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PROLOGUE

for

Thomas Smith, First Landgrave of Carolina

Straight line of descent from Edward I.* (*=OFC p 22)

And if it is true, as many believe, that in the veins of England's rulers is a strain of Israelitish blood, and if Arthur Smith's investigations are correct, through his royal ancestry back to Heremon, King of Ireland, and his wife, Tea Tephi, Princess of Israel, a descent from David, King of the Jews.* p 40

A descendent of Robert de Todenei, Standard Bearer at the battle of Hastings. P (P=Rev Dr R E H Peeples)

A descendent of Robert de Roos, one of the barons of Runnymede responsible for the Magna Carta Surety. P

A descendent of Sir Robert Smith, (knighted by Edward IV), Mayor of Exeter, 1459-1469, who was the armorial ancestor of Thomas Smith. (American arms have silver while the English arms have gold, showing that the American is the younger branch of the family.)*

A cousin of two (of the eight) Lords Proprietors, the Duke of Albemarle and the Earl of Bath, all three being descendents of Sir George Smith, the Sheriff of County Devon, 1516.*

Father, John Smith (1611-1670) of Chard, England. P

Mother, Joan Atkins of Chard, England M (M=Mills)

Sons, Thomas, Jr. and George OFC

LANDGRAVE THOMAS SMITH CHRONOLOGY

- 1648 (day and month TBD) Born at Exeter, England*
- 1648 End of the Second Civil War in England. Oliver Cromwell was Dictator. C (C=Churchill)
- 1649 January 30, King Charles the First was executed.
Age 1 Charles II, his eldest son, sheltered at The Hague, Holland, Age 1 became, in the opinion of most of his subjects and of Europe, King Charles the Second of England. C
- 1651 September 3, King Charles II, the Scotts and Royalists
Age 3 defeated at the battle of Worcester. Charles II escaped with difficulty and returned to exile. The defeated Royalists (and proscribed Roman Catholics) were heavily fined, some preserving only a portion of their estates by paying the rest in ransom. "When Charles II regained his throne there came about a lasting redistribution of landed property, which, though carried out within the same class, provided a core of self-interest among the new proprietors round which in after years the Whigs and their doctrines gradually gathered." C
- 1658 September 3, Oliver Cromwell died. His eldest son, Age
10 Richard, nominated successor and none disputed his will at that time. C
- 1659 August 19, Royalist (Cavaliers and Presbyterian allies)
Age 11 revolt, crushed at Winnington Bridge. C
- 1660 May 25, King Charles II landed at Dover for the
Age 12 restoration of the monarchy and Parliament following the recall of Richard Cromwell. "The journey to London was triumphal. All classes crowded to welcome the King home to his own. They cheered and wept in uncontrollable emotion. They now dreamed they felt themselves delivered from a nightmare. They now dreamed they had entered a Golden Age." C

- 1661
Age 13 Corporation Act. "Required all persons holding municipal office to renounce the Solemn League and Covenant - a test which excluded many of the Presbyterians; to take the oath of non-resistance - which excluded Republicans; and to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England - which excluded Roman Catholics and some of the Nonconformists. The object of this Act was to confine municipal office, closely connected with the election of Members of Parliament, to Royalist Anglicans." C
- 1662
Age 14 Uniformity Act. Imposed upon the clergy the Prayer Book of Queen Elizabeth, with some excisions and certain valuable additions. "It required from them a declaration of unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Prayer Book, and extracted from them and all teachers in schools and universities a declaration "to conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England as it is now by law established." One fifth of the clergy, nearly two thousand ministers, refusing to comply, were deprived of their livings." C
- 1663
Age 15
(or 16) Thomas Smith, Junior (2nd Landgrave), the first of two sons by his first wife Barbara Atkins, was born at Exeter, England. OFC p 21 (She was 14!)
- 1663
Age 15 In May, Charles II tried to suspend the operation of the Act of Uniformity for three months; but the reinstated bishops and the constitutional lawyers frustrated him. In December, he issued his first Declaration of Indulgence, claiming to exercise the dispensing power inherent in the Crown to relieve Dissenters from the laws enforcing religious conformity or requiring oaths; but, the Commons, unconscious that it was what they themselves were doing, protested vehemently against any scheme for "establishing schism by a law." C
- 1664
Age 16 Conventicle Act. Sought to prevent the ejected clergy from preaching to audiences of their own. C
- War with Holland began at sea off the West African coast, growing out of the intense rivalry of England and Holland upon the seas, in fishery, and in trade. C

June, long, fierce battle fought off Lowestoft between an English fleet Admiral John Lawson, and a Dutch fleet under Admiral Kortenaar and their Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Opdam, both of whom were killed.

"The English artillery was markedly superior in weight and skill, and the Dutch withdrew worsted though undismayed." C

England declared war on the Danes, who became the allies of the Dutch. C

1665
Age 17
Five Mile Act. Forbade the ejected clergy to go within five miles of any "City or Town Corporate or Borough or any parish or place where they had preached or held a living". C

1665
Spring. A Great Plague raged in London, the worst since the Black Death in 1348. "In London at the climax about seven thousand people died in a single week." (See Daniel Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year and Barbara Tuchman's Through a Distant Mirror.) C

1666
Age 18
June. France declared war on England since Louis XIV had promised to aid Holland if she were attacked. An even greater battle than Lowestoft was fought off the North Foreland between the Dutch fleet under Admiral De Ruyter and the English under Admirals Monk and Rupert. Rupert, having to watch for the French fleet in the Channel, was separated from the outmatched Monk until the third day. The English retired into the Thames with heavy losses and De Ruyter triumphed. C

September. "The worst of the plague was over when in September 1666 the Great Fire engulfed the tormented capital. It broke out near London Bridge, in a narrow street of wooden houses, and, driven by a strong east wind, the flames spread with resistless fury for four whole days." Finally stopped by blowing up whole streets. More than thirteen thousand dwelling-houses, eighty-nine churches, and St Paul's Cathedral were devoured. C

1667
Age 19
March, King Charles II ran great risks with a second Declaration of Indulgence, which sought to suspend "the execution of all manner of penal laws in matters ecclesiastical against whatsoever classes of Nonconformists and Recusants," as Roman Catholics were called. But, the House of Commons reacted severely and the King had to submit as a constitutional sovereign ought to do." C

Charles sought peace with both France and Holland. While negotiations dragged on, the Dutch, to spur them, sailed up the Medway under Admiral De Witt, broke the boom which guarded Chatham harbour, burnt four ships of the line, and towed away the battleship Royal Charles, which had destroyed Admiral Opdam in the Battle of Lowestoft.

After plague, fire, and disaster at sea, "peace of which both sides had equal need, was made on indifferent terms. England's chief gain in the war was New Amsterdam, now renamed New York." C

1669
Age 21

Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Earl of Shaftsbury, and his young secretary, John Locke, developed a code of government, partly founded on Plato's Republic and partly on the early hierarchic system of Germany, called the "Grand Model". A Palatinate was created and an aristocracy founded. The Code provided for Landgraves, Barons, Caciques and Leet men. Graduated land estates were granted with the titles, that of Landgrave carrying forty-eight thousand acres, to be selected as desired in all that vast tract covering over a third of the present United States. The Code also provided that the titles and land were to descend forever to the heirs. It was signed by eight noblemen, or Lords Proprietors, when they met at the Cockpit in London in 1669.*

Hudson Bay Company launched

1670
Age 22

Louis XIV began secret negotiations with Charles II. The "shameful Treaty" provided that "The King of Great Britain, being convinced of the truth of the Catholic Faith, is determined to declare himself a Catholic . . . as soon as the welfare of his realm will permit. His most Christian Majesty promises to further this action by giving the King of Great Britain two million livres tournois . . . and to assist His Britannic Majesty with six thousand foot-soldiers." "The King was also to receive a subvention of L166,000 a year. Charles undertook to betray his country for money. But, it is doubtful if he ever intended to keep so unnatural a promise and most of the cash was spent on the Fleet."

1671
Age 23

Will, sealed with arms on his ring*

Very unpopular on account of his political activities after the restoration. He and his brother James had followed the fortunes of Cromwell and were prominent political writers.*

He was a dissenter, a Presbyterian.* Dissenters was the collective term used to identify Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Quakers, and other Protestant sects who had left, or never been a party to, the Anglican communion of the Anglican Church (the national Church of England) reestablished after the restoration. C

1672
Age 24

Dr. George Smith, second son of 1st Landgrave Thomas Smith and Barbara was born.

March. Louis XIV claimed fulfillment of the Secret Pact. An act of provocation was devised by the English by protesting the failure of the Dutch Fleet to salute the yacht which was bringing home Sir William Temple's wife. "The English made an unsuccessful attack on the Dutch fleet coming from Smyrna as it sailed up the Channel Past Portsmouth. War began." C

June 7. The battle at Sole Bay. Admiral De Ruyter surprised the English and French fleets. "Grievous and cruel was the long battle. The Suffolk shores were crowded with frantic spectators, and the cannonade was heard many miles away." The Dutch drew off with very heavy losses. C

"On land Louis struck with terrible force at the hard pressed Republic. Suddenly, without cause or quarrel, his cavalry swam the Rhine and his armies invaded Holland. A hundred and twenty thousand French troops, armed for the first time with a bayonet which fitted around instead of blocking the muzzle of the musket, were irresistible. Eighty three Dutch strongholds opened their gates. The Dutch people faced with extermination, turned in their peril to William of Orange." "He uttered the famous defiance, "We can die in the last ditch." The sluices in the dikes were opened; the bitter waters rolled in a deluge over the fertile land, and Holland was saved. At The Hague a revolution took place and William of Orange became Stadtholder." C

1673
Age 25

February. Parliament "apprised Charles II of His subjects' loathing for the war against the Dutch Protestant Republic." "Resentment of the Dutch affronts at sea and jealousy of their trade were overridden by the fear and hatred of Papist France and her ever-growing dominance in Europe."

"The growing antagonism of the Commons to France, the fear of the returning tides of Popery, the King's "laxity towards Papists," the conversion of the Duke of York to Rome, all stirred a deep and dangerous agitation throughout the whole country, in which the Dominant Anglican forces were in full accord with Presbyterian and Puritan feeling. Everywhere there was the hum of political excitement. Coffee-houses buzzed; pamphlets circulated; by-elections were scenes of uproar. A Bill was forced upon the King for a Test. No man could hold office or a King's commission afloat or ashore who could not solemnly declare his disbelief in the doctrine of Transubstantiation." C

(Transubstantiation, or the Eucharist. Every leader of the Protestant Reformation attacked the traditional Catholic teaching of the Eucharist. The Columbia Encyclopedia, Second Edition.) James, the Duke of York, heir to the throne, laid down his post of Lord High Admiral rather than submit to the Test. "This event staggered the nation. The Queen was unlikely to give King Charles an heir. The crown would therefore pass to a Papist King, who showed that for conscience sake he would not hesitate to sacrifice every material advantage." C

Mary, the Duke of York's daughter by his first wife, had married the now famous Protestant hero, William of Orange. "Married now to the daughter of the Duke of York, the English heir presumptive, he seemed to offer an alternative succession to the Crown." C

August 21. Admiral De Ruyter frustrated an Anglo-French invasion off Texel and brought in the Dutch East India fleet. C

1678
Age 30

December. King Charles II dissolved the Cavalier Parliament which had sat, with a number of intervals, for eighteen years. C

1684
Age 36

(About 20 June) Emigrated to Carolina Province, ("being attracted thither by the restoration of Charles the Second".)*

July 10, Registered in the office of the Secretary of the Province. (p 169, SC Hist & Gen Mag, Vol XXVIII)

He was accompanied by his wife Barbara, their two boys, Thomas, Jr., and George, and two maids and five men servants*

1685
Age 37 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had guaranteed freedom of religion to Protestants in France, by King Louis XIV sent thousands of French Huguenot refugees streaming to the English colonies and other refuges in Europe. By the persecutions known as the Dragonnades, the last resistance of the Huguenots was quelled. C

February. King Charles II, stricken with an apoplectic stroke. "So vital did the institution of monarchy appear to those who had lived in this strenuous age that even the barrier of a hostile religion could not prevent the lawful heir from ascending the throne amid the respectful homage of his British subjects." C James succeeded.

1686 Medway built for John D'Arsens. (Robert Hortman, Age 38 present Manager Medway)

1687 (Jan-Feb?) His first wife, Barbara Atkins died* (of ?
Age 39 at age ?) *Bap. 1650*

1687 March 22, ("a few months later") he married his second
Age 39 wife Sabina de Vignon, widow of the Belgian nobleman, D'Arsens, who had emigrated to Carolina a few years earlier. Thomas Smith, Junior, and Anna Cornelia van Myddagh were guests at the marriage of Thomas Junior's father to Sabrina de Vignon, both Dutch ladies being friends and companions, having arrived in Carolina at the same time. A short time (1669) after the marriage of the 1st Landgrave and Sabrina, Thomas, Junior (the 2nd Landgrave) married his step-mother's friend, Ann Cornelia van Myddagh.*

1688 November 12, date of Survey of Oyster Point by Stephen
Age 40 Z. Bull, which is the basis of the sale by the Lords Proprietors of six acres "which said poynt of land is an out poynt of Charlestowne" to Thomas Smith for the sum of six shillings, English money.* p 31

? Town house built on the corner of East Bay and Longitude Lane in Charleston.

Revolution in England. Abolished the privileged status of the "National" (Anglican) Church in England which could not possibly accommodate the variety of religious thought which Nonconformity provided. "Three Bodies, as they came to be called - Presbyterians with their rationalism, Congregationalists with their independence, Baptists with their fervor - were expressions of deeply seated and divergent tendencies of the English mind." C (And, Roman Catholics!)

EPILOGUE

- 1699 Middle Plantation renamed Williamsburg and made capital. Freedom of religion made law in Virginia.
- 1701 Captain Kidd captured and hanged. Yale College chartered.
- 1702 England again declares war on France.
- 1704 Medway rebuilt. (Robert Hortman)
- Marlborough victorious at Blenheim. Indian massacre at Deerfield, Massachusetts. First colonial newspaper, Boston News-Letter.
- 1706 Charleston, South Carolina, defended against the Spanish.
- 1708 Jacobean attempt to retake England fails.
- 1709 14,000 Palatinate inhabitants emigrate to North America.
- 1713 Peace of Utrecht. Carolinas divided into north and south.
- 1719 King George I of England, bought Carolina back from the Lords Proprietors "for 50,000 pounds; the aristocratic experiment was over; titles were dropped; freedom and equality were established; anyone who could get them could wear pearls! The Assembly voted itself a convention and elected James Moore as the first Royal Governor."* p 183

King James abdicated, took flight to exile. Succeeded by William of Orange and Mary, daughter of King James.

They ruled 1689 to 1694.

1689 His son, Thomas Smith, Junior (2nd Landgrave) married
Age 41 (first to) Ann Cornelia van Myddagh, "friend and companion of his father's (the 1st Landgrave's) second wife, Sabina de Vignon." OFC p 47

1689 His second wife, Sabrina died* of ? at age ?
Age 41

1690 Medway burned. (Robert Hortman)
Age 42

1691 Created Landgrave and received four Baronies of 48,000
Age 43 acres under a patent from the British Crown*

Planted the first rice grown in this country*

June 27, he became a grandfather when Thomas Smith III, eldest child of the 2nd Landgrave, was born. (This was the first of 10 children of the 2nd Landgrave by his first wife, Anna C. van Myddagh. The 2nd Landgrave also had 10 more children by his second wife, Mary Hyrne, for a total of 20! Thomas Smith III, at the age of 18, married Dolly Dry, "a girl beneath his station," for which he was disinherited. Their only son, Thomas IV, died December 10, 1736.)

1693 Appointed Governor of the Province of Carolina. He
Age 45 "was selected for his difficult post in the hope that he could bring some order into the complicated government that Locke's "Grand Model" instituted."* p 182. ("Governor of Carolina" 1693-1694 P)

Among the reforms for which Governor Smith is praised, is the indiscriminate selection of the names of jurors from a box.*

August 2, he became a grandfather for the second time when George Smith, the second child of the 2nd Landgrave and Anna C. van Myddagh was born.

College of William and Mary chartered.

1694 November 16, died of ? and was buried at Medway, five years after the death of his second wife, Sabina de Vignon.

The following is the inscription on his tomb:

Here Lyet ye body of ye Right Honorable
Thomas Smith Esquire
one of ye Landgraves of Carolina
who departed this life ye 16th November 1694
Govenor of ye Province
in the 46th year of his Age.