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See Review of English Studies, new series, XVIII (May 1967) pp. 162-3.



## DESCENT

OF

HENRY SMITH, Esq. ALDERMAN OF LONDON,

FROM THE

SMITHS OF CAMPDEN, CO. GLOUCESTER.

[*Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1837.*]

MR. URBAN, *Abingdon-st. Jan. 2.*  
IN your number for August last, you have noticed a Volume of Collections by the late Charles Perkins Gwilt, Esq. relative to Henry Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, so well known for the munificent appropriation of his large estates to charitable uses. One object of the writer, as you have stated, was to exhibit Henry Smith's connexion with the House of Smith, of Campden, in the County of Gloucester; and although that point was not established by such legal evidence as the inquirers after truth are always anxious to produce, yet it might be affirmed, that such strong, and to all reasoning minds highly probable grounds had been brought forward for the proof, that little doubt could be entertained of the fact, though the precise link was defective.

Independently of the arms allowed to Henry Smith, on the occasion of his funeral, being those of the Campden family, with a fleur-de-lis on the Fess (the filiation of a *sixth son*), the appointment of so many trustees, blood relations of the Campden family, as

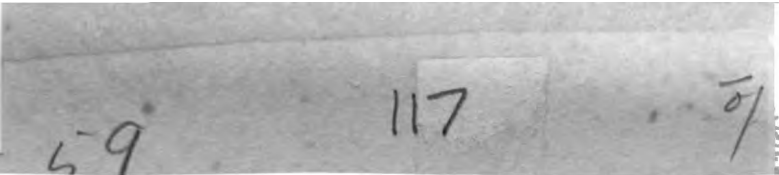
developed in the Pedigree appended to the Notices, was too extraordinary a circumstance to have been of accidental occurrence. Mr. Gwilt, with much force remarks (page 20), "If Henry Smith were a relation of Thomas Smith of Campden, such a choice of trustees, executors, and overseers, will not appear extraordinary; but if he were not so, then the statement exhibits one perhaps of the most singular instances of accidental and incredible appointments to trusts that has ever appeared."

The publication of this volume has led to the discovery of the pedigree subjoined, which not only indicates the *precise descent* of Henry Smith from the House of Campden, through a *sixth son*, but elucidates the coat quartered with the arms of Smith on the monument at Wandsworth (Barry of six in chief three wolves' heads erased), shewing that his mother was an heiress of the name of "*Wolphe*." It exhibits moreover the connection of the family of Jackson, which was before established by the wills referred to in Mr. Gwilt's volume.

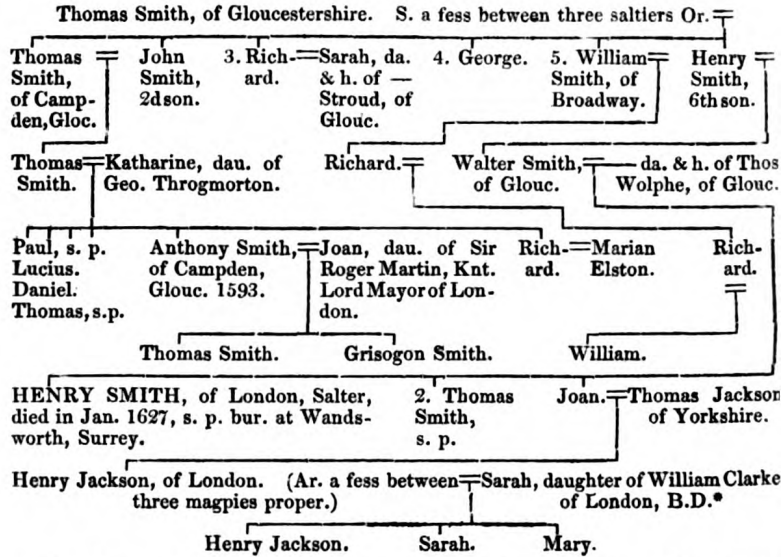




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Descent of Alderman Henry Smith.



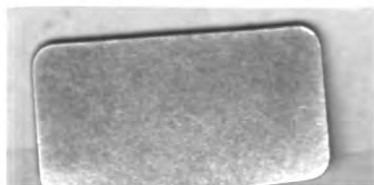
The above pedigree was obligingly communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. who discovered it in a MS. volume of pedigrees in his possession. An inspection of the MS. shews it to be a transcript of a portion of the Gloucestershire Visitation of 1569, with numerous miscellaneous pedigrees, in the hand writing of Barak Longmate, the editor of the edition of Collins's Peerage, published in 1779. Unfortunately he does not mention the authority from which the pedigree was transcribed. It is not in any Visitation or transcript of the Visitation of 1569, which have been anxiously examined. Indeed, the date of Smith's death, 1627, and the descent of Jackson which it exhibits, shew that the original pedigree was written at a later period. Samson Lennard, Bluemantle, conducted the funeral as deputy of Sir Richard St. George, and Thomas Thomson, Rouge Dragon, attended as the other officer at arms in his own turn. Some of the scattered MSS. of

these officers may have fallen into the hands of Longmate, whence the pedigree in question may have been transcribed, and perhaps drawn out at the period to shew his connection with the Campden family, for it is singular his descent is deduced from a sixth son, and that mark of *filiation* is, as before observed, inserted as a distinction in the coat annexed to the funeral certificate.

Amongst the readers of your Magazine, there are many gentlemen whose ardour in the pursuit of genealogical questions leads them to the investigation of numerous MSS. If any gentleman in the course of his researches should discover the original of the pedigree here printed, or any pedigree corroborating or illustrating in any degree the descent in question, or the alliance with the family of Jackson, it will be esteemed a favour if such gentleman would be so kind as to communicate, through you, a reference to the MS. J. G.

See Review

\* This match is corroborated by the pedigree of Clarke in the Vis. of London (Vinc. 119. 495, in Coll. Arms). William Clarke, of London, by his wife Sarah Danvers, had issue Benjamin C. of London, John, Ezekiel, Dorothy ux. Henr. Vincent, and Sarah ux. Henrici Jackson.



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NOTICES

RELATING TO

THOMAS SMITH,

OF CAMPDEN,

AND TO

HENRY SMITH,

SOMETIME ALDERMAN OF LONDON.

BY THE LATE

CHARLES PERKINS GWILT, B.A.,

OF CHRISTCHURCH, OXFORD; AND OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, LONDON,

A DESCENDANT OF THE FAMILY.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE WOODFALL.

MDCCCXXXVI.



[NOT PRINTED FOR SALE.]



THE following sheets, with their contents, were submitted  
but a very short period previous to the decease of the  
Writer, who, after a lingering illness, was removed from this  
world and a large circle of friends that well knew how to  
appreciate his worth, in the early age of twenty-seven. Had  
he lived, there can be no doubt his researches on the subject  
would have been pursued with the same ardour that they  
were commenced and carried thus far. In those researches  
he was much aided by the kindness of his estimable friend,  
Charles George Young Esq. F.R.S. &c. and he has left to  
me, with feelings of gratitude and esteem of acknowledgment,  
the posthumous services rendered him by the care and at-  
tention that gentleman has bestowed on the volume in its  
progress through the press

J. W. G. G. G.

ABINGDON STREET  
2 May 1836

[NOT PRINTED FOR SALE.]



THE following sheets, with their preface, were completed but a very short period previous to the decease of the Writer, who, after a lingering illness, was removed from this world and a large circle of friends that well knew how to appreciate his worth, at the early age of twenty-seven. Had he lived, there can be no doubt his researches on the subject would have been pursued with the same ardour that they were commenced and carried thus far. In those researches he was much aided by the kindness of his estimable friend, Charles George Young, Esq., York Herald, and he has left to me, with feelings of gratitude and esteem to acknowledge the posthumous services rendered him by the care and attention that gentleman has bestowed on this volume in its progress through the press.

JOSEPH GWILT.

ABINGDON STREET,  
2 May, 1836.





## PREFACE.

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THE nonexistence of a full and faithful account of Henry Smith is feelingly lamented by Salmon, in his History of Surrey : and it must be allowed that the illustration of a name so closely identified for the last two centuries with that county, is yet a desideratum to its history. That this is obtained by the following pages the Writer can by no means assert : he only takes to himself the credit of giving some additional as well as original information concerning that great and generous benefactor to his native county.

After researches prosecuted for several years, after examining many hundred wills, pedigrees, and other evidences relating to families of that most common of names, SMITH, he feels doubtful whether more satisfactory or direct evidence concerning the family of Henry Smith now exists. He therefore offers with diffidence to the public the following short though still imperfect memoir of an individual who, but for his immense wealth, would have been unknown, or perhaps long since forgotten, of an individual who, had not interested motives first urged the Writer, one of his kindred, to make enquiry respecting his origin, it is probable would have had no other chronicler but the venerable William Bray, Esq., for upwards of fifty years

treasurer to his trustees; and the benefaction boards affixed to the walls of nearly all the parish churches in Surrey.

He cannot with justice reproach his only biographer for the scantiness of information contained in the Collections relating to Henry Smith, since it is to him he is much indebted for the clues they afforded towards the additions now made to accounts already published.

C. P. G.

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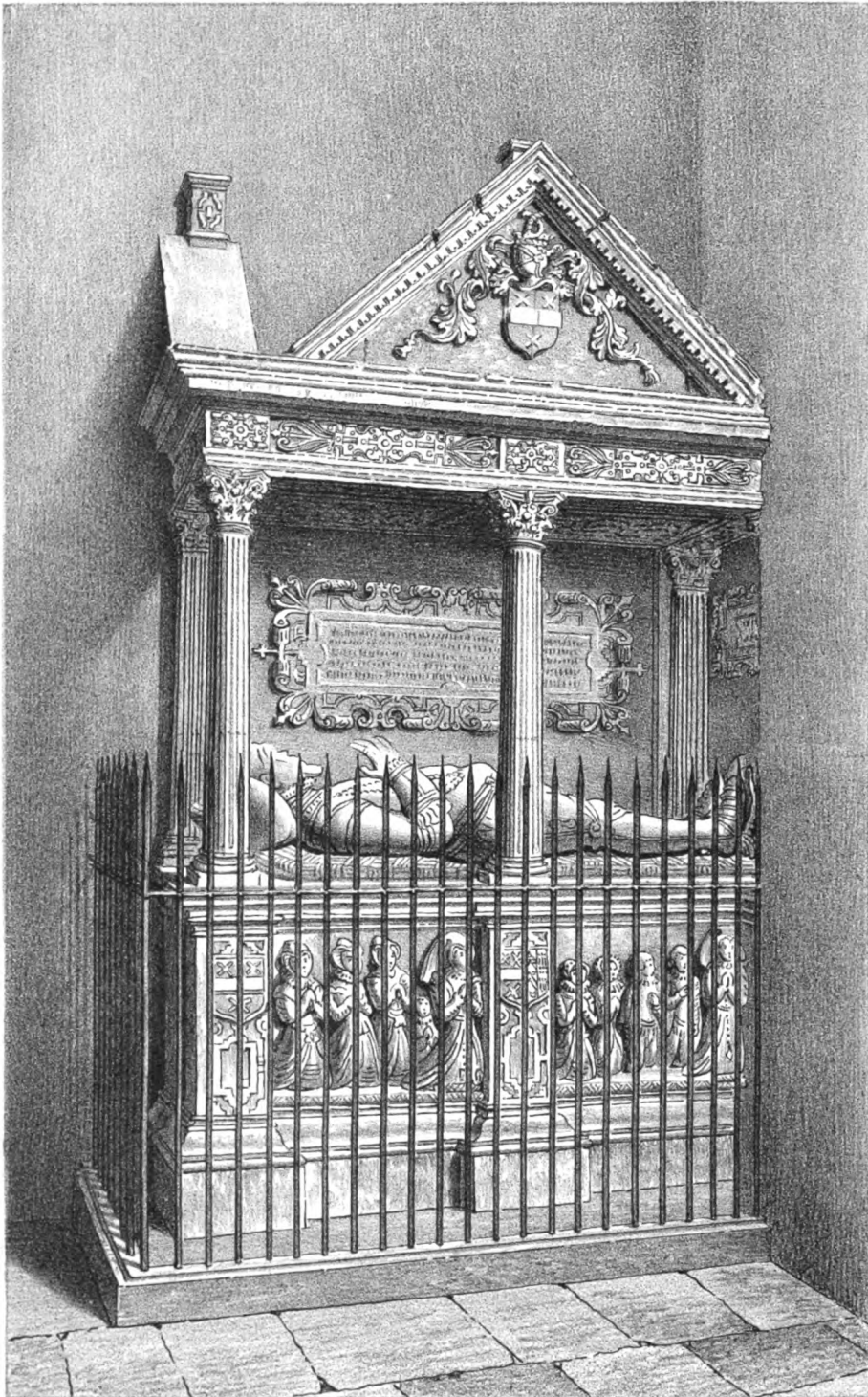
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J.C. Buckler del.

G. Schaff lithog.

*The Monument of Thomas Smith Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
in the Church of Campden, Gloucestershire.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

## SOME ACCOUNT,

ETC., ETC.

---

BEFORE we proceed with the memoir of Henry Smith, it may be as well to give a concise account of the family of which he was undoubtedly a member, and which was seated at Campden, in the county of Gloucester.

The first person whose Christian name is given in the pedigrees<sup>a</sup> is Thomas Smith, called son of ———<sup>b</sup> Smith, of Campden. Atkyns, in his "Gloucestershire," says that this Thomas was descended from a Smith who was an alderman of Worcester: from what source he obtained this information, it would be here useless to conjecture; but any proof of the fact has escaped the diligent research of later inquirers. Indeed it would seem most probable, that his family had been long settled at Campden, for we find that in 19 Edward III.<sup>c</sup> (1345-6) a Henry le Smythe of Campden, and Joan, his wife,

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Harl. MSS. 1543, fo. 71; 6185, fo. 42; 1041, fo. 74; 1563, fo. 216; 6060, fo. 24; 1167, fo. 45; 1100, fo. 53; MS. Philpot, in Coll. Arm. 45, fo. 209.

<sup>b</sup> Probably a Thomas Smith. See Benolt's Visitation of Gloucester, in Coll. Arm. H. 20, p. 89.

<sup>c</sup> In Orig: de anno regni dñi Edw. Regis Angl: ꝛ Franc: videl' Angl: decimo nono, Franc: sexto, Grossi Fines in monstraverunt Regi Henricus le Smyth de Campedene ꝛ Joħa uħ ejus qđ cum ĩpi in Cuř R. apud Westm̃, recuperassent seiš suam ꝛ Joħem Gilbert de uno mesuagio ꝛ una virgata ĩre cum ptiñ, in Mune juxta Quenton per consideračõem ꝛc. Ro. 40.



recovered seisin against John Gilbert of one messuage and one virgate of land, with appurtenances in Mune juxta Quenton.

That Thomas Smith was a man of some rank and consequence in his county may be inferred, as well from his matrimonial alliances as from the inscription on his monument, in which he is described "a pueritiâ aulicus," which, together with other circumstances, identifies him as that Thomas Smith who first figures in the Household Book<sup>a</sup> of Henry VIII. on 21st October, 1531, and was, as appears from the books of quarterly payments<sup>b</sup> from 29th to the 33d of Henry VIII. (1538 to 1542), in the library of the Royal Society, a page of the chamber, receiving 10*l.* per annum for his wages. It is manifest from both these records that, like Smeaton and the two Williams's, he was a peculiar favourite of Henry, as all his apparel was paid for out of the privy purse. He accompanied the King to Calais in 1532, and was also at Boulogne in 1544, where he had a grant of arms from Christopher Barker, Garter, four days before the town was taken, which event occurred 8th September in that year.

Thomas Smith was twice married, first, about the year 1539, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Eustace Fitzherbert, (a descendant of the family of that name, seated at Norbury, in the county of Derby,) and relict of Edward Smith<sup>c</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII. Edited by N. H. Nicolas, Esq. Pickering, London, 1827. P. 170.

"Item the xxj. daye (of October) paied to King the hosyer upon his bille for hosen for Marke the two Guilliams and for Thomas Smythe iij. li."

Vid. also pp. 183, 219, 238, 259, 261, 265, 269.

<sup>b</sup> In the book of Quarterly payments is the following entry, "Item for Thomas Smythe, Page of the Chamber, 1*l.*" Ex inform. Sir N. H. Nicolas.

<sup>c</sup> This Edward Smith was a younger son of Sir John Smith, of Cresing Temple, co. Essex, baron of the exchequer.

of Cresing Temple, in Essex, by whom he had five children, though it appears by his Inquisition post mortem that the only one who survived him was Grisogon, who married Andrew Jenour, or Joyner, of Alfreton, alias Bigotts, co. Essex, whose son Kenelm Jenour was the first baronet of that name. Upon her father's death she succeeded, in right of her mother, to a moiety of the manor of Campden, which was sold about 1600 by herself and her husband, to Anthony Smith, her brother of the half blood; she was alive in 1620, as appears by the will of her husband, registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury<sup>a</sup>. In some pedigrees<sup>b</sup> of the family, a son, Henry Smith, is given; but it is evident that he as well as the other children deceased before their father, as mention is not made of them in the Inquisition, as well as from the fact that their sister succeeded as sole<sup>c</sup> heiress to her mother's lands, and as such had licence from Queen Elizabeth to alienate her share of the manor of Campden. It is, therefore, quite impossible that this<sup>d</sup> Henry could have been the

<sup>a</sup> Reg. Soame, p. 68.

<sup>b</sup> Harl. MSS. 1146, fo. 104; and 1137, fo. 125; Vis. of Essex, under the Pedigree of Jenour.

<sup>c</sup> Addit. MSS. in Brit. Mus. 6379, being repertories to the Originalia of the Exchequer, p. 267.

De prima parte de anno 42 Reğ Eliž.

Glouč. R<sup>na</sup> licenč dedit Andree Jenour ař et Grisegone uř ejus alienare medietat maneř de Campden Antonio Smythe ař. Ro. 93.

<sup>d</sup> This was doubtless the Henry whose extraordinary suicide is related in Foxe's Book of Martyrs, vol. 3, p. 962. Lond. fol. 1641:—

“ Having now sufficiently admonished, first the courtiers, then the gentlemen; now thirdly for a briefe admonition to the lawyers, we will here insert the strange end and death of one Henry Smith, student of the law. This Henry Smith having a godly gentleman to his father, and an ancient protestant dwelling in Camden in Glocestershire, was by him

Henry Smith, the particular subject of the present memoir, for the first must have died before 1593; the latter did not die till 1627-8.

The Inquisition says that Thomas Smith's first wife died 1st December, 1559, but she must have died some years earlier, as Combe Grange was granted to Thomas Smith and Katharine, who was his second wife, 1st April, 7 Edward VI. (1553.)

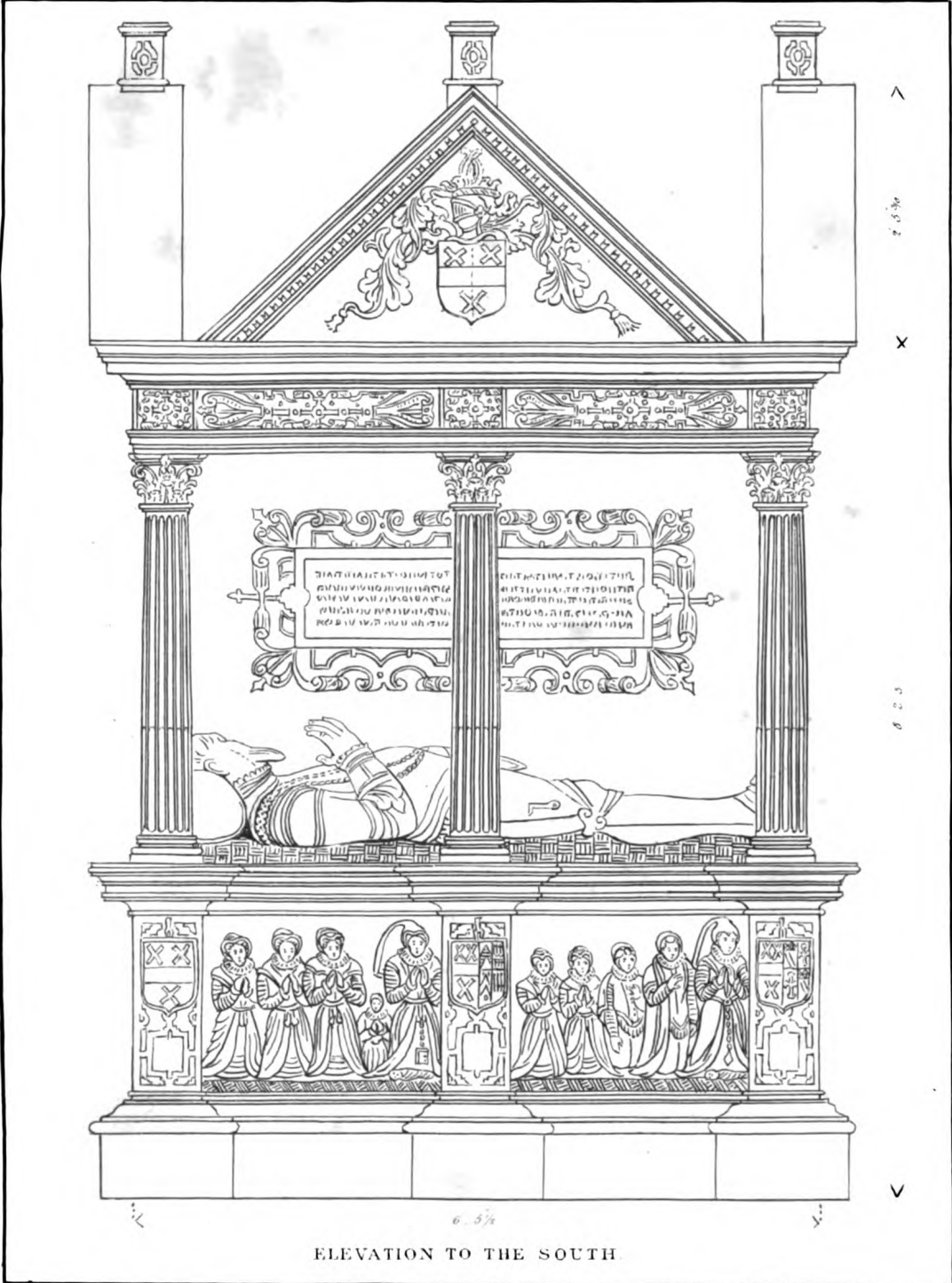
The second wife of Thomas Smith was Catharine, daughter virtuously brought up in the knowledge of God's word, and sincere religion; wherein he shewed himselfe in the beginning such an earnest professor, that he was called of the Papists Prattling Smith. After these good beginnings it followed that he comming to be a student at the law in the Middle Temple at London, there, through sinister company of some, and especially, as it is thought, of one Gifford, began to be perverted to Popery, and afterwards going to Lovane, was more deeply rooted, and grounded in the same; and so continuing a certaine space among the papists, of a young protestant at length was made a perfect Papist; Insomuch that, returning from thence, he brought with him Pardons, a Crucifixe, with an Agnus Dei, which he used commonly to weare about his necke, and had in his chamber Images, before which he was wont to pray. Besides divers other Popish trash which he brought with him from Lovane. Now what end followed after this, I were loth to utter in story, but that the fact so lately done, this present yeere, anno 1569, remaineth yet so fresh in memory, that almost all the City of London not only can witness, but also doth wonder thereat. The end was this. Not long after the said Henry Smith with Gifford his companion was returned from Lovane, being now a foule jeerer and a scornfull scoffer of that religion which before he professed; in his chamber where he lay, in a house in S. Clement's parish, without Temple-barre, in the Evening as he was going to bed, and his clothes put off (for he was found naked), he had tied his shirt (which he had torne to the same purpose) about his privy places, and so with his owne girdle, or ribond garter (as it seemed) fastned to the bed-post, there strangled himselfe. They that were of his Quest, and other which saw the manner of his hanging, and the print where hee sate upon his beds side, doe record that he thrust himselfe downe from his beds side where he sate; the place where he had fastned the

ter of Sir George Throckmorton, of Coughton, in the county of Warwick, knight, by Katharine, daughter of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and relict of Robert Winter, of Hoddington, in the county of Worcester, by whom he had a numerous family, viz., Anthony (of whom hereafter); Sir Thomas, knighted probably in 1603; Daniel, Paule, and Lucius, who all died without issue; Richard, who married Mary, daughter of Hugh Elston, and had issue, Sylvanus Smith, and Mary; Elizabeth, married Hugh Walshe, of the county of Hereford; Anne, first the wife of Humphrey Ashton, or,

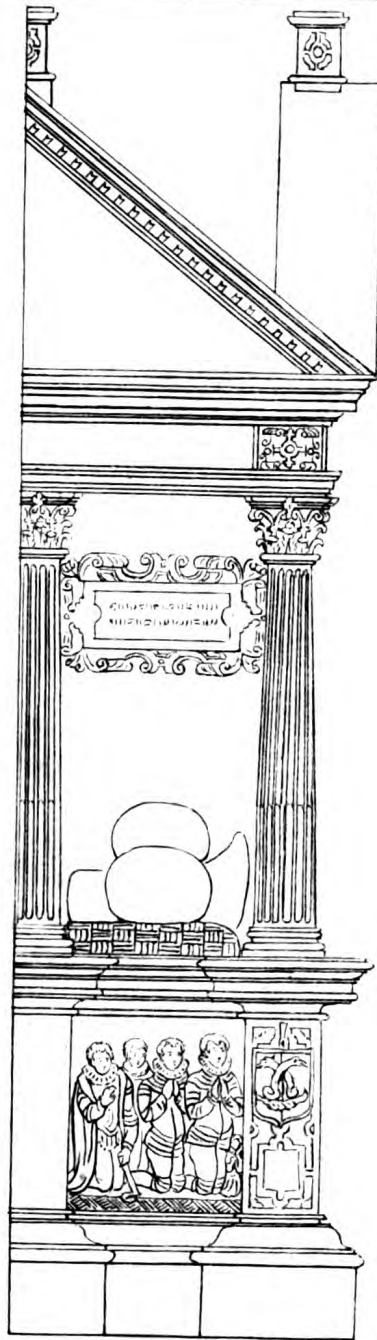
girdle being so low that his hips well neere touched the floore, his legges lying acrossse, and his armes spread abroad; And this was the manner of his hanging; having his Agnus Dei, in a silver tablet, with his other Idolatrous trash, in the window by him. And thus being dead, and not thought worthy to be interred in the Churchyard, he was buried in a Lane called Foskew-lane."

It has been stated that Thomas Smith, of Campden, married his first wife about 1539, and had by her five children; Henry might, therefore, have been born between 1540 and 46-7, in which case he would have been twenty-one or two at the time of his death; an age which is perfectly consistent with Foxe's account, which represents him as only a student at law. No Inquisition upon his death is to be found at the Rolls chapel, and the records of the Middle Temple of that time (which would have determined his filiation) have been destroyed. In none of the Visitations of Gloucestershire is any notice taken of the issue of Thomas Smith by his first wife. The foregoing narrative, however, may well account for the suppression of his name, which must have reminded the family of so painful and horrible a subject. The intimacy with Gifford alluded to by Foxe is a strong corroboration of the connexion of Henry Smith with Thomas Smith, of Campden, whose wife was connected in blood with the Giffords. Ursula (aunt of Catharine, second wife of Thomas Smith) was wife of Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, co. Stafford (vid. Collins's Baronetage, Vol. 2, p. 356); and her own sister, Elizabeth, married John Gifford, of Ichell, co. Hants (vid. Visit. of Hants, 1634; Harl. MSS. 1544).

as some of the pedigrees have it, Ashfield, and secondly, of John Ashfield; Catharine, the wife of Samuel Tracy (descended of the Tracys of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester). Either Lucius or Paule, if we are to trust the monument at Campden in preference to the various pedigrees, which exhibit many discrepancies, should be a daughter, Lucia or Paula, and not a son, as the figures of five males only and four females appear on the monument. His second wife died at Oxford, 25th July, 1574. It seems likely that after the death of Henry VIII. he retired from the court, having some years subsequent to that event been twice sheriff of Gloucestershire, the first time in 1571, the latter in 1583. He was also at the time of his death in the commission of the peace for that county. He died at Ocle, in Herefordshire, 31st October, in the year 1593, and was buried on the north side of the altar in Campden church. Over the spot is a canopied monument, with an effigy of him rather larger than life, being in knight's armour, and a chain about his neck. On the compartments between the pedestals under the columns, are bassi relievi representing his two wives, thirteen living children, and two others, one whereof lies at the knees of each mother, and most probably died at a very early age. In the pediment over the entablature appear the arms of Smith, viz., a fess between three saltires, and a helmet, thereon the crest of two amphisbænæ, or as they are quaintly called in the grant of arms, amphibanies. Appended to the pedestal under the columns, are escocheons in relief, whereon, in the western front of the monument, are the arms of Smith as above, and on the southern face three shields, the westernmost bearing Smith as above, that in the middle Smith







SIDE ELEVATION.





impaling four coats quarterly, viz., Throckmorton, Olney, Spyne, and Bosum. That nearest the altar bears the arms of Smith impaling two coats quarterly, viz., Fitzherbert and Molyneux. Against the north wall of the chancel, under the canopy, is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet vir verus Christianus Thomas Smith armiger quondam  
manerii de Campden .  
Dominus, a pueritia sua aulicus, qui suo tempore fuit e consiliis regis  
Marchiæ Walliæ bisque vicecomes  
Comitatus Gloucestriæ, ac justiciarius pacis ejusdem comitatus usque ad  
extremum ætatis, qui habuit duas  
Uxores, primam Elizabetham filiam et hæredem Eustatii Fitzherbert  
armigeri, secundam Catharinam filiam Georgii  
Throckmorton militis, cum filiis et filiabus, ut hic patet qui obiit die —  
Anno Dom. MDXCIII.”

The monument is in free-stone, and the eastern pedestal is concealed by the wainscoting of the altar<sup>a</sup>. On a wall at the east end is a tablet with the following inscription:—

“Credo videre bona Domini in terrâ viventium.” Phal. <sup>b</sup>xxvii. xiii.

From the foregoing evidences, it must be manifest that Thomas Smith was a man of very considerable importance, and held in great esteem at the period. Both his matrimonial alliances connected him with persons of the highest rank in the kingdom; but that with the Throckmorton family will show how far his relation, Henry Smith, participated in the respect he must have felt for so distinguished a connection. The manor of Campden was divided into two<sup>c</sup> moieties, one of which was called Ludlow's manor, and the other Stafford's manor.

<sup>a</sup> This was temporarily removed by Mr. George Gwilt, in 1826, and the arms of Fitzherbert above mentioned discovered.

<sup>b</sup> Sic Orig. pro Psal.

<sup>c</sup> Fosbroke's Hist. of Gloucestershire.

Thomas Smith<sup>a</sup> died seised of both. Ludlow's manor<sup>b</sup> he had in right of his first wife, Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Eustace Fitzherbert. Robert Molyneux died seised of this moiety, 6th Edward IV. (1466-7); by his inquisition John Molyneux was found his son and heir. He left an only daughter and heiress, Cecilia, who by Inquisition 2d Richard III. (1484-5), appears to have been first married to Henry Fitzherbert, and secondly, to John Josselyn; her son, Eustace Fitzherbert, died seised of it 16th September, 9th Henry VIII. (1518), leaving two daughters and coheiresses, viz.;—Joan and Elizabeth.

Joan<sup>c</sup>, it would seem by Shaw's Staffordshire, had for her share of her father's estate Perry Hall, in that county, and lands in Sutton Colfield, in Warwickshire: she carried them by marriage to Thomas Smith, gent., whom Shaw calls son of Thomas Smith, baron of the exchequer, confounding him with the Edward Smith who married her sister Elizabeth,

<sup>a</sup> Among the Orig. of Exchequer, Addit. MSS. in Brit. Mus. 6366, p. 270<sup>b</sup>.

De quinta parte de anno 38 Hen. VIII.

Glouč. D̄ homagio Thome Smyth p̄ medietař mañii de Campden ac messuağ et in Campden aľs Cheping Campdeñ Brodcampden Westington et Buringdon necnon advoč capellař Sče Kařine ac p̄bend̄ Sče Kařine in Campden in coñ p̄đ licenč inde fact̄. Ro. 44.

<sup>b</sup> In Jones's Index to the Orig. of Lord Remembrancer's side of the Exchequer, appears the following:—Paschæ Recorda 10 Eliz. Ro. 98. Campden. De Thomâ Smyth occasionato ad ostendendum quo titulo et warranto clamat habere visum franci plegii et alia infra manerium de Campden in Com Gloucestriæ.

<sup>c</sup> Addit. MSS. 6364, p. 111, Orig. of the Exchequer, 24 Hen. VIII.

D̄ sp̄ali liřacõe Thome Smyth et Johāne ux̄is ejus ac Edwardi Smyth et Elizabeth̄ ux̄is ejus consanguin̄ et heređ Cecilie Josselyn defuncť quondam ux̄is Henrič Fitzherbert ař de om̄ibz ter̄ et teñ que fuer̄ p̄dčee Cecilie. Ro. 19.

and who was son of Sir John Smith, not Thomas, baron of the exchequer. "She and her husband sold Perry Hall and the land belonging to it, containing by estimation six messuages, with the appurtenances, 140 acres of land, 140 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 40 of wood, and 3*l.* rent, 1st March, 37th Henry VIII., to William Stamford the judge, by the name of William Stamford, of Hadleigh, esq., attorney of his majesty's court of surveyors, and two fines of it were levied between them, 38th Henry VIII. (1546), and a recovery suffered, Easter term, 38th Henry VIII."<sup>a</sup>

Elizabeth, by her first husband, Edward Smith, of Cresing Temple, co. Essex, had an only son, John, who died ante 1593, without issue. Her second husband was the aforesaid Thomas<sup>b</sup> Smith, who, together with her, appears as deforciant in a fine levied of her moiety, 31st Henry VIII. (1539), Richard Catlyn being the plaintiff, who afterwards conveyed half of the moiety back to Thomas and Elizabeth, and the heirs of the said Elizabeth, by Edward Smith, her first husband, on failure of whom to the heirs of Thomas Smith, by the said Elizabeth, on failure of whom to the right heirs of Thomas Smith; the other part was conveyed by him to Thomas and Elizabeth, and their heirs, on failure of whom to John Smith, her son by her first husband, Edward Smith, and if he died without issue, then to Richard Lister and his heirs. She left no issue living at her death by Edward Smith, but by Thomas Smith an only daughter, Grisogon, wife of Andrew

<sup>a</sup> Shaw's Hist. of Staffordshire, vol. 2, p. 109.

<sup>b</sup> Inq. P. M. at Chapter-house, Westm. 42 Eliz. Unfortunately his will is neither to be found in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, nor at the bishop's consistory court, Gloucester, at which latter place the wills are in a disgraceful state, and there is no index till 1660. Vid. Parliamentary Returns relating to Wills, &c., Diocese of Gloucester.

Jenour. It appears that Thomas Smith afterwards executed some deed whereby Grisogon and Andrew Jenour were bound to sell this moiety to Anthony Smith<sup>a</sup>, his son, if he required it, but here unfortunately the Inquisition is defective<sup>b</sup>. Combe Grange, alias Combe, in the county of Gloucester, with messuages, tenements, &c., was granted to Thomas Smith and Katharine, his wife, and their heirs male, 1st April, 7th Edward VI. (1553); and this grant possibly caused Atkyns to say that the manor of Campden came to the crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Smith, which was not the fact, for, with the exception of this grant, all the lands he died seised of, in the manor of Campden or elsewhere, he had either in right of his wife, or were obtained by purchase: viz., Thomas Bolter, 18th July, 10th Elizabeth (1569), infeoffed

<sup>a</sup> In Trinity term, 19th Elizabeth (1577).....Thomas Smith suffered a recovery, by Thomas Farmer and Robert Atkinson, of the above mentioned moiety, under the name of a fourth part of the manor of Campden. Amongst Orig. of the Exchequer Addit. MSS. 6373, p. 425, Ro. 145.

De quarta parte de anno 19 Eliz.

Glouc. R<sup>a</sup> licenč dedit Thome Smyth armigo alieñ quartam partem manii de Campden et ať ťr Thome Farmer ať et heređ suis. Ro. 145.

Andrew Jenour and Grisogon seem to have sold it, about 1600, to Anthony Smith above mentioned.

Fines Dom. Cap. Westm. Glouc. Michmas term, 1600. Inter Anť Smythe ať q<sup>m</sup> et Andream Jenour et ať def de međ manii de Campden et teñ iťm.

<sup>b</sup> Orig. of the Exchequer. Addit. MSS. 6368, p. 74. Ro. 63.

De prima parte de anno septimo Edw. VI.

Glouc. Rex primo die April concessit Thome Smythe et Kařine uť ejus granđ firma et ťr vocať Combe Grange cū cerť ťr iťm speč ģend eis et heređ masčlis de corpore suo legittie proč et p defču tľis exiť remaneť rect heređ ejusđm Thome impřm. Ro. 73.

Campden contains Broad Campden, Burrington, Westington, and Combe. Fosbroke's Hist. of Glouc. Vol. II. p. 324.

him in lands and tenements, &c., in Broadcampden. A fine was levied 3d November, 16th Elizabeth (1574), Thomas Smith being plaintiff and John Freeman deforciant, whereby he obtained the reversion of lands and tenements in Campden and Burrington, after the death of Margaret, wife of Walter Harris. Henry Stapleton, esq., infeoffed him, 14th March, 3d Edward VI. (1549), in lands and tenements in Burrington, Westington, and Broad Campden, late belonging to the chantry of St. Katharine. A fine was also levied, Michaelmas term, 5th Elizabeth (1562), between Thomas Smith, plaintiff, and Thomas Basbie and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of lands in Dracot and Brockley, co. Worcester. Thomas Bonner sold and conveyed to him by deed, enrolled in chancery, and dated 14th February, 36th Henry VIII. (1545), a moiety of the manor of Campden, and lands in Campden, Westington, and Burrington, which the said Thomas Bonner bought of Christopher Savage, deceased; and Christopher Savage, 8th November, 36th Henry VIII. (1545), sold and conveyed to him lands, &c., in Chipping Campden. Thomas Smith granted a rent-charge of forty pounds per annum to each of his sons, Thomas and Richard, issuing from lands in Campden.

Thomas Smith was succeeded by Anthony Smith, his eldest son, who was found by the Inquisition on his father's death to be thirty years of age and upwards; he married Joane, daughter of Sir Roger Martin, lord mayor of London in 1567, and had issue by her Thomas, Henry, Grisogon, Mary, and Elizabeth; he died at Cirencester, in the year 1611, and his wife Joane died in 1621. In her will, dated 5th April, 19th James I. (1621), and proved <sup>a</sup> 20th

<sup>a</sup> Reg. Dale, p. 48.

June following, she says, "Any sums of money, &c., which may be obtained and recovered from Sir Thomas Denton<sup>a</sup>, knight, and one Sir Baptist Hickes, knight, by reason of any suit pending in Chancery, or either of them, by me and my said children commenced, as also the residue of my estate, I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Smith," &c.

Anthony Smith's Inquisition, taken 16th August, 9th James I. (1611), is in the Chapter-house. From it we learn that Thomas Russell, by deed enrolled in chancery, and dated 20th March, 44th Elizabeth (1602), conveyed to him lands in Broadcampden; that Anthony and George Bonner, by deed dated 22d October, 44th Elizabeth, conveyed to him divers lands in Campden and Westington; and that in Trinity term, 2d James I. (1604), a fine was levied between Anthony Smith, plaintiff, and George and Anthony Bonner, with his wife Anne, deforciant, of these lands. That in Trinity term, 3d James (1606), a fine was levied of Grange farm, with divers messuages, tenements, &c., between Sir William Bond<sup>b</sup> and Sir

<sup>a</sup> Mary, the sister of Joane Smith, was wife of Alexander Denton. Harl. MSS. 1096, p. 33<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> This Sir William Bond seems to have been concerned with Anthony Smith in most of the transactions relating to the manor of Campden, as well during his life-time as in the settlement of his affairs after his death, which appears from the Originalia Rolls of the Exchequer, *passim*. Addit. MSS. 6382, p. 196.

De quarta parte de anno 7mo Jac. I.

Glouc. Rex licenč dedit Wifmo Bonde miř et ař alienare maner de Campden et Chipping Campden et ař cū ptiř in coř pđ Baptist Hicke miř. Ro. 119.

De prima parte de anno decimo 8vo Jac. I.

Glouc. Rex pdoř alieř maner de Campden quam Wifm Bond miř et ař feceř Anthonio Smyth ař et ař. Addit. MSS. 6387, p. 6. Ro. 102.

William Wythens<sup>a</sup>, plaintiffs, and Anthony Smith, deforciant, and it seems that these lands were sold under certain conditions. Here the Inquisition is defective. It appears, however, that Anthony Smith did not fulfil these conditions, therefore they, the plaintiffs, became absolutely seised in their demesne as of fee of the said lands. That in Trinity term, 8th James I. (1611), another fine was levied between Sir Baptist Hickes, knight, plaintiff, and Sir William Bond, Sir William Wythens, and Mary his wife, William Baber, Esq., Edward Baber, citizen and merchant taylor, Joan Smith, widow, and Thomas, son and heir of Anthony Smith, deforciant, of the manors of Campden, Chipping Campden, Broad Campden, and Berington, alias Burrington, with appurtenances, &c., whereby Sir Baptist Hickes became possessed of the above mentioned estates. In 1628 he was created, by Charles I., Baron Hickes and Viscount Campden, with remainder to Edward Lord Noel, the husband of his only daughter, Juliana; their grandson, Edward Viscount Campden, was, in 1682, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Gainsborough, and the above manors came in 1807, by devise of the last earl,

Glouc. Rex p̄doñ alieñ maneñ de Campden quam Anthonius Smyth armiĝ fecit Wiffmo Bond miñ et al. Ro. 104.

De 2<sup>da</sup> parte de anno decimo 8vo.

Glouc. Rex p̄doñ alieñ terñ in Chippinge Campden quam Wiffms Bond miñ et Wiffms Wythens miñ feceñ Anthonio Smyth añ et al. p. 15. Ro. 84.

Glouc. Rex p̄doñ alieñ terñ in Chippinge Campden quam Anthonius Smyth añ fecit Wiffmo Bond miñ et Wiffmo Wythens miñ. p. 15. Ro. 94.

<sup>a</sup> Son of Robert Wythens, alderman of London, high sheriff for the county of Kent, 7th James I.



to Gerard Noel Noel, Esq.<sup>a</sup> We are not aware that any male representative of this family of Smiths now exists. It would seem that with Anthony Smith's death its prosperous days ceased.

THE following is a copy of the grant of Arms before referred to, extracted from the Records of the College of Arms<sup>b</sup>.



To all Xpian people these presente Ires hearinge or seeinge, I Xpofor Barker, Esq; otherwise called Garter Principall Kinge of Armes of Englishmen, send due humble recōmendaçōns and greetinge. Equitie willeth and reason ordeineth that men verteous and of cōmendable disposicōn and liuinge bee by their meritts and good renowne rewarded and had in perpetuall memory for their good name, and to bee in all places of hono<sup>r</sup> and worp̄e, amonge other noble persons accepted and reputed, by shewing of certaine ensignes and tokens of vertue hono<sup>r</sup> and gentelnes that is to say a scochen healme and creast tokens of hono<sup>r</sup>, to the entent that by their example other shall the more perseverentlie enforce themselves to vse their tyme in honorable workes and verteous deedes, to purchase and gett the renowne of auncient nobles, and therefore I the afores<sup>d</sup> Garter principall Kinge of Armes in manner aboves<sup>d</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> Fosbroke's Gloucestershire.

<sup>b</sup> Neither the crest, as here shewn, nor the motto, is in the copy of the grant in the Register of the College of Arms, from which this is taken, but are supplied from the Campden monument and the MS. H. 20, in Coll. Arms.

w<sup>ch</sup> not alonely by the cōmon vulgare fame but alsoe by mine owne knowledge and report of auncient gentlemen and other credible persons, am truly enformed and advertised that Thomas Smith, of Campden, in the Countie of Gloucester, Esq., hath longe continued in vertue and in all his acts and other his demeaninge hath discretely and worshipfully guided and gov'ned himselfe soe y<sup>t</sup> he hath deserued and is well worthy from henceforth to bee in all places of hono<sup>r</sup> and worshippe admitted accompted accepted and receaved into the number and of the Companie of auncient gentell and noble men: and for the remembrance and considera<sup>ō</sup>n the same his vertue habilitie and gentlenesse, by vertue power and auctoritie unto my office annexed and attributed by the Kinge o<sup>r</sup> Soueraigne Lord haue devised ordered and assigned vnto and for the sayd Thomas Smith, Esq; and his posteritie a Schouchin w<sup>th</sup> Healme and Crest lawful and convenient tokens of hono<sup>r</sup> in manner followinge, that is to wytt: "Sables a fesse betweene three crosse Sawltereys gold; vpon his crest tow Amphibanies in a Knot indosant asure langued gueles set vpon a wreth gold and sables mantelled gueles, lined siluer, bottoned gold." As it appeareth in this margent: to have and to hould vnto the sayd Thomas Smith, Esq; and his posteritie w<sup>th</sup> their due difference therein to be reuested to his hono<sup>r</sup> for eu'more. In Witnes whereof I the s<sup>d</sup> Garter principall Kinge of Armes as abovesayd have signed these p<sup>s</sup>ents w<sup>th</sup> mine owne hand and haue sett thereto the Seale of mine office and alsoe the Seale of mine Armes: Yeuen at Bullene the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of September in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> lord god 1544 and of the reigne of o<sup>r</sup> Soueraigne lord Kinge Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>, by the Grace of god Kinge of England, France and Ireland, defendo<sup>r</sup> of

the faith and in earth under god the supreme head of the Church of England and Ireland the xxxvi<sup>th</sup> yeare.

X̄POFER BARKER

ās Garter.

These Armes and Crest ratified and confirmed by S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Dethick, Knight, ās Garter principall Kinge of Armes.

Per me Gilb<sup>t</sup> Dethick Knight ās  
Garter principall Kinge of Armes.

The family <sup>a</sup>, however, bore arms anterior to the grant by Barker, for in a MS. in the College of Arms, H 20, p. 89, being a Visitation of the counties of Berks, Oxon, Wilts, Gloucester, and Worcester, by Thomas Benolt, 23 Hen. VIII. 1532-3, the same arms are found with the addition on the fess, of three pellets charged with three fleur-de-lys or. The same crest is given, but the amphibanies are not in a knot as in the grant. Over the arms by the crest, is written "Thomas Smithe, of Campden, in Glost.," and the motto "Chascune sa part." In the Harl. MS. 1543, fo. 71, the arms are tricked as described in the grant: but over the crest is written, probably by the person who sketched the arms, "I have seene ŷ fes charged with 3 fleur-de-lys g." The motto given is "Chasem sa part." In the Harl. MS. 1563, fo. 216<sup>b</sup>, being the Visitations of Warwickshire 1563,

<sup>a</sup> In Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, p. 107—113, is a summary of grants and confirmations by Camden, and entitled "Clarencieux Camden's gifts," wherein is found the following.

"Glocest. Smith de Campden, confirm. 1614, or on fess gules 3 lis ar entre 3 saltires sa."

In Camden's Grants, as well as in a transcript thereof in the College of Arms, the coat is said to be confirmed to — Smith, of Glosters. in February, 1614.

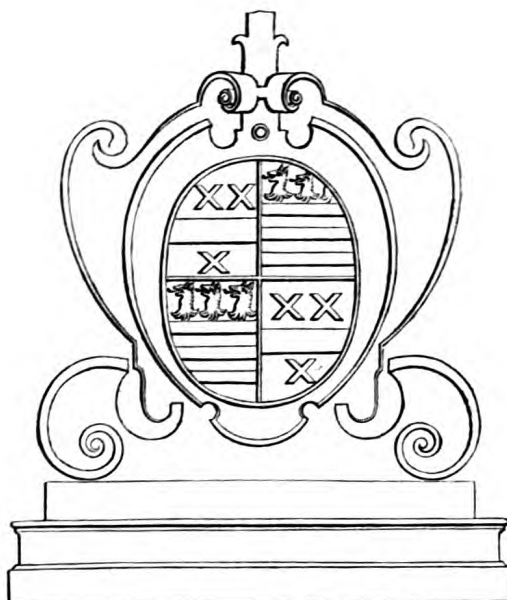
<sup>b</sup> So also Harl. MSS. 1100, fo. 54; 1167, fo. 40; 6064, fo. 24.

1619, the arms are given with the fess, charged with three fleur de lys gules, and in the MS. Philpot, 45, in the College of Arms, the fess is also charged in the same way.

In Harl. MS. 6065, fo. 46, being the visitation of Essex, by John Raven, 1612, the arms of Jenour are found quartering, 1st, Jenour; 2dly, Smith (but the fess in this place is charged with three pellets); 3dly, Fitzherbert; 4thly, Babington; 5thly, Molineux; 6thly, Jenour. The crest is a greyhound sejant <sup>a</sup>. But in Harl. MS. 1137 <sup>b</sup>, fo. 125-6, appear two sketches of quarterings, one the same as the above mentioned, in the other, two coats of Jenour are given, and the arms of Molineux omitted; over all in an escocheon the arms of Ulster; above the crest is written, "Sir Andrew Jenour Baronett", and under the arms, "10 June, 17 of Queene Elizabeth, Rob' Cook, Claren. 1575"; he having ratified and confirmed, not these quarterings, but the arms or crest of Jenour in that year; for it is very evident that the family of Jenour had no right whatever to any of the quarterings, inasmuch as Grisogon was neither heiress nor coheiress of her father, and several male descendants of Thomas Smith were living at the time the Jenours assumed them.

<sup>a</sup> Under which is, "10 June 17 Queene Elizabeth Rob' Cooke Claren. 1575."

<sup>b</sup> Being a visitation of Essex, 1558, with pedigrees brought down to 1614, by Jacob Chaloner, and to 1634 by John Gough.



Arms which appear on the monument of Henry Smith, Esq., in the chancel of the church of Wandsworth, co. Surrey.

**HENRY SMITH, CITIZEN AND ALDERMAN OF LONDON.**

WE cannot better begin a Memoir of Henry Smith than in the words of the quaint but worthy Fuller <sup>a</sup>, who, after telling us that he was born at Wandsworth, says, “ Now, Reader, before I go any further, give me leave to premise and apply a passage in my apprehension not improper in this place. Luther, commenting on these words, ‘ and God created great whales,’ rendereth this reason why the creation of whales is specified by name, Ne territi magnitudine crederemus ea spectra esse, lest affrighted with their greatness we should believe them to be only visions or fancies ;

<sup>a</sup> Fuller's Worthies of England, Vol. II., p. 365. London, 4to, 1811.

indeed, many simple people who lived (where Luther did) in an inland country, 300 miles from the sea, might suspect that whales, as reported with such vast dimensions, were rather fables than realities. In like manner, being now to relate the bounty of this worthy person, I am affraied that our infidel age will not credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a romanza, or fiction, than a thing really performed, because of the prodigious greatness thereof. The best is, that there are thousands in this country can attest the truth therein, and such good deeds publickly done are a pregnant proof to convince all denyers and doubters thereof." Henry Smith was born at Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, in May, 1548; who and what his father was still remains unknown, though, as already asserted, no doubt can exist of his having been a member of the family of Smith, of Campden, in the county of Gloucester, and notwithstanding that strict legal proof cannot be adduced to support this assertion, still the circumstantial evidence is too strong to be rebutted <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> The quartering on his monument at Wandsworth, represented at the head of page 18, would imply that he was of gentle descent, and we cannot but suppose that he had a legal right to it, for in his time it was not usual for the executors of gentlemen to decorate churches with arms to which the deceased had not the strictest right, a practice much to be deprecated in our days. The register at Wandsworth does not commence till 1603, so that information is not to be obtained from it relative to his family. In Aubrey's Surrey, Vol. II., p. 266-7, under Great Bookham, is the following:—"On a wooden tablet (in the church) are these arms, viz., sable on a fess, argent, a fleur-de-lis sable, between 3 saltiers, argent:" and the following inscription—"Henry Smith, Esq., Citizen and Salter, of London, dyed January 6th, 1627, being a good benefactor to this parish, in giving £10 per annum to the poor for ever,

First, the arms which are given in Henry Smith's Funeral Certificate, in the College of Arms, are the same, with the exception of a fleur de lys sable on the fess, as those granted to Thomas Smith, and which appear on his monument at Campden. We have already seen that his family bore on the fess three pellets, charged with three fleurs-de-lis or, before the grant by Barker, and that in Harl. MS. 1563, fol. 216, the fess is charged with three fleurs-de-lis gules, as is also the coat in Philpott, 45, in the College of Arms. It seems probable that the heralds inserted the fleur-de-lis sable by way of difference; there is not any fleur-de-lis on the fess in the monument at Wandsworth. Secondly, eleven<sup>a</sup> of the eighteen trustees, executors, and overseers of the will of Henry Smith, as well as five<sup>b</sup> of the legatees in it, were either relations, or connections by marriage of Catharine Throckmorton, second wife of Thomas Smith, of Campden. If Henry Smith were a relation of Thomas Smith, of that place, such a choice of trustees, executors, and overseers will not appear extraordinary, but

by the only solicitation of George Shiers, of Slyfield, Esq." The alteration here of the fess and saltires from "or" to "argent," probably happened from the ignorance of the painter.

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| <sup>a</sup> Robert, Earl of Essex and Eu. | George Whitmore, Alderman of London.  |
| Richard, Earl of Dorset.                   | George Lowe, Esq.                     |
| Sir Richard Lumley.                        | Robert Parkhurst, Alderman of London. |
| Richard Amherst, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law.    | William Wingfield, Esq.               |
| Sir Edward Francis.                        | Sir George Croke.                     |
| Sir Christopher Neville.                   |                                       |
| <br>                                       |                                       |
| <sup>b</sup> Sir Robert Philips.           | Winifred Bond.                        |
| Mary, Countess of Dorset.                  | Elizabeth Bond.                       |
| The eldest Lady Delaware.                  |                                       |



if he were not so, then the statement exhibits one perhaps of the most singular instances of accidental and incredible appointments to trusts that has ever appeared. Thirdly, we find Sir William Bond, Knight, most intimately concerned with Anthony Smith <sup>a</sup> in the different fines levied and conveyances of land made at Campden, in Gloucestershire, and with Henry Smith, in respect to the manor of Longney <sup>b</sup>, in the same county, and to the estate of Eastbrook <sup>c</sup> in Sussex, which was purchased in 37 Eliz. (1595): moreover, Henry Smith mentions as legatees in his will Winifred and Elizabeth, daughters of Sir William Bond, and speaks of a debt their brother John owed him; so that if he were not of the Campden family, this is another most remarkable coincidence. It is certainly the same William Bond who was engaged with both, from the fact that only one knight <sup>d</sup> of both these names existed during the lifetime of Henry Smith.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. p. 12, antea.

<sup>b</sup> Orig. of the Exchequer, Addit. MSS. 6385, p. 88.

De secunda parte de anno decimo tertio Jacobi primi.

Glouč. } Rex pdoñ alieñ maneñ de Longney in coñ Glouč cum  
Wigorñ. } at in coñ pđ quam Henř Smyth fecit Wiffmo Bond mił.  
Ro. 46.

Sir William was probably only trustee for Smith.

Among the charities of St. Olave, Jewry :

“Henry Lo for ever £10 payable out of the Manor of Longney, in Gloucestershire.” Vid. Strype’s Stow, Vol. I. p. 572.

<sup>c</sup> Purchased by Mr. Smith, of Charles, Lord Howard, of Effingham. In the deed inrolled in Chancery, 5 June, 37 Eliz., the conveyance of this estate is made to him, William Bond, Haberdasher, and William Meggs, Draper, Citizens of London. Vid. Bray’s Collections, p. 86.

<sup>d</sup> Knighted by James I., 1603, at Whitehall. That he should have been so intimate with Anthony Smith is natural enough, for he was



If conjecture were here allowable, we might account in a likely way for Wandsworth having been his birth-place, by supposing that his father came up from Gloucestershire under the patronage of his relation, Thomas Smith<sup>a</sup> (who was then living with the court, at Nonsuch, a palace of Henry VIII., at no very great distance from Wandsworth); that he settled at that place, and that the assistance Thomas Smith afforded his son Henry, in forwarding his views in after life, might have been the foundation of the large fortune he afterwards acquired.

Of his early life little is known—doubtless it was spent in that laborious industry by which he was enabled to raise the immense property, which he found afterwards so difficult to dispose of (as he thought) in the most beneficial and proper way, and about which contentions arose that must have embittered the last few years of his life. Some who have made mention of him suppose that he was a silversmith by trade, merely because he lived in Silver Street<sup>b</sup>, having no other authority for their supposition. But it is clear from several of the deeds executed by him, as well as from other evidences, that he was of the Salter's Company; the records of that corporation, which would have probably elucidated the question of his parentage, were unfortunately destroyed by the fire of London. On the 9th of February, 1608, he was elected alderman of the ward of Farringdon With-

connected by marriage, through the Leighs, with the Throckmorton family.

<sup>a</sup> It seems most probable, that the father of Henry Smith was brother to Thomas Smith, of Campden.

<sup>b</sup> The registers of St. Olave, Silver Street, which begin 1558, do not afford any information relative to Smith or his relations.

out, in the room of Henry Vylett, but he never attained to higher civic honours <sup>a</sup>.

Mankind for the most part are not willing to surrender their wealth till they cease to enjoy it, and the grave usually closes on the donor before his charitable donations take effect. Such was not the case with Henry Smith; his charities in his lifetime were unbounded, and since catholic times he remains a splendid example imitated by few, and, as to the extent of charity, equalled by none.

It appears <sup>b</sup> that his charitable intentions were first publicly manifested about 1620, when, by deeds dated October

<sup>a</sup> The following are the entries on the Corporation Records upon his election and admission :—

Jovis nono die Februarii 1608

Annoq, Reġ Jacobi Anglie 16. sexto.

Item the Lord Maior made report to this Court, That his 1p sitting yesterday in the ward of Farringdon without for the nōiaċon of an alderman there in the place of Mr. Henry Vylett, fishmonger, late alderman of the sayd ward, and discharged thereof by order of this court, the Inhabitants of the sayd Ward did nominate Sir Stephen Soame, Sir Thomas Bennett, knights, W<sup>m</sup> Cokayne skinner and Henrye Smith salter, of which nōiaċon this Court did accept and allow, and thereuppon this Court p̄ceeding to election by scrutinye and the sayd Henrye Smith was chosen Alderman of the sayd Ward, and thereuppon it is ordered that he shall be warned to make his personall appearance in this Court on Tuesdaye next to take his oath accordinglye.

Martis xiiij. die Februarii 1608

Annoq, Reġ Jacobi Anglie 16. sexto.

Item Henrye Smith, salter, lately elected Alderman of the Ward of Faringdon without here p̄sent was sworne to the sayd place accordinglye.

<sup>b</sup> From the decree of Lord Keeper Coventry, printed by order of the trustees.

20th in that year, he conveyed to the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Dorset, Sir Edward Francis, Mr. Richard Amherst, John Middleton, William Wingfield, and George Whitmore, and their heirs, divers lands and tenements in the county of Sussex and elsewhere, and granted to Mr. Richard Amherst, George Whitmore, John Middleton, and William Wingfield, all his personalty, money, &c., except £100, retaining power of revocation, and bargaining that he should receive £500 per annum towards his own maintenance. These deeds were made in confidence that the trustees were to dispose of the rents and profits of the estates to charitable uses, such as he by his last will and testament should appoint; and in default of any such appointment, then to such charitable uses as his said trustees should think fit. On the 12th June, 1625, he released the power of revocation; and by another deed, of the same date, between him of the one part, and the Earl of Essex, Mr. Justice Crook, Sir Richard Nevill, Sir Richard Lumley, Mr. Richard Amherst, John Middleton, William Wingfield, Sir Edward Francis, George Lowe, William Blake, William Rolfe, and Richard Garnet, of the other part, he declares the charitable uses to which he wishes his estate to be applied; viz., towards the relief of poor prisoners, hurt and maimed soldiers<sup>a</sup>, poor maids' marriages, setting up poor apprentices, amending the highways, losses by fire or shipwreck, &c. Being afterwards dissatisfied with this disposition of his estate, and desirous of having it under his own controul for good and charitable uses, he filed a bill in

<sup>a</sup> Amongst the charities of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, "By Henry Smith, £36 per annum, to help poor maids to husbands, and to put children apprentices." Maitland's History of London, Vol. II., p. 1179.

Chancery for that purpose<sup>a</sup>; the answers put in to this bill are not now to be found<sup>b</sup>, but from a draught of Sir Richard Lumley's, found among the papers of the trust, we learn the following particulars.

“ Sir Richard admits that such first deeds were made without consideration, and says, that in June last (1624) there was word sent to Mr. Smith, from Edward Lindsey, Esq., that he was fallen into great forfeiture and dangers and would be prosecuted, and thereupon Mr. Smith said he would absolutely confirm and set over his estate to Sir Richard Lumley and the other persons in the bill named, to prevent any forfeiture or danger that might be unjustly brought upon him by his adversaries; and thereupon desired Serjeant Amherst to draw up such other deeds as in the bill are mentioned: that Lumley and Amherst advised with Sir George Crooke, in the presence of several other of the defendants, and the deeds were engrossed and read over to Mr. Smith, who executed the same; and the defendants

<sup>a</sup> In the bill Smith asserts that he was by the indirect practices of Sir Edward Francis, John Middleton and others, in whom he much trusted, drawn, without any valuable consideration, to seal several deeds releasing the power of revocation contained in the first deeds, and another deed granting his estates to the Earl of Essex, &c. That he had trusted he should have had the management of his estates, and that upon his desiring it, that they would have been reconveyed to him; that his estates, vested as they were at present, would be subject to the debts and incumbrances of his trustees, and that all his trustees, but Francis and Middleton, were willing enough to reconvey the estates. Sir Edward Francis died before the case was heard. At the time the bill was filed he was indebted to Smith £3000, Middleton in a sum of £5000, Lumley £1000, Amherst £1000, Wingfield £6000.

<sup>b</sup> Search had been made for these at the Tower by Mr. Bray; nevertheless, in 1833, fresh search was made by the author of these pages, through the kindness of Mr. Hardy, Chief Clerk of the Record Office, but again without success.

executed counterparts and gave them to Mr. Smith, and the originals, by direction of the Earl, were given to Sir Edward Francis;—he admits the debt due from him and is ready to pay or secure it. And he says, that before Mr. Smith executed the last deed he called Sir Richard Lumley and Serjeant Amherst into his parlour, and privately asked, whether, if he executed them, and afterwards was clear and free from danger, he might have his estate again? to which the serjeant answered, he thought he might. Sir Richard submits to act as the court should direct.”<sup>a</sup>

Sir Edward Francis, John Middleton, and Richard Amherst, were also debtors in large sums to Henry Smith, and in strictness of law had been released and discharged of their debts by the above mentioned deeds, contrary to the intent and meaning of all parties. The case was decided 25th June, 1625, by Lord Keeper Coventry, who decreed that the estate and interest of the said manors and lands should be vested in the said trustees, defendants, and such others as the plaintiff should appoint. That he, the plaintiff, should have his house in Silver Street during his lifetime. That he, the plaintiff, also during his lifetime, should dispose of the rents and profits of the estates to such charitable uses, and otherwise for the benefit and relief of his kindred, as he, the plaintiff, should think fit. That he, the plaintiff, should appoint at least seven trustees, their heirs, and assigns, to bestow and dispose, after his death, of the rents and profits of the said lands and manors, and of the personal estate not disposed of by him in his lifetime, to and for the charitable uses aforesaid, and to and for the purchasing and restoring to the church of impropriations, for the maintenance of

<sup>a</sup> See Bray's Collections, p. 11.

learned and godly preachers, and to and for such charitable uses as he the said plaintiff by his last will and testament, or by any writing by him sealed and delivered in the presence of three witnesses, should appoint, or in default thereof to such charitable uses as seven at least of the trustees should declare. That whensoever the number of the trustees should not exceed six, then there should be a new conveyance of the estates, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the great seal, for the time being, should make up the number to thirteen at the least. That those trustees who are indebted to the plaintiff should pay their debts, or give sufficient security, on or before the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle. Richard Amherst and John Middleton were declared, not only free from any blame but worthy of great commendation <sup>a</sup>.

In consequence of this decree a deed of uses was executed by Henry Smith, 20th January, 1626. In which he desires his trustees, for the better performance of the charitable uses, with all convenient speed to procure from his majesty, his heirs, and successors, a licence under the great seal of England to be granted to the governor or governors of Christ's Hospital, to receive and take the said lands and manors in mortmain. But this was never effected, for the hospital refused to accept the trust. For avoiding corruption in the

<sup>a</sup> Nevertheless, the trustees had great trouble in recovering any part of Amherst's; he died 1632 without sufficient assets, and the town of Richmond (to which place his debt was given) and the trustees were obliged to take £800 for the £1000. And it seems that before his death he had acted a most dishonourable part, in pleading the discharge of his debt by reason of the assignment in the deeds above mentioned, so that his honourable intentions with regard to Smith were not so clear as Lord Keeper Coventry would have them appear.

collection and distribution of the rents, he declares that the rent of the lands assigned to each parish should be payable to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor whensoever it should become due, and that they should, upon entering office, give bond for the proper employment of the same. The people who are to receive relief in the several parishes respectively, are the aged, poor, or infirm persons, married persons having more children born in lawful wedlock than their labours can maintain, poor orphans, and such poor people as keep themselves and families to labour and put forth their children apprentices at the age of fifteen. A stock is to be always in readiness to set such poor as are able to work. No relief is to be afforded to those given to excessive drinking, whoremongers, common swearers, pilferers, or otherwise notoriously scandalous, or to any persons that have been incorrigible or disobedient to those whose servants they have been, or to any vagrant persons, or to such as have no constant dwelling, or receive any inmate or inmates to dwell in the house with them, or have not inhabited in that parish by the space of five years next before such distribution to be made, or, being able, refuse to work, labour, or take pains. For the better ordering and government of the poor, the churchwardens are to meet once a month, and between Easter and Whitsuntide enter their accounts in a book; which account is to be read publickly in the parish church, and a fair copy fixed up there for fourteen days, and within ten days following the fourteen, the said account is to be sent to the governor of Christ's Hospital. If the overseers and churchwardens neglect this, the poor of the parish are to lose the gift of the ensuing year, the benefit of which is then to go for that turn to the hospital. He desires that



the money received by each parish should be disposed of in distributing to the aged and impotent poor<sup>a</sup> apparel of one colour, bearing a badge or mark denoting that Henry Smith

<sup>a</sup> The following is from the books of the Tolshunt Darcy Trust.

“ Henry Jackson, of London, Gent., one of the executors and feoffees of Henry Smith, late of London, Esq., deceased, the 27 Nov. 1637, did send and give to the poor of Braintree £12, which was laid out in six pieces of grey cloth, and in making garments of it to cloath them; and therewith were made sixteen coats for the poor men and gowns for poor women, which were all given out to the poor on St. Thomas's Day 1637; and about two yards of cloth which was left, was then also given to another poor woman.” See Bray's Collections.

In Strype's Stowe, under St. Thomas's, Southwark.—In the church is a table, dated 1632, with the following:—“ The yearly gift of four pounds, given by Master Henry Smith, Esq., to this parish of St. Thomas hath been expended on the poor this year past in manner and form following: In witness whereof, we the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, have subscribed our names.

“ Widow Stringfeyld, aged ninety-five, a coat, with letters, cost 18*s.* 1*d.*  
 Dorothy Burket, aged eighty-two years, a coat, with letters, cost 18*s.* 4*d.*  
 Thomas Wingfield, aged sixty-one years, a coat, with letters, cost 17*s.* 10*d.*  
 Nicholas Leeke, aged seventy years, a coat, with letters, cost 7*s.* 10*d.*  
 Eleanor Grey, Innocent, aged thirty-four years, a coat, with letters, cost 18*s.*

“ The sum £4.”

At St. Olave's, Southwark, is a board, with Henry Smith's instructions relative to the poor, hanging in the church, and

“ Another table there is hanging up, being an account of the yearly gift of that £30 given by the said Henry Smith, deceased; laid out in buying coats, shifts, shoes, and stockings, by Edmund White, Renter Warden of the said parish of St. Olave's, and which were by him given and distributed to and among the poor people of the same parish, according to the will of the donor, on St. Thomas's Day, An. 1703, viz:—

“ Imprimis, For 30 coats, with badges, 9*l.* 13*s.*

Item, For 18 pair of stockings, 13*s.* 6*d.*

Item, For 125 shifts, 12*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Item, For 53 pair of shoes, 7*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*”

Strype's Stowe, Vol. II. p. 23.



was the giver, or else bestowed in bread, flesh, or fish, publicly on each Sabbath day. And lastly, he orders that the leases of the lands assigned to the several parishes should be bargained for and contracted by the churchwardens and overseers of each parish; so that the lands may be letten at the best improved yearly rents, and not for great fines and small rents, except for copyhold lands which may be granted for fines.

At what time Smith had offended, and for what reason he was fallen into great forfeiture and dangers, is a mystery which cannot now be fully explained. It is not reasonable to suppose that a man of his age (being in his seventy-fifth year) and station in society, should have been guilty of treasonable practices. The following fact, however, may enlighten us in some degree. Lindsey was one of the parties concerned in settling the Earl of Dorset's affairs. The earl had lately died, greatly involved; the creditors naturally were pressing in their demands, and threatened law. Smith, having had much dealing with him<sup>a</sup>, was one of the sufferers; and Lindsey, by frightening the old man with the terrors of the Star Chamber<sup>b</sup>, might think to keep him

<sup>a</sup> Richard, Earl of Dorset, mortgaged to Henry Smith, among other lands, the house and park at Knole, in Kent, and the manors of Knole Seale and Kemsing, which were afterwards absolutely purchased by him. Richard, Earl of Dorset, nephew of the above, by act of parliament, 13 Charles II., gave a rent charge of £130 per annum, issuing out of a farm at Bexhill and Cowding, co. Sussex, in exchange for the manor house, park, and other property at Knole.

<sup>b</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. XVIII., p. 722, &c. A.D. 1626. Ann. 2 Car. I.

To our righte Trusty and well beloved Councillor Sir Thomas Coventry Knight To protect Sr George Rivers Knight Richard Amherste Serjeant at Law and Edward Lindsay Esquier to save them from being

quiet. The former, indeed, with Serjeant Amherst and Sir George Rivers, had joined with Richard, Earl of Dorset, in giving security to several persons, upon bond, &c. Collins tells us, that Edward, Earl of Dorset, his brother, and successor in the title, upon his return from Italy in May, 1624, "found his brother's estate much encumbered, the said earl being ever forwardly and honourably disposed that all his debts might be justly paid, having conveyed divers manors, &c., to Sir George Rivers, knight, and two others, as expressed in King Charles's grant of protection to them, wherein is mentioned that this Edward had given his consent for the payment of the said debts."<sup>a</sup> Lindsey would find a willing coadjutor in Serjeant Amherst, who was in Smith's debt, and who, when called upon by the trustees to pay the amount, pleaded that he had been legally released and discharged of it. But if we give him credit for better motives, the notice sent to Smith may have been only a friendly caution, as he, and the other parties engaged in the settlement of the earl's affairs,

sued or prosecuted for any cause whatsoever (except Felony Treason and other criminal causes and except Pleas of Dower, Quare impedit, Assise of Novel disseisin, Darrein presentment and Attainte) for the affairs of Richard, late Earl of Dorset. Dated 29 June, at Westm<sup>r</sup>.

After all it does not appear that Smith was prosecuted.

Lyndsey was of Bucksted, co. Sussex, and was servant of Thomas, 1st Earl of Dorset, who left him a legacy of £40.

Richard Amherst, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, was High Steward of all the manors, lands, and possessions belonging to the 1st Earl of Dorset within the county of Sussex; he also had a legacy of £40.

Sir George Rivers, Knt., was one of the executors of Robert, 2d Earl of Dorset, who says in his will, "To his faithful and dear friend Sir George Rivers, of Chafford, in Kent, Knt., the sum of £100, to be laid out in plate, as a testimony and remembrance of his true and unfeigned love ever carried towards him." Vid. Collins's Peerage, Vol. II. 192. Edit. 1779.

<sup>a</sup> Peerage, Vol. II. 201.

had, about the time of his death, procured from James I. a writ to suspend the law against themselves. It is addressed to Lord Keeper Coventry and to all judges, and uses the following words: "We, of our prerogative royal, which we will not have argued or brought in question," and it gives "protection to their persons and estates," any law, statute, &c., notwithstanding<sup>a</sup>; and this was renewed by Charles I.

The names of his trustees as well as legatees in his will show that he moved in good society, and was on intimate terms with many noble and knightly persons; and it would appear, from the general tenor of his conduct, as far as we are able to judge from the deeds executed by him in his lifetime, that he was the last man who would have been influenced by a foolish vanity, and that, without very good reasons, he would not for mere display have nominated such men to the trusts.

In 1641, the surviving trustees, by deeds dated the 10th and 20th of December of that year, assigned the rents of the estates to the different parishes, and after bestowing a portion of the rents upon every parish in Surrey, gave what remained (which was very considerable) to divers parishes in other counties, in the choice of which they were guided, it is clear, by something like favoritism, though we may, perhaps, call it harmless; for we find Henry Jackson<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Bray's Collections, p. 12.

<sup>b</sup> For instance, among the charities of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, Strype's Stow, Vol. I. p. 621.

"Henry Smith, late of London, Salter, by will, and by the procurement of Mr. Henry Johnson (which is a misprint for Jackson) late Deputy of this parish, settled for ever, yearly, out of his estate, £20. The date of this is 1641."

Sir Christopher Neville, K.B., being of Newton St. Loc, co. Somers-

procured the admission of several on the list, and it is probable that he was not the only trustee who felt an interest for a particular parish. Several of the estates, too, that were purchased with the money left by Smith, belonged to his trustees; but there is no evidence to impute dishonourable conduct to them in respect to the sale of their property, or to accuse them of having received for the estates more than their real value <sup>a</sup>.

There is a strange tradition which has come down, even to our own days, of Smith having travelled about the county of Surrey, begging, with a dog, by which he obtained the appellation of Dog Smith. This story, we believe, first appeared in print in Gibson's *Britannia*, being a translation from the Latin of Camden, with additions, London, fol. 1695. The additions to Surrey were made by the celebrated John Evelyn <sup>b</sup>, and he is the earliest authority it can be traced to. At p. 166 of that work, the following passage occurs: "And here in the close we must not omit set, procured the insertion of that place. Sir Henry Hene, that of Wingfield, co. Berks, in which parish he resided. Several of the trustees were Sussex men, hence thirteen parishes in that county were included in the list; and through the influence of Lord Lumley, Chester-le-Street (the burial place of the Lumleys) and other parishes in the county of Durham had allowances assigned them. It would be no difficult matter to account for the admission of most of the parishes.

<sup>a</sup> Worth, in Sussex, bought of John Middleton and his son. Tolshunt Darcy, Essex, of Sir Christopher Neville and Mary his wife, &c. Longstock Harrington, Hants, of Richard, Viscount Lumley. Stoughton, &c., co. Leicester, of William Rolfe. Meadows, in Kent and Surrey, of Richard Gurney, &c. Some, however, were made over in lieu of the debts due to the deceased.

<sup>b</sup> See his *Diary*, published in 5 Vols. 8vo. London, 1827. Edited by Wm. Bray, Esq., F.A.S. Vol. III. p. 340. March 1694-5. "The new edition of Camden's *Britannia* was now publish'd (by Bishop Gibson) with greate additions, those to Surrey were mine, so that I had one presented me."

the mention of one who was a general benefactor to the whole county; his name was Smith, once a silversmith in London, but he did not follow that trade long: he afterwards went a begging for many years, and was commonly called Dog Smith, because he had a dog which always followed him. When he dyed, he left a very great estate in the hands of trustees, upon a general account of charity, and more particularly for Surrey; after they had made considerable improvement of the estate, and purchased several farms, they settled £50 per annum, or thereabouts, upon every market-town in Surrey, or gave £1000 in money<sup>a</sup>. Upon every parish, except one or two, they settled a yearly revenue; upon some £6, upon others £8, and upon the rest more or less, as they thought convenient. But this charity was not limited to Surrey, but left to the trustees to extend to other places of the kingdom, as they found occasion; and so the revenue is greater out of this county than what is paid in it.”<sup>b</sup> Salmon, in his *Antiquities of Surrey*, Lond. 1736, pp. 203, 4, tells us, “There is a defect to be lamented in the History of Surrey, that no more particular account is preserved of Mr. Henry Smith, citizen and alderman of London, than what his epitaph in the church of Wandsworth affords. He died, and was there buried, anno 1627. I have seen him sometimes written citizen and salter of London. His grand benefaction to the poor of almost every parish in the county

<sup>a</sup> This shews how little Evelyn knew about the matter. Henry Smith in his lifetime gave £1000 to each of these towns, Croydon, Kingston, Guilford, Dorking, and Farnham, and left by his will £1000 each to Riegate and Richmond. Moreover, every parish in Surrey enjoyed Smith's bounty.

<sup>b</sup> At the end of the *Life* will be found a list of parishes not in the county of Surrey, which receive an annual allowance. Amongst them, the following parishes in London and Westminster, together with a

of about £5 per annum, and to the market towns £1000, to be laid out in lands for the use of the poor of each, besides his considerable gifts in Essex and Hertfordshire to the same purpose, demands a more grateful memorial of him than I can by enquiry meet with. He is styled in serious descriptions of Surrey, Dog Smith. One fixes it upon his going about begging, and, after the last scrap, entreating for a bone for his dog, which he shared with his Fidus Achates. Another has heard that he fed at other men's tables, and would carry away a bone to solace his dog. This was when the buttery hatch was worn off the hooks, and bones had their complement of meat."

"If he ran away from his master for the delightful vocation of dependence, and was whipped back again from Mitcham, it was too great a resentment to give nothing to that parish, and these have merited contribution from the rest by sending him back to his trade, which was the foundation

parish in the counties of Oxford, Worcester, and Somerset, have enjoyed upon an average per annum the sums here inserted.

<i>In the 6 Years from 1813 to 1818.</i>			<i>In the 4 Years from 1819 to 1822.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
St. Olave's, Jewry ....	} 19	2 10	St. Olave's, Jewry ....	} 13	19 2
St. Forster, or Vedas			St. Forster, or Vedas		
Christchurch .....			Christchurch .....		
St. Botolph, Alders-	} 61	10 6	St. Botolph, Alders-	} 58	9 2
gate .....			gate .....		
St. Giles, Cripplegate			St. Giles, Cripplegate		
St. Sepulchre .....	} 61	9 9	St. Sepulchre .....	} 16	15 7
St. Martin-in-the-Fields			St. Martin-in-the-Fields		
Henley-on-Thames, co.	} 65	5 2	Henley-on-Thames, co.	} 61	14 1
Oxon.....			Oxon .....		
Newton St. Loe, co. So-	} 57	11 4	Newton St. Loe, co. So-	} 42	0 1
merset .....			merset .....		
Pershore, co. Worcester	95	17 4	Pershore, co. Worcester	69	17 11



of doing himself and the world more good than a starving motto"—*Inopi linguâ desertas invocat artes* <sup>a</sup>.

It is evident that the information given by Evelyn to Bishop Gibson was incorrect in many particulars, and no serious notice would have been taken of so absurd a narrative in this place, had the propagator of it been a less respectable authority. Salmon has embellished the story, by adding that he was whipped through Mitcham as a vagrant, for which that unfortunate parish was doomed to be a sufferer, by not partaking of his bounty. But as Mr. Bray says, "every parish in Surrey being in receipt of the charity, at once disproves the tale"; and the inventor of it must have forgotten that the allotments to the different parishes were not made by his will, but in 1641, by the trustees, thirteen years after his death <sup>b</sup>. He seems to have been confounded with the Lambeth pedler, the representation of whom, together with his dog, still remains in a painted window of Lambeth church; but he lived long anterior to Smith.

Smith, if the beggar and vagrant stated, must have been a curious associate for the Earls of Essex and Dorset, and others of the same rank, with whom he was on terms of

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Allen, in his *History of Surrey and Sussex*, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1829, Vol. I. p. 455, says, that "Mr. Smith was of very humble extraction, from leaving money to his poor kindred, by which he meant such of his sister's children as were unable to help themselves; but the story of his being a beggar, as related by Aubrey, and copied by subsequent writers, rests upon too vague a tradition to be entitled to credit." If Mr. Allen had consulted Aubrey, he would have discovered that no writer had *copied* him, for the story is not to be found in his account of Surrey.

<sup>b</sup> From the deed dated 10 Dec. 1641. "To the churchwardens and overseers of the poore of the parish of Mitcham, yearely, for the tyme being, the yearely sume of foure pounds."

familiar intercourse. Moreover, it is not easy to believe that the inhabitants of Farringdon Without would have elected a dirty vagrant as alderman of their ward, when there were three other competitors for the honour <sup>a</sup>.

It is from Smith's will alone that his relations have been discovered, although he mentions only two persons by name in it as such, viz., his kinswoman, Mrs. Price, and a nephew, Henry Jackson, son of Henry Jackson the elder <sup>b</sup>. By the will of Thomas Jackson, (son of Henry Jackson the elder, and brother of Henry the younger,) dated 11 August 1628, and proved in the Prerogative Office, 12 Oct. 1631, it is shewn that Henry Smith had a sister named Joan: in it he says—"My body I commend to the earth, to be decently buried in the night tyme, with as small charge and outward pompe as convenientlie maie be, within the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. Marie Matfellow als Whitechappel in the countie of Middlesex at the end of the Chancell thereof, soe neere thereunto the place where my late mother <sup>c</sup> Joane Jackson widowe deceased was buried in the yeare of our Lord one thousand sixe hundred and twentie five."

<sup>a</sup> Three men, whose names were well known in the City of London, opposed him, viz.—Sir Stephen Soame, Sir Thomas Bennet, Knights, and William Cokayne.

<sup>b</sup> It is not improbable that Mr. Richard Owen, servant to the Dean of Westminster, to whom he leaves £100 in his will, was either a relation or connection by marriage of Henry Smith; for his nephew, Henry Jackson, mentions in his will a cousin of the name of Owen. The celebrated Bishop Williams was Dean of Westminster at this period; he was a great patron of John Owen, the epigrammatist, who was his kinsman. This Richard was probably of the same family.

<sup>c</sup> From the Register of Burials of St. Mary, Whitechapel:—  
"1625, August 8th, Joane Jackson."



From Henry Jackson the elder and Joan his wife, are descended all the kindred of Smith now existing. We will here, after giving the extract from the will concerning his bequest to his kindred, proceed to show how erroneous Mr. Bray's notions were with regard to their respectability and wealth, and prove that they lived in a rank of life far above what he imagined. Even from the very words of the will he is not warranted in calling them poor; and he seems to have forgotten that one man may be relatively poor with respect to another, but nevertheless be wealthy.

“Item I give and devise for the use and reliefe of the poorest of my kindred, such as are not able to worke for their livinge, viz<sup>t</sup> sicke aged and impotent persons, and such as cannot mainteyne their owne charge, the some of one thousand poundes, w<sup>ch</sup> said one thousand poundes my will and meaninge is shall be laid forth and bestowed in the purchase of landes of inheritance of the value of threescore poundes p annū att the leaste, and the rente and profitte thereof to be paid yearlie unto them, and to be distributed amongst them by my said executors, and their heires, and by the said Lord Maior and the Sheriffes for the time beinge as most neede shall be from time to time.”<sup>a</sup>

In Bray's Surrey, Vol. III. p. 344, is the following passage, “As he in his will speaks of no other relations than sister's children, and intimates that they were poor;” and Mr. Bray, at p. 26 of his Collections, remarks, “Many of the relations are now in low situations, and their predecessors seem always to have

<sup>a</sup> He afterwards, by a memorandum added to his will, explains what he means by the poorest of his kindred, viz., the poorest of his sister's children and their children successively. This memorandum is dated on or about 28th September, 1627.

been so." Neither of these statements has the slightest foundation; for it is certainly a misinterpretation of the words to say, that by the poorest of his kindred, or by the poorest of his sister's children, and their children successively, the testator meant to intimate they were all poor;—and that the relations were not always in low situations is indisputable. It appears by the will of Henry Jackson, the nephew, citizen and grocer of London<sup>a</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> His only daughter and heiress, Sarah, married Dr. William Spurstowe, son and heir of William Spurstowe, Citizen and Mercer of London, descended from the Spurstows, of Spurstow, in Cheshire. Dr. Spurstowe was incorporated (B.A.) of Oxford, being of that standing at Cambridge, 15 July 1628. Being M.A., he was admitted to the vicarage of Hackney, 3d May 1643, on the resignation of Calibut Downing. He was a grand Presbyterian, and one of the five Smectymnui, the initial letters of his name being the three last in the fictitious word Smectymnuus, the title to the celebrated book, before the civil war, written in answer to Bishop Hall's Right of Episcopacy (Step. Marshall, Edm. Calamy, Thomas Young, and Matt. Newcomen being the other four.) He was Master of Catharine Hall, in which college he was educated, in the place of Dr. Ralph Brownrigg, from which office he was turned out for refusing the engagement. His ejection from Hackney was in 1662. He was minister of Hampden, co. Bucks, and chaplain to the regiment of Colonel John Hampden, in the army of the Earl of Essex, 1642,—one of the assembly of divines, and thereafter one of the Commissioners at the Savoy. He went with the Commissioners to the treaty with King Charles at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He was a man of great humility and meekness, of eminent charity both in giving and forgiving, and of a very peaceable disposition. An innocent and pleasing cheerfulness in conversation rendered his society generally agreeable. He lived through the sickness year, but died in February, 1665-6, and was buried the 8th of that month at Hackney; he had an only son William, who died in his lifetime, and was also buried at Hackney. Possessed of a considerable fortune, he employed it to a good purpose; in proof whereof, he ordered six almshouses to be erected in the parish of Hackney, for six poor widows, of good life and conversation, which were accordingly erected after his decease, between the Grove and what is called Grove Place. It appears, however, that he died without having

which was dated 15th October, 1650, and proved in the Prerogative Office, 5th December following<sup>a</sup>, that he possessed freehold and copyhold lands in the county of Suffolk, and a lease of divers tenements in Bride Lane, London, and left many legacies to his relations. Thomas Jackson, another nephew of Henry Smith, and citizen and haberdasher of London, whose will<sup>b</sup> has been already referred to, seems to have been a highly respectable man, and to have left his family in good circumstances; his son, Henry Jackson, citizen and stationer of London, in his will, dated 1 August, 1647, and proved

made provision for the support of these widows, for he died without leaving a will, though an inscription at Hackney says the alms-houses were ordered by his will. His brother, however, Henry Spurstowe, of London, Esq., generously supplied this defect the following year, by settling certain funds in the parish for this purpose; and his son, Henry Spurstowe, of London, caused a stone with the following inscription, to be erected as a memorial.

“William Spurstowe, D.D., Vicar of Hackney, out of his pious intention, ordered by his will these six Alms-houses for the habitation and dwelling of six poor widows of the said Parish of good life and conversation, and Henry Spurstowe, Esq., Merchant, and brother to the said Dr. William Spurstowe, fulfilled his will. Erected and built 1666.”

Dr. Spurstow was a frequent preacher before the long parliament, yet he bitterly lamented the death of Charles I., as appears from one of his meditations written on the subject. Among his works were, besides the part he took in Smectymnuus, “The Wells of Salvation”; “A Treatise on the Promises”; “The Spiritual Chymist, in 6 Decads of Meditations”; “The Wiles of Satan”; “A Discourse on 2 Cor. ii. 11”; “Sermons on particular occasions, one at Westminster Abbey, Nov. 5, 1644, on Ezra ix. 11—14, entitled, England’s Eminent Judgements caused by the Abuse of God’s Eminent Mercies”; also “a Funeral Sermon for Mr. William Taylor, of Coleman Street, Sept. 12, 1661.” (Vid. Calamy’s Contin.; Wood’s Athenæ Oxonienses et Fasti, by Blisse; Nonconformist’s Memorial; Visit of London, 1634; Parish Registers of Hackney, &c., &c.)

<sup>a</sup> Reg. in Cur. Prerog., 200 Pembroke.

<sup>b</sup> Reg. 111 St. John.

6th of that month<sup>a</sup>, mentions the rents of his part of the shops in the Royal Exchange, and leaves legacies to his brothers and sisters. Elizabeth Jackson, a niece of Mr. Smith, and sister of the Jacksons, married ——— Davis, and their son, Jasper Davis<sup>b</sup>, citizen and turner, of London, in his will dated 20th August, 1660, and proved 19th September following<sup>c</sup>, after leaving legacies to the amount of near £500, speaks of his lease of premises in the Royal Exchange, and of his freehold lands at Eastham, co. Essex. Mary Jackson, another niece, married William Ward, citizen and armourer, of London, who in his will, dated 29th December, 1632, and proved in the Commissary Court of London, 1st April, 1633, besides divers legacies, bequeaths his lands to his eldest son, and mentions another son, a clergyman. His youngest son, (by Mary Jackson,) Benjamin Ward, citizen and scrivener, of London, in his will<sup>d</sup>, dated 29th Oct. 1658, and proved in the Prerogative Office, 3d January following, speaks of tenements, &c., in Ratcliffe Highway, in the county of Middlesex. Thus, it appears that, at the time of Smith's death, his relations were in good circumstances, respectably connected, and in no need of any assistance from him. It is an unfortunate circum-

<sup>a</sup> Reg. in Cur. Prerog. 181 Fines.

<sup>b</sup> Jasper Davis left an only daughter and heiress, Sarah Davis, who married, in 1647, at Hackney, Leonard Doe, first of Allhallows in the Wall, London, and afterwards of Battersea, Surrey. By Sarah Davis he also left an only daughter, Sarah, who married, in 1671, Jeremiah Blosse, of the parish of Christchurch, London. (Vid. Visitation of Middlesex, 1663.) This Jeremiah had an uncle, Thomas Blosse, of Belstead, who was High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1646. The relations in this line were most respectable, and apparently very wealthy.

<sup>c</sup> Reg. in Cur. Prerog. 244 Nabbs.

<sup>d</sup> Reg. 9 Pell.

stance that the minutes of the trustees relative to the distribution of the rents to the kindred are not now in existence prior to the year 1670, for most valuable information might have been gleaned from them. In the earliest list of the names of those persons in receipt of the rents, printed at p. 152 of Mr. Bray's Collections<sup>a</sup>, only one was as near as a grandchild, the others being great and great-great-grandchildren of Joan Jackson, sister of Henry Smith. The altered circumstances of the kindred may therefore be very fairly, amongst other causes, attributed to the disastrous times following Smith's death, which were the ruin of thousands of families, as well of low as of high degree. It is by no means, however, clear, that the relations enjoyed any settled pension from his bequest till some years after his death; for the estates at Kensington, &c., (from the rents of which they now receive assistance,) seem not to have been permanently disposed of by the trustees till 16 Car. II., (1665,) when they were let on lease to Christopher Blake, of Kensington, grandson of Sir William Blake, one of Henry Smith's trustees.

The information which Mr. Bray possessed concerning the earlier members of Smith's kindred seems to have been obtained from a Mr. Grosvenor, one of the kindred, who was living in 1798; and whose grandmother died in 1754, aged 90. She used to tell him that she was the daughter of Susan

<sup>a</sup> Christopher Sexe,  
Susan Bustard,  
Charles Goodridge,  
Mary Williams,  
Jasper Avery,  
Elizabeth Rushen,  
Joan Plumer,  
In 1677, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Gwylt.

} In 1670.

Bustard, whose mother, Sarah Fell, was niece of Mr. Smith. This was not the fact, for she was great niece, and in this, as in many other cases, is shown how little reliance is to be placed on tradition as evidence of the truth of a pedigree.

With the £1000 left by Smith to his kindred, and with £1000 left by him for the use of the poor captives, being slaves under the Turkish pirate, which was also to be laid out in purchasing lands of inheritance of the value of three-score pounds per annum at least, the trustees purchased the Kensington, Chelsea, and St. Margaret's estates, and by indentures, dated 28th June, 16 Car. II., (1665,) in consideration of the rents and covenants, of the sum of £500 laid out by the aforesaid Christopher Blake in building and improving, and of his releasing his title to several of the lands, demised to him the several premises in the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, for a term of seventy years, at the yearly rent of £130, and this lease expired in 1734. In 1760, this property was let on lease for seventy years to Dr. Bucknall for the rent of £151, but in 1806 this lease was set aside by the Court of Chancery, on the ground of the length of the term and inadequacy of the rent<sup>a</sup>. Several parcels of the estate which had been let on building leases were left by the Court undisturbed. The estate consists of eighty-five acres of land, partly built upon and partly garden ground; "one moiety of the income of it was appropriated to the ransom of captives, the other to the relief of the donor's relations; but no application having been made for the former for many years, the rents applicable to that pur-

<sup>a</sup> Vide 4th and 11th Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities.

pose were from time to time laid out in the funds, and previous to the year 1772 the dividends were again added to the principal, as they were received, till the stock amounted to £9158 15s.<sup>a</sup> In 1772, the trustees, finding that this money was useless, obtained an Act of Parliament to enable them to divide the captive money, and the dividends upon the accumulated stock, amongst the poor relations of the donor, in every year in which no application should be made to redeem captives." The estate produced, in 1823, £1299 17s. 4d., since which, leases have fallen in, and the income has become accordingly very large, and is sufficiently ample to fulfil, in the most liberal way, the benevolent intentions of the testator<sup>b</sup>.

In respect to the distribution of the income at the present time, the kindred are divided into classes : those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty receive £10 per annum ; between thirty and forty-five, £20 ; forty-five and fifty-five, £40 ; fifty-five, and upwards, £60 per annum. Extra allowances are made, as the funds permit, to the younger classes who are unable to work from illness or infirmity, and

<sup>a</sup> There is also a sum of £1472 0s. 8d., three per cent. consols, belonging to the estate, standing in the name of the Accountant-general, purchased with the arrears of profits which the lessee was compelled to account for when the lease was set aside.

<sup>b</sup> Entitled, "An Act to enable the trustees of Henry Smith, Esq., deceased, to apply certain sums of money to the relief of his poor kindred, and to enable the said Trustees to grant building leases of an estate in the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, and St. Margaret's, Westminster." N.B. Michael's Place, Brompton, is built on this estate.

There has been no application for the slave money since the passing of this act ; for our consuls in the Barbary States have orders to apply for the immediate release of any British subject that may be made prisoner.



small sums are advanced by way of loan to the industrious, to be paid out of their usual allowances, which depend upon the income of the estate as compared with the number of claimants, (there being no demand for captive money,) and their behaviour, means, and circumstances.

It is difficult to understand what is meant by behaviour. Who is to be the judge of proper behaviour in the kindred? The trustees have nothing to do with it. They cannot produce any deed in which such power is given them. The directions about this trust are all contained in the will, and there is certainly nothing about behaviour there. They must erroneously suppose that the kindred are mentioned in the deed poll of 1626, which only gives directions concerning the poor of the different parishes. The trustees have not legally the power of striking off the allowance of a relation for misbehaviour alone; and there can be no doubt but that the Court of Chancery would give redress, upon their exercising any such power. Let it not be supposed, however, that it is intended to justify or support misconduct on the part of any among the kindred; but such a power (though it is not probable in this case that it will be abused) ought not to be placed in the hands of any set of trustees who have, in the execution of their trust, to transact business for the poor, and with the poor alone.

Smith seems, to have been hardly satisfied with bequeathing only £1000 to his kindred, for he, directly after the bequest, declares, in the most particular way, that his kindred in all his charities should be preferred to strangers. These are his words:—"And my will and meaninge is, that in the bestowinge, and distributinge of my estate and goodes to the poore to charitable uses, w<sup>ch</sup> is accordinge to my intent and



desire, those of my kindred w<sup>ch</sup> are poore, aged, impotent, or any other waye unable to helpe themselves should be cheiflie preferred and respected."

It was the intention of Mr. Smith that a fellowship should have been founded at Cambridge : he says, " Item, I give and devise the sōme of one hundred and fitye poundes for the buyeing of a fellowship in Cambridge in some colledge there, to continue for eighte yeares and soe longe to be enjoyed by Mr. Costerdine's sonne, and at thend of those eighte yeares to be surrendered by him unto and to the use of my nephewe Henry Jackson, sonne of Henry Jackson the elder, one of my executors hereafter named, to continue to him duringe his life, and after to such of my kindred as shall be capable of the place or fellowship from time to time." Mr. Costerdine, the father, was the Thomas Costerdine who was witness to his will ; he was a citizen and vintner of London, and son of Thomas Costerdine, of Ruddington, co. Notts. His brother, John Costerdine, was bound apprentice to a James Jackson, (24<sup>a</sup> Nov. 1586,) citizen and haberdasher of London, who, we conjecture, was a member of the Jackson family already spoken of, and hence the Costerdine connexion with Smith. After the eight years' enjoyment by the son, Henry Jackson was to have the patronage and presentation for life, (for so must the will be interpreted,) as, being a

<sup>a</sup> Among the Records of the Haberdashers' Company is the following entry,

Nov. 1586 :—

" Joñes Costerdyne fil Thome Costerdyne de Ruddington in Coñ Notř Yeoman po. se Jacobo Jackson ci. et habberđ p no-  
vem annis a ffesto Omniū Sčtoř ulř. Dař xxiiij die.

" Admitted Free. 1595, John Costerdine by James Jackson."

married man, (if even a member,) he was not eligible to any such preferment in the university. It would be very satisfactory to know what became of the money; for a fellowship has never been founded, and there have certainly been those of his kindred to whom it would have been of great service, and who were fully qualified for the situation. Whether Mr. Costerdine waived the right of his son, or whether he received part of the money by way of compensation, it would be now impossible to ascertain. Perhaps if William Spurstowe, son of Dr. William Spurstowe, had lived, the fellowship would have been founded on his account; but as he died young, shortly after his grandfather, there was nobody interested, in urging the surviving executors to found it.

In conclusion, we cannot but approve of Mr. Smith's admirable disposition of his estate to charitable uses<sup>a</sup>, wherein it appears that none are allowed to eat the bread of idleness, his chief aim being to provide work for those who are able to work; the aged and infirm alone receiving his bounty without making some useful return to society. There can be but little doubt that in those parishes in which the money has been properly bestowed, immense good has been the result, and many a poor apprentice who has risen to a comfortable independence as a tradesman, and the poor maid who has obtained a good sober husband, have had reason to bless the name of Henry Smith. Many will naturally inveigh

<sup>a</sup> That Smith rather intended his charities as a reward for those poor who had pursued an honest and industrious course through life, is evident, as well from his directions in the deed poll as from the articles entered into between himself and the Bailiffs of Kingston, in which he expressly declares that his gift is not to interfere with the levying a poor rate, which he wishes to remain the same, as if his charity had never existed.

against him (and perhaps very justly) for not providing in his will for his nephews and nieces, amongst whom his property would have been divided by law in case he had died intestate or not executed deeds in his lifetime; but it would almost seem, by his bequeathing the sum of only £1000 to one of his nephews, that he was not on the best terms with his sister's family, or he might think that they were sufficiently provided for already. This fact, too, may have had some weight with him,—he was decidedly a high Churchman, as may be inferred from his legacy of £10,000 for buying impropriations for the relief and maintenance of godly preachers<sup>a</sup>. Now his sister's family, as far as we can judge from their wills, appear to have been somewhat puritanical; which indeed was probably the cause of the connexion formed after his death with Dr. William Spurstowe. Whether any of these reasons will justify him for omitting his kindred, we will not take upon ourselves to decide; but let this always be a consolation to those who consider that he acted unjustly, to remember that the estates might not have been preserved throughout the civil wars, had they been in the possession of private individuals, instead of trustees appointed for charitable purposes.

Mr. Smith married, but never had any issue by his wife, who deceased many years before him. He died at his residence in Silver Street, London, the 3d of January, 1627-8, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and was buried the 7th of February following, in the chancel of the church at Wandsworth, having expressed a wish to be there buried, on account

<sup>a</sup> The impropriate rectory of Alfriston, co. Sussex, and part of the impropriate rectory of Mayfield, in the same county, are now set apart for this purpose.





J. G. Kneller del.

J. G. Kneller sculp.

*The Monument of Henry Smith Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
in the Church of Wandsworth, Surrey.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*



of that town having been his birth-place. This fact we learn from his funeral certificate, which is found among the records of the College of Arms<sup>a</sup>, and is as follows.



**THE** Worshipfull Mr. Henry Smith, Gent. and Citizen of London, departed this mortall life at his house in Silver Streete London, the 3<sup>d</sup> day of January 1627, being of the age of 79 yeares at May next, whose funerall was worshipfully solemnised in the Parische Church of Wandsworth in the County of

Surrey, and his body interred in the Chauncell of the said Church the 7 daye of February followinge—beinge his desire there to be buried, because it was the Parish of his nativity. He married only one wife who died long since, but never had any yssue by her. The Executors of his last will and testament are Sir William Blake of Kensington near London Knight, George Whitmore Alderman of London, William Rolfe of London Esquier, George Lowe of London Marchaunt, and Richard Gurnett<sup>b</sup> Citizen and Mercer of London, and Henry Jackson Citizen of London. The Officers of Armes that attended the said Funerall, were Samson Leonard Blewmantle Deputy for Sir Richard St George, Knight Clarenceux King of Armes, and Thomas Tomson Rouge

<sup>a</sup> Register I., 23. 20.

<sup>b</sup> He is called clothworker in Smith's will, which is right; his name was also spelt Gurney and Gurnard. He was created a baronet, 14 Dec. 1641, and was lord mayor of London 1642.

Dragon who served for himself, by whom this certificate was taken <sup>a</sup>.

Smith's will<sup>b</sup> is dated 24 April, 1627, 3 Car. I., and proved 23d January 1627-8, by Sir William Blake, George Lowe, Richard Gurnard, and Henry Jackson; and, on the 19th June, 1628, by William Rolfe, power of proving being reserved to George Whitmore. In it, amongst many other legacies, are to be found the following worthy of mention;

Unto Henry Henn<sup>c</sup> Gent sometimes my servant £100.—  
To the poore captives being slaves under the Turkish Pirate £1000.—To poorest of my kindred, &c., £1000.—To Richard Owen gent Servant to the Dean of Westminster £100.—  
To the poore of the towne of Wannesworth £500.—To the poore of the towne of Rigate £1000.—To Marie Countesse of Dorsett £200, to be disposed by her among her children. I give, will and devise severall debts and somes of money due and oweinge unto me by Sir Edward Franceis, S<sup>r</sup> Richard Lumley and John Middleton, amountinge to tenn thousand poundes in the whole or thereabout, to and for the purchasing and buyinge in of impropriacons for the releife and maintenance of godlie preachers and better furtherance of knowledge and religion.—Item: my will and meaninge is

<sup>a</sup> Entry of his burial in the registers of Wandsworth. Burials, 1627, Feb. 7: Henry Smith, of London, gent.

<sup>b</sup> Whoever reads the will of John Kendrick, citizen and draper, dated 29th Dec. 1624, will be struck with the similarity of Smith's to it. Smith, when making his own, might have had a copy of Kendrick's lying before him; it is given at length in Strype's *Stow*, 1 Vol., p. 451., edit. 1754.

<sup>c</sup> Henn was afterwards created a baronet, 1st Oct. 1642; vide *Visitation of Berkshire*. Harl. MSS. 1530, p. 43.



that all and the moste p̄te of legacies and sōmes of Money w<sup>ch</sup> by this my last will or otherwise I have given or intended to the use and reliefe of the poore of anie p̄she towne or place shall be soe ordered continued and managed yearlie and from time to time for y<sup>e</sup> settinge of the poore on worke and for bindinge them apprentices, and for the teachinge and educaçon of poore children as is nowe used or begunn w<sup>thin</sup> the towne of Dorchest<sup>r</sup> in the Countie of Dorset and accordinge to my deed of uses laste made<sup>a</sup>.—For buyeinge a fellowship in Cambridge in some Colledge there £150.—And my will and meaninge is That my executo<sup>rs</sup> hereafter named shall at their discretion lend the sōme of one hundred poundes to some such persons as shall need, gratis for one halfe yeare, by twenty poundes in a parcell and when the same is rep<sup>d</sup> to lend it owt to others for other sixe monthes and soe to continue from time to time, my Execut<sup>ors</sup> tâkinge good securitie for y<sup>e</sup> repaiement thereof<sup>b</sup>.—To Mrs. Price nowe or sometimes a teacher of children, my kinswoman, £10.—To the twoe daughters of S<sup>r</sup> William Bond, Winifride and Elizabeth, the sōme of fiftene poundes whereof 5<sup>l</sup> is a debt due to me by their brother John Bond.—To Sir Robert Philips, his ladie, and children £100.—To the eldest Ladie Delaware wife of Thomas late Lord Laware £100.—To Henry Smith<sup>c</sup> of the Old Change £5.—To the poore of the towne of Richmond £1000 owinge unto me by Mr Serieant Amherst.

<sup>a</sup> He alludes to Dorchester Hospital, which was a kind of workhouse, built in 1616.

<sup>b</sup> There is no proof that this was ever done—formerly such a bequest was by no means uncommon.

<sup>c</sup> This Henry Smith might have been the Henry, son of Anthony, of Campden.



He nominates and appoints, George Whitmore, Alderman of London, George Lowe, William Blake, William Rolfe, Esquires, Richard Gurnard, Clothworker, and Henry Jackson, Grocer, of London, executors of his will, and Mr. Justice Croke, Sir Christopher Nevill, Mr. Alderman Parkhurste, and George Duncombe, to be overseers. The witnesses, who were present when he sealed, published and declared his last will, were Tho. Canon<sup>a</sup>, Thomas Costerdine, Edwd. Brighwen, Fraunces Billinge, John Honybourne, and when he subscribed his name to it, Thos. Canon, Ja. Aston, Wm. Rowley, Tho. Carter.

By a memorandum added to the will on or about 28 September, 1627, he gave his nephew, Henry Jackson, £1000. "Moreover the said Testator beinge asked w<sup>ch</sup> of his kindred he meant and intended in and by these words, the poorest of his kindred, &c., in his legacy of a thousand pounds bequeathed in his will to be laid out and bestowed in the purchase of lands of inheritance of the value of £lx p annū and y<sup>e</sup> rents and profitts to be paid yearly unto them, &c., made answeare that his meaninge was thereby <sup>b</sup>y *poorest of* his sister's children, and their children successively, or like in effecte."

<sup>a</sup> This Thomas Canon is probably the same person with the Sir Thomas Canney, Knight, to whom he gives a ring, worth £5, in the memorandum; but there is no knight of either of their names to be found. From the flourishes with which this name is ornamented in the will it is difficult to say which is the true reading.

<sup>b</sup> This is interlined in the original. This memorandum was most probably written by a friend, not by a lawyer. And the very omission in the first instance, of the words, "y<sup>e</sup> poorest of," would almost induce a belief that there was some difficulty in describing who were the poorest of his kindred, all at that time being in good circumstances.

Mr. Bray has committed several mistakes in his list; he says Smith died

On the south side of the altar in Wandsworth church is a mural monument <sup>a</sup>, with his effigies, in the robes of an alderman, and on a tablet thereunder this inscription.

“ Here lieth the Body of Henry Smith, Esq., sometime Citizen and Alderman of London, who departed this life the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of January Anno Dom. 1627, being then neare the age of 79 yeares, whome while he lived gave unto these several townes in Surrey following, one thousand pounds a peece to buy lands for perpetuity for the releife and setting the poore people aworke in the said townes, viz. to the towne of Croydon one thousand pounds, to the towne of Kingston one thousand pounds, to the towne of Guilford one thousand pounds, to the towne of Darkin one thousand pounds, to the towne of Farneham one thousand pounds; and by his last will and testament did further give and devise to buy lands for perpetuity for the releife and setting theire poore aworke unto the towne of Rygate one thousand pounds, unto the towne of Richmond one especialtye or debt of a thousand pounds, and unto this towne of Wandsworth wherein he was born the sum of five hundred pounds for the same uses; and did further will and bequeath one thousand to buy lands for perpetuity to redeeme poore Captives and Prisoners from y<sup>c</sup> Turkish Tyrannie <sup>b</sup>, and not heere stinting

seised of the Kensington estates, but these estates were purchased with the legacy in his will. So also of Stoughton, which was purchased by the trustees, and he was not aware that Wandsworth had a separate estate.

<sup>a</sup> The arms in the escocheon over the monument, see p. 18, are, quarterly, 1 and 4, sable, a fess between three saltires or, for Smith; 2 and 3, barry of six gules and argent, on a chief of the last, 3 wolves' heads, erased, of the 1st, for ———. [See the plate opposite this page.]

<sup>b</sup> Sir James Cambel, knight and alderman, left, by his will, dated

his charity and bounty, did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, being to a great value, for y<sup>e</sup> purchasing lands of inheritance for ever for the releife of the poore and setting them aworke, a pattern worthy the imitation of those whom God has blessed with the abundance of y<sup>e</sup> goods of this life to follow him therein."

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At the foot of this monument, before the pews were erected and the church repaired, was originally placed the flat stone which is now close to the reading-desk, and which has upon it the following inscription ;

Depositum Henrici Smith,  
Senatoris Londinensis.  
Mole sub hâc quæris quis conditur, optime lector,  
Cuias, et qualis, quantus in orbe fuit.  
A dextris muri, statuum tu cernere possis  
Oranti similem, marmore de Pario ;  
Subter quam statuum cernatur tabula sculpta,  
Auratis verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant.

1641, £1000 for the redemption of poor captives from Turkish slavery.—*Strype's Stow*, Vol. I. p. 321.

William, youngest son of Thomas, Lord Coventry, in the year 1686, left £3000 for redemption of slaves from Algiers.—*Collins's Peerage*, Vol. IV. p. 191.

Thomas Betton, by his will, dated in 1723, and proved in 1725, directed his trustees to apply one full half part of the interest and profits of his whole estate yearly, for ever, unto the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary. In 1831, the income of the moiety of the said estates amounted to £1000 per annum, and there were accumulations to the amount of £100,000 in the hands of the Ironmongers' Company, of the control over which they have been lately deprived by a decree of the Court of Chancery.

This stone was taken up the 11th July, 1831, in the presence of the Rev. Wm. Borradaile, the Vicar, the Churchwardens, Messrs. George and Joseph Gwilt, and other persons. No coffin was found under it, and it seemed quite evident that Henry Smith was not buried in that part of the church in which it now remains.

The monument was doubtless erected by the executors or trustees, and was executed prior to the year 1633, for the inscription on it is found in the fourth edition of Stowe, which was published in that year. In 1831, it was in a most disgraceful state of dilapidation; but since that time the churchwardens of Wandsworth, much to their credit, have repaired and beautified it, being unwilling to suffer the name of so noble a benefactor to their town to sink into unmerited oblivion<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> The town of Wandsworth receives, through Smith's benefactions, upwards of £170 per annum. Mr. Bray says it does not appear that Wandsworth has any separate estate, but receives a share of the Stoughton estate; from one of the reports of the Commissioners concerning charities, it appears it has. The property consists of a messuage or tenement, barn and outhouses, and 116 acres 2 roods and 33 perches of land, situated at Carshalton, in the county of Surrey; the gross annual income arising therefrom amounting to £175; and which premises were purchased in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Charles I., with a sum of £500 bequeathed by the will of Henry Smith, Esquire, to the parishioners of the said parish of Wandsworth, bearing date the 24th day of April, 1647; with the further sum of £100 bequeathed by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell to the said parishioners, and with a certain sum of £60, advanced by the said parishioners.



THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST BOTH OF THE ESTATES OF WHICH HENRY SMITH DIED SEISED, (AS FAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED,) AND OF THOSE WHICH WERE PURCHASED BY THE TRUSTEES AFTER HIS DEATH<sup>a</sup>.

This mark (\*) denotes that Mr. Smith died seized of the estate.

DURHAM.

A capital messuage in Hartlepool in Durham, and a messuage and lands there<sup>b</sup>.

ESSEX.

A farm and land at Tolshunt Darcy<sup>c</sup>.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

\* The manor of Longney, the impropriate rectory and lands there<sup>d</sup>.

Amongst the Originalia of the Exchequer<sup>e</sup>, we find,

Glouc. { De secundâ parte de anno 13<sup>mo</sup>. Jas. I. Rex pdoiñ alieñ  
Wigorñ. { Maneř de Longney cum ał in sepał coñ pđ quam Ričus  
Lewknor miř et Joħes Lambton geñ feceř Henř Smyth, p. 88.  
Ro. 45.

Glouc { Rex pdoiñ alieñ Maneř de Longney in Coñ Glouc  
Wigorñ. { cum ał in coñ pđ quam Henř Smyth fecit Witłmo Bond  
Miř, p. 88. Ro. 46.

<sup>a</sup> Vide Bray's Collections, passim.

<sup>b</sup> In the hands of the town of Hartlepool, purchased of Robert Porrett by the trustees.

<sup>c</sup> Purchased in 1635 of Sir Christopher Nevill, and his wife, &c., rents allotted to divers parishes not in Surrey.

<sup>d</sup> Purchased by Mr. Smith; rents allotted to parishes not in Surrey. The manor to the general expenses of the trust. Atkyns says he bought it of Sir William Bond, Knight; but this was not the fact, for it was conveyed to him by Lord Lumley, 2 James I., so says Mr. Bray.

<sup>e</sup> Addit. MSS 6385. in Mus. Brit.

## HAMPSHIRE.

A small farm at Longstock Harrington, the manor of Longstock Harrington, a messuage and farm there <sup>a</sup>.

A messuage and farm called Hall Farm in Farringdon <sup>b</sup>.

A messuage and lands at Shalden <sup>c</sup>.

A messuage in St. John's within the Soake of Winchester <sup>c</sup>.

## KENT.

\* Knole House and Park, with the manors of Knole, Sevenoaks, Kemsing, Seale, and the advowson of Sevenoaks and Seale <sup>d</sup>.

Several pieces of meadow land at Deptford <sup>e</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Purchased of Lord Lumley by the trustees; a large proportion of the rents allotted to parishes in various counties, the remainder to repair the highways near adjoining to Harting, Sussex, called Newood, which leadeth from Harting to Rogate.

<sup>b</sup> Purchased with part of the £1000 given to Farnham, of Edward Knight, Gent., ante 1653.

<sup>c</sup> Shalden, (as well as the messuage in Winchester,) was purchased by the trustees from William Rolfe, and allotted to four parishes in Winchester.

<sup>d</sup> Purchased by Mr. Smith, of Richard, Earl of Dorset, for £10,000, allotted to various parishes in Surrey. By Act of Parliament 13 Chas. II., Richard, then Earl of Dorset, gave a rent charge of £130, issuing from lands in Sussex, in lieu of the manors of Knole, Seale, and Kemsing, and the manor-house and park of Knole, which were thereby settled on him. In 1726-7, land adjoining Knole Park, of the value of £8 per annum, was, by Act of Parliament, vested in Lionel, Duke of Dorset, and his heirs, in lieu of which he gave a clear rent charge of £10 per annum, part of a fee farm rent of £40 issuing out of the manor of Heddington, Oxfordshire. In 1791, by Act of Parliament, another exchange was made, and the best part of the Sevenoaks' estate was vested in the then duke and his heirs; and in 1793, Lord Amherst gave a net rent, charged on a farm in Horley, Surrey, of £20 per annum, in exchange for land at Riverhead.

<sup>e</sup> Belong to the town of Croydon; purchased by the trustees from Sir Richard Gurney.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

Messuages and farms at Stoughton <sup>a</sup>.

A capital watermill and nine Oxgangs of lands, and other lands at Bottesford <sup>b</sup>.

## MIDDLESEX.

\* House in Silver Street, London <sup>c</sup>.

Messuages and lands in Kensington, Chelsea, and St. Margaret's, Westminster <sup>d</sup>.

## SHROPSHIRE.

A messuage and lands in Chilmyche <sup>e</sup>.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

The manor of Froddeswell and lands there <sup>f</sup>.

## SURREY.

Some closes called Mynley, ten acres, and a close called Burges in Ash <sup>g</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Purchased by the trustees from William Rolfe. Rents allotted to parishes in various counties.

<sup>b</sup> Belongs to the town of Dorking.

<sup>c</sup> Purchased by Mr. Smith of a Mr. Hordson, 8 Jas. I. (1611.) The rent is applied to the general expenses of the trust.

<sup>d</sup> Purchased by the trustees, with £1000 left to his kindred, and the £1000 left for redeeming poor captives from the Turkish pirate. Rents divided among the kindred.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. Bray was unable to discover what became of this estate; it was probably given up to the town of Shrewsbury, to be managed by the proper authorities of that place.

<sup>f</sup> Allotted to four parishes in Staffordshire; purchased by the trustees of the Earl of Essex; given up to Lichfield. The estate lies close to Chartley Park, and, Mr. Bray says, was in 1800 in the possession of Earl Ferrers, the towns not receiving the charity.

<sup>g</sup> Purchased with part of the £1000 given to Farnham, of William Maunsell, Gent., ante 1653.



Some meadow land at Deptford <sup>a</sup>.

Some lands in Great Bookham and Fetcham <sup>b</sup>.

The manor of Unstead and Unstead Farm in Shalford <sup>c</sup>.

A capital messuage and 6 closes of meadow or pasture containing 61 acres, and 48 acres of arable land in Carshalton <sup>d</sup>.

#### SUSSEX.

\* The manor of Warbleton, with the advowson of the church and divers woods and farms there <sup>e</sup>.

\* The manor and farm of Iwood and mansion house in Warbleton <sup>f</sup>.

\* The manor of Southwick and Eastbrook in the parish of Southwick <sup>g</sup>.

The moiety of the manor of Worth and divers farms and lands there <sup>h</sup>.

The impropriate rectory of Alfriston <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Belongs to the town of Croydon; purchased of Sir Richard Gurney.

<sup>b</sup> Belong to the parish of Fetcham; purchased by the trustees of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

<sup>c</sup> In possession of the town of Godalming; purchased by the trustees of John Austen, and Margaret, his wife.

<sup>d</sup> Of this estate, Mr. Bray says, "I cannot get any account whatever." This estate, however, belongs to Wandsworth, and was partly purchased with the £500 left by Smith to that town.

<sup>e</sup> Purchased by Mr. Smith of Mr. Stollion, previous to 1616. The rents allotted to various parishes in the county of Surrey.

<sup>f</sup> Purchased by Mr. Smith of the Stollions. Rents allotted to parishes in Surrey.

<sup>g</sup> Purchased by Mr. Smith, 1595, of Charles, Lord Howard, of Effingham. Rents allotted to parishes in Surrey.

<sup>h</sup> Purchased, 16 Feb. 1629-30, of John Middleton, of Horsham, Esq., and Thomas Middleton, his son. Rents allotted to parishes in Surrey.

<sup>i</sup> Purchased by the trustees. Rents divided amongst poor clergymen.

Part of the impropriate rectory of Mayfield <sup>a</sup>.

A farm and lands in Telescombe <sup>b</sup>.

Capital messuages called Gardner's, and another messuage and lands in Rusper <sup>c</sup>.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

\* It is certain that Henry Smith died seised of estates in this county, for he mentions them in his will; but at the present time the estate or estates are not in the hands of the trustees, neither is there evidence that they ever were.

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The amount of the personalty left in the hands of the trustees is unknown; but it must have been very considerable to have enabled them to purchase so many estates. In his will are legacies to the amount of £17,000; and taking into consideration that he gave away £5000 to different towns in Surrey <sup>d</sup>, besides his other extensive charities in his

<sup>a</sup> Purchased by the trustees, of John Baker, of Mayfield, Esq., 6 July 1632. Rents divided amongst poor clergymen.

<sup>b</sup> It is doubtful whether this estate was purchased by Mr. Smith or his trustees. It is allotted to parishes in various counties.

<sup>c</sup> Belongs to the town of Reigate; purchased by the trustees from Henry Johnson, Gent.

<sup>d</sup> For the lands purchased by Farnham, see Note <sup>b</sup>, p. 58, and Note <sup>e</sup>, p. 59. For Dorking, see Note <sup>b</sup>, p. 59. The £1000 given to Kingston was laid out in the purchase of Waterville Esher, alias Milbourn, and certain lands in Esher, which were sold to the corporation of that place, 4 Car. I., by Robert Hatton, Esq., their recorder. Reigate, besides the estate referred to in note <sup>c</sup> above, bought of Sir Thomas Gresham some

lifetime, it must be allowed that he was one of the most wealthy men of his time in the city of London, and in regard to the distribution of his wealth, one of its most worthy citizens.

land called Cowis's, in Newdigate, Surrey. Guilford purchased the manor of Poyle, Surrey, and estates, of which the town mills are part. Croydon bought Stockenden Farm, in the parish of Limpsfield, co. Surrey; and lastly, Richmond seems to have had no separate estate, but to have had a large allowance elsewhere. Between 1813 and 1818 it received £184 1s. 4*d.*; 1819 and 1822, £173 1s. 10*d.* per annum. (See Bray's Collections.)

A LIST OF THE PARISHES IN DIVERS COUNTIES, (SURREY NOT INCLUDED,) AMONGST WHICH THE RENTS OF SEVERAL ESTATES WERE DIVIDED, IN 1641, BY THE TRUSTEES OF HENRY SMITH.

BEDFORDSHIRE. North-hill.	St. Michael*. St. Peter's of Cheshull*. Southampton.	SUFFOLK. Bungay. Chediston. Ilketshall. South Elmham. St. Margaret, Fleetshaw. St. Peter's.
BERKSHIRE. Winkfield.	HERTFORDSHIRE. Chipping Barnet. King's Langley. St. Paul's, Walden.	SUSSEX. Charlton. East Grinstead. Fletching. Harting. Hurst Pierpoint. Rotherfield. Singleton. Southover. Stoughton. Torant. Warbleton. Westbourne. Woolderton.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Bledlow.	LANCASHIRE. Ormskirk.	WARWICKSHIRE. Bedworth.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Waterbeach.	MIDDLESEX. Christchurch, London. St. Botolph, Aldersgate. St. Foster, or Vedas. St. Giles, Cripplegate. St. Martin in the Fields. St. Olave, Old Jewry. St. Sepulchre.	WILTSHIRE. Broad Hinton. Calne. Chippenham. Ludgershall. Warminster. Westbury.
CESHIRE. St. John the Great. St. Mary on the Hill.	NORFOLK. East Dearham. Thetford.	WORCESTERSHIRE. Persnore. St. Bedwardine.
DURHAM. Chester le Street. Gateshead. Hartlepool. Haseldon. Lumley. Mourton.	OXFORDSHIRE. Banbury. Henley on Thames.	RADNORSHIRE. Radnor.
ESSEX. Braintree. Dover Court. Henham. Ramsey. Terling. Tolshunt Darcy.	SOMERSETSHIRE. Bath Easton. Newton St. Loe. Shapwick. Stanton Prior.	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Culkerton. Longney.	STAFFORDSHIRE. Lichfield. Newcastle under Lyne. Stafford. Tamworth.	
HAMPSHIRE. Andover. Broughton. Longstock Harrington. Odiham. St. Bartholomew*. St. John's on the Hill*.		

\* Within the soak of Winchester.

A SHORT ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY HENRY SMITH,  
IN DEEDS EXECUTED BY HIM, AS WELL AS OF THE  
EXECUTORS AND OVERSEERS OF HIS WILL.

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**ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX.**

**ROBERT**, third and last Earl of Essex, of the family of Devereux, was son of Robert, second earl, (the favourite of Queen Elizabeth,) by Frances, daughter and heir to Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, and relict of the famous Sir Philip Sidney. His father having been beheaded 25th Feb. 42 Eliz., and his honours forfeited, he was restored to them 1 Jas. I. In 1642 he accepted a commission against King Charles I., and became general of the Parliament Forces. He died 1646, having married two wives, by neither of whom had he surviving issue, so that in him the earldom of Essex became extinct.

**RICHARD, EARL OF DORSET.**

Richard, third Earl of Dorset, was grandson of Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, created Earl of Dorset, 1603, and who died 19th April, 1608, and son of Robert, second earl, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of

Norfolk; he succeeded his father, 10th Feb. 1608-9, and died without surviving male issue, 28th March, 1624. Henry Smith purchased of him his magnificent seat at Knole, in Kent. From his brother Edward the present Duke of Dorset is descended.

SIR EDWARD FRANCIS.

Sir Edward was son of William Francis, of Tickenhall, in the county of Derby, and was himself of Petworth, in Sussex; his sister Elizabeth married William Franceys, of Foremark, in the county of Derby, whose daughter Jane, eventually heiress of her father, married Sir Thomas Burdett, of Bramcote, Knight and Bart. Sir Edward died circâ 1624, and Smith appointed Sir Henry Hene to fill his place as trustee.

RICHARD AMHERST.

Richard Amherst was son of Richard Amherst<sup>a</sup>, and was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, 2d Aug. 1623; he purchased the manor of Bayhall, in Pepenbury, and died there 1632. By his first wife, Anne ———, daughter and coheir of Reynes, of Mereworth, in that county, he left a son, Richard; by his second, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, Knight and Bart., two daughters. From his brother Geoffrey descends the present Earl Amherst.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

John Middleton was son of Richard Middleton, of Horsham, in Sussex, Esq., by a daughter of Porter, of Cuck-

<sup>a</sup> Richard Amherst, of Amherst in the parish of Pepenbury, the serjeant's father, was sixth in descent from John Amherst of Amherst, who lived in the reign of King Richard II. Visit. of Sussex, 1634, and Reg. Howard, in Coll. Arms.

field ; he married Frances, daughter of Nicholas Fowle, of Rotherfield, in Sussex, and had issue, Thomas, and other children. The said Thomas, together with his father, conveyed the estate of Worth, 16th Feb. 1629–30, to Smith's trustee. Richard Middleton died ante 1641. (Visit. of Sussex, 1634.)

WILLIAM WINGFIELD <sup>a</sup>,

Has not been identified, though several good families of his name were flourishing about his time, and he must have been a person of some repute, as at one period he owed Smith £6000 ; he may possibly have been of a junior branch of the Upton family, but of this there is not any proof. He died before 1641. A Mr. Wingfield is mentioned by Wilson in his life, as steward to the Earl of Essex, the trustee. (Peck's Desid. Curiosa, p. 462.)

SIR GEORGE WHITMORE.

Sir George was grandson of Richard Whitmore, of Charely, in the county of Salop, and son of William Whitmore, Esq., by Anne, daughter of William Bond, Sheriff and Alderman of London, and relict of Robert King ; he was Lord Mayor of London 1631, knighted at Greenwich, 27th May, 1632, and died 12th Dec. 1654. He was a haberdasher by company, and one of the executors of Smith's will as well as trustee. (Strype's Stow, Vol. II., p. 230.)

SIR GEORGE CROKE.

Sir George was third son of Sir John Croke, alias Blunt,

<sup>a</sup> In the Chancery suits with the Stollions, Mr. Bray prefixes "Sir" to his name ; but this is probably incorrect, as at that period a Sir William Wingfield is not to be found in any list of knights.

of Chilton, in the county of Bucks, and born in 1560; in 1624 he was made one of the judges of the Common Bench, and in 1629 removed to the King's Bench, and died in 1641. He was an overseer of Smith's will, as well as trustee. (Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.)

## SIR CHRISTOPHER NEVILL.

Sir Christopher Nevill, of Newton St. Loe, co. Somerset, K.B., was second son of Edward, Lord Abergavenny, by Rachel, daughter of John Lennard, of Knole. He took to wife Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Darcy, of Tolshunt Darcy, in Essex, Esq., which estate was afterwards sold to Smith's trustees; he died 7th June, 1649. He was one of the overseers of Smith's will, as well as trustee. From him the present Earl of Abergavenny descends.

## SIR RICHARD LUMLEY, VISCOUNT LUMLEY, OF WATERFORD.

Sir Richard was son of Roger Lumley, and heir male of the Lumley family, after the death of John, Lord Lumley, who died 1609. He was knighted in 1616, and created an Irish peer, by the title of Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, 12th July, 1628; he died 1663. From him the present Earl of Scarborough descends.

## GEORGE LOWE.

He is described as merchant of London, and is probably the George Lowe mentioned in Kendrick's will<sup>a</sup>,—"Item, I give and bequeath, to Master George Lowe heretofore my partner, the Summe of three hundred Pounds to bee paid

<sup>a</sup> Strype's Stow, Vol. I. p. 456.



him within one yeare next after my decease. And I doe hereby absolutely forgive him all that is due unto me for his Lodging Dyet Firing and Washing which he hath had of me now six Yeeres together."

SIR WILLIAM BLAKE.

Mr. Bray, upon the authority (as he alleges) of the late Sir Isaac Heard, tells us that Sir William was of the family of Blake, of Seton Delaval, in Northumberland, which however was not the fact. He was of a family of Easton Town, or Essington, in the county of Southampton<sup>a</sup>, and was son of John Blake, of that place, by Margaret, daughter of William Blake, of the same place; he married Mary, daughter of Henry Beverley, of London, and Borne, in Yorkshire, and purchased Hales House, in Kensington. He was a justice of the peace for Middlesex, and was knighted at Whitehall, 13th Oct. 1627; he died 30th Oct. 1630, and was buried in Kensington Church, wherein a monument, with a long uninteresting epitaph, was erected to his memory. The estate at Kensington was sold at his death. William, his eldest son, born in 1602, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hawker, of Halesbury, in Wiltshire, Gent., and amongst other children, had issue, Christopher Blake, to whom, in 1665, the trustees leased for seventy years the Smith estate at Kensington, &c., which adjoined the Hale House estate<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Ped. in Vis. Lond. 1690. K. 9. 381. in Coll. Arms.

<sup>b</sup> The following occurs amongst the Originalia of the Exchequer, Addit. MS. 6386, p. 2, Ro. xvi.

Mid̄x. De tertia parte de anno xv Jacobi primi  
Rex concessit Willmo Blake geñ et heređ  
suis imp̄m libam Warrenā in omnibus Maner̄  
et ter̄ suis in Kensington Chelsey et aī

Sarah, the sister of Sir William, married William Rolfe, a trustee. Sir William was both a trustee and executor.

WILLIAM ROLFE.

Mr. Bray, in his account of William Rolfe, says that he was of Totteridge, in Hertfordshire; that his son was a citizen and goldsmith of London. That he was a witness to the execution of the articles between Mr. Smith and the bailiffs of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey; and that he was, probably from writing Scr. after his name, a scrivener: but Mr. Bray has mistaken Scr. for Sen., to distinguish himself from his son of the same name<sup>a</sup>. William Rolfe, however, was not a Hertfordshire but a Hampshire gentleman, of considerable property, son of Thomas Rolfe, of Enford, in Wiltshire, and married Sarah, the daughter of John Blake, of Easton Town, or Essington, sister of Sir William Blake, before mentioned. He is so described in some of the deeds of the Inner Temple; he was one of Smith's executors as well as trustees, and died in 1646. (Visit. of Hampshire, 1623.)

SIR RICHARD GURNEY, KNT. AND BART.

Sir Richard Gurney, called also Gurnet and Gurnard, Knight and Bart., citizen and clothworker of London, was son of Brian Gurney. He was created a baronet 14 Dec. 1641, and was lordmayor of London, 1642; but was discharged by the parliament from that office, and succeeded by Isaac Pennington. He died 3d Oct. 1647, and leaving only two daughters, coheireses, the title became extinct. He was one of Smith's executors as well as trustees. (Strype's Stow, Vol. II. p. 231. Courthope's Extinct Baronetage.)

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Bray prints "Sen." after his name in the Kingston articles.

## HENRY JACKSON,

To whom Smith left £1000 in his will, was his nephew, son of Henry Jackson, Gent., by Joan his wife, sister of Henry Smith. He was a citizen and grocer of London; and dying at Hackney, (where he resided,) in 1650 was there buried, leaving an only daughter, Sarah, wife of William Spurstowe, D.D. He was one of Smith's executors as well as trustees. (See wills of Smith and Jackson.)

## SIR HENRY HENE, OR HENN, BART.

Sir Henry was the son of William Hene, of Dorking, in Surrey, by Anne, daughter of — Burch, of Burches, in the parish of Coulshill, co. Berks. He was sometime servant to Henry Smith, who left him a legacy of £100, and who appointed him by his will one of his trustees, in the room of Sir Edward Francis, who had died. He was created a baronet 1 Oct. 1642, and was of Wingfield, in Berkshire, 1665, æt. eighty-eight. He outlived the other trustees, and died circâ 1668. The title became extinct in his grandson. (Le Neve's Barts., v. 2, 20<sup>b</sup>, Coll. Arm. Courthope's Extinct Baronetage.)

## SIR ROBERT PARKHURST.

Sir Robert was fourth son of Henry Parkhurst, of Guilford, co. Surrey, by Alice, daughter of James Hills, of that place. He was a clothworker by company, sheriff in 1624, lord-mayor of London, 1634, and knighted 24 May, 1635. He died on the 19th of October, 1636, at his seat at Purford in Surrey, and was buried in the chancel of Trinity Church, Guilford<sup>a</sup>. His will is dated 28 June, 1636, and proved 22 February, 1636-7<sup>b</sup>. His sister, Da-

<sup>a</sup> Fun. Certif. I. 24. and Reg. Norfolk, I. 160, in Coll. Arms.

<sup>b</sup> Reg. 14 Goare in Cur. Prerog. Cant.

maris, married William Spurstowe, of London, merchant, father of Dr. William Spurstowe, who married Sarah Jackson, great niece of Mr. Smith. He was one of the overseers to Smith's will. (Strype's Stow, Vol. II., p. 230.)

GEORGE DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

George Duncombe was descended of a family of that name seated at Barley-end, in the parish of Ivingho, in the county of Bucks, and was second son of Roger Duncombe, of Litlington Park, in Bedfordshire, by Cecily, daughter of Edmund Conquest, of Houghton Conquest. He was of Weston House, Albury, in Surrey, and bred to the law, and one of the overseers to Smith's will.

THE FOLLOWING LIST contains the names of the trustees named by Henry Smith in his several deeds, as also those of the executors and overseers of his will.

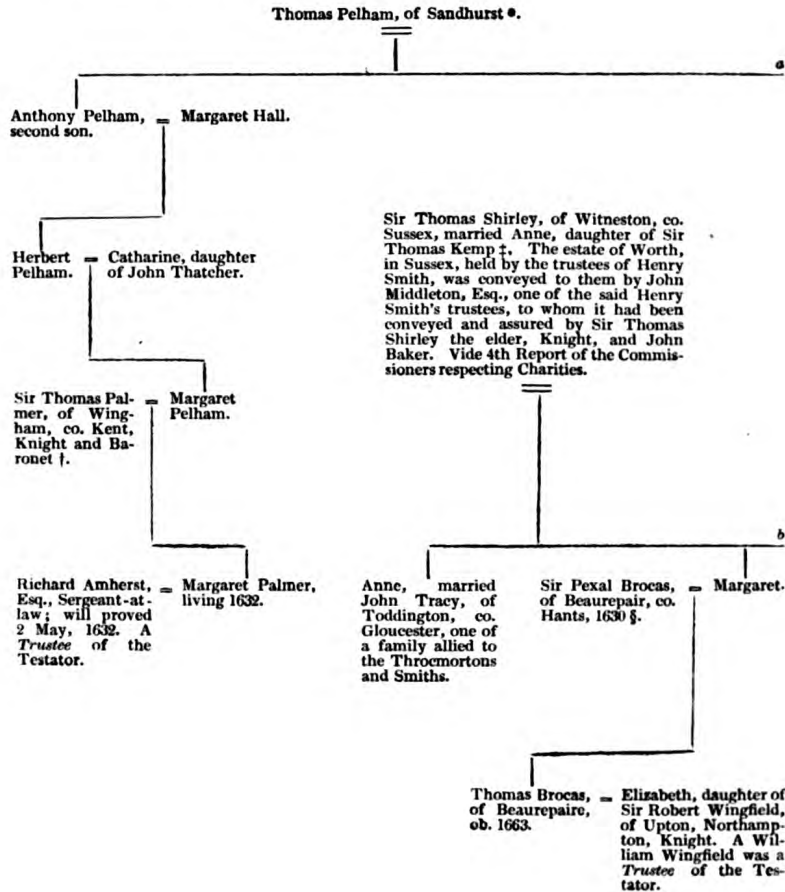
TRUSTEES.	
Robert, Earl of Essex and Eu.	Henry Jackson, Gent.
Richard, Earl of Dorset.	Henry Henn, afterwards created a bart.
Sir Edward Francis.	
William Wingfield, Esq.	EXECUTORS.
George Whitmore, Esq., afterwards knighted.	George Whitmore, Esq., Alderman of London.
Richard Amherst, Serjeant-at-Law.	William Blake.
John Middleton, Esq.	William Rolfe.
Sir Christopher Nevill, K.B.	Richard Gurney.
Sir Richard Lumley, afterwards Viscount Lumley.	Henry Jackson.
Sir George Crooke.	
George Lowe, Esq.	OVERSEERS OF THE WILL.
William Blake, afterwards knighted.	Mr. Justice Crooke.
William Rolfe, Esq.	Sir Christopher Nevill.
Sir Richard Gurney, afterwards created a bart.	Mr. Alderman Robert Parkhurst, afterwards knighted.
	George Duncombe, Esq.

**72 SOME ACCOUNT OF THOMAS AND HENRY SMITH.**

By the Pedigree which follows, it will be seen that these trustees, and also the executors and overseers of his will, (or the major part of them,) were allied to the Throcmorton family. It has been already observed, that if Henry Smith was the nephew of Thomas Smith, of Campden, such a choice of trustees and executors was by no means singular : but if he was not, the Pedigree exhibits one, perhaps, of the most extraordinary strings of accidental appointments to trusts that has appeared in any age.

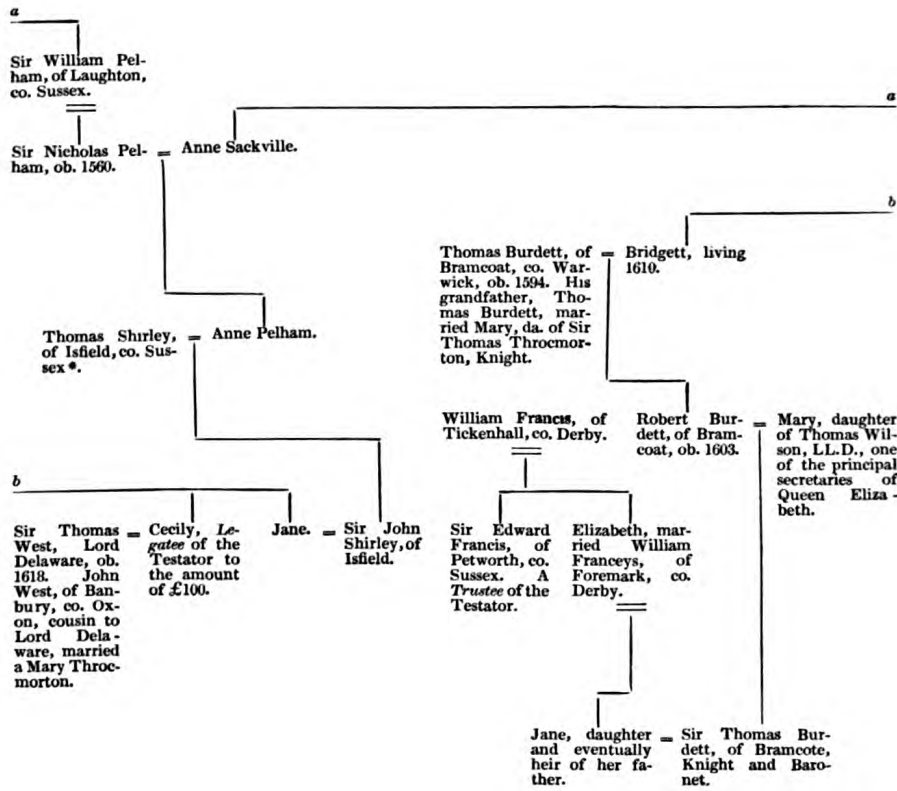
## PEDIGREE.

Shewing the alliance of many of HENRY SMITH'S Trustees, Executors,  
and Overseers with the family of Catherine Throcmorton, wife of  
Thomas Smith, of Campden.

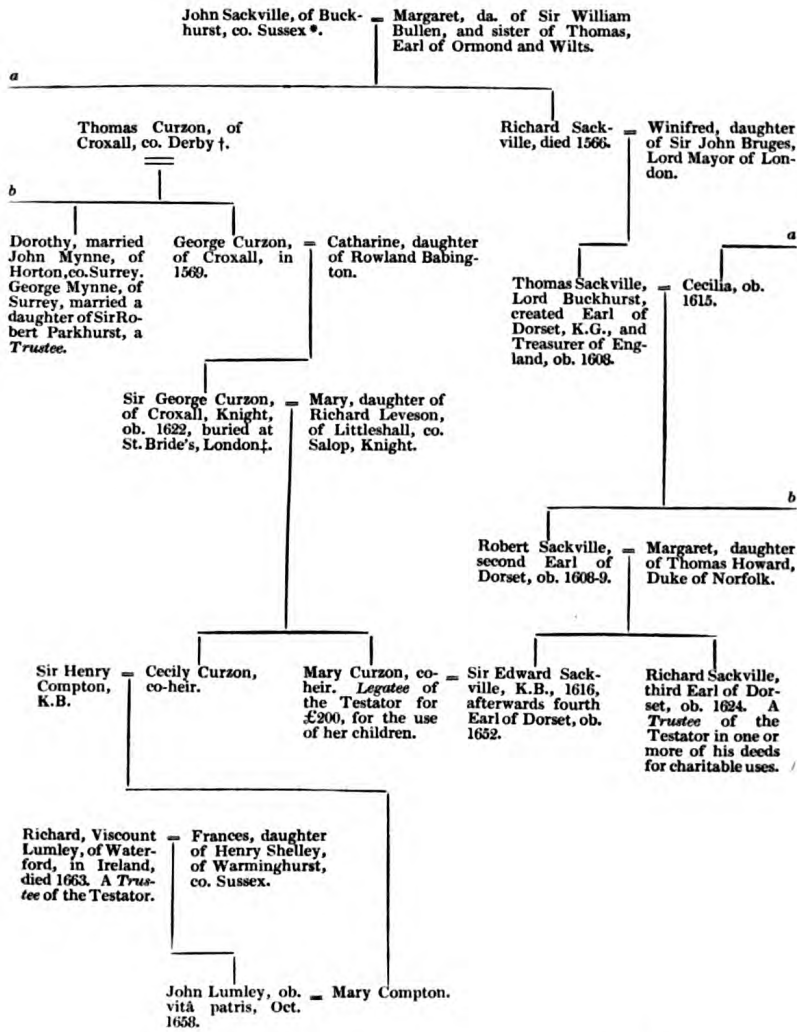


\* MS. Vincent, 121, p. 213, in Coll. Arms.  
† Vincent, 121, p. 271.

‡ MS. Howard, 51, in Coll. Arms.  
§ K. 8, 162, in Coll. Arms.



\* Vincent, 121, 300.

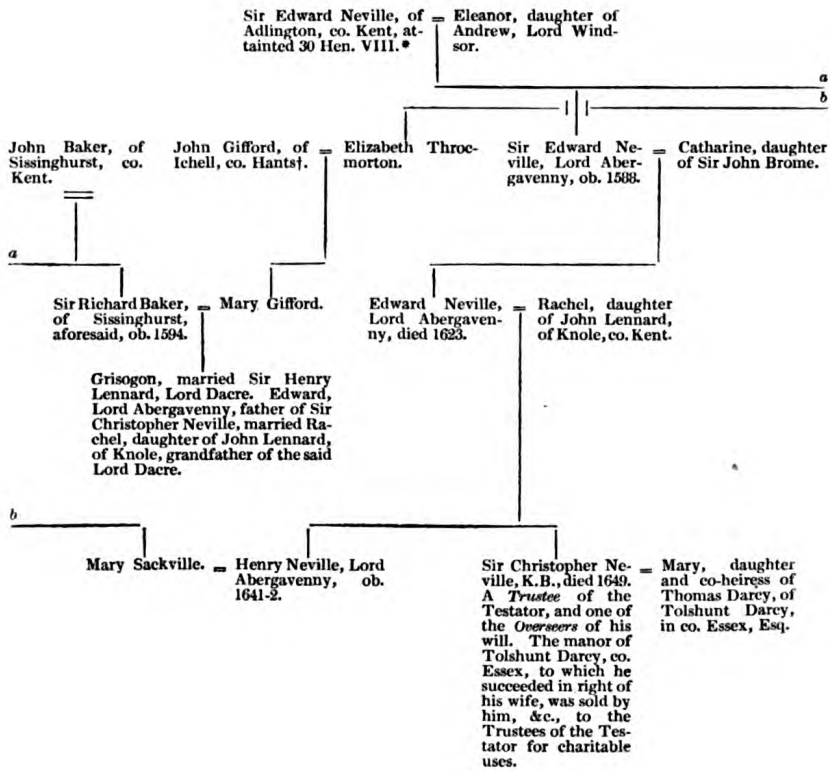


\* Vincent, 20, 316.

† Vincent, 146, 45.

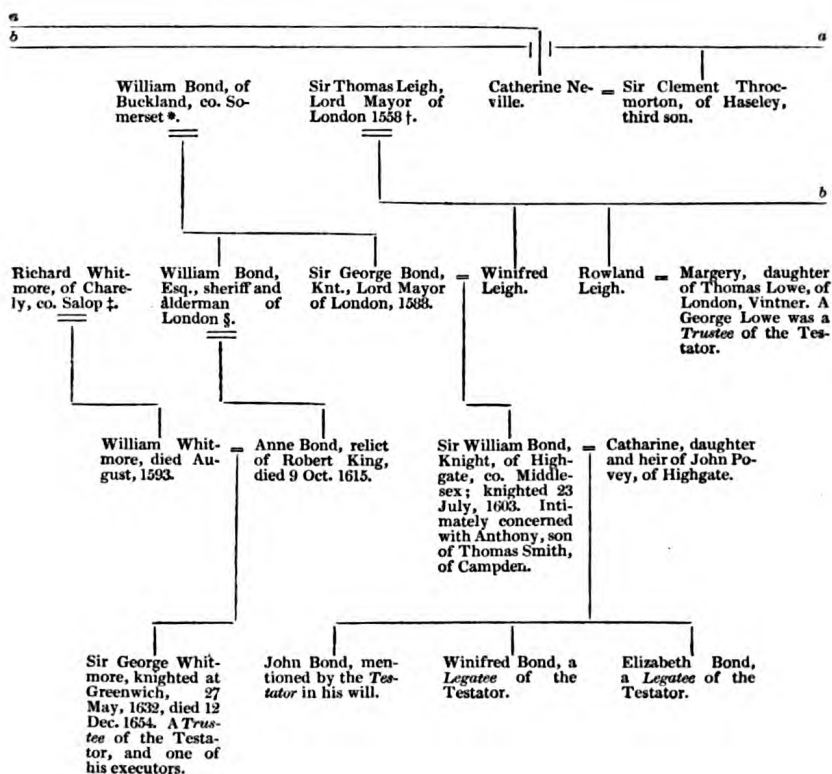
‡ Vide Stow.





\* Vincent, 20, 14.

† Vide Visitation 1634, Harl. MSS. 1544.

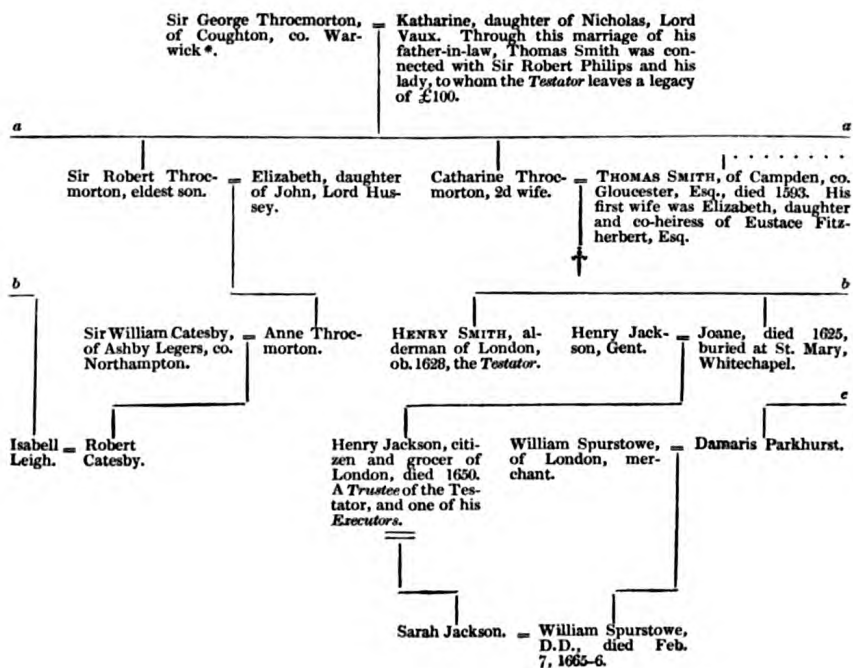


\* Vincent 119, 345.

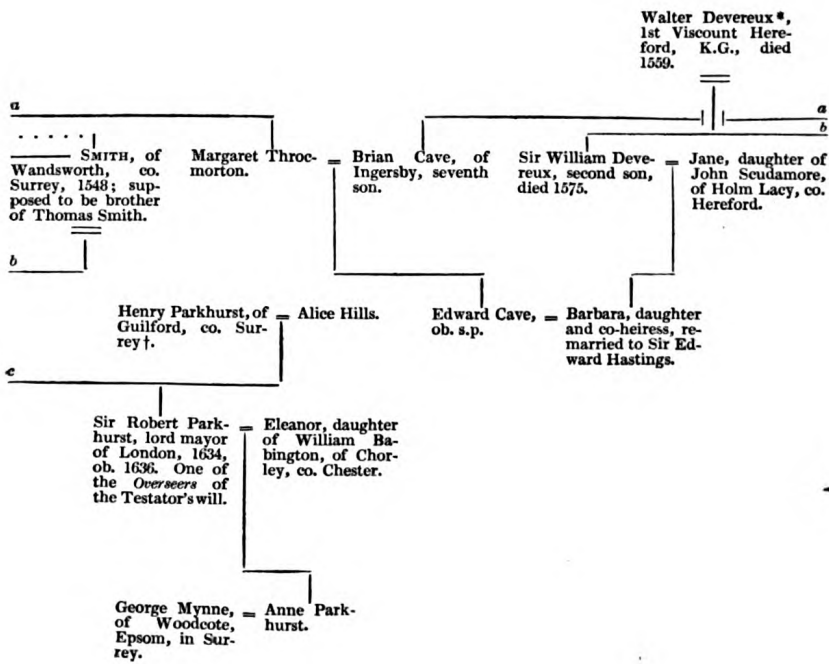
‡ Strype's Stow, Vol. II. 230.

† Ibid. 119, 222.

§ 2d D. 14—114, in Coll. Arms.

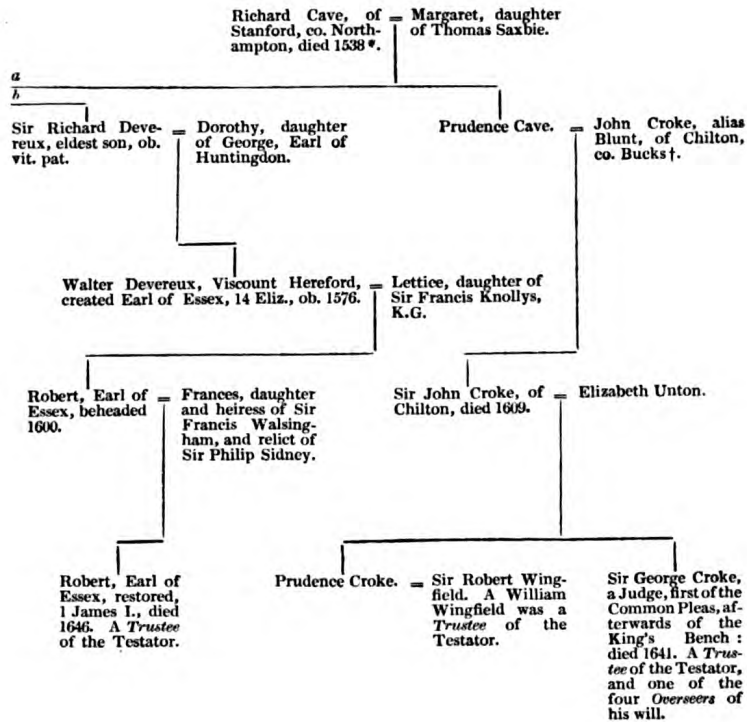


\* Vincent, 126-67.



\* Vincent, 20.

† Norfolk, Vol. I., 160, in Coll. Arms.



\* Vincent, 115, 112.

† Miscell. Pedigrees, penes C. G. Young, Vol. I., 128.









