

1

LANDGRAVE THOMAS SMITH CHRONOLOGY

- 2 1648 (day and month ?) Thomas Smith was Born at Exeter,
3 Thomas England R p 420 (R=John W. Raimo)
4 Smith
5 Born End of the Second Civil War in England. Oliver
6 Cromwell was Dictator. C p 275 (C=Churchill)
7
8 1649 Regicide! January 30, King Charles the First was
9 Thomas beheaded "at one o'clock in the afternoon." Charles II,
10 Smith his eldest son, sheltered at The Hague, Holland, Age 1
11 became, in the opinion of most of his subjects and of
12 Europe, King Charles the Second of England. C p 279
13
14 1651 September 3, King Charles II, the Scots and Royalists
15 Age 3 defeated at the battle of Worcester. Charles II
16 escaped with difficulty and returned to exile. The
17 defeated Royalists (and proscribed Roman Catholics)
18 were heavily fined, some preserving only a portion of
19 their estates by paying the rest in ransom. "When
20 Charles II regained his throne there came about a
21 lasting redistribution of landed property, which,
22 though carried out within the same class, provided a
23 core of self-interest among the new proprietors round
24 which in after years the Whigs and their doctrines
25 gradually gathered." C p 298

26 1655 June 17, his grandmother, Dorthea (or Dorothy) died.
27 Age 7 Wife of Sir Nicholas Smith, Knight of Larkbeare,
28 daughter of Sir Ralph Horsey, Knight of co. Dorset.
29 (Source?)
30
31 1658 September 3, Oliver Cromwell died. He had nominated
32 Age 10 his eldest son, Richard, for his successor and "none
33 disputed his will at that time." C p 316
34
35 1659 August 19, Royalist (Cavaliers and Presbyterian allies)
36 Age 11 revolt, crushed at Winnington Bridge. C p 320
37
38 1660 May 25, King Charles II landed at Dover for the
39 Age 12 restoration of the monarchy and Parliament following
40 the recall of Richard Cromwell. "The journey to
41 London was triumphal. All classes crowded to welcome
42 the King home to his own. They cheered and wept in
43 uncontrollable emotion. They now dreamed they felt
44 themselves delivered from a nightmare. They now
45 dreamed they had entered a Golden Age." C p 327

1 1661 Corporation Act. "Required all persons holding
2 Age 13 municipal office to renounce the Solemn League and
3 Covenant - a test which excluded many of the
4 Presbyterians; to take the oath of non-resistance -
5 which excluded Republicans; and to receive the
6 Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of
7 England - which excluded Roman Catholics and some of
8 the Nonconformists. The object of this Act was to
9 confine municipal office, closely connected with the
10 election of Members of Parliament, to Royalist
11 Anglicans." C p 339
12

13 1662 Uniformity Act. Imposed upon the clergy the Prayer
14 Age 14 Book of Queen Elizabeth, with some excisions and
15 certain valuable additions. "It required from them a
16 declaration of unfeigned assent and consent to all and
17 everything contained in the Prayer Book, and extracted
18 from them and all teachers in schools and universities
19 a declaration to conform to the Liturgy of the Church
20 of England as it is now by law established. One fifth
21 of the clergy, nearly two thousand ministers, refusing
22 to comply, were deprived of their livings." C p 339

23

24 1663 In May, Charles II tried to suspend the operation of
25 Age 15 the Act of Uniformity for three months; but the
26 reinstated bishops and the constitutional lawyers
27 frustrated him. In December, he issued his first
28 Declaration of Indulgence, claiming to exercise the
29 dispensing power inherent in the Crown to relieve
30 Dissenters from the laws enforcing religious
31 conformity or requiring oaths; but, the Commons,
32 unconscious that it was what they themselves were
33 doing, protested vehemently against any scheme for
34 "establishing schism by a law." C p 340

35 *24 March* ^{"a County Palatine"} Carolina ~~territory~~ is granted to the earl of Clarendon
36 and seven other favorites of Charles II. B p 167
37

38 1664 Conventicle Act. Sought to prevent the ejected
39 Age 16 clergy from preaching to audiences of their own. C p
40 339
41

42 War with Holland began at sea off the West African
43 coast, growing out of the intense rivalry of England
44 and Holland upon the seas, in fishery, and in trade. C
45 p 346

1 June, long, fierce battle fought off Lowestoft between
2 an English fleet Admiral John Lawson, and a Dutch
3 fleet under Admiral Kortenaar and their Commander-
4 in-Chief, Admiral Opdam, both of whom were killed.
5 "The English artillery was markedly superior
6 in weight and skill, and the Dutch withdrew worsted
7 though undismayed." C p 346

8 England declared war on the Danes, who became the
9 allies of the Dutch. C p 347

10
11 1665 Five Mile Act. Forbade the ejected clergy to go within
12 Age 17 five miles of any "City or Town Corporate or Borough
13 or any parish or place where they had preached or held
14 a living". C p 339
15

16 Spring. A Great Plague raged in London, the worst
17 since the Black Death in 1348. "In London at the
18 climax about seven thousand people died in a single
19 week." (See Daniel Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year
20 and Barbara Tuchman's Through a Distant Mirror.) C p
21 347-348
22

23 1666 June. France declared war on England since Louis XIV
24 Age 18 had promised to aid Holland if she were attacked. An
25 even greater battle than Lowestoft was fought off the
26 North Foreland between the Dutch fleet under Admiral De
27 Ruyter and the English under Admirals Monk and Rupert.
28 Rupert, having to watch for the French fleet in the
29 Channel, was separated from the outmatched Monk until
30 the third day. The English retired into the Thames
31 with heavy losses and De Ruyter triumphed. C p 347
32

33 September. "The worst of the plague was over when in
34 September 1666 the Great Fire engulfed the tormented
35 capital. It broke out near London Bridge, in a narrow
36 street of wooden houses, and, driven by a strong east
37 wind, the flames spread with resistless fury for four
38 whole days." Finally stopped by blowing up whole
39 streets. More than thirteen thousand dwelling-houses,
40 eighty-nine churches, and St Paul's Cathedral were
41 devoured. C p 348

42 Henry Woodward comes with Captain Robert Sandford to
43 Carolana and remains there to live with the Indians. B
44 p 167

1 1667 March, King Charles II ran great risks with a second
2 Age 19 Declaration of Indulgence, which sought to suspend "the
3 execution of all manner of penal laws in matters
4 ecclesiastical against whatsoever classes of
5 Nonconformists and Recusants," as Roman Catholics were
6 called. But, the House of Commons reacted severely and
7 the King had to submit as a constitutional sovereign
8 ought to do." C p 431

9 Charles sought peace with both France and Holland.
10 While negotiations dragged on, the Dutch, to spur them,
11 sailed up the Medway under Admiral De Witt, broke the
12 boom which guarded Chatham harbour, burnt four ships of
13 the line, and towed away the battleship Royal Charles,
14 which had destroyed Admiral Opdam in the Battle of
15 Lowestoft. C p 349

16 After plague, fire, and disaster at sea, "peace of which
17 both sides had equal need, was made on indifferent
18 terms. England's chief gain in the war was New
19 Amsterdam, now renamed New York." C p 439

20
21 1669 Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Earl of Shaftsbury,
22 Age 21 and his young secretary, John Locke, developed a code
23 of government, partly founded on Plato's Republic and
24 partly on the early hierarchic system of Germany,
25 called the "Grand Model". A Palatinate was created and
26 an aristocracy founded. The Code provided for
27 Landgraves, Caciques and Leet men. Graduated land
28 estates were granted with the titles, that of
29 Landgrave carrying forty-eight thousand acres, to be
30 selected as desired in all that vast tract covering
31 over a third of the present United States. The Code
32 also provided that the titles and land were to descend
33 forever to the heirs. It was signed by eight noblemen,
34 or Lords Proprietors, when they met at the Cockpit in
35 London in 1669. OFC p 180 and Mc pp 8-9, 94-98+ (Mc=
36 Edward McCrady)

37
38 Two Carolinas had been founded and named in honor of
39 the King. C p 380

40 Hudson Bay Company launched. C p 380

41 1670 Thomas Smith, Junior (2nd) Landgrave, the first of
42 Age 22 two sons by his first wife Barbara Atkins, was born at
43 Exeter, England. (OFC p 21 lists 1663 or 1664. She
44 would have been 14! Not too unusual. The Prince of
45 Orange, at 15, married Princess Mary, who was nine
46 years old.) See P 7/18/88.

47 His father, John Smith, died. (Source ?)

1 Louis XIV began secret negotiations with Charles II
2 The "shameful Treaty" provided that "The King of Great
3 Britain, being convinced of the truth of the Catholic
4 Faith, is determined to declare himself a Catholic . .
5 as soon as the welfare of his realm will permit. His
6 most Christian Majesty promises to further this action
7 by giving the King of Great Britain two million livres
8 tournois . . . and to assist His Britannic Majesty with
9 six thousand foot-soldiers." "The King was also to
10 receive a subvention of L166,000 a year. Charles
11 undertook to betray his country for money. But, it is
12 doubtful if he ever intended to keep so unnatural a
13 promise and most of the cash was spent on the Fleet."
14 C p 353

15 In March, 148 English colonists land on a bluff on the
16 Kiawah River and name their settlement Charles Town. B
17 p 167

18
19 1671 Will, sealed by Thomas Smith with arms on his ring of
20 Age 23 his armorial ancestor, Sir Robert Smith, (knighted by
21 Edward IV), Mayor of Exeter 1459-1469. OFC pp 22- 23

22 He was very unpopular because of his political
23 activities after the restoration. He and his brother
24 James had followed the fortunes of Cromwell and were
25 prominent political writers. OFC p 29
26

27 He was a dissenter, a Presbyterian. OFC p 24

28 Dissenters was the collective term used to identify
29 Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Quakers, Huguenots
30 and other Protestant sects who had left, or never been
31 a party to, the Anglican communion of the Anglican
32 Church (the national Church of England) reestablished
33 after the restoration. C pp 178
34

35 1672 March. Louis XIV claimed fulfillment of the Secret
36 Age 24 Pact. An act of provocation was devised by the
37 English by protesting the failure of the Dutch Fleet
38 to salute the yacht which was bringing home Sir
39 William Temple's wife. "The English made an
40 unsuccessful attack on the Dutch fleet coming from
41 Smyrna as it sailed up the Channel Past Portsmouth.
42 War began." C p 353
43

1 June 7. The battle at Sole Bay. Admiral De Ruyter
2 surprised the English and French fleets. "Grievous
3 and cruel was the long battle. The Suffolk shores
4 were crowded with frantic spectators, and the cannonade
5 was heard many miles away." The Dutch drew off with
6 very heavy losses. C p 353-354
7
8 "On land Louis struck with terrible force at the hard
9 pressed Republic. Suddenly, without cause or quarrel,
10 his cavalry swam the Rhine and his armies invaded
11 Holland. A hundred and twenty thousand French troops,
12 armed for the first time with a bayonet which fitted
13 around instead of blocking the muzzle of the musket,
14 were irresistible. Eighty three Dutch strongholds
15 opened their gates. The Dutch people faced with
16 extermination, turned in their peril to William of
17 Orange." C p 354

18 "He uttered the famous defiance, "We can die in the
19 last ditch." The sluices in the dikes were opened; the
20 bitter waters rolled in a deluge over the fertile land,
21 and Holland was saved. At The Hague a revolution took
22 place and William of Orange became Stadtholder." C p
23 354

24 1673 February. Parliament "apprised Charles II of His
25 Age 25 subjects' loathing for the war against the Dutch
26 Protestant Republic."

27 "Resentment of the Dutch affronts at sea and jealousy
28 of their trade were overridden by the fear and hatred
29 of Papist France and her ever-growing dominance in
30 Europe." C p 356

31 "The growing antagonism of the Commons to France, the
32 fear of the returning tides of Popery, the King's
33 "laxity towards Papists," the conversion of the Duke of
34 York (the King's brother, James II) to Rome, all
35 stirred a deep and dangerous agitation throughout the
36 whole country, in which the Dominant Anglican forces
37 were in full accord with Presbyterian and Puritan
38 feeling. Everywhere there was the hum of political
39 excitement. Coffee-houses buzzed; pamphlets
40 circulated; by-elections were scenes of uproar. A Bill
41 was forced upon the King for a Test. No man could hold
42 office or a King's commission afloat or ashore who
43 could not solemnly declare his disbelief in the
44 doctrine of Transubstantiation." C p 356

1 (Transubstantiation, or the Eucharist. Every leader of
2 the Protestant Reformation attacked the traditional
3 Catholic teaching of the Eucharist. The Columbia
4 Encyclopedia, Second Edition.) James, the Duke of
5 York, heir to the throne, laid down his post of Lord
6 High Admiral rather than submit to the Test. "This
7 event staggered the nation. The Queen was unlikely to
8 give King Charles an heir. The crown would therefore
9 pass to a Papist King, who showed that for conscience
10 sake he would not hesitate to sacrifice every material
11 advantage." C p 357
12
13 Mary, the Duke of York's daughter by his first wife,
14 had married the now famous Dutch Protestant hero,
15 William of Orange. "Married now to the daughter of
16 the Duke of York, the English heir presumptive, he
17 seemed to offer an alternative succession to the
18 Crown." C p 359
19
20 August 21. Admiral De Ruyter frustrated an
21 Anglo-French invasion off Texel and brought in the
22 Dutch East India fleet. C p 354
23 1674 Dr. (?) George Smith, second son of 1st Landgrave
24 Age 26 Thomas Smith and Barbara was born. P 7/18/88
25 ("probably not a doctor" per P 7/18/88, although Edgar
26 and Bailey (p 630) do not show that he was a medical
27 doctor in their Biographical Directory of the South
28 Carolina House of Representatives, but they report
29 that "he returned to Great Britain to complete his
30 education. While there he studied medicine. By late
31 1697, he returned to Charleston where he had inherited
32 from his father a brick house and medical instruments."
33 (Maybe the town house on the corner of East Bay and
34 Longitude Lane?)
35 1678 December. King Charles II dissolved the Cavalier
36 Age 30 Parliament which had sat, with a number of intervals,
37 for eighteen years. C p 361
38 1679 Charles Town is moved to its present location between
39 Age 31 the Ashley and Cooper rivers. B p 167
40 1682 May. The Catholic Duke of York (James II of England)
41 Age 34 was able to return from exile. C p 376
42 1684 (About 20 June) Emigrated to Carolina Province. "Found
43 Age 36 himself very unpopular on account of his political
44 activities, and he felt quite ready to desert his own
45 country and sail westward to the shores of the Carolina
46 Province where prosperous colonies had already been
47 planted." OFC p 21

1 "He had followed the fortunes of Cromwell." OFC p 29

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

4

5 He was accompanied by his wife Barbara, their two
6 boys, Thomas, Jr., and George, two maids and five
7 men servants. Ancestral Records and Portraits p 887

8

9 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had guaranteed
10 Age 37 freedom of religion to Protestants in France, by King
11 Louis XIV sent thousands of French Huguenot refugees
12 streaming to the English colonies and other refuges
13 in Europe. By the persecutions known as the
14 Dragonnades, the last resistance of the Huguenots was
15 quelled. C p 385

16

17 February. King Charles II, stricken with an apoplectic
18 stroke. "So vital did the institution of monarchy
19 appear to those who had lived in this strenuous age
20 that even the barrier of a hostile religion could not
21 prevent the lawful heir from ascending the throne amid
22 the respectful homage of his British subjects." C p
23 382-383

24 James II succeeded, but reigned for only four years.
25 (C p 386), 1685 to 1689. Deposed, d. 1701 in, exile
26 succeeded by Mary II and William III. M-S p 14 (M-
27 S=Patrick W. Montague-Smith)

28 June 11, the Duke of Monmouth landed. He was defeated
29 at Bridgewater in July and executed. C p 387-388

30 1687 (Jan-Feb?) His first wife, Barbara Atkins, baptized
31 at Chard in 1650, died (of ?) at age 37. P 7/18/88

32

33 1687 March 22, ("a few months later") he married his second
34 Age 39 wife Sabina de Vignon, widow of the Belgian nobleman,
35 D'Arsens, who had emigrated to Carolina a few years
36 earlier. Thomas Smith, Junior, and Anna Cornelia van
37 Myddagh were guests at the marriage of Thomas Junior's
38 father to Sabina de Vignon, Dowager Van Wernhaut, both
39 Dutch ladies being friends and companions, having
40 arrived in Carolina at the same time.

41 A short time (1689) after the marriage of the 1st
42 Landgrave and Sabrina, Thomas, Junior (the 2nd
43 Landgrave) married his step-mother's friend, Ann
44 Cornelia van Myddagh. OFC p 26 (Raimo p 420 has him
45 "remarried on March 22, 1688"?)

46

1 1688 November 12, date of Survey of Oyster Point by Stephen
2 Age 40 Z. Bull, which is the basis of the sale by the Lords
3 Proprietors of six acres "which said poynt of land is
4 an out poynt of Charlestowne" to Thomas Smith for the
5 sum of six shillings, English money. OFC p 31
6
7 ? Town house built on the corner of East Bay and
8 Longitude Lane in Charleston.
9
10 Revolution in England. Abolished the privileged status
11 of the "National" (Anglican) Church in England which
12 could not possibly accommodate the variety of religious
13 thought which Nonconformity provided. "Three Bodies,
14 as they came to be called - Presbyterians with their
15 rationalism, Congregationalists with their
16 independence, Baptists with their fervor - were
17 expressions of deeply seated and divergent tendencies
18 of the English mind." (And, Roman Catholics and
19 Huguenots!)

20
21 December 11, Catholic King James II abdicated, and took
22 flight to exile. C p 410 He was succeeded by
23 Protestants William of Orange and Mary, daughter of
24 King James II, as Joint Sovereigns. They ruled from
25 1689 to 1702. She predeceased him in 1694. He lived
26 on to reign alone until 1702 when Anne succeeded. M-S
27 p 14
28
29 1689 His son, Thomas Smith, Junior (2nd Landgrave) married
30 Age 41 (first to) Ann Cornelia van Myddagh, "friend and
31 companion of his father's (the 1st Landgrave's) second
32 wife, Sabina de Vignon." OFC p 47 (~~1690 see P 7/18/88~~)
33
34 The Huguenots settle at James Town in the Santee Swamp.
35
36 1689 His second wife, Sabrina died of ? at age ? OFC p 22
37 Age 41
38 June 14, purchased lot number 5 on the Cooper River on
39 the corner of East Bay and Longitude Lane. Henry A. M.
40 Smith SCH&G Mag Vol IX pp 12-27 (map)

41 1691 Created Landgrave and received four Baronies of 48,000
42 Age 43 acres under a patent from the British Crown. OFC p 21
43
44 June 27, he became a grandfather when Thomas Smith
45 III, eldest child of the Landgrave (2nd) Thomas Smith,
46 Junior was born.

1 (This was the first of 10 children of the 2nd Landgrave
2 by his first wife, Anna Cornelia van Myddagh. The 2nd
3 Landgrave also had 10 more children by his second wife,
4 Mary Hyrne, for a total of 20! Thomas Smith III, at
5 the age of 18, married Dolly Dry, "a girl beneath his
6 station," for which he was disinherited. Their only
7 son, Thomas IV, died December 10, 1736.) OFC p 47

8 Planted the first rice grown in this country. OFC p
9 21, Ancestral Records and Portraits p 388, and New
10 Yorker Magazine of 25 October 1965, p 154. (Or, was
11 among the first. P 7/18/88 advised that "it is
12 generally agreed that Dr. Henry Woodward planted the
13 first rice grown in this country with seed from
14 Madagascar." Euginia Burney also credits Dr. Henry
15 Woodward with being first. See p 79 of Colonial
16 Histories: South Carolina.)

17 1692 June 26, a will was made. At this time his son George
18 Age 44 was under 21 years of age, requiring Landgrave Thomas
19 Smith to appoint Col. Joseph Blake as Guardian for "my
20 son George until he is 21 years". A Codicil was added
21 15 July 1693. (Will Book 1692-1693 ?) P 7/18/88
22

23 Medway Plantation house built. Mrs. William P.
24 Baldwin's May 10, 1975 Special Plantation Tour brochure
25 and cited letter of Thomas Smith (2nd) Landgrave dated
26 November 7, 1705
27

28 1693 November 29, appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief
29 Age 45 of the Province of Carolina. (Ancestral Records and
30 Portraits p 388) He "was selected for his difficult
31 post in the hope that he could bring some order into
32 the complicated government that Locke's "Grand Model"
33 instituted." OFC p 182. ("Governor of Carolina"
34 1693-1694 P) (Raimo p 420 "Served as Governor of
35 southern Carolina from May 1693 until his death." Was
36 he acting Governor from May 1693 to November?)

37 The Fundamental Constitutions are abandoned by the
38 colonial assembly. B p 167
39

40 Among the reforms for which Governor Smith is praised,
41 is the indiscriminate selection of the names of jurors
42 from a box. OFC p 21, 182
43

44 August 2, he became a grandfather for the second
45 time when George Smith, the second child of the 2nd
46 Landgrave and Anna Cornelia van Myddagh was born. OFC
47 p 47
48

49 College of William and Mary chartered.

1 1694 November 16, died of ? and was buried at Medway, five
2 Age years after the death of his second wife, Sabina de
3 46 Vignon. R p 421 and OFC p 25

4
5 The following is the inscription on his tomb:
6

7 Here Lyet ye body of ye Right Honorable
8 Thomas Smith Esquire
9 one of ye Landgraves of Carolina
10 who departed this life ye 16th November 1694
11 Governor of ye Province
12 in the 46th year of his Age.
13

14 Queen Mary died. M-S p 14

EPILOGUE

- 1
- 2 1695 Westoken Hall built. P 7/18/88 *(Yeamans Hall)*
- 3
- 4 1699 Middle Plantation renamed Williamsburg and made
5 capital.
- 6 Freedom of religion made law in Virginia.
- 7
- 8 1701 Captain Kidd captured and hanged.
- 9 Yale College chartered.
- 10
- 11 1702 England again declares war on France.
- 12
- 13 1704 January 12, Medway burned in the night and they lost
14 all their clothes, furniture, provisions, etc. This
15 was the original house built ca 1692. SCH&G Mag Vol 63
16 Jul 62 pp 150-157 and Thomas Smith (2nd) Landgrave
17 letter of November 7, 1705
- 18
- 19 Marlborough victorious at Blenheim.
- 20 Indian massacre at Deerfield, Massachusetts.
- 21 First colonial newspaper, Boston News-Letter.
- 22
- 23 1706 Charleston, South Carolina, defended against the
24 Spanish.
- 25
- 26 1708 Jacobean attempt to retake England fails.
- 27
- 28 1709 14,000 Palatinate inhabitants emigrate to North
29 America.
- 30
- 31 1713 Landgrave (2nd) Thomas Smith, Junior married (2) Mary
32 (Molly) Hyrne whom he had engaged in 1710 as governess
33 to his children by his 1st wife. She bore him ten
34 children; and, after her November 1776 death was often
35 seen at Westoken Hall (built 1695, called Yeamans Hall
36 c. 1850) as a little grown ghost. His 3 May 1738 Will
37 and Codicil of 6 May 1738 is extensive. Apparently he
38 repossessed Medway after Edward Hyrne failed with it.
39 P 7/18/88
- 40 Peace of Utrecht.
- 41 Carolinas divided into north and south.

- 1 1718 Major Stede Bonnet, gentleman pirate, is hanged in
2 Charles Town. B p 167
- 3 1719 December 21, the assembly proclaims their own man,
4 James Moore, as governor, ousting the proprietary
5 governor. B p 167
- 6 1720 Carolina demands to be changed from a proprietary
7 province to a royal colony directly under the king.
8 B p 167
9
- 10 1728 January. Seven of the eight Lord Proprietors drew up
11 an offer to surrender their interest in Carolina and in
12 1729 King George I of England, bought Carolina back
13 from the Lords Proprietors (except for Carteret who
14 refused to sell) "for 50,000 pounds; the aristocratic
15 experiment was over; titles were dropped; freedom and
16 equality were established; anyone who could get them
17 could wear pearls! The Assembly voted itself a
18 convention and elected James Moore as the first Royal
19 Governor." Carteret's lands in North Carolina were
20 finally taken from him in the Revolutionary War. C p
21 183 and P 7/18/88
- 22 1755 The great land rush brings thousands of settlers to the
23 upcountry from northern colonies and abroad. B p 167
- 24 1764 The Stamp Act is extended to the colonies, and the
25 Liberty Boys organize in South Carolina. B p 167
- 26 1765 October 7, Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch, and John
27 Rutledge attend the Stamp Act Congress in New York
28 City. B p 167
- 29 1774 Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch, Henry Middleton,
30 John and Edward Rutledge attend the American Congress
31 in Philadelphia. B p 167
- 32 1776 March 24, The Assembly of South Carolina votes to free
33 itself from England and become a state. South Carolina
34 becomes the first state in America, and the name of
35 Charles Town is changed to Charleston. B p 167
- 36 July 4, Declaration of Independence is adopted by the
37 American Congress. B p 167
- 38 1780 May 12, Charleston is captured by the British. B p 167

1 1781 January 17, the victory for the Americans at Cowpens is
2 the turning point for the breaking of the British hold
3 in America. B p 167
4 October 19, Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown. B p 167
5 1782 December 14, the British evacuate Charleston and South
6 Carolina begins a new way of life in statehood. B p
7 167
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- 1 Smith, Henry A. M., Charleston - The Original Plan and Earliest
- 2 Settlers, The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical
- 3 Magazine, Volume IX.

- 4 Smith, (2nd) Landgrave Thomas, Jr., letter of November 7, 1705.

- 5 The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Volume
- 6 63, Number 3, July 1962.

Cap^t Thomas Smith hath a grant for six hundred and forty acres
upon quit rent paying one penny p^{er} acre in fine silver or the value thereof
Merchantable Commodities p^{er} annum which said Land is Situated lying
being on the West side of Madwadmelaw River in Colleton County bounding
the North side on broken Islands to the South on the Marsh
to the East joining on Land belonging to Daniel Curtis the said Grant is da-
ted the 13th day of August 1695 and Signed by Paul Gumball Esq^r Principal
Trustee and Witnessed on the back side of the deed by the Hon^{ble} Coll: Joseph
Blake and Richard Bonant Esq^r two more of the Trustees for passing Grants
for Land in Carolina the counterpart of said Grant is lodged in the Secretarys
Office for the use of the said Lords Proprietors

Cap^t Thomas Smith
660 Acres of
Land upon quit
rent

Cap^t Thomas Smith hath a grant for six hundred and sixty acres
Land upon quit rent paying one penny p^{er} acre in fine silver or the value
thereof in good Merchantable Commodities p^{er} annum which said Land is
Situated lying and being upon Toobedoe Creek in Colleton County and bound
to the North on Land not run out to the South on a creek to the East on a
Creek and to the West on Toobedoe Creek the said Grant is dated the 13th
day of August 1695 and Signed by Paul Gumball Esq^r Principal Trustee
and Witnessed on the back side of the deed by the Hon^{ble} Coll: Joseph Blake
Richard Bonant Esq^r two more of the Trustees for passing Grants for Land
in Carolina the counterpart of said Grant is lodged in the Secretarys
Office for the use of the said Lords Proprietors

Sept. 1, 1561

Sir Thomas Smith sent to be Ambassador
Resident in France (Queen Elizabeth)

June, 24, 1570 Sir Thomas Smith made Secretary,
and continued his Sec. untill the summer
Anno 19.

Sept 7, 1571 - Conducted Duke of Norfolk to Tower