, because the cities of Flanders had to finance all these wars which Charles V. and his son Philip II. had to fight, against the French Kings, the Turks and the Queen of England, the Pirates in the Mediterranean, in Italy and Germany with the Lutheran movement.

Armand lived with his father Pierre in Izeghem near Courtrai, one of the most influential commercial places at this time where it seemed that the Crommelins had great properties. But

our evidence is not really clear, especially concerning the connections to the so-called chateau de Ingelmunster which was settled nearby. In the Poortersboek one Pieter Cr. is mentioned for the year 1530, son of Pieter, with his children, one of them also named Pieter. If the last one is the father of Armand, then we can grip some more generations what could coincidence with the fact that the oldest son was always called Pieter. We have also certain economic informations that they both were busy as wholesale linen dealers at the markets of Roeselare and Ypern in the mid fifties of the sixteenth century till 1574. Other members of the family were still busy in Kortrijk as an information about one Martin Crommelin indicates, who had a dispute about misuse of the linen-seal in 1531.

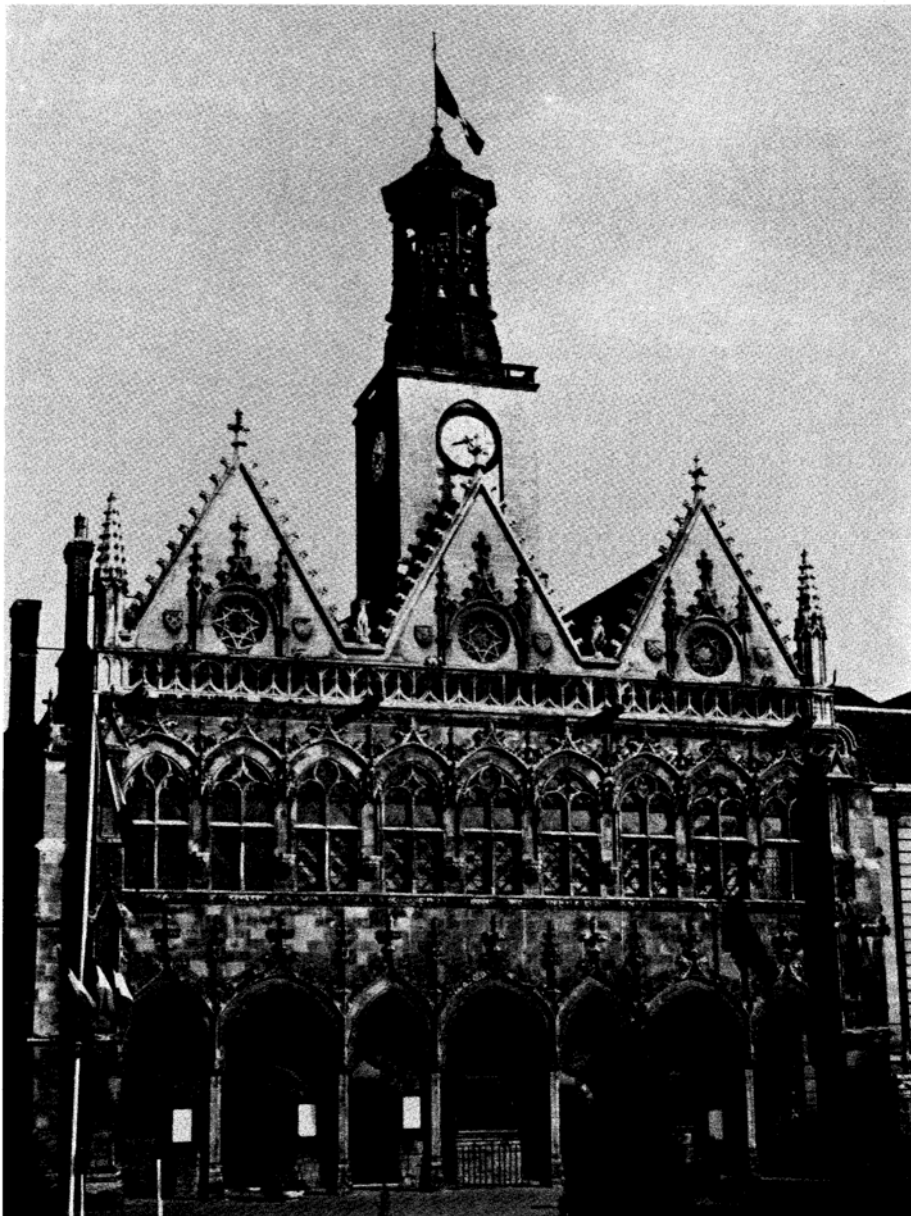
These disturbances in Flanders intensified in this period and produced growing contributions and also hard reprisals, which were intensified under the regime of the duke of Alba (1567 – 72). In 1540 a rebellion against the taxes was smashed down in Gent, and only in the years 1567/8 there were more than 60 000 refugees from Flanders to England and France. Since August 1578 till 1580 the so called Geuzes occupied Kortrijk and as retaliation the Spanish lead their attack against the town in 1579. We don't know whether Armand was involved in these political dissensions, but there is a notice about an execution of a family member and another that his son Jean served as thesaurier of the Geuzes in their war against the Spanish. Since 1531 the linen were exported for bleaching from Kortrijk especially to Haarlem, later in the eighties the economy in whole Flanders collapsed.

The siege must have been the reason why Armand and his sons as other family members decided to leave Flanders and to go to France (others to the Netherlands and England) which promised better living conditions and had special protected places for the Huguenots. He must have known these advantages by his commercial contacts, while other members of the family remained in their native town. We can grip these Crommelin-family furthermore in Kortrijk, e.g. as Schepen, and also a family tree of the Crommelincks at least till 1706.

Since Armands flight out of Kortrijk new family trees originated in Middleburg in Sealand, in Rouen and by his oldest son Pierre with his "Kamerijkse fijnlinnen-Compagnie" from Cambrai, first in St. Quentin 1595 and then in Holland in Heemstede and Zandvoort near Haarlem to become an awe-inspiring concurrent of his former city. All these relatives were involved in the linen industry and could serve to establish an international family-network with other protestant families which was later used by the sons of Armand and their children and also helped in the refuge. It worked till the nineteenth century!

In Northern France there were religious wars too at this time, because the French protestant nobility was very mighty, but against the French Kings of the house of Valois and the so called Liege. The Huguenots suffered great losses, also in the night of St. Bartholomy (24.8.1572). They fought against the Spanish too, which tried to get control of France and operated in the northern regions, also to get back the German territories of Metz, Toul and Verdun, taken by the French king Henri II. In this context the Spanish had destroyed St. Quentin after a long siege in 1557 by which the town was ruined. The governors of St. Quentin where at this time the counts of Moy near St. Quentin, also Huguenots, which had great possessions in this region. They used the traditional name of their branch of Saint-Phal (of Beauvais) and played an important part in the French (protestant) army, especially of the later French King Henri IV. (of the house of Bourbon). Their Chateau Moy, a protestant security-place, was attacked by Spanish detachments in 1557 too, but later rebuilt in 1578 (lastly destroyed in the French-Prussian war in 1871). Charles, Sire de Moy (1556-1605), after these dramatic losses send out for new personal in Flanders and invited these 'liniers' to found a new linen industry at Moy, also after his visit in Flanders (1584).

Maybe these contacts impressed Armand to come to St. Quentin in 1579 (presumably to Moy) where he helped to rebuild the city. He settled first in the quarter of St. Thomas, where a secure place for the protestant population of ca. 400 persons was guaranteed. There was also a protestant church. Armand then founded the new linen industry with his sons, especially with Jean while his elder brother Pierre had not such a good fortune.



XXXI — L'HÔTEL DE VILLE DE SAINT-QUENTIN

It seems that Armand and Jean helped the later King Henri IV. to finance his wars against the Spanish and the Ligue because the king of Navarra had great problems to get the money he needed to establish himself as heir of the childless King Henri III. (1574- 1589). The war against the Ligue was fought mainly in northern France, where Charles de Moy also served under Henri at the battle of Ivry (14.3.1590). In April Henri conquered Chartres, in July and August he beleaguered Paris and spend the later months in northern France, which was the basis for his operations. By this occasion he came to St. Quentin in 1589 and in begin of Dec. 1590. There he visited the manufactures of Armand Crommelin (8.12.1590) and – as some information indicate - gave him the title of nobility for having introduced the linen industry at this town as he did for many other families, which helped him. By this way Henri created his own new nobility. In the following years Henri IV. spend also some time in St. Quentin (in May 1591 and 1594) when he resided at his hunting seat at Folembray with his new mistress Gabrielle d’Estrees and his protestant sister Catherine de Navarra. This was the place where Jan Crommelin and Marie De Semeries married in presence of Madame Marie Cathérine de France in 1595 (17.12.). The de Semeries were of old nobility and mentioned in the 12th century as chevaliers in the Oise valley. They had there some possessions, e.g. Camas near Moy, which Jean Crommelin later sold to avoid dissensions under his children. Henri came from Coucy later in December (13.12 till end of January 1596) after a conference of the States of Picardy about the problems of their region. In begin 1596 happened this well known collapse of his sleeping-room at Folembray. 1595/6 Henri IV. arranged the siege of La Fère and in January we have the edict of Folembray and the signed peace contract (24.1.1596) with his enemies.

In January he gave presumably also the titre de Noblesse to Jean Crommelin (23.1.1596) - if our sources are true - and later decided to be godfather of Jeans eldest son Pierre (connected with the right of enlargement of the arms with the French Lily and to use his name Henry). But the baptism of Pierre in 1596 (28.11.) – it seems – was only shared by his sister Marie Catherine as godmother. What irritates is the fact, that the French members of our family presumably never used the Lily in their arms, maybe because they lost their documents of their old noblesse in the following years during the wars or were prohibited as protestants in their traditional rank as nobles.

Les Crommelin deviennent Picards, font du négoce, sont anoblis, entrent par mariage dans les familles de fermier généraux ...

With this introduction Chevallier de Bucelli d’Estrées in his “Souvenirs de l’emigration” summarizes the way our family took in Northern France and their growing importance. Within some few generations the Crommelin Family expanded over more than 300 members which settled in Picardy and other great towns of northern France. They were integrated through inter-marriages with a lot of influential families, as the L’Allemands, Des Ormeaux, Testarts, Tacquelet, Couliette, De la Chambre, de Coninck (also from Kortrijk) in Rouen, Le Maistere, Mettayer, Rondeau, Pajon, Fiseaux, Burgeat, Rohart, Benezet, Le Febure, De Mezières, Gobinet, Pigou, Ammonet, Signoret, Marin, Colteée du Carel et al. So they got or bought many estates and overtook the names of these Seigneuries, as Armandcourt, Camas, Greycourt, Le Hautcourt, Bonnemare, Tropheleés, de Villette, de Boisigny etc. In St. Quentin they presumably had also many house, by which we only know the house in the Rue d’Amour (later Rue des Patriotes), in the City, near the Rue des Cannoniers. It is really difficult to hold an overview of the expanding family-tree and to follow all these singular ramifications with their own, very often fascinating history. So it should be the best to orientate on the family-tree, which was inaugurated by D. Crommelin (suppl. by W.H. Cr.) in 1912, who proposed to reduce the family-three to three main lines of Armands sons Pierre,

Jean et Adrien, which left ancestry in the male line all over the world and by which (from Pierre and Adrien) descended the now extinct lines in France.

The real problems for our relatives in St. Quentin came very early and the elder Jean was the first to be confronted with growing suspicions by the catholics, e.g. concerning his milk-production. The protestants visualized more restrictions against the members of the so called Religion Pretendu Reformée (= Huguenots). Under Louis XIII. came the first problems, especially with the wars against the few existing protestant places as La Rochelle, initiated by Richelieu. Later under Louis XIV. and his Cardinal Mazarin with the absolutism the fight was intensified and was also conducted against the free nobility (La Fronde), which finally lost its independence. With the taming of the old nobility the chances of the new-comers were better, especially for the bourgeoisie and the new nobility as they promised important advantages in the economic sector. By this reason some of our relatives converted and were integrated in the old regime and the hemisphere of the royal court at Versailles as others still hold on their fate, e.g. to be thrown in the Bastille or taken to the Galeeres in the Mediterranean. Other relatives made their plans and left within 8 days St. Quentin transferring their properties to the Netherlands and England. By a document, send from the city to the intendant of St. Quentin, dated the 18. Sept. 1685, we know that three of the main producers of linen left the town with more than 200.000 ECU. This was a great loss for the city by which she never recovered. We hear also that at this time the best French linen from St. Quentin was imitated in Germany and Ireland. With the many wars of Louis XIV. also the economic conditions changed and international commercial contacts with the Netherlands, England and Ireland and the New World were disturbed. In these wars against Louis XIII., especially on the Spanish Monarchy family-members fought on both sides. So the trade of our relatives which worked mainly as merchants was also tangled. In this way e.g. the economic enterprise of our relatives in St. Quentin, by which some came back from Haarlem, to reinstall the linen industry was ruined by the consequences of the Spanish-English war (1739 - 45), in which the French Kingdom was involved. In this war also the Dutch Republic lost definitely its status as one of the main European powers. The latest struck for this industry was the Seven-Years war (1756-63). So the living conditions our relatives in France changed and they had to look for other professions in the royal bureaucracy, as clerics or in the French army. But some of them founded banks, using their existing contacts to their relatives in Paris, Genf, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London and New York. This international protestant financial network or bank-consortium was influential in the mid-eighteenth century and helped with their credits to finance e.g. the American independent war, as the bank of Daniel Crommelin and sons. There were also projects in the British, Dutch and French colonies.

The Crommelins in Amsterdam and Haarlem had some contacts to the Prince of Orange, the later British King Willem III., who favoured the Huguenots, and by this way Louis Crommelin maybe was invited to initiate the linen industry in Northern Ireland and to found a protestant colony. These measures were also the product of the long fight of the protestants against the restauration of Jacob II., which followed the glorious revolution in Britain and in Ireland ended with battle of the Boyne in 1690. By this way our Irish family was integrated in Northern Ireland.

In the eighteenth century there lived still many of our relatives in France and we find a lot of them in the higher administration, one of Genève also at the Court of Versailles. The latest and well known Isaac Mathieu, "le dernier de sa race en France", gave his impressing memoirs and was lastly involved in the French revolution. With him the male line died out, but in female line there are still existing links with old Crommelin-family.