

Addenda.

Näf = Neff History

Regarding the Origin and
Meaning of the Name of Neff.

Together with the Revolutionary
Records of

Captain Rudolph Neff
Ensign Aaron Scout
Major Thomas Smyth, Jr.

By
Elizabeth Clifford Neff, Genealogist,
Compiler of the Näf = Neff History.

Published and For Sale by the Author

Cleveland, Ohio

1899

Rudolph Hess

Origin and Meaning of the Name.

“Rodulph { Old High German.
Rodolphus { famous Wolf or Hero.”

“Hess (German): Nephew.”

Rudolph Neff.

The publication and examination of old records in America, particularly those referring to the Revolutionary period, to meet the demand for information occasioned by the many patriotic societies, has brought within the reach of many a hungry genealogist, facts long buried from sight. It is to such investigation and examination made subsequent to the publishing of the Näf-Neff History in 1886, that the compiler of that volume is indebted for information here given, which calls attention to a fact that will surely interest the descendants of RUDOLPH NEFF.

On page 65 of the Näf-Neff History, being "A chronicle together with a little romance, regarding Rudolf and Jacob Näf, of Frankford, Pennsylvania, and their descendants, including an account of the Neffs in Switzerland and America." (Rudolf and Jacob Näf, becoming on naturalization, Rudolph and Jacob Neff,) find the statement that Rudolph was too old for active service in the Revolutionary war, and Peter too young in 1776. True, Rudolph was 49 years old, but many men fought bravely in the Revolution older than that.

In 1833, one Jacob Foulkrod, "who was then 73 years old, in a petition for a pension, made affidavit that he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. That in August, 1776, he joined the militia of the state of Pennsylvania, in the company commanded by CAPTAIN RUDOLPH NEFF, and was in the regiment commanded by Colonel Robert Lewis and continued two months in that command. That Generals Roberdeau and Mercer were in command as Continental officers at that time."

(LETTER FROM W. W. FOULKROD, 16 MAR. '98.)

The portion of the affidavit of Jacob Foulkrod for application for pension, that refers to RUDOLPH NEFF, reads as follows; "He was drafted in the month of August, in the year 1776, and marched to Amboy in the state of New Jersey under the command of Capt. RUDOLPH NEFF, and in the regiment commanded by Colonel Robert Lewis, and continued two months. Generals Roberdeau and Mercer were in command as Continental officers at that time."

(LETTER FROM W. W. FOULKROD, 22D APRIL, '98)

This Jacob Foulkrod was but 16 years old when he entered the service as a fifer. He cites in his affidavit his various services, at times enlisting, at others being drafted.

That there was a Rudolph Neff a captain of militia in Philadelphia in 1776, there can be no doubt. What do the records of Washington, D. C., say? The following from Colonel Ainsworth, 14th April, 1898, tells of the investigation for records there.

"The name Rudolph Neff has not been found on the rolls on file in this office of any Pennsylvania military organization, or on the rolls of any organization of Continental troops in service during the war of the Revolution.

It is proper to add, however, that the collection of Revolutionary war records in this office is far from complete, and that the absence therefrom, of any name is by no means conclusive evidence that the person who bore the name did not serve in the Revolutionary war."

The following affidavit is from the state librarian of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., dated 19th April, 1898 :

"To Whom It May Concern :

I hereby certify to the Revolutionary services of Captain RUDOLPH NEFF as follows :

RUDOLPH NEFF was a captain in Col. Robert Lewis' Philadelphia Battalion of the 'Flying Camp,' in active service in 1776 on Long Island and at Fort Washington. Reference as to Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, volume xiii, page 558.

Yours with respect,

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D.

State Librarian and Editor Pennsylvania Archives."

Referring to Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, volume xiii, pages 553 and 558, find as follows :

Page 553. "Muster rolls and papers relating to the associators and militia of the city and county of Philadelphia." For the same city and county find on page 558

"OFFICERS OF FLYING CAMP—1776.

COLONEL—Robert Lewis.

LIEUT. COL.—Isaac Hughes.

MAJOR—John Moore.

SECOND MAJOR—Marshall Edwards.

ENSIGN—Dr. Enoch Edwards.

ADJUTANT—Solomon Bush.

CAPTAINS—* * * * Rudolph Neff, * * * *

See also "American Archives 5th series, by Peter Force, volume I, published Washington, April, 1848," page 349. "PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE.

Philadelphia County Committee, 15 July, 1776.

Resolved, that this committee, in consequence of a letter from the honourable Continental Congress, as well as from a recommendation of the Provincial Conference, do proceed to raise our part of the Flying Camp, and that the following gentlemen be appointed officers:

COLONEL—Robert Lewis.

LIEUT. COL.—Isaac Hughes.

MAJOR—John Moore, Esq.

SURGEON—Enoch Edwards.

QUARTERMASTER—Marshall Edwards.

ADJUTANT—Solomon Bush.

CAPTAINS—* * * * Rudolph Neff, * * * *

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—* * * * * *

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—* * * * * *

ENSIGNS—* * * * * *

Extracts from the minutes.

ENOCH EDWARDS."

Also "History of Philadelphia," volume 1, page 331,
by Scharf and Westcott.

"The officers of the Flying Camp for Philadelphia
were: Robert Lewis, Colonel.

Isaac Hughes, Lieutenant Colonel.

John Moore, Major.

Enoch Edwards, Surgeon.

Marshall Edwards, Second Major.

Solomon Bush, Adjutant.

* * * * Rudolph Neff, * * * * Captains."

The following is a copy of a portion of a letter from
the office of the adjutant general of the state of New
Jersey, Trenton, to Mr. Peter Neff, Western Reserve
Historical Society, Cleveland, O.

"I am quite familiar with the part taken by the 'Flying
Camp' of Pennsylvania, in December, 1776. It was
sent to Perth Amboy for the purpose of protecting that
part of the coast, and the Raritan River from the incur-
sions of the British naval vessels at the time Washington
was making his retreat through the Jerseys. I know
that the distinguished statesman, John Dickinson, was a
volunteer in that expedition and that is all the military
service he did, but in New Jersey we have no records
whatever, which give an account of this movement,
either in the New Jersey Historical Society Library, or
in this office, where the military Revolutionary records
are kept. I can give you no facts concerning Colonel
Robert Lewis' Philadelphia regiment. I regret that this
is so.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,

Adjutant General."

In the volume entitled "Life and Times of Jno. Dick inson," by Chas. J. Stille, LL. D. J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1891, on page 155 is found the following regarding Pennsylvania troops, including those from Philadelphia, 1776, he says: "In addition to these two brigades, 'Flying Camps,' as they were called, were established during the summer of 1776 in various parts of New Jersey, composed chiefly of Pennsylvania troops and designed as advance posts to defend the Province from invasion by the British army then encamped on Staten Island."

To all this may be added the question, how can it be proved that Captain Rudolph Neff was Rudolph Neff, one of the two brothers who came to Frankford, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1749?

The following is a copy of a letter from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, dated 1st April, 1898, addressed to Mr. Peter Neff, Librarian, Cleveland, O.

"Colonel Robert Lewis in the Flying Camp, 1776, Pennsylvania Archives, 2 series, volume xiii, page 558.

The records and probably half of the rolls of the Flying Camp, are lost or destroyed, and it is mainly through the correspondence of officers and men, were we indebted for the details we have. I am of the opinion that the regiment of Colonel Lewis for a time was stationed in New Jersey, but whether it was in any engagement I cannot say.

I cannot find any will of a Rudolph Neff in this county (Philadelphia) but letters of administration were taken out in 1809, on the estate of a man of that name.

I may add that his name does not appear in the list of Pennsylvania soldiers entitled to 'Depreciated Pay,' from which I infer that he did not enter the service again after his regiment was mustered out. The term of service was probably six months.

Truly yours, .

JNO. W. JORDAN."

Turn now if you will to page 169 of Nef-Neff History, find there copy of the grave stone inscription from the old grave yard back of the Frankford Presbyterian church, which reads:

"In Memory of
RUDOLPH NEFF,
Who departed this life
February 14. 1809,
Aged 82 years."

On page 170 of the same history is given a copy of a paper signed by Rudolph Neff in 1804, revoking all previous wills and ordering distribution of his estate to be according to the laws of Pennsylvania, which paper was filed with the administration papers of Rudolph Neff, deceased 1809, certified to by Charles Irwin, clerk in the office of Register of Wills, before a notary public

There seem to be two ways of establishing the identity of Captain Rudolph Neff, with the man of the same name who died in 1809, viz.:

1st. If the said captain was a man possessed of an estate he would have made a will, or his estate would have been administered on according to the laws of the state.

2d. If the said Captain Rudolph Neff of the "Flying Camp" in 1776, had been a poor man, surely he or some one for him, would have obtained a pension. Also if not possessed of an estate, he would probably have enlisted again and so have been entitled to the "Depreciated Pay."

The first point seems answered by the examination of wills and papers of administration before quoted, which show reference to but one man of the name Rudolph Neff, and he died in 1809.

As to the second point, the letter from the Bureau of Pensions shows that no man of that name received a pension.

The department of the Interior Bureau of Pensions on the 31st August, 1898, in reply to an inquiry for Peter Neff of Cleveland, O., returned the statement that "a careful search has been made, but from the data given no record of a claim filed in the name of Rudolph Neff can be found."

It has been shown that no one of the name received "Depreciated Pay."

The facts therefore justify the conclusion that Rudolph Neff, who died in 1809, was the Captain Rudolph Neff of 1776.

Family tradition comes in just here to help strengthen the evidence. A grandson of Rudolph Neff, William, was wont to tell his son Peter (the writer's father) that his grandfather (Rudolph Neff) had something to do with taking Washington across the Delaware River. This story was often repeated, yet did not seem of special

interest, and never suggested any Revolutionary connection, until the finding of this record of Captain Rudolph Neff as a member of the "Flying Camp," together with the dates given in the affidavit of Jacob Foulkrod.

Esther Neff, the niece of Rudolph Neff, who died in 1809, married a man by the name of Jacob Foulkrod (see Nef-Neff, page 129) and the writer hopes to prove that it is the same Jacob Foulkrod whose affidavit has been quoted in this article. If such is the case, the relationship would confirm the evidence regarding the identity of Captain Rudolph Neff.

As a summary of the above statements, find that Rudolph Neff was captain in the Pennsylvania "Flying Camp" militia, in August, 1776.

The term of service was probably six months, and the "Flying Camps" in New Jersey were largely made of Pennsylvania troops.

Washington crossed the Delaware on the 25th of December, 1776.

Family tradition says Rudolph Neff, who died in 1809, had something to do with Washington crossing the Delaware, and the evidence is conclusive that Captain Rudolph Neff of the Pennsylvania "Flying Camp" was the Rudolph Neff who came to America in 1749 and died in 1809.

Aaron Scout or Scoutt.

Having proved that Rudolph Neff was a defender of his country, serving as Captain in the Revolutionary war, it is of interest to turn to the records regarding Aaron Scout, who was the father of Rebecca Scout, the wife of Peter Neff, the son of Rudolph Neff. See Näf-Neff History, page 155. In that valuable addition to the Pennsylvania Archives, for all searchers for Revolutionary records in Pennsylvania, known as "Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Associated Battalions and Militia, 1775-1783, Volume I, edited by William H. Egle, M. D.," published "1887," being otherwise entitled "Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, published under the direction of W. S. Stenger, Secretary of the Commonwealth, edited by William H. Egle, M. D., Volume xiii, 1887," references are found as follows:

Under "alphabetical list of Revolutionary Soldiers, 1775-1783" on page 201, find "Aaron Scoutt." Of this list it is stated on page 2, "the following alphabetical list of Soldiers of the War for Independence has been compiled chiefly from the Depreciation Account books in the office of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania." (It is

but just to notice that this publication was not made until 1887, one year after the publication of Näf-Neff History.) Same volume, page 553, "Muster Rolls and papers relating to the Associators and Militia of the city and county of Philadelphia."

Page 588, "Philadelphia County Associators—1777."

* * *

Page 589, "Fourth Battalion."

* * *

"COLONEL—William Dean, Esq.

LIEUT. COLONEL—Robert Soller, Esq.

MAJOR—George Right, Esq.

Page 591, "*Fourth Battalion Philadelphia County. A return of the names of officers and their rank of the Fourth Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia 1777.*"

* * * * *

"*Seventh Company*

CAPTAIN—John Mann.

FIRST LIEUT.—James Crevens, Jr.

SECOND LIEUT.—Rudolph Bartle.

ENSIGN—Aaron Scout."

Also same volume, page 752.

"Officers County Militia—1780.

Return of the officers elected for the several battalions of the Militia for the County of Philadelphia.

First Battalion

LIEUT. COLONEL—George Smith, Esq.

MAJOR—Josiah Hart, Esq."

* * * * *

Page 753. "*Sixth Company*

CAPTAIN—John Shelmire.

LIEUTENANT—Henry Puff.

ENSIGN—Aaron Scout."

Also "Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Associated Battalions and Militia—1775-1783, Volume II, edited by William H. Egle, M. D., 1888," being "Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, published under direction of C. W. Stone, Secretary of the Commonwealth, edited by William H. Egle, M. D., volume xiv, 1888."

Page 10, "Militia in the United States Service."

* * * *

"Aaron Scout, May 19th, 1777."

The following certificate from Dr. Egle, of Harrisburg, Penn., confirms the references given above

"State Library of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 21st, 1896.

To whom it may concern :

I hereby certify that Aaron Scout was an Ensign of the Seventh Company, Fourth Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, in service in 1777. For reference see Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, volume xiii, page 591.

Aaron Scout was an Ensign in the Sixth Company of the First Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Smith, and in actual service in 1780. For reference see the same volume of Archives, page 753.

Yours with respect,

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D.

State Librarian and Editor Pennsylvania Archives."

Thomas Symph-e.

In the August number, 1893, of the "American Monthly Magazine," occurs this paragraph in an article entitled, "Maryland and her Governor in 1776." "Maryland was with Massachusetts and Virginia in their indignant protests from the first, and as soon as the prorogued assembly met, made forcible appeals through her legislative bodies. It is a proud boast of this State that her soil was never contaminated by the obnoxious stamps, and Frederick County Court had the high honor of first deciding in a legal manner the unconstitutionality of the Stamp Act "

"McMahon 359."

By a descendant of one of the men who helped to make memorable the history of Maryland, as referred to above, the following genealogical record is given to show the part one hero played in that crisis of American History.

Kent County, Maryland, stands as an old land mark of history, whose annals have been preserved in a publication called "Old Kent," and by records of Parishes formed in the 17th Century, whose ritual, that of the

Church of England is today the same as when the Parishes were created two centuries ago.

Two names were conspicuous in England in the time of Elizabeth, viz: Smythe and Gresham, and both of these names are found in the early history of Maryland.

The famous Sir Thomas Gresham who built and established the Royal Exchange in London, in the time of Elizabeth, and gave largely to advance educational projects, endowing Gresham College, was born in 1519, died 1579. It is well known that his only child, a son, died when young, and unmarried. The Greshams of America, therefore, are not *lineal* descendants of Sir Thomas Gresham. The history of the family of Sir Thomas Gresham is interesting, and from a branch of the same family the Greshams of America are undoubtedly descended.

It is stated that "early in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, a wealthy Norfolk gentleman by the name of Gresham established his four sons" as merchants in London, dealers in silks and woollen cloths. One of the four brothers became a minister, the remaining three continued the business established for them by their father. Of the three brothers in partnership, one was more successful than the others, he having other interests; his name was Richard Gresham. He was said to be "a sort of banker to King Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth." He was eminent for his goodness and philanthropic character. To illustrate his character may be cited the fact that he induced King Henry the Eighth to allow certain Monasteries, three in number, to

be given to the City of London for Hospitals. This Richard Gresham was the father of the before mentioned Sir Thomas Gresham who died in 1579.

John Gresham, Sr., gent., came to America in 1670, and died about 1712. "This John Gresham settled on the Western shore of the Chesapeake, and named his home place 'Fortune' and once I believe 'Fortuna,' which is on the seal of Sir Thomas."

In 1684, John Gresham "entered 500 acres near the head of the bay close to Abingdon and Belair in Harford county, (then Baltimore county)" which he named "The Gresham College Tract." He purchased also many more acres on both shores. This John Gresham, Sr. gent., who came to America in 1670, was the grandfather of Richard Gresham, whose daughter Sarah became the wife of Thomas Smyth (spelled first in this country Smythe) who was a member of the Maryland Council of Safety, of whom this article treats. Contemporary with Sir Thomas Gresham 1519 to 1579, was Thomas Smythe, a "prosperous trader" of London. He was also "customer to the Queen." In 1560 his son Thomas was born, who became the famous Sir Thomas Smythe, first governor of the East India Company. He died in 1625. It is stated that "during his life time, indeed, and whether in actual office or not, Sir Thomas Smythe was the real master of the East India Company. All its members regarded him as their head and champion; all its enemies considered him their great opponent; and all its successes were mainly attributed to his wisdom and energy." He was also the treasurer and governor of the "Virginia

Company" and president of the council during the first twelve years of its existence, which ended 18th November, 1618.

He was one of the parents of the New England colony in 1620.

Lieut. Peary's expedition to North Greenland, as described in the volume entitled "In Arctic Seas; the Voyage of the 'Kite' 1892," on page 493, has this paragraph: Wm. Baffin, navigator, 1616, in the Discovery, sailed round Baffin's Bay and "Baffin named the most northern opening Smythe (Smith) Sound, after the first governor of the East India Company, and munificent promotor of the expedition, Sir Thomas Smythe."

For fuller details regarding Sir Thomas Smythe and his connection with explorations and remote places named for him, see "The Genesis of the United States," by Alexander Brown. Vol. ii, page 1013.

In 1635 mention is made of Thomas Smythe, gent., who was associated with William Claiborne, Kent Island and in Virginia. He was captured and killed 1635, and his property in Kent Island was seized and confiscated.

In 1666 William Smyth took out a patent for "Staunaway" in Langford Bay. Colonel Thomas Smythe (or Smyth) in this country from 1682 till his death in 1719, is the first of the name from whom the writer of this article can *prove* lineal descent.

The links can undoubtedly be found to unite this family with the Sir Thomas Smythe of London, as the circumstantial evidence quoted, regarding the continued

interest in, and association with America of those bearing the name goes to prove.

See "The Genesis of the United States" by Alexander Brown. Vol. ii, page 1011, etc.

The foregoing facts regarding the Greshams and Smythes of England, may enable the genealogist to trace the connection accurately with the American descendants, but to a daughter of the American Revolution, the records in America are of the greater importance.

Colonel Thomas Smyth, 1682-1719.

There is much of interest attached to the history of this Thomas Smyth, both as associated with public affairs and with the church in Kent County Province of Maryland.

He is found to have been appointed judge of the County Court of *the Quorum*, in October, 1694. Reappointed in 1696. Member of the Maryland Assembly in 1694-5-6-7, and again in 1704-5-6-7. He was Deputy Commissary General from July 16, 1707 to 1718. From 1715 to 1718, member of the Provincial council and continued as a member till his death in 1719 and judge of the Provincial Court.

Colonel Thomas Smyth, it would seem, was twice married. The name of his first wife was Elinor, by whom it would appear from his will probated 4th August, 1719, that he had no children. Her name is associated with his in relation to the interests of the church.

On the 9th of April, 1699, he presented to the Parish of St. Paul's on the North side of Chester River, the gift of one chalice and paten of silver, engraved thus: "The gift of T. S. to the Parish of St. Paul's on the North side

Chester." In the present year, (1893), the Bi-Centennial of Old St. Paul's was celebrated.

The following is quoted from the account published of the celebration: "On Wednesday and Thursday of last week, May 24th and 25th, Old St. Paul's vigorous in its hoary age and beautiful in its consecrated mission, celebrated its two hundredth anniversary. The Bi-Centennial exercises commenced at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the Holy Communion was administered by the Rector, Rev. C. T. Denroche. This was one of the most impressive services of the Bi-Centennial ceremonies. In the dewy freshness of a beautiful morning, the brilliant colors sifted through the stained glass windows and fell upon the consecrated vessels which were presented to St. Paul's by Thomas Smyth in 1699, and which through the sunshine and shadows of the past, have reechoed to troubled hearts." For this celebration a pamphlet was published, bearing the following title:

"A Souvenir History
of the
Parish of St. Paul's,
Kent County, Maryland,
Compiled for the
Bi-Centennial Celebration
of its
Foundation in 1693,
by
The Rev. Chris. T. Denroche,
Rector of
St. Paul's Church and of Christ Church, I. U. District,
Kent County, Maryland,
in 1893."

To this same church the wife of Thomas Smyth, Eliner, presented a pulpit cloth. It is thus described in the Souvenir Pamphlet, on page 7: "Eliner Smyth's presentaton, August the 3d, 1703, Eliner Smyth, wife of Thomas Smyth, this day was pleased to present the church with a pulpit cloth and a cushion, with this motto or inscription in the pulpit cloth:

"I. ^s H.

The Gift of E. S.

To St. Paul's Church,

North Side Chester River, 1703."

Colonel Thomas Smyth's wife, by whom he had two children, was Martha, they were:

Thomas Smyth, born 21st February, 1710.

Martha Smyth, born 2d December, 1712.

Of Colonel Thomas Smyth, the Parish Register of St. Paul's Parish states that he was buried on the 21st May, 1719.

Thomas Smyth born 21st February, 1710, married on the 14th February, 1728, Mary Ann Ringgold. His sister, Martha Smyth, married Richard Gresham. It is probable that it was her daughter Sarah who married her cousin, Thomas Smyth, as note continued records.

Mary Ann Ringgold, who married Thomas Smyth, and who was his first wife, was the daughter of Thomas Ringgold and Francis, his third wife. Thomas Ringgold, her father, was buried October the 10th, 1711. He was the son of Major James Ringgold, of Huntingfield, spoken of as "the Lord of the Manor on Eastern Neck." The

second wife of Thomas Smyth, was Mary Frisby, whom he married the 20th June, 1734. He had four children. Thomas, William, Martha and Mary. He was member of the Maryland Assembly in 1738, died in 1741, 31 years old. He states in his will that he was in poor health. In examining the old wills it is interesting to note the entailing of the same property, which assists greatly in determining the lines of descent.

The will of Thomas Smyth (1741) is otherwise interesting, as bearing upon an early custom in this country; when parents seem to have bound their sons out to sea, not, however, as is generally understood, but to learn a system of seamanship which was to render them more successful merchants. Undoubtedly this is the service to which Thomas Smyth refers in his will, wherein he appoints James Ringgold to be the trustee for his two sons, and directs that Thomas shall be bound to James Calder, practitioner of the law (whom it is said, was one of the most distinguished lawyers on the Eastern Shore) to learn the law; and William was to be bound to Captain William Hopkins, mariner, to learn the art of sailing the seas. The reference made to the early custom of instruction or apprenticeship to the sea as adopted in this country, can be more fully appreciated by reading the article entitled "The Life of the Merchant Sailor," that appeared in Scribner's Monthly for July, 1893. In the genealogical sequence, the character of special interest for this paper is now reached, viz.: Thomas Smyth, the son of Thomas Smyth and his wife, Mary Ann Ringgold Smyth, born 12th April, 1730 at "Trumpington" at the

lower end of Kent County, Maryland. This tract of land was patented in 1658 to Thomas South, came into the possession of Colonel Thomas Smyth about 1680

It was the residence of Colonel Thomas Smyth, then of his son, and later of his grandson, all bearing the same name, and "all of whom were buried there." Tradition has it "that this was the first land on the Eastern Shore upon which the white settlers landed after leaving Kent Island, or the Isle of Kent, as it was then named." There are numberless references to this Thomas Smyth born in 1730, to be found in "Force's American Archives," also in a publication "published by authority of the state, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society;" volume published in 1892 edited by William Hand Browne, called "Archives of Maryland." Thomas Smyth (b. 1730) certainly made good use of the apprenticeship his father named for him in his will, for he is found to have been Judge of the County Court of Kent of the *quorum*, November the 16th, 1757, retained that position until 1759. Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, May 4th, 1761, and continued in that office until 1765.

Judge of the County Court of Kent from 1762 to 1769 of the *quorum*. On July 26th, 1775, he was one of the signers of the Association of Freemen. Just what such signing meant can be appreciated only by knowing what the resolution was to which the Colonists subscribed. A full copy of the Articles of the Association of Freemen as signed by Thomas Smyth and others the 26th July, 1775, is found on pages 66 and 67 of the before mentioned volume published in 1892 of the "Archives of Maryland."

From which the following will be sufficient to quote, to show how surely Maryland was entitled to the honor ascribed to her in the paragraph, that heads this paper, and how truly Thomas Smyth may be adjudged one of the heroes who helped to make memorable that period.

After reciting the grievances against Great Britain, it is ' Resolved, that the said Colonies be immediately put into a state of defence, and now supports at the joint expense an army to restrain the further violence, and repel the future attacks of a disappointed and exasperated enemy.

We, therefore, inhabitants of the Province of Maryland, firmly persuaded that it is necessary and justifiable to repel force by force, do approve of the opposition by arms to the British troops employed to enforce obedience to the late acts and statutes of the British Parliament for raising a revenue in America, and altering and changing the Charter and Constitution of the Massachusetts Bay, and for destroying the essential securities for the lives, liberties and properties of the subjects of the united Colonies. And we do unite and associate as one band, and firmly and solomently engage and pledge ourselves to each other, and to America, that we will to the utmost of our power, promote and support the present opposition, carrying on, as well by arms, as by the Continental Association restraining our commerce."

This act of Thomas Smyth left no question as to where and how he stood. In 1774-5-6 he was a member of the Maryland Convention. Member of Maryland Council of Safety in 1775 6.

In 1776 he was also member of the Committee of Safety of Kent County. On the 12th March, 1752, he married Sarah Gresham, the daughter of Richard Gresham, as appears by the will of Richard Gresham, wherein he speaks of his two grandchildren, the children of Thomas Smyth, of Chestertown, Maryland.

By his marriage to Sarah Gresham, he had five children, viz: Thomas Smyth, born 29th January, 1753, died 12th March, 1757; Richard Gresham Smyth, born 31st May, 1755; Thomas Smyth, born 30th April, 1757; William Smyth, born 22d June, 1759, died 28th June, 1759; William Smyth, born 20th September, 1760, died 26th September 1760; of these five children, only Richard Gresham Smyth and Thomas Smyth, born 30th April, 1757, attained manhood.

Richard Gresham Smyth died in Wilmington, Del., in 1791, when about 36 years old. There is no record of his having married. The decendants, therefore, of Thomas Smyth and his wife Sarah Gresham Smyth, are to be traced through the children of Thomas Smyth, Jr. Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., born 30th April, 1757, married his cousin, Mary Sudler, and had two children, Thomas Gresham Smyth and Julianna Smyth. The son Thomas Gresham Smyth, married, but died without children. The daughter, Julianna Smyth married Richard Wayne, Jr., of Augusta, Ga.; she died early, leaving a family of four children, viz: Richard Wayne, who married Henrietta Harden. Thomas Smyth Wayne, who married Eliza Caldwell Roe, Mary Eliza Wayne, who

married Robert Pooler, Elizabeth Clifford Wayne, who married William Neff.

See Naf-Neff History, page 250, compiled by Elizabeth Clifford Neff, published in 1886.

The children of Richard and Thomas Smyth Wayne all settled in southern states. Mary Eliza Wayne, who married Robert Pooler, had only one child, a son, who died, leaving one child, a daughter. Elizabeth Clifford Wayne, who married William Neff, had nine children, of whom six sons attained manhood, all married and had a child or children, save Richard Wayne Neff, who was a brave and gallant soldier in the Civil War, and met his death with unflinching bravery, as captain in the 4th Ohio Cavalry, while acting as major at the battle of Chickamauga. For six months his body lay unburied on the field, when Prof. M. C. Read of Hudson, O., found it while engaged in the sanitary commission service. When the rude grave his body later occupied was opened, there was little left to tell the searchers who it was; however, the remains were identified and brought home to rest quietly beside the other loved ones in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, O. A mother's anxious love survived this shock, only to follow in a short time, the loved and brave son.

The oldest of the nine children of Elizabeth Clifford Wayne, who married William Neff, was Peter Neff, who married and had children; for details see Naf-Neff History. His oldest child, the compiler of this article, and Daughter of the American Revolution National No. 2614, thus proves her lineal descent from Thomas Smyth,

member of the Maryland Council of Safety, and his son, Major Thomas Smyth, Jr.

Having shown the descent of Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., by his marriage with Mary Sudler, and through the children of his daughter Julianna, a return is made to note his subsequent career.

It is not stated when his first wife died; it is known to have been when the two children were very young, and they were placed in the care of a relative and educated in England.

In December, 1793, Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., married his second wife, Anna Maria Garnett. There were no children by this marriage; she long survived him. In "Force's American Archives" many letters to and from the Council of Safety of Maryland, to Thomas Smyth, his father, mention the son, Major Thomas Smyth, Jr. From the same "American Archives" the following facts regarding Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., have been extracted. The references have been duly cited with page and volume given, in the application for membership by the compiler of this article, when admitted to the Daughters of the American Revolution, hence that technicality is omitted here.

On the 14th January, 1776, Thomas Smyth, Jr., was appointed by the Maryland convention, first lieutenant in a company of light infantry. Then follows a notice of Richard Gresham as third lieutenant of Captain Smyth's company of light infantry in Kent County, Maryland, belonging to the 13th Battalion.

In a letter from the Council of Safety to Thomas Smyth, August 3, 1776, is found the statement that the Battalion of the Eastern Shore is called "The Flying Camp Militia," to this Thomas Smyth, Jr., (captain) was to apply for orders. From the records of the Council of Safety, 2d August, 1776, the date of his commission as captain of the "Flying Camp" was 9th July, 1776.

In the index of vol. ii, of the fifth series of "Force's American Archives," it reads "Smyth, Thomas, Jr., recommended to the favor of General Washington, page 1021;" turning to the page indicated in the volume, a letter from William Fitzhugh to General Washington is found, dated "Annapolis, Md., Oct. 13, 1776," from which letter the following postscript is taken, the letter being too long to copy entire.

"P. S. Permit me to recommend to your countenance and favor Captain Thomas Smyth, Jr. of Colonel Richardson's Battalion, Flying Camp, formerly a Lieutenant in Colonel Smallwood's regiment. He is a son of my particular friend, Thomas Smyth, Esq., of Chestertown, who is now a member of our Council of Safety and Convention, and is a brave and worthy young gentleman. This will be delivered to you by Thomas Contee, Esq., who goes to the camp as one of our commissioners. I beg leave to introduce him to your usual civility. The enclosed is a part of our commissioner's instructions, referred to in this letter.

Dear Sir, Yours affectionately,

WILLIAM FITZHUGH."

Following this letter in the "American Archives" by Force, is this note, which evidently was made by Gen. Washington's Aid de Camp, to call attention to the matter contained in the letter, "That the commissioners be instructed to consult with, and take advise from his Excellency (General Washington) respecting the promotion or appointment of officers in Colonel Smallwood's regiment, and appointments to be made in the Battallions, to be formed of the Independent Companies and Flying Camp of this state."

The following letter explains itself :

"Land Office of Maryland

Annapolis, Md., April 23d, 1892.

Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff,

Cleveland, Ohio.

The Honorable Secretary of State has referred your letter to this department. 'Major Thomas Smyth, 5th Maryland Regiment enlisted 10th December, 1776.'

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHAFER."

It will be observed that the letter from William Fitzhugh to General Washington was dated 13th October, 1776, and Captain Thomas Smyth, Jr., received his appointment as Major the 10th of December following.

From the Pension Department, Washington, D. C., it is learned that the widow of Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., Anna Maria Garnett Smyth, applied for and was granted a pension in 1838. Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., died in 1807. Thus is completed the line of descent from Thomas

Smyth, member of the Maryland Council of Safety by his marriage with Sarah Gresham.

On the 11th October, 1764, Thomas Smyth (born 1730) married as his second wife, Margaret Hands, the daughter of Hon. Thomas Bedingfield Hands. The children of this second marriage were: William Bedingfield Smyth, born 14th June, 1771. Married twice, first wife Mary Perry (no children); second wife, Isabel Thornburg, had two sons, William Bedingfield Smyth and James Hindman Smyth. In an old letter written in 1856, relating to family affairs, is given a copy of the records from the family Bible of Thomas Smyth (born 1730) from which these facts are taken. The letter also states that the Bible was given to William Bedingfield Smyth by his father in 1819, and that it was to be sent (in 1856) to *his* son William Bedingfield Smyth, who had eight children and was living in New Britain, Conn.

In November, 1894, the editor of the "American Historical Register" having accepted this manuscript for publication, without consent published a series of clippings from this paper, which omitted the interesting details, and was unsatisfactory to the writer.

The same publication, however, was the means of opening up a correspondence that succeeded in locating the Bible referred to in the letter just quoted.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edmund Tilghman Smythe, of New York City, the compiler received a full copy from the old family Bible of the records, on the 8th of November, 1896. This Bible that belonged to Thomas

Smyth, born in 1730, and which he left to his son, William Bedingsfield Smyth, is now in the possession of a brother of Mr. Edmund Tilghman Smythe, a grandson of William Bedingsfield Smyth.

Margaret Smyth married George Hayward; no children.

Observe that a sister of Sir Thomas Smythe, first Governor of the East India Company married Sir Rowland Hayward, which is additional proof of the descent from Sir Thomas Smythe. The continued inter-marriage between families goes far to prove lines of descent. See "The Genesis of the United States" by A. Brown. Vol. ii, page 1012.

Henry Smyth died unmarried.

Dr. James Smyth died unmarried. He "practiced medicine in Baltimore in partnership with Dr. Collin Mackenzie, at the Maryland Hospital, on the site of the present Johns Hopkins Hospital."

Robert Smyth died young.

Theodore Smyth died young.

Elizabeth Smyth married Samuel Nicols ; had seven children.

Mary Smyth married Thomas Hayward ; had son William Hayward.

Maria Smyth married Dr. Thomas Willson ; had seven children

Two grandchildren of Thomas Smyth, (born 1730) are now living, (1893), viz : Mary Elizabeth Browne, of Baltimore, and Richard Bennet Willson, of Trumpington, both children of Maria Smyth, who married Dr. Thomas Willson. Further details regarding the decendants can be obtained from an article that appeared in the Chestertown, (Md.), "Transcript," of July 20th, 1893, entitled. "Biographical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Smyth," pre-

pared for publication by Dr. Bennet Bernard Brown, of Baltimore, the great grandson of the Thomas Smyth who was member of the Maryland Council of Safety.

Sarah Smyth married "Mathew Tilghman, of Chestertown, Maryland, son of Colonel Edward Tilghman, of Wye, and his third wife, Julianna Carroll, and had children."

Edward "married Anna Maria Tilghman of the White House, Queen Annie's County, and had one daughter, Elnor, who married Mathew Tilghman Goldsborough of Talbot Co."

Horatio Smyth died young.

William Smyth and Elizabeth Smyth died in infancy.

There were five children by the first marriage of Thomas Smyth (1730) with Sarah Gresham, and thirteen by the second marriage, making a total of eighteen children.

The late George Lynn Lackland Davis prepared in part a history of Maryland that was never completed, one volume was published, called "The Day Star of Maryland," but is now out of print. He wrote from Chestertown, Maryland, to Captain George Hayward Willson, a grandson of Thomas Smyth, (b. 1730), in October, 1852, as follows: "Your grandfather, your great grandfather, and your great-great grandfather, (all of whom were named Thomas) resided at Trumpington, a spot consecrated in the affection of your family, and dwelling place of so many generations, and which I hope will continue in your possession during many more yet unborn. My history, (the second or third part) will

contain a sketch of your grandfather's grandfather, the Honorable Thomas Smyth.

He was a member of the first vestry of St Paul's (then St. Peter's) elected under the law of 1692. A judge also of the County Court at a subsequent period, a Deputy Commissary General, a Councillor of State (an office next in rank to that of Governor) and also a judge of the Provincial Court of Maryland, a court which formed the original of the present Court of Appeals. He owned also a lot in New Yarmouth, and gave a tract in trust for a free school, the first I have yet met with in St. Paul's parish. Your grandfather built the house in which I now address you this letter.

While you cannot but feel a just pride in your descent from those whose name is connected with the early history, indeed with the honor of the country, my main object is not to flatter the vanity of the living, but to do justice to the memory of the dead. In doing so I have rescued already from oblivion, the name and mentioned deeds of many a worthy sire."

A miniature, by Peale, of Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., together with copies of a miniature, also by Peale, and portrait done in pen and ink of Thomas Smyth, born (1730), are in the possession of the writer of this article, who is the great-great-grand-daughter of Major Thomas Smyth, Jr., whose further genealogy is to be found in the Nef-Neff history, which was compiled by the writer of this article in 1886.

MISS ELIZABETH CLIFFORD NEFF,
Cleveland, O., 1899. GENEALOGIST.

