

Denne\* and John Gosnell. With Livewell Chapman\* he published Jessey's *The Lords Loud Call to England* on 1 Aug. 1661, which described the plagues and wonders being visited on the ungodly. Several more extensive collections of the same material were published by Chapman and Smith in collaboration with Giles Calvert\* and Thomas Brewster\* under the title *Mirabilis annus*. For these activities Smith was imprisoned in the Gatehouse, and lost his trade for two years. During the plague he lived with his family at Dorking, and after the great London fire published *A True and Faithful Account*, purportedly the report of a parliamentary committee which blamed the fire on the Papists. In 1666 Peter Lilliecrap, a pursuivant of Sir Roger L'Estrange's, brought two porters to Smith's shop who took away as many books as they could carry. Smith complained that he was 'so often and daily harassed' by L'Estrange that he became delirious and ill. He was also persecuted as a Baptist. Smith was 'teacher' of a congregation of 400 to 500 strong in Goswell Street, and in 1671 was again deprived of his trade for six months for violating the Conventicle Act. Under the Indulgence of the following year he was licensed to meet with a congregation at a former malt-house in Croydon. Smith complained of piracy as well by the Stationers' Company before the House of Lords in 1677, and estimated his losses through fines, suspensions, confiscations and assaults in the preceding twenty years at £1400.

Smith was again active during the period of the Popish plot and the Exclusion crisis. He issued a series of seditious tracts, including *A New Years Gift for the Lord Chief Justice* (Scroggs), *Some Observations upon the Trial of Sir George Wake-man* and *An Act of the Common Council*, but attempts by the Privy Council to prosecute him were repeatedly frustrated by sympathetic juries. Smith published his own account of the proceedings against him over the last-named tract on 16 Sept. 1680. His counsel, William Williams, became Speaker of the second Exclusion Parliament the following month and Smith,

who had been arrested in 1673 for illegally publishing parliamentary proceedings, was named printer of the House of Commons on 30 Oct. He promptly capitalized on this by publishing *The Speech of a Noble Peer* (allegedly written, though never delivered, by the Earl of Shaftesbury\*), which stated that the King was 'not to be trusted.' The House of Lords ordered it burnt on 4 Jan. 1681. Smith nonetheless reissued it on 19 Sept., for which he was again indicted; a last edition appeared in 1689. In Feb. 1681 he began printing *Smith's Protestant Intelligence*, but this was suppressed on 15 Apr. Smith also printed Stephen College's\* scurrilous *Ra-Ree Show*, and according to his own testimony presented another anti-government tract, *Vox populi*, gratis to each member of the Oxford Parliament. Smith for a time fled to Holland and allegedly returned to England in disguise. On 3 Mar. 1684 he was again arrested for nonpayment of fines; these were finally remitted by James II. Plomer identifies him as the Francis Smith, stationer, who was buried in Farnham Surrey on 6 July 1688, but he may have lived on into the succeeding reign, because not only was *The Speech of a Noble Peer* reprinted in 1689 but also *The Case of Francis Smith*, an autobiographical tract. He published a number of works by John Bunyan.\*

Plomer, *DBP* and *DPB*; J.G. Muddiman, *The King's Journalist* (1923); Whiting; *CSPD*, *Chas. II*, *passim*; F. Smith, *An Impartial Account of the Tryal of Francis Smith* (1680).

R. Zaller and H.T. Blethen

#### SMITH (or Smyth), Henry (1620-1668)

Regicide, was the only son of Henry Smith of Withcote, Leics. His mother was a daughter of Henry Skipworth of Cotes, Leics. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxf. on 26 Jan. 1638, and graduated from St. Mary Hall on 9 June 1640. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 11 Apr. 1640. Smith was a major of horse in the

Leicestershire militia. He was Haselrig's\* candidate in the by-election when he was elected as recruiter on 20 Nov. 1645 to represent Leicestershire after the elevation of Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin to the peerage. The other county member was Thomas Lord Grey of Groby,\* also a future Regicide. Smith's wife was the daughter of Cornelius Holland,\* whose Leveller sympathies he shared. In 1648 Smith was on the Committee for Compounding, voted against treating with the King, and signed the King's death warrant (Jan. 1649). A list of radicals published a few days after Pride's purge included his name. Smith followed Holland's lead in the Rump, supporting Henry Marten.\* He also sat in the restored Rump in 1659. He was brought to trial at the Restoration and confined in the Tower under the Bill of Attainder against the Regicides. At this trial he pleaded youth and bad influence as responsible for his role in the death of the King. His affiliation with the Greys and their ancient family feuds in Leicestershire as well as their radical Puritan stance and the likely influence of his father-in-law made his defense a plausible one. He was apparently released from the Tower before his death. His daughter Susannah was reputed to have been the mother of the Tory cleric Henry Sacheverell.

Yule; B. & P.; G. Holmes, *The Trial of Doctor Sacheverell* (1973); MacCormack; *ST*, 5; Noble; *DNB*.

W.L. Fisk and R.K.G. Temple

#### SMITH, Humphrey (d. 1663)

Quaker, was born in Little Cowarne, Herefs., the son of a prosperous farmer. Smith purchased his own farm, married and had at least one child, a son, Humphrey. Apparently well-educated and for a time an Independent preacher of considerable note, Smith became a Quaker about 1654. Particularly active in Gloucester, Worcester and Devon, Smith was imprisoned on several occasions between 1655

and 1661 in Evesham, Exeter, Dorchester and Winchester. Smith established Quaker meetings at Lyme, Hawkchurch and Bridport, Dorset. In 1657 in South Perrot, Dorset, he was whipped as a vagrant on the order of Thomas Bampfield. In Oct. 1661 he was imprisoned for the final time in Winchester jail. He contracted a fever and died there on 4 May 1663. Smith wrote numerous short tracts of prophecies and sufferings, including one in May 1660, a 'Vision' of the London fire of 1666.

H. Smith, *A Collection of the Several Writings* (1683); *FPT*; *EQW*; Besse.

W.G. Bittle

#### SMYTH, John (c. 1570-1612)

Separatist and Se-Baptist, was the son of John, yeoman of Sturton-le-Steeple, Notts. Smyth matriculated from Christ's Coll., Camb. in 1586, took his B.A. in 1590, his M.A. in 1593 and was fellow from 1594 to 1598. He was ordained at Lincoln in 1594. In 1597 Smyth was in trouble with the university authorities for his criticism of the burial service, the churching of women and the use of the surplice. On 27 Sept. 1600 he was appointed City Lecturer at Lincoln. There he preached the sermons on Psalm 22 later published as *The Bright Morning Starre* (1603). His appointment was terminated on 13 Oct. 1602, probably as the result of a local faction dispute. Smyth was financially compensated for the loss of his lectureship, but in 1603 his preaching license was withdrawn and in 1606 he was prosecuted for reading public prayers in the Gainsborough church. Smyth's next book, *A Paterne of True Prayer* (1605), indicates that he was still anxious to be regarded as a loyal member of the Church of England. It appears that as late as Mar. 1606 he still did not hold clearly Separatist views though he had certainly reached that position by the autumn of 1607 at the latest. By that time the twin congregations at Gainsborough led by Smyth and at Scrooby led by John