

I have about decided to limit my horizons to the first two Landgraves for the present. So, I am concentrating on collecting sources of data on the first two Landgraves specifically, and more generally on the period in England from 1648 to 1684 and the US from 1684 to 1738 (or 1782 might be a more natural end of an era), the period that the first two real honest-to-goodness Landgrave Thomas Smiths lived. Of course, I think we have to really understand both England and the US from about 1600 * through the Revolutionary War in order to appreciate their contributions.

I would like to become a focal point for data on the first two Landgraves for those who are also interested in them, and will deeply appreciate anything else you can give me, especially the identity of source material. I suspect that a lot of it can be found right in Charleston in the South Carolina Historical Society files collected by Mrs. Baldwin and others. And, of course, I will ultimately turn over my files to the SCHS if they become of any significance. I hope to get back to Charleston, as well as over to Exeter, someday for a sensible length of time to do a little research. But, I think I have a lot to do to get ready here first so that I have an idea where the holes in the story are that I need to fill.

My next project is to see what biographies I may be able to find here locally on General George Monk (1608-1670). No doubt a good deal of the prosperity of the Landgraves was due, at least in part, to their distinguished cousin.

On rice again, I just discovered that the name of the captain Eugenia Burney's Colonial Histories: South Carolina, p 78:

"Sometime before the year 1685, a sea captain named John Thurber from New England made a voyage to Madagascar where he obtained some rice seed. On his return to America he stopped in Charles Town for some repairs and supplies. There he met Dr. Henry Woodward.

As the captain told the doctor how the rice was grown by the black men on Madagascar, Dr. Woodward foresaw the possibility of growing it in Carolina. The mild climate was similar to that of Madagascar, and already there were enough Negro slaves in the colony to begin its cultivation.

Captain Thurber gave Dr. Woodward a small sack of grain still in its golden husk. Woodward divided the seed among some of his friends" [Perhaps Landgrave Thomas Smith? And, maybe he also gave a bag to him at the same time?] "who experimented with it on their plantations. Almost immediately they learned that rice was at home in Carolina. Plantations were doubled and tripled in size, and thousands of black men were needed to plant, raise, and harvest the crop."

8 Nov 1693 L.P. withdraws power from Ludwell

Act providing for drawing of justices is lost. "accident to Thomas Smith, the landgrave" p. 250

28 Nov 1693 Gov. of Carolina "including both North & South Carolina" p. 267

Oct. 1694 Smith writes L.P. that he intended to leave Carolina

"impossible to settle the country except a Proprietor himself was sent over with full power to heal grievances". He resigned

Albion ^{+3 Jan. 1670} ~~+3 Dec 1669~~; after litigation on 12 Apr 1694 Earl of Bath was declared heir of II Duke (+1688)

Shaftesbury joined the "No Popery Cry", in league with Monmouth & was committed to the Tower in 1681, allowed to escape to Amsterdam +21 Jan 1683.

+ 1694 Sotherell without heirs in NC.

Quaker ^{John} Archdale commissioned Gov. 31 Aug 1694 of (both North & South) Carolina
arr. CT 17 Aug 1695

1693 Act for regulating public houses (lost)
p. 285

1696 Naturalization & enfranchisement of Huguenots

1 Aug 1697 Mr. George Smith signed estate inventory of Robert R. Rimer, deceased.

12 Jan 1698 George Smith of CT, merchant, & "Dorothy my wife" released James Rischee "late of Jamaica but now of this Province", an executor of will of John Archer, planter, late of Parish of St. Thomas in the Yale of said island, for sum of £152:1 c.m. of Jamaica, being in full legacy "with my wife Dorothy by the said Archer.

p. 246 "Capt. George Smith of Carolina, merchant" 12 Aug 1703 appointed attorney by Hanbury Walthall to receive certain slaves, etc.