

A PEDIGREE,  
WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,  
OF  
THE DEVONSHIRE FAMILY  
OF  
TRAVERS  
DESCENDED FROM WALTER TRAVERS OF NOTTINGHAM,  
GOLDSMITH.

By S. SMITH TRAVERS.

*NOW REPRINTED BY*

RICHARD J. HONE,

*WITH A SUPPLEMENT FROM MATERIALS COLLECTED BY HIM,  
AND ARRANGED BY*

FREDERICK B. FALKINER.

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## INTRODUCTION.

IN 1864, Mr. S. Smith Travers, of London, printed a Collection of Pedigrees of the Families of Travers, which he arranged under their several counties. The work was entitled : "A Collection of Pedigrees of the Family of Travers, or Abstracts of certain Documents collected towards a History of that Family, by S. Smith Travers, Esq., arranged by Henry J. Sides of the Bodleian Library, Oxford : printed by J. H. and J. Parker, 1864," quarto. Title ; leaf of introduction, three folding pedigrees, and forty-four very closely printed pages ; a private work, fifty-five copies.

Among these pedigrees was that of a Devonshire Family descended from Walter Travers, of Nottingham, goldsmith. Reviewing Mr. Smith Travers' volume, "The Herald and Genealogist," vol. 3, takes exception to entitling the work "Pedigrees of the Family of Travers," instead of the "Families," for it is not pretended that all the families of the name have sprung from one stock. With reference to the particular pedigree we are concerned with, the Reviewer proceeds to say :— "Walter Travers, of Nottingham, goldsmith, whose will, made in 1575, is presented to us, is supposed to have been one of the sons of Richard Travers, merchant taylor, of London. He was father of Walter Travers, B.D., a celebrated Puritan divine, who became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in

1594 ; and also of John Travers, Rector of Faringdon, Co. Devon, who married Alice Hooker, (a) sister to the still more celebrated Master of the Temple. The latter had four sons, all beneficed clergymen. The History of this family of learned divines is very fully related, and their wills are singularly curious. The personal biography of Walter Travers was previously well known, but his parentage, and his relationship to the Devonshire divines, has been discovered by Mr. Sides. It will be perceived from the slight sketch we have now given of this collection, that it contains a very large and copious amount of original material for the history of all English families of the name of Travers, and we sincerely hope that the perseverance of the Collector, and his able and intelligent Coadjutor, will be rewarded in obtaining such additional information as may reunite, on reliable evidence, some of the scattered branches of the present tree."

Mr. S. Smith Travers' family history practically ends with that of the four sons of the Rector of Farringdon. Beyond the names of their children, he says he has not been able to discover anything, with the exception of some meagre details concerning Zachary and Thomas, sons of Samuel Travers, 2nd son of John Travers, Rector of Farringdon. The thread of the narrative has been taken up, and carried on to a successful conclusion, so far as Thomas Travers' descendants are concerned, through the research of Richard J. Hone.

From the materials so collected, the supplemental pedigree, with biographical sketches, has been arranged, and is now printed by him, together with Mr. Smith Travers' work. A considerable proportion of the educated classes of our time

(a) First cousin, not "sister." See Hooker's Pedigree.—Ed.

trace their origin to the social upheaval of the seventeenth century, while others, who took the losing side, disappear. The Travers were among the latter. The four sons of the Rector of Farrington, all beneficed clergymen, were Royalists. Samuel and John were ejected from their livings in 1646. Elias the eldest, and Walter the youngest, died before the catastrophe, and so escaped the fate of their brothers, but of their opinions there can be no doubt. Elias wrote a congratulatory ode on the accession of Charles the 1st, and another on his marriage. Walter, the youngest, was presented to a living by the king, and was one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. He died in 1646, immediately previous to the sequestration of his brothers. Possibly this impending fate hastened his death. He left the charge of his orphan children to his brother John, who faithfully performed his trust, providing for his brother's daughter out of his own straitened means. We have nothing further to add with respect to the descendants of John and Walter Travers, and the younger children of Samuel. It is possible some of them found their way to America. Some time since an article in *Harper's Magazine*, descriptive of pastoral life in Kentucky, relates an incident wherein the name "Elias Travers" occurs. Others may have come to Ireland; we find an entry in the diocesan Dublin Marriage Licenses of "Alice Travers" with Thomas Disney, 1774. This was not the Alice Travers, a descendant of Thomas Travers, whose name will be found in Mr. Hone's pedigree, which relates exclusively, as we have said, to the descendants of Samuel Travers, second son of John Travers. It may be added that probably few families have conferred greater benefits on Trinity College, Dublin, than that of Travers. Walter Travers, while Provost, procured for the

College a Royal grant of lands in the counties of Kerry, Tipperary, and Limerick. Mr. Hone has drawn attention to the Irish Act of Charles II<sup>nd</sup>, whereby 666 acres in the Barony of Eliogarty, and county Tipperary, were allotted to Trinity College in part discharge of a bequest made to that body by Elias Travers, D.D., nephew of Provost Walter Travers. We are indebted to the Rev. Richard Travers Smith, D.D., Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin (a grandson of Temperance, daughter of Travers Hartley), for his assistance in correcting proofs.

F. B. F.

N.B.—This Reprint is divided into Sections, one being devoted to each Memoir; in other respects it corresponds with the original issue.

The original Foot-notes are marked alphabetically, while the Editor's Notes are in italics and numbered.



PEDIGREE, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

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RICHARD J. HONE.



# PEDIGREE OF THE TRAVERS OF DEVONSHIRE,

According to MR. SMITH TRAVERS.

**WALTER TRAVERS**<sup>1</sup> of Bridlesmith Gate in the parish of Saint Peter, Nottingham, Goldsmith, born before 1520; assessed as a householder of Nottingham towards payment of the Subsidies of 35 Henry VIII., 1543-4; 37 Henry VIII., 1545-6; 1 Edward VI., 1547; and 13 Elizabeth, 1571.<sup>2</sup> Purchased a house and premises in Nottingham of Thomas Coughan, Esquire, 1571. Removed to this house, and died there in 1575. Will dated 15 September, 1575. Proved in the Exchequer Court of York, 18 January, 1575 (O. S.).

**ANNE**, daughter of ———. Married, circ. 1543-4. Executrix to will of her husband, 1575.

<sup>1</sup> Name spelt Travers, Traver, Traverse.

<sup>2</sup> Nottingham. A Remembraunce Excheq., 139, 140.

**Thomas Travers**, of Nottingham, Goldsmith, eldest son; born circ. 1545; died ante 19 November, 1571; married Margery, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Coughan, Esq., of Nottingham, who survived him, and died ante 11 September, 1574. Had issue a daughter, Eleanor Travers, legatee under will of her grandfather, Thomas Coughan, 1571; died probably ante 1574, *s.p.*

Inq. M. M. Margery Travers, held at Nottingham, 11 September, 16 Eliz., and will of Thomas Coughan, dated 19 November, 1571.

**Walter Travers**, B.D., Lecturer at the Temple, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, second son; entered Christ's College, Cambridge, as a Pensioner, 14 December, 1560, at twelve; migrated to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1564; elected a Fellow, 8 September, 1567; B.A., 1565-6; M.A., 1569; incorporated M.A. at Oxford, 11 January, 1576; took orders at Antwerp, 8 May, 1578; became Chaplain to Lord Burghley; Lecturer at the Temple, 1582; sworn Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1594; resigned, 1598; died in London, January, 1634. Will dated 14 January, proved 24 January, 1634 (O.S.), *s.p.*

**John Travers**, Rector of Farringdon, Co. Devon, third son; educated at Oxford; B.A., 1570; died in 1620. Will dated 1 March, 1618 (O.S.), proved at Exeter, 10 November, 1620. He married Alice, daughter of John Hooker, of Exeter, and cousin to Richard Hooker, Master of the Temple,<sup>1</sup> who survived him, and died in June, 1622. Will dated 10 June, proved at Exeter, 23 June, 1622.

**Humphry Travers**, fourth son, matriculated as a Sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, 2 May, 1567; removed to C. C. C.; B.A., 1570-1; M.A., 1574; died before 1634; married, and had issue a daughter, who was living, wife to Mr. Parsons, of Hastings, in 1634.

**Anne Travers**, married — Denman, of Belford, Co. Nottingham. Had issue a son, Humphry, *vis.* at Amsterdam in 1634, and two daughters, Bothams and Elizabeth, *vis.* 1634.

<sup>1</sup> Hooker's Works, III., p. 557, and margin in vol. I.

**Elias Travers**, Rector of Thurstaston, Co. Leicester, eldest son, entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, ante 1602; B.A., 1604-5; M.A., 1608; B.D., 1615; D.D., 1620; succeeded his father as Rector of Farringdon, Co. Devon, 21 November, 1620; resigned in 1621. Will dated 2 October, 1641; proved in London, 28 December, 1641, *s.p.*

**Samuel Travers**, Vicar of Thorverton, Co. Devon, second son, matriculated as a Pensioner at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 5 July, 1604; B.A. 1606-7; removed to Magdalen College; M.A., 1610; presented to Vicarage of Lytcham, Devon; instituted to Thorverton, 6 February, 1615; Chaplain to Lord Robartes, 1625; Prebendary of Exeter, 1629; died in 1648. Was twice married; left a wife, Elizabeth, and a young family at his decease. Will dated 15 May, 1648; proved at Exeter, 23 June, 1648.

**John Travers**, Vicar of Brixham, Co. Devon, third son; entered at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 6 July, 1610; B.A., 1613-14; presented by the King to the Vicarage of Brixham, 19 December, 1617; ejected 1645-6; married ante 1622; died Curate of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight in 1659. Will dated 20 December, 1655; proved in London, 11 June, 1659.

**Walter Travers**, Rector of Pitminster, Somerset, fourth son; entered at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 23 March, 1615-16; removed to Emmanuel College; B.A., 1618; Chaplain to Charles I.; presented by the King to the Rectory of Streeple Ashton, Wilts, 8 February, 1634-5; Vicar of Wellington, Somerset, 16 July, 1635; died 7 April, 1646; buried in Exeter Cathedral. Will dated 13 July, 1640; proved in London, 1647.

**Susan Travers** married Rev. William Sheeres, Vicar of Brixham, Devon, who resigned in 1617, and died ante 1622. Had issue two sons and a daughter.

**Elizabeth Travers** married Richard Jarvis, and had issue ante 1622.

**Anne Travers** married John Germon circ. 1621-2.

**Zachary Travers**, son and heir, inherited property at Nottingham under his father's will, in 1648, which he sold to Richard Whiby, of Nottingham, 16 May, 1653.<sup>1</sup>

**Thomas Travers**, of Magdalen College, Cambridge; matriculated 1637; B.A., 1640-1; M.A., 1641; Lecturer at St. Andrews, Plymouth, and Rector of St. Columb Major until 1662; married Elizabeth, widow of Francis Rous, and daughter of William Rous, and granddaughter of Richard, first Lord Robartes, and niece of the Earl of Bathor.

**Samuel Travers**, *vis.* 1648.  
**Henry Travers**,<sup>1</sup> *vis.* 1648.  
**Edward Travers**, *vis.* 1648.

**Henry Travers**,<sup>2</sup> *vis.* 1655.  
**Raleigh Travers**, *vis.* 1655.

**Giles Travers**.

**Mary Travers**, married Mr. Flick, ante 1655.

**Millian, Philip, and Dorothy Travers**,<sup>3</sup> co-heirs to property at Brixham and elsewhere, 1659.

**Walter Travers**, *infra et.*, 1640.  
**John Travers**, *infra et.*, 1640.  
**Thomas Travers**, *infra et.*, 1640.

**Anne Travers**, *infra et.*, 1640.

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings in Chancery, 1407. Eliz. W. W. 9, No. 17.

<sup>1</sup> One of the Priest Vicars-Choral of Exeter Cathedral, where he was buried in 1678, having died on 2 Feb., in that year, Polwhale, Devon, II., p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> M.A., Rector of Loxhore, Devon; buried there 16 September, 1666.

<sup>3</sup> Dorothy married, 15 October, 1666, Philip, son of Edward Pine, of East Downe, Esq<sup>re</sup>.

**Elias or Elijah Travers**, son and heir, entered the Church, and became Pastor of a congregation in Dublin; admitted M.A. at Cantab. by Royal Letters in 1675.

**Samuel Travers**, second son, Surveyor-General, Founder of the College of Naval Knights of Windsor.



MR. SMITH TRAVERS'

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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I.

WALTER TRAVERS, OF NOTTINGHAM.

OF the early life of Walter Travers, the goldsmith (see pedigree), very little is known beyond the fact that he had commenced business in Nottingham previous to the year 1543, preparatory to which he had doubtless served an apprenticeship, varying from ten to twelve years, according to the custom of the day. But that he was not, in the strict sense of the word, a native of that town, we are convinced from the fact that, during the three-and-thirty years of his residence at Nottingham, he alone of his name is entered upon the subsidy rolls, which profess to give the names and rateable value of every inhabitant, the poor alone excepted. Had his parents lived there, their names, or those of others of their children, would surely have come to the surface, for they must have been comparatively a wealthy family. Had they been country gentry or yeomen of some neighbouring village their wills would still have spoken for them; but the result of a complete search through the repertories and registers of Nottingham wills (*b*) from the earliest date down to the seventeenth century, is simply the production of the will of Walter Travers himself.

We have a theory (1), amounting almost to conviction, that

(*b*) Proved at York.

(1) *The reasons given for this "theory" hardly justify it. It is just as probable that the entries in the Parish Register of St. Germans, Cornwall—*"Baptism, 20 May, 1599: Anne, daughter of John Travers. Burial, 1602, April 27: Walter Travers"—*were relatives of Walter Travers, goldsmith, and the goldsmith may have come from that or the neighbouring district.*

he was a son of Richard Travers, citizen and merchant tailor of London (see note, p. 22), who died on or about 1540; and in whose will reference is made to his children collectively, without any mention of their respective Christian names. As will presently be shown, one of the sons of the goldsmith, Walter Travers, B.D., the celebrated Puritan divine, during the latter half of his life, met with constant kindness at the hands of his friends, the Rev. Arthur Heklersham, M.A., of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and Sir James Altham, Knt. This Sir James Altham was the third son of James Altham, Esq., Sheriff of London in 1557, and of Essex in 1570, by his first wife, a sister of Sir Thomas Blanck, Lord Mayor of London in 1582, and widow of — Travers, brother of John, and son of Richard Travers, the merchant tailor. To increase the family connexion it is well known that Sir Thomas Blanck married Margaret Travers, a sister of his sister's husband, and that Sir James Altham's grandmother was a Miss Heklersham.

Should our surmise prove true, Walter Travers was born in Cornhill, London; and, after a careful education, was apprenticed to some friend of the family at Nottingham, where, upon the death of his father in 1540, he commenced business for himself. Here he must have married; and his wife's love for the place of her birth, together with his yearly increasing prosperity, doubtless combined to influence him in remaining there for the rest of his life. Like his brother, John, he had been well taught; and to the love of his art must have united that sincere love of learning and religion which urged him to see his sons completely educated and thoroughly good men. The Reformation dawned simultaneously with his powers of thought, and after living through forty of the most eventful years in the annals of the English Church, through a period during which the mere possession of an opinion exposed a man to the constant danger of persecution, we gather from his own words that he died in the truest meaning of the term a Christian.

“ In the name of God, amen, the fifteenth daie of September in the yeare of oure Lord God, a thousande five hundred seventie and five, I, Walter Travers, of the town of Nottingham, Gold Smythe, beinge weake and feeble in bodie, but of good sounde and perfect remembrance, thanks be to God therefore, do ordaine and make this my laste will and testamente in

mann<sup>r</sup> and forme followinge. First, and before all things, I comende me into the handes of Our Lorde, who haste-created and redeemed me, beschinge the most humblye, for Jesus Christe sake, pardon and forgiveness of all my synes, assuringe myself also undoubtedlie, as trusting to thy promeys, O Lord, which cannot deceave, that altho' I be in my selfe most unworthie of thy Grace, yet that for Jesus Christe[s sake] thoue wilt receive me to thee, not accomptinge to me my synnes for which he hathe suffered and fully satisfied thie justice allreddie, but imputing to me, of thie free Grace and Mercie, that holynes and obedience, whiche he hathe performed to thee moste perfectelie for all those that shoulde beleve in hime, and come unto thee in his name, in the faithe O Lorde, that of thy goodness thoue haste wroughte and planted in me by the preachinge of the hollie gospell. I stedfastlie hope for the performance of thy promyse, and everlastinge liffe in Jesus Christe. This blessed hope shall reste with me to the laste daie; that thoue wilt rayse me upp agane to enjoye that liffe and Glorie that now I hope for. Therefore, I commende my sowle into the hands of God, my bodie I will that yt be honestlie buried and laide upp in pease to the comynge of the Lorde Jesus, when he shall come to be glorified in his Sayntes, and to be marvelous in theme that beleve in that daie when this corruptible shall put on incorruptible, and this mortall imortalitie accordinge to the Scriptures; and as for those Goods and Landes that God hath given me, I declare this my will and full mynde and intente thereof in forme followinge, that is to saie, I give and bequethie all and singular that my messuage, house, stable, and gardens thearto belonginge whiche I latelie purchased of Thomas Cowghem, late of the said towne of Nottingham, Alderman, deceased, wherein I now dwell, to Anne Travers, my Wiffe, for and duringe her naturall liffe, and after decease to Anne Travers, my daughter, and to theires of her bodie lawefullie begotten and to be begotten. And for defalte of such issue, to Walter Traverso, John Traverso, and to Humfrey Travers, my sons, equallie amongste theme and to theires of their bodies lawefullie begotten and to be begotten. And for defalte of such issue, to the righte heires of me the said Walter Travers, the testator, for ever. Further, I will that the said Anne, my wiffe, during her liffe, and allso the said Anne, my daughter, duringe

her liffe, after the decease of my said wiffe, havinge the said messuage and premyses, shall give and paie yearlie ten shillinges, at two usuall daies in the yeare, by even porçons to my Overseers to be by them distributed to such poore people within the Towne of Nottingham, as they shall think most meet and conveniente also. I give and bequethe all my other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not beforetyme given in this my testamente and presente laste will, to my said wiffe, Anne Travers, during her natural liffe, and after her decease to my saide three sones, Walter, John, and Humfrey equallie amongste theme, or so many of theme as shall be then livinge, and to theires of their bodies lawefullie begotten and to be begotten, and for defalte of such issue, to Anne Travers, my daughter, and to theires of her bodie lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for defalte of such issue, to the right heirs of me, the said Walter Travers, for ever. And I will that my said daughter, Anne, peaceablie permytt and suffer my saide thre sones to have and enjoye the saide landes to them bequithed which I boughte of Robert Mynsell, notwithstanding anie bondes or assurance thereof heretefore by me to the said Anne, or to her use made. And for the disposinge of my goods and chattels that God hath given me, I will that my debts be paide and my funeralls discharged of the whole. And the residewe of all my goods and chattels, gold, silver plate, and houseshoulde stuff, moveable and immoveable (my debts paide and funeralls discharged) I give to Anne, my wiffe, and to Anne Travers, my daughter, equallie betwixte them. And I do make and ordaine the saide Anne, my wiffe, and my saide daughter, my full executrixes of this my testament and laste will. And I make my well-beloved sones, Walter and John Travers Sūpvisors of the same, to se the same justlie and trewlie executed, done, and performed, their beinge witnesses, Laurence Brodbent, Esquire, the Queenes Highnes Receiver, within the Counties of Nottingham and Derby; Thomas Atkinson, Symon Willson, Richard Ogle, Arthure Francis, John Warde, and others."

This will was proved in the Exchequer Court of York, 18th January, 1574, by the oaths of Anne Travers, widow, the relict, and Anne Travers, the daughter, the co-executrixes therein named, to whom probate was granted, they having been sworn duly to administer. It is probable that Walter



Travers was interred at St. Peter's, Nottingham, his parish church, where also he may have buried his eldest son a few years before. The burial registers there commence in 1552 and, in addition to the record of his death, would most likely contain that of his widow, who could not have long survived him (c).

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## II.

## THOMAS TRAVERS.

THOMAS TRAVERS, eldest son of Walter Travers, the goldsmith, was born about the year 1545, and, doubtless, at an early age was apprenticed to his father. He married Margery, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Coughen, Esquire, of St. Peter's parish, Nottingham, alderman and justice of the peace, by whom he had issue an only daughter, Eleanor Travers. His father, retiring from business in or before the year 1570, appears to have given up to him the old premises in Bridlesmith-gate, and he thus started in life with a prospect than which nothing could have been fairer. But, in the pride of youth, with a young wife, a long established business, and relatives both rich and influential, death cut short his career at the early age of twenty-six. He is mentioned in the will of his father-in-law, dated 19th November, 1571, as then lately deceased; and his death formed the first link in the chain of events by which the Coughen family became extinct. It was immediately followed by that of Thomas Coughen himself, soon afterwards, by the decease of Eleanor Travers, his daughter, and within a few years, by that of Margery Travers, his widow, who died in

(c) Personally ignorant of the parochial topography of Nottingham, we have concluded that Bridlesmith Gate formed part of St. Peter's Parish from a remark made by Wylie, in his *Old and New Nottingham*, p. 97:— "St. Peter's Church stands where the incline, which falls westward from Bridlesmith Gate to the foot of Wheeler Gate, bounds gate and the low pavement."

the summer of 1574. On 11th September, 16 Elizabeth, 1574, an inq. *post mortem* was held at Nottingham to inquire concerning the lands and heir of Margery Travers, widow, deceased (*d*); when the jury returned that she died possessed of iii messuages in Timber Hill, Hencrosse, and Stony Strete, in the town of Nottingham, together with certain other lands and tenements elsewhere; and that her nearest of kin and heir was her sister Elizabeth Collinson, widow, who was at the time of taking the inquisition, of the age of twenty-six years, but a lunatic. These lands, therefore, remained in the hands of the queen during her life, but to whom they passed at her decease we know not. (*e*)

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### III.

#### PROVOST WALTER TRAVERS.

OF the three sons who survived their father, the eldest, and eventually the most distinguished, was Walter Travers, born about the year 1548, at his father's house in Bridlesmith-gate, surrounded by the "rancous clang of anvils, the perpetual beating of iron, and the blowing of bellows"—sounds (according to the *Nottinghamshire Antiquary*) specially characteristic of the locality. He, in all probability, commenced his education at the free Grammar School, in Stoney Street, which had been founded in 1513 by Dame Agnes Mellers, the widow of an opulent bell-founder. Leaving this school and his father's roof when little more than twelve years old, he, on 14th December, 1560, matriculated as a pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge; within a year or two he migrated thence

(*d*) Court of Wards, &c., Inq<sup>a</sup> P. M. and Visus Compoti, 20, 31, Eliz<sup>th</sup>, part 2, G 90.

(*e*) Thomas Conghen, in his will, 19 November, 1571, bequeathed property to his daughter Elizabeth, free from the control of John Collinson, her husband; the latter was therefore living in 1571, but died before 1574, probably without issue.

to Trinity College, and is mentioned as one of two sophisters of that house who are appointed to deliver orations gratulatory to Queen Elizabeth on her arrival at Cambridge, 5th August, 1564 (*f*). He commenced B.A. in 1565-6; and, on the 8th September, 1567, was elected a minor Fellow of Trinity College, becoming a major Fellow on 25th March, 1569. After taking his M.A. degree in 1572, he is said to have been a member of the first Presbyterian church in England, which was erected at Wandsworth, in Surrey. On 11th July, 1576 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford; and, immediately afterwards, to quote Fuller, "Travers, meeting with some discontents in the college, took occasion to travel beyond seas, and, coming to Geneva, contracted familiarity with Mr. Beza, and other foreign divines, with whom he, by letters, continued correspondency till the day of his death. Then returned he and commenced Bachelor of Divinity in Cambridge, and, after that, went beyond sea again, and, at Antwerp, was ordained minister by the Presbytery there, whose Testimoniall I have here faithfully transcribed." Fuller then prints the original in Latin, which is thus translated by Brook (*Lives of the Puritans* II., 314). "For as much as it is just and reasonable that such as are received into the number of the Ministers of God's Word should have a testimonial of their Vocation, We declare that, having called together a Synod of twelve Ministers of God's Word, and almost the same number of Elders, at Antwerp, on May 8th, 1578, our very learned, pious, and excellent brother the Revd. Doctor Walter Travers was, by the unanimous Votes and ardent desires of all present received and instituted into the Ministry of God's Holy Word, and confirmed according to our accustomed manner, with prayer and imposition of hands. And the next day after the Sabbath, having preached before a Congregation of English at the request of the Ministers, he was acknowledged and received most affectionately by the whole Church. That Almighty God would prosper the ministry of this, our reverend brother, among the English, and attend it with great success, is our most earnest prayer, through Jesus Christ, Amen. Given at Antwerp, May 14th,

(*f*) His Oration (in Latin) is printed in Nichol's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, first edition, III., p. 29.

1578, and signed, Johannes Taffinus, Logelerius Vilerius, Johannes Hochelcus (g), Ministers of the Word of God."

"Thus put in Orders (continues Fuller) by the Presbytery of a Forraign nation, he continued there some years, preached (with Mr. Cartwright) unto the English Factory of Merchants at Antwerp, until at last he came over into England, and for 7 years together became Lecturer in the Temple (refusing all presentative preferment to decline Subscription), and lived domestic Chaplain in the House of the Lord Treasurer (2) Cecil, being tutor for a time to Robert his Son afterwards Earl of Salisbury. And although there was much heaving and shoving at him (as one dissaffected to the discipline), yet God's goodness, his friends' greatness, and his own honesty, kept him (but with much difficulty), in his ministerial employment. Yea, now so great grew the credit and reputation of Mr. Travers, that, by the advice of Mr. Andrew Melvin, he and Mr. Cartwright were solemnly sent for, to be Divinity Professors in the University of St. Andrew's. This proffer both jointly refused, with return of their most affectionate thanks: and such who know least are most bold in their Conjectures to adventure at the reasons of their Refusall; as that they would not have the Sun on their backs, and remove so far north; or they were discouraged with the slenderness of the Salary assigned unto them. In plain truth they were loath to leave, and their friends loath to be left by them,

(g) Taffin, Villers, and Huckle, three Puritan divines.

(2) Keble, in the preface to his Edition of Isaac Walton's "*Life of Richard Hooker*," says (p. viii):—"Burghley employed as domestic chaplain and tutor to his children, Walter Travers, the well-known antagonist of Hooker and author of the *Book de Ecclesiasticâ Disciplinâ*, not the least able and influential of the treatises which Geneva was continually pouring into this country." At page lxi:—"About this juncture (the death of Archbishop Parker) came out Travers' famous *Book of Discipline*, very much superior to Cartwright's publications in eloquence and the skill of composition, though not at all more satisfactory in argument."

At page xxviii, the Lord Treasurer Burghley, in a letter to the Archbishop, dated Sept. 17, 1584, from Oatlands, where the Queen was, thus writes:—

"The Queen hath asked me what I thought of Travers to be Master of the Temple. Whereunto I answered that at the request of Dr. Alrey in his sickness and a number of honest gentlemen of the Temple, I had yielded my allowance to him to the place, so as he wd shew himself conformable to the orders of the Church. Whereunto I was informed that he would so be. But Her Majesty told me that your Grace did not so allow of him, which I said might

Conceiving their pains might as well be bestowed in their native Country. And Travers quietly continued Lecturer at the Temple till Mr. Hooker became Master thereof."

Towards the close of the year 1584 Walter Travers was engaged in a public conference holden at Lambeth. The first day's conference, December 10th, was betwixt Archbishop Whitgift and the Bishop of Winchester, on the one part, and Mr. Travers and Dr. Thomas Sparke, on the other, in the presence of the Earl of Leicester, Lord Grey, and Sir Francis Walsingham. The subject of discussion was confined to those things in the Book of Common Prayer which appeared to require a reformation. The Conference was opened with the following declaration made by the Archbishop:—"My Lord of Leicester having requested for his own satisfaction to hear what the ministers could reprove, and how their objections might be answered, I have granted his request. Let us, then, hear what things in the Book of Common Prayer you think ought to be mended. You now appear before me not judicially, nor as called in question by authority, but by way of conference. You shall therefore be free (speaking in duty) to charge the Book with those things in which it is faulty" (*h*).

It would be out of place to reprint here the whole of the long discussion thus opened (*i*); suffice it to say that considerable learning was displayed on both sides, tending to a result by no means satisfactory; for at the close of the conference

*be for some things supposed to be written by him in a book, intituled Do Disciplinâ Ecclesiasticâ. Whereupon Her Majesty commanded me to write to your Grace to know your opinion, which I pray your Grace to signify unto her, as God shall move you. Surely it were a great pitty that any impediment should be occasion to the contrary, for he is well learned, very honest, and well allowed and loved of the generality of that house. Mr. Bond told me that your Grace liked well of him; and so do I also, as one well learned and honest. But as I told him, if he came not to the place with some applause of the company, he shall be weary thereof. And yet I commended him unto Her Majesty, if Travers should not have it. But Her Majesty thinks him not fit for that place, because of his infirmities. Thus wishing your Grace assistance of God's Spirit to govern your charge unblameably,*

*"Your Grace's to command,*

*"WILL. BURGHELEY.*

*"From the Court at Outlands,*

*"the 17 Sept., 1581."*

(*h*) Brook's *Lives of the Puritans*, ii., 316.

(*i*) For a long account, see B., vol. ii., Travers.

the opposing parties were each as thoroughly wedded to its own view of the question as at the commencement. Strype affirms that the ministers were proved to be in error. Brook declares that they were not, and that neither of them altered his opinion to the day of his death. The only effect of this debate, as far as we are able to judge, was to increase the Archbishop's fear of and dislike to the learning and doctrine of the Nonconformist divines, a fear that was often undignified, a dislike somewhat amounting to personal enmity. In the year 1584, a short time before Dr. Alvey (*j*), Master of the Temple, closed his eyes in death, the doctor, with the learned gentlemen of that society, recommended Mr. Travers for his successor. Dr. Alvey, the Master, and Mr. Travers, the Lecturer, lived together some years in great amity and love. They mutually united in carrying on the work of reformation in the place, and with much zeal, wisdom, and resolution they joined in promoting true Christian piety among the learned benchers, by whom they were both highly esteemed. The above recommendation was presented to the treasurer, who communicated the same to the Queen, signifying to Her Majesty his approbation of their choice; but by the powerful endeavours of Archbishop Whitgift he was rejected, and Mr. Richard Hooker, author of "*Ecclesiastical Polity*," was nominated to the office. Referring to this appointment, and their subsequent disputes, in his supplication to the Lords of the Council (*k*), Walter Travers says—"I am charged with indiscretion and want of duty to Mr. Hooker, and with breaking the Queen's order against bringing disputes into the pulpit. As to want of duty, I answer, though some have suspected my want of good will to Mr. Hooker, because he succeeded Dr. Alvey in that place which I desired for myself, this is a mistake, for I declined the place, because I could not subscribe to my Lord of Canterbury's late Articles, which I would not do for the Mastership of the Temple or any other place in the Church. I am glad the place was given to Mr.

(*j*) Possibly related to Henry Alvey, B.D., of St. John's College, Camb., who succeeded Walter Travers as Provost of Trin. Coll., Dublin, in 1601, and, like him, was born in Nottinghamshire. Dr. Alvey died August, 1584.

(*k*) Printed in 1612, and annexed to Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, edit., 1631.

Hooker, as well for the sake of old acquaintance, as because there is some kind of affinity between us (*l*), hoping we would live peaceably together as becometh Brethren; but when I heard him preach against the doctrine of assurance, and for salvation in the Church of Rome, with all its errors and idolatry, I thought myself obliged to oppose him; and when I found it occasioned a pulpit war, I declared publicly that I would concern myself no further about it, though Mr. Hooker went on with the dispute. It is said that I should have complained of him to the High Commission. To this I answer that it was not out of contempt or neglect of lawful authority, but because I was against all methods of severity, and therefore I declared my resolution to trouble the pulpit with these debates no more."

For an impartial account of this famous pulpit war, a minute description of two celebrated men and a sketch of the life of Walter Travers during the next few years, we quote Fuller's "Church History," book ix., pp. 218-219:—"Now (1585) began the heat and height of the sad combat betwixt Mr. Richard Hooker, Master, and Mr. Walter Travers, Lecturer of the Temple. We will be the larger at the relating thereof, because we behold their actions, not as the deeds of private persons, but the publick champions of their party. Now as an army is but a champion diffused, so a champion may be said to be an army contracted. The Prelatical party wrought to the height in and for Hooker, nor was the Presbyterian power less active in assisting Mr. Travers, both sides being glad they had gotten two such eminent leaders, with whom they might engage with such credit to their cause. Mr. Hooker, his voice was low; stature little; gesture none at all; standing stone still in the pulpit, as if the posture of his body were the emblem of his minde; immoveable in his opinions. Where his eye was left fixed at the beginning, it was found fixed at the end of his sermon. In a word, the doctrine he delivered had nothing but itself to garnish it. His stile was long and pithy, driving on a whole flock of several clauses before he came to the close of a sentence; so that when the copiousness of his stile met not with proportionable capacity in his

(*l*) Richard Hooker's cousin Alice having married John, brother to Walter Travers, a few years before, viz., 25th July, 1580.

auditors, it was unjustly censured for perplex, tedious, and obscure. His sermons followed the inclination of his studies, and were, for the most part, on controversies and deep points of School Divinity. Mr. Travers' utterance was graceful, gesture plausible, matter profitable, method plain, and his style carried in it, 'indolem pietatis,' 'a genius of grace,' flowing from his sanctified heart. Some say that the congregation in the temple ebbed in the forenoon, and flowed in the afternoon; and that the auditory of Mr. Travers was far the more numerous—the first occasion of emulation between them; but such as knew Mr. Hooker, knew him to be too wise to take exception at such trifles, the rather because the most judicious is always the least part in all auditories. Here might one on Sundays have seen almost as many writers as hearers. Not only young students, but even the gravest benchers (such as Sir Edw. Cook and Sir James Altham (*m*) then were), were not more exact in taking instructions from their clients, than in writing notes from the mouths of their ministers. The worst was, these two preachers, though joined in affinity (their nearest kindred being married together), acted with different principles, and clashed one against another; so that what Mr. Hooker delivered in the forenoon, Mr. Travers confuted in the afternoon. At the building of Solomon's Temple neither hammer, nor axe, nor tool of iron, was heard therein (1 Kings, vi. 7); whereas, alas! in this temple, not only much knocking was heard, but (which was the worst) the nails and pins which one master-builder drove in, were driven out by the other. To pass by lesser differences betwixt them about predestination, Hooker maintained the Church of Rome, though not a pure and perfect, yet is a true Church; so that such who live and die therein, (*n*) upon their repentance of all their sins of ignorance, may be saved. Travers declared:—The Church of Rome is no true Church at all, so that such as live and die therein, holding justification in part by works, cannot be said by the Scriptures to be saved.

(*m*) James, third son of James Altham, Esq., Sheriff of London in 1567, and of Essex, 1570, by a sister of Thomas Blanck, and widow of a brother of John Travers, merchant tailor. He was at this time about 35 years of age (Walter being only 37), and became one of the Barons of the Exchequer 9th February, 1606–7.

(*n*) Being weak, ignorant, and seduced.



Thus, much disturbance was caused to the disquieting of consciences, the disgrace of the ordinance, the advantage of the common enemy, and the dishonour of God himself.

“ Here Archbishop Whitgift interposed his power, and silenced Travers from preaching either in the Temple or anywhere else. As for his silencing, many which were well pleased with the deed done were offended at the manner of doing it. For all the congregation, on a sabbath in the afternoon, were assembled together, their attention prepared, the cloath (as I may say) and napkins were laied ; yea, the guests set, and their knives drawn for their spirituall repast, when suddenly, as Mr. Travers was going up into the pulpit, a sorry fellow served him with a letter prohibiting him to preach any more. In obedience to authority (the milde and constant submission whereunto won him respect with his adversaries), Mr. Travers calmly signified the same to the Congregation, and requested them quietly to depart to their chambers. Thus was our good Zacheus struck dumb in the Temple, but not for infidelity, impartial people accounting his fault at most but indiscretion. Meantime, his Auditory (pained that their pregnant expectation to hear him preach, should so publickly prove abortive, and sent sermonless home) manifested in their variety of passion, some grieving, some frowning, some murmuring ; and the wisest sort, who held their tongues, shook their heads, as disliking the managing of the matter.

“ Travers addressed himself by petition to the Lords of the Privie Councill (where his strength lay, as Hooker's in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and High Commission), grievously complained that he was punished before he was heard, silenced (by him apprehended the heaviest penalty) before sent for, contrary to equity and reason : ‘ The law (o) condemning none before it hear him, and knew what he had done.’ The Councill table was much divided about his petition. All Whitgift's foes were *ipso facto* made Travers' favourers, besides he had a large stock of friends on his own account. But Whitgift's fingers moved more in Church matters than all the hands of all the Privie Councillors besides, and he was content to suffer others to be believed (and perchance to believe themselves) great actors

in Church Government, whilst he knew he could and did do all things himself therein. No favour must be afforded Travers on any terms. 1. Dangerous was his person, a Cartwright, junior, none in England either more loving Geneva, or more beloved by it. 2. Dangerous the place, the Temple being one of the Inns (therefore a public) of Court (therefore a principal place), and to suffer one opposite to the English discipline to continue Lecturer there, what was it but in effect to retain half the Lawyers of England to be of Council against the Ecclesiastical Government thereof? 3. Dangerous the precedent: this leading case would be presumed on for others to follow, and a rank's breaking may be an armies' ruining. This was the constant custom of Whitgift: if any Lord or Lady sued to him to show favour for their sake to Non-Conformists, his answer to them was rather respectful to the requester, than satisfactory to the request. He would profess how glad he was to serve them, and gratify them on compliance with their desire, assuring them for his part all possible kindness should be indulged unto them, but, in fine, he would remit nothing of his rigour against them. Thus he never denied any great man's desire, and yet, never granted it, pleasing them for the present with generall promises, and (in them not dissembling, but using discreet and right expressions) still kept constant, to his own resolution. Hereupon afterwards the nobility surceased making more suites unto him as ineffectuall, and even left all things to his own disposall. Thus Mr. Travers, notwithstanding the plenty of his potent friends, was overborne by the Archbishop, and, as he often complained, could never obtain to be brought to a fair hearing. But his grief hereat was something abated, when Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Chancellor of Ireland (his ancient colleague in Cambridge) invited him over to be the Provost of Trinity College in Dublin. Embracing the motion, over he went, accepting the place, and continued some years therein till discomposed with the fear of their civil wars, he returned into England, and lived here many years very obscurely (though in himself a shining light) as to the matter of outward maintenance."

Walter Travers was nominated Provost of Trinity College by the Queen's letters patent, dated 5th June, 1594, on which day Adam Loftus resigned. It would thus appear that the latter had determined to remain in office until fully assured that his

friend would be allowed to succeed him. The Fellows proceeding to election, Walter Travers was chosen Provost by the votes of Henry Usher, Vice-Provost (uncle to Archbishop James Usher, and Father of Provost Robert Usher), Luke Challoner (subsequently Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and Vice-Chancellor), Lancelot Money, and William Daniel, and was sworn 6th December, 1594. At this period the College or University (founded 13th March, 1591, and opened for the reception of students, 9th January, 1593), was in an impoverished condition and every effort had to be made by the friends of learning and learned men to increase its very limited income; for some time in fact, a fear prevailed less from poverty alone, the Society should be dissolved. Lord Burghley being Chancellor, the new Provost looked to him for help; and in great part to his friendship for Walter Travers, and to the energetic pleading of the latter did the University of Dublin owe its first important endowment in relation to this affair. An unpublished letter from Walter Travers to Mr. Hickes in the Lord Treasurer's office written on the 22nd August, 1595, and preserved (in autograph) in Brit. Mus. Lansd. MS., 108 (art. 59), will be found interesting. "Mr. Hickes, as ye place wherein it hath pleased God ye should be so near my Lord Treasurer, doth offer you many occasions of good service to God and to his people, so there is now one wherein I am earnestly to crave yr favour yt is of great importance. This poor College maketh sup to ye Queen's Majesty for a grant of one hundred pounds by year in fee farm of lands attainted or concealed in this country. Being maintained hitherto chiefly by some small and uncertain benevolence, we are constrained thus to do, least ye Society should be dissolved. Wee have letters in favour of our suite to ye Right Honorable LL. of ye Counsel from ye State here and to my Lord our Chancellor; yet I know wee shall need ye help of such as are near unto ym in many things; wherefore in a suite concerning highly ye service of God and no benefit of any particular person, I beseech you, even for God's cause, cheerfully to further those yt are sent from us to deal herein in yt conveniently you may. Wee send by one Mr. Chaloner, a godly learned man and Preacher to the State here for many years, who will more fully acquaint wth our cause, wherein if you yield comfortable furtherance, although ye poor Estate of this House can make you no recompence, yet shall you bind us

in thankfulness and good will to bee ready to pleasure you wherein wee may, and besides ye joy yt a Christian conscience taketh in doing duty you shal bring ye blessings of so many upon you as shall have cause to give thanks to God for ye establishing a nursery of noble plants within this land. Thus praying God to direct and bless you in all things, I wish you most heartily well to fare. From ye College by Dublin, this 22nd of August, by yr loving friend, WALTER TRAVERS."

Although the year is not given in this letter, there can be no question but that it was written on 22nd August, 1595, because in August, 1594, Walter Travers had not been sworn Provost, and in October, 1595, the request was graciously acceded to, as appears by an extract from the Rolls of Chancery, printed at page 235 of the Dublin University Calendar for 1864, anno 1595, October 17th. The Queen's letter bears date for granting "to ye Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trin. College, Dublin, any concealed lands in ye Kingdom to ye value of £100 sterling per annum with a direction that ye Commission and Clauses for passing ye lands in fee-farm be as favourable to ye College as possible, and that directions to this purpose be sent to ye several Surveyors and Juries."

Walter Travers resided as Provost about three years and a half during which period the College was enriched by a large grant of lands in the counties of Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick, &c., of the yearly value of £380, or thereabouts. In the summer of 1598, probably about the date of Lord Burghley's death, which occurred on 4th August in that year, and in the midst of the Tyrone Rebellion, he resigned his Provostship and returned to England. This return must certainly be dated previous to November 25th, for on that day an order issued from the Lord Justices to pay the Fellows and Scholars (no Provost mentioned), a weekly sum of Forty Shillings for their maintenance, they having represented that by reason of the general revolt their rents were delayed, and they had fallen into great want. The remaining five-and-thirty years of his life appears to have been spent in London, varied perhaps by occasional trips into Devonshire on visits to his brother and nephews. But it is remarkable how little is known of him all this time. Fuller seems to hint that he lived contentedly among his books, seldom appearing in public, though "sometimes he did preach rather when he

durst than when he would, debarred from all cure of souls by his nonconformity. Yet had he Agur's wish, 'neither poverty nor riches,' though his *enough* seemed to be of shortest size. It matters not whether men's means be mounted or their minds descend, so be it, that both meet as here in him in a comfortable contentment." He lived in fact upon the income derived from property at Nottingham, which he had inherited under his father's will after the decease of his mother. And although that income was not large, yet to him, an unmarried man, it was sufficient. Had he been so poor as Brook described him, he would not have declined the frequent offers of pecuniary assistance that were made to him by old friends and pupils grown wealthy. "Yea, when the right reverend and religious James Usher (then Bishop of Meath), since Archbishop of Armagh (brought up under him, and with him agreeing in doctrine, though dissenting in discipline), proffered money unto him for his relief, Mr. Travers returned a thankful refusall thereof." (p) The only instance on record of his acceptance of any such gift was in 1624, on the death of a Mr. John Swan or Swayn of Cannock in Staffordshire, who by will had bequeathed to the Rev. Arthur Heldersham the sum of fifty pounds, to be by him distributed among ministers silenced for nonconformity. Heldersham, himself a silenced minister, and an almost ruined man, sent his son to London to see Walter Travers, and to persuade him to receive part of the legacy. His reply is preserved among Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. (4276 f. 157).

"To my loving and reverend friend Mr. Heldersham at Ashby-de-la-Zouche be yis d' d'—

Sir, I have received by your sonne Nathaniel both your love and ye legacie whereof you wrote ffor your friendly and loving kindness testified by them both. I hartily thank you and wold be glad of any good occasion wherein I might shew my love to you agayn. In ye meantyme I acknowledge to have received from you fyve pound as part of ye legacy wch ye lately deceased Mr. John Swayn gave to be bestowed upon poor ministers. Thus praying God mercifully to preserve and bless both yourselfe and all yours, I recommend me to your mutual prayers. At London, 1624, March ye 5th, by your loving friend, WALTER TRAVERS.

(p) Fuller.

Speaking of this legacy, Brook says :—"From a manuscript receipt now before me, it appears that Mr. Travers partook of the bounty. It is in these words—"March 5th, 1624. Received of Mr. Arthur Heldersham five pounds, being part of a legacy of John Swan. I say received by me, Walter Travers." Thus the letter and receipt were written the same day, the former to go by the post, and the latter to be carried home in the pocket of Nathaniel Heldersham. It is curious that, although widely separated (the one being in London the other we think at Cambridge), both should have been preserved." Fuller says, Walter Travers "was exquisite in Oriental languages," but it does not appear that he translated anything, or at least that any translation was ever published with his name. His chief work was "*Ecclesiæ Disciplinæ et Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ ab illa aberrationis plena e Verbi Dei et dilucida explicatio*," which was first printed at La Rochelle in 1574. This was translated into English by Cartwright, and published under the title of "A full and plaine declaration of Ecclesiasticall Discipline ow't off the word of God, and off the declininge off the Church off England, from the same 4to imprinted 1574." He also wrote, "A Justification of the Religion now professed in England: wherein it is proved to be the same that was taught by our Saviour Jesus Christ and by His Holy Apostles, written for their use that have denied such proof" (g). He may have given a helping hand to many other theological works, but with the exception of his "Supplication to the Lords of the Council," his "Reasons that being ordained at Antwerp should be no Cause of Restraint), &c." "An answer to the Epistle of G. T. for the pretended Catholics," and a few scattered letters to Lord Burghley and others, these are all that we have met with.

The last act of his life, the making of his will, was accomplished on the 14th January, 1634 (O.S.), he being then at least 87 years of age. He appears to have dictated it on his death-bed when too feeble even to sign it, and to have died soon after, as it was proved in the Prerogative Court by the executor, Roger Hughes, on the 24th January following. "After prayers to God for his gracious direc'on in it, I, Walter

(g) A copy of this, in manuscript, was sold with the library of the late Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A.

Travers, of London, clerke, do here sett downe my last will and testament in forme and manner as followeth. Imprimis, whereas my father died seized of three tenements in Nottingham, left the one to his daughter Ann, And the other two to his three sonnes then living, that is to mee the said Walter the Eldest, John the next, and Humphry the youngest, I leave this my interest to the posterity of the two stocks named in my father's will, that is to saie, the posterity of my brother John, which are these, Elias, Samuell; John and Walter, and also Susan, Elizabeth and Ann, and of the youngest Humphry which are only Hanna Parsons, wife to Mr. Parsons, of Hastings, in Sussex, and her children. Next I give in manner as followeth, One hundred pound to be equallie divided, viz.: eightie pound among the children of my brother John, part and part alike. And of the other twentie pound I give five pound to Hanna Parsons before named, And to the children of my sister Ann wch are Humphry Denman, now at Amsterdam, and his two sisters, Elizabeth and Bothena, living about Redford in Nottinghamshire, the other fiftene pounds to be equally divided among them. Further I give an hundred pounds to the forwarding of a student to be brought (up) in Emmanuel College in Cambridge for the Ministry. Item, I give another one hundred pound to the like use to Trinitie Colledge by Dublin in Ireland. Item, to Sion Colledge in the City of London, I give the little plate which I have, that is, one silver pott, a standing Goblett, two silver bowles (one deepe and another shallow), and a dozen of silver spoones (whereof I have in possession but Nyne, the other three are to be bought to make up the dozen); beside, I give to the said Sion Colledge one ninth of my whole library as two of them orderly appointed by the rest to survey the same shall think fitt and convenient for their use both bookes and all other things belonging to them as harpes and Globes, compases and such like; and what they see not convenient for them, I give to the children of my forenamed Nephews that are to be brought up in good learning to be Ordered by my Executor and Overseer. Finally I give to the said Colledg (r) fiftie

(r) Sion College. From these bequests it would seem that the testator had either moderated or altered his views about subscription and conformity to Church Doctrines.

pound, binding them to give every quarter one peece of gold of ten shillings to the Minister that shall preach in Latine ad clerum, or if that use alter to some other as convenient. All my other Goods whatsoever I leave to be disposed of in (the) good and sound discrecion of my Executor, that is, Mr. Roger Hughes (whom I praie in his friendship to take this burthen upon him), and to my overseer whom I name to be my Nephew Elias (whom I likewise praie to yield his helpe herein) by them to be disposed as they shall thinke good upon my Nephew's children, servants, and friends, and any other that have well deserved. And I give to either of them, my Executor and Overseer, ten shillings a peece to make a Gold ring for remembrance. This was dictated unto me by Mr. Walter Travers, the fourteene of January, One thousand six hundred thirty fower. John Wheatley, Scrivener, Jonah City."

Judging from the only known portrait of Walter Travers, he must have been a fair man and of somewhat prepossessing appearance. This portrait (by what artist we know not) hangs in the ante-room to the study of the present Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in company with that of Provost Winter. For a long time it was uncertain which of the two was Travers, but very recently a family of the Winters as descendants of Provost Winter satisfied themselves upon examination as to which was his portrait, and had a copy taken of it since then. After a close inspection of both pictures (or rather copies of them) by a member (3) of the Travers' family the decision of the Winters was fully acquiesced in.

(3) *It is understood that the gentleman who identified the portrait of Provost Walter Travers was a member of the Cork family of that name. The Travers of Cork derive from Sir Robert Travers, Knight (son of John Travers, first settled in Ireland, who married a sister of Edmund Spencer), by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Boyle, Bishop of Cork, and afterwards Archhishop of Tuam, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Sir Robert Travers was killed in the battle of Knockmoness in 1647. If a relative of the family whose pedigree is under our consideration, he must have been a distant one, for he was not descended from Walter Travers of Nottingham, whose grandsons were the contemporaries of Sir Robert Travers. The descent from Walter Travers of Nottingham can be so clearly traced in the Wills of the family that it may be safely asserted there was no one bearing the name "Robert" amongst Walter Travers' descendants until after 1647, the date of Sir Robert Travers' death.*



## IV.

## JOHN TRAVERS.

JOHN TRAVERS, rector of Farrington, county Devon, and third son of Walter Travers, the goldsmith, was born at Bridle-smith Gate, in the town of Nottingham, in or about the year 1550, and probably went to school with his brother Walter at the then recently founded Free Grammar School in Stoney-street. Entering early at Oxford he took his B.A. Degree 23rd October, 1570, and doubtless proceeded M.A. in 1574. At Oxford he must have become acquainted with Richard Hooker the future Master of the Temple and his brother's opponent, for Hooker matriculated at C.C.C. in 1567, and took his B.A. Degree 14th January, 1573. This acquaintance ripening into friendship probably paved the way to Travers' introduction to the learned John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter (Richard Hooker's wealthy uncle (s)), in the bosom of whose family he found his future wife. The family of Hooker, says Oliver, (t) was highly respectable. John Hooker (grandfather of the Chamberlain) was of a worshipful house and parentage, and represented this city (Exeter) in Parliament during the several reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. As a magistrate he was distinguished for probity, learning, and diligence. As a Christian and citizen he was exemplary for good conduct and abundant charities. He was elected into the civic chair in 1490, and died three years after. Robert, his son, was the youngest of twenty, but lived to witness the successive deaths of all his brothers and sisters, and to inherit the whole of the family property. He was Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Barnstable, and became Chief and Principal of St. Mary the More's parish. He was a great peacemaker, and eminently zealous and attentive to the duties of first magistrate of his native city. The pestilence which made such havoc in Exeter in 1537 numbered this Robert among his victims. His will is preserved in the Corporation Archives, and bears date

(s) Walton's "Life of Hooker."

(t) "Hooker's Works" by Keble, 1803, Vol. I., pp. 6, 8.

7th August, 1534, in which he makes provision for his wife Agnes and seven children, Roger, Sydwel, Anne, Alice, Mary, Juliana, and John. John Hoker, younger son of Robert Hoker, by his wife Agnes Doble (*u*), was born in Exeter about 1524. He was sent early to Oxford (*x*), but whether he took a degree, Wood was unable to ascertain. Leaving the University he went to Strasburgh, and became a pupil of Peter Martyr in 1555. After he had been there some years he returned home, and was elected first chamberlain of Exeter, an office for which his *ass.* shew that he was admirably qualified. Sir Peter Carew sent him to Ireland to negotiate his private affairs, and procured his election as burgess for Athenry in the Irish Parliament, 1568. He represented Exeter in English Parliament of 1571. He married, first, Martha, daughter of Robert Tucker, of Exeter, gentleman; secondly, Anstice, daughter of Edward Bridgeman.

Prince says that he died in November, 1601, but the entry of his successor's appointment, 15th September, states the vacancy to have been made by his death. His portrait in the Council Chamber was taken in 1601, then aged 76. In early life he used to sign himself John Vowell, *alias* Hoker, but in late years John Hoker, *alias* Vowell (*y*). By his first wife he had issue five children, Robert, Johan, Johan, Margery, and Prothsaye. By his second wife, thirteen, Thomas, Toby, Zachary, Thomas, Peter, George, John, Alice, Magdalen, Audrey, Mary, Amy, and Dorothy. Zachary Hooker became Rector of St. Michael, Cartrays, Co. Cornwall, when he died *cir.* 1613. His will dated 2nd July, 1637, was proved at Exeter, 28th January, 1643. He married Grace, daughter of John Bateshill of South Tonton, Devon, and had issue. Of the rest Alice Hooker was the wife of John Travers to whom she was married (probably at Exeter) on the 25th July, 1580.

(*u*) Agnes, daughter of John Dobell, or Doble, of Woodbridge, Co. Suffolk, was Robert Hooker's third wife, mother of John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter, and of Roger Hooker of Heavytree, near Exeter, father of Richard Hooker, Master of the Temple.

(*x*) To Exeter or to C. C. C.

(*y*) John Hoker furnished the following portions of Holingshed's *Chronicles* :—

1. An addition to the Chronology of Ireland from 1546 to 1580. 2. A

Upon leaving Oxford, and for some years subsequent to his marriage, we lose sight of John Travers; he, undoubtedly, held some benefice, but in what neighbourhood we cannot discover. Stephen Townsend, his predecessor at Farringdon, was presented to that living by Francis, Earl of Bedford, and collated 13th March, 1572-3; he took his D.D. at Oxford in June, 1580, was confirmed Dean of Exeter, 5th October, 1583, and died in the autumn of 1588. His successor in the deanery was confirmed on 28th October in that year, and there is every reason to believe that about the same time John Travers was presented to the Rectory of Farringdon; here he lived until his death in 1620, at the age of 70. Differing in doctrine or rather in discipline from his brother Walter Travers, he educated his sons as clergymen of the English Church, in which for sound learning, high principles, and unshaken loyalty, they attained some distinction. A few years previous to his decease he purchased the next presentation to his living, intending his eldest son Elias to succeed him as appears by his will. His wish was fully carried out by his trustees, but within a year and a-half from his collation Elias Travers resigned the Rectory of Farringdon and retired to Cambridge until presented by Emmanuell College to that of Thurcaston, county Leicester, of more than double the value of Farringdon. The will is as follows:—"In nomine Domini, Amen. The first day of March in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and eighteen (1618-19), and in the sixteenth year of the Reign of our most Gracious and Sovereign Lord James by the Grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the two and fiftieth, Defender of the Faith, &c. I, John Travers, minister of God, His holy word in the Church of Farringdon in the county of Devon, being, God be praised, in health both in body and mind, yet uncertain of our common mortality, do make my last will and testament in manner

Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter. 3. A translation of the Irish History of Giraldus with notes, which he dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh. 4. A description of the City of Exeter, and of sundry assaults given to the same. He also continued the history after Holingshed's death in 1580 to the year of the publication in 1587. "Descriptions and Chronicles of England, Ireland, and Scotland, first collected by Raphael Holingshed, W. Harrison and others, continued from the year 1577 to 1586, by John Hooker *alias* Vowell, 3 vols., fol., Lond., 1587.

and form following. First of all I commit myself wholly both in life and death, and all that I have, into the most merciful and powerful protection of God my Heavenly Father through Jesus Christ my only Saviour, being fully assured by his Holy Spirit, my only Comforter, that he which hath given his Son for me will with him give unto me and all the rest of his children in good time all good things also. Christ is to me both in life and in death advantage; for God my Heavenly Father had made his Son which knew no sin to be sin for me that I might be the righteousness of God in him. Yea, He hath made him to be my wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption, that with the rest of his children I might rejoice only in the Lord, thus being satisfied by Christ Jesus for my salvation. My wish is that, after my death, my body be buried in a comely and decent Christian manner, and laid up in the grave in assured hope of a joyful resurrection, for that therefore Christ died and rose again, and revived, that he might be Lord both of the dead and of the quick. Concerning the disposal of my goods and chattells, Item, I do give and bequeath unto my four sons, that is to say, Elias Travers, Samuel Travers, John Travers, and Walter Travers, all my books of Ebrew, Greeke, and Latin, to be equally divided amongst them by my executrix and overseers hereafter named. Item, whereas the Right Honble Edward, Earl of Bedford, true and undoubted patron of the Rectory and Church of Farringdon, aforesaid, by his deed bearing date the twentieth day of January in the sixth year of the reign of our said Gracious and Sovereign James, King of England, France, and Ireland (20 Jan. 1609), did, amongst other things in the said deed, give, grant, and confirm unto Robert Claye, Clerk, late deceased, his executors, and assigns, the first and next advowson, donation, nomination, presentation, and free disposition of the Rectory and Church of Farringdon, aforesaid, as by the said deed more at large it doth and may appear. And whereas the said Robert Clay by his deed bearing date the five-and-twentieth day of January, in the eighth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord King James of England, France, and Ireland (25 January, 1611) did grant unto Richard Roynoll, Esq. (z), the said first and next advowson,

(z) Richard Roynoll, Esq., of Croudy, Wigam.

donation, nomination, presentation, and free disposition of the Rectory and Church of Farringdon, aforesaid, as by the said deed more at large appeareth. And whereas the said Richard Reynell, by his writing under his hand bearing date the 15th day of April in the sixteenth year of His said Majesty's reign above written (15 April, 1618), doth therein express and declare that the said advowson granted as aforesaid by the said Robert Claye is upon this trust and confidence, and to no other use, that the said Richard Reynell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall so order, dispose, and convey the same advowson as by the last will and testament of John Travers, of Farringdon, Clerk, shall therein be expressed and declared as by the same writing more plainly appeareth. Item, I, the said John Travers, do by this my last will and testament express and declare that according to the intent and true meaning of the last recited deed, the said Richard Reynell, his executors, and assigns, shall present unto the said Rectory and Church of Farringdon aforesaid, the aforesaid Elias Travers, my son, if that it please God he be then living at my death. If that it happen the said Elias to die, leaving me the said John Travers, then the said Richard Reynell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, is to present to the said Rectory and Church of Farringdon such a Clerk as my executrix hereafter named shall nominate and appoint. Item, I do give and bequeath unto my wife, Alice, all the corn and grain now growing upon the Glebe land belonging to the said Rectory. Item, I give and bequeath unto my wife, Alice Travers, all other my goods and chattels whatsoever. Moreover, I do ordain and appoint the said Alice my wife to be my executrix of this my last will and testament. Item, I do appoint my sons, Elias Travers, Samuel Travers, and my son-in-law Richard Jarvis to be overseers of this my last will and testament, to be helping and assisting to my executrix. In witness whereof to this my last will and testament, I, the said John Travers, have set to my hand and seal (a) the day and year above written. John Travers. Witness hereunto, Richard Jarvis, test., John Underhill. Proved in the Principal Registry of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, on the 10th day of November, 1620, by Alice Travers, widow and relict of deceased, the

(a) No seal extant.

sole executrix named in the will, to whom administration was granted, she having been first sworn duly to administer. Total of Inventory, cxc<sup>ii</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

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## V.

### ALICE TRAVERS.

ALICE TRAVERS, surviving her husband scarcely two years, died, and was buried at Farrington, between the 10th and 28th of June, 1622. Her son Elias vacated the Rectory House on the 6th February, 1622, from which date until her death she probably occupied it by allowance (4) of the new rector, William Bartholomew, who was then a young unmarried man. As widow of John Travers, daughter of John Hooker, and first cousin to the "Judicious" Richard Hooker, apart from the quaintness of its bequests, and its value genealogically, we think her will of sufficient interest to be also given verbatim.

"In the name of God, amen, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1622. I, Alice Travers, of Farrington, in the county of Devon, widow, being something weak of body, but, I thank God, perfect of memory, do make this my last will and testament in the manner and form following. First, I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my heavenly Father who gave it, through the merits of Jesus Christ who redeemed it. And my body to the earth, from whence it came, in hope of a joyful resurrection through Jesus Christ our Lord and only Saviour, Amen: Now concerning my goods and chattels, I do give and bequeath in manner and form following. Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my son, Samuel Travers, one siver boole ungilt, and the sum of six pounds which he oweth unto me. Item, I do

(4) *The Rev. John Travers' object in purchasing the next presentation, doubtless, was to secure to his wife the home of the greater part of their married life. Their son, Elias, however, thought well to vacate Farrington in two years. It is to be observed his name is not mentioned in his mother's will.*

give and bequeath unto my son, John Travers, one silver salt, parcell gilt, with a cover, and half a dozen of silver spoons, with Lyon's head, and also one feather bed which is in the broad chamber, with the furniture, that is to say, one feather bolster, one pair of fustian pillows, one pair of blankets, and one coverlett. Item, I give unto my son John Travers, his wife, one pursland dish, which is in my cubberd. Item, I give and bequeath unto my three daughters all my apparel, linen, and woollen, to be equally divided betwixt them, and the rick of hard wood and faggots which standeth in my son-in-law Richard Jarvis his ground, to be equally divided between them. Item, I give unto my daughter, Susan Sheeres, <sup>(b)</sup> my wedding ring; she to have the use of it during her life, and after to leave the same to her daughter Anne Sheeres. Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Jarvys one piece of gold, which is in my coffer, called a spurriall, and she to leave the same to her daughter Elizabeth. Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Anne Gernon one crampe ring of gold, which is in my coffer. Item, whereas there was given by my husband John Travers unto my daughter Anne, in marriage with John Gernon, these goods hereafter named, that is to say, the greatest brass pot, the greatest brass pan, a childbed chaffer of brass, one dyaper table cloth, one dyaper counterpane, one dyaper towel, one dozen of napkins, one pair of fine Holland childbed sheets, and three Holland pillow ties, which lyeth together in the end of my chest, in my own bed chamber. Item, my will is that the said goods, so given by my said husband to the said Anne, shall, within one month after my death, be delivered by my executor hereafter named unto the said John Gernon and Anne his wife. Item, I do give and bequeath unto the said Anne Gernon, one bearing blanket, one face cloth, and two double Holland kerscheifes, being in my coffer. Item, I give and bequeath to Anne Sheeres, the daughter of the said Susan Sheeres, the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid unto the said Anne, when she shall accomplish the age of xxi years. And if it shall happen the said Ann Sheeres to die before she shall accomplish the age

(b) Widow of the Rev. William Sheeres, Vicar of Brixham, Co. Devon, who resigned in 1617, and died soon after.

of one and twenty years, then my will is that the said ten pounds shall remain and be paid unto the said Susan Sheeres, her mother. And my will is that my executor shall take the charge of the said Ann Sheeres, until she shall accomplish the age aforesaid. Item, I give and bequeath unto William Sheeres, the son of my daughter, Susan Sheeres, the sum of five pounds, to be paid unto him within one year after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto Ralph Sheeres, brother unto the said William xxx<sup>s</sup>, to be paid unto him at the expiration of his apprenticeship, and (in) the meantime to be employed by my executor to the best use for the said Ralph. Item, I give and bequeath unto all the rest of my children's children, the three before named only excepted, x<sup>s</sup>, each of them to be paid them within one month after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto the poor of Farringdon, to remain for a stock for ever, the sum (of) x<sup>s</sup>. Item, all the rest of my goods, not before given and bequeathed, my debts, legacies, and funeral expenses paid, I do by this my last will and testament give and bequeath unto my son Walter, whom I do ordain and appoint to be my executor of this my last will and testament. All former wills I do revoke, and I appoint and ordain George Tanner, gent., and my two sons-in-law John Gernon and Richard Jarvys to be my supervisors of this my last will and testament, to be helpful to my executor to see the same duly performed. In witness whereof I, the said Alice Travers, have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal (c) hereon, the day and year above writton. Signed, Alicia Travers. In the presence of the witnesses hereunto Richard Jarvys, signed, Philippi Force. Proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Exeter, on the 28th June, 1622, by Walter Travers. the executor. Inventory clxxx<sup>ii</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>.

(c) No seal remaining. The arms of Vowell, *alias* Hooker, as recorded in the Visitation of the County of Devon of 1565 and 1572, are in a fesse vair between two Lions passant gardant, sable quartering. Druett Kelly and Wilford crest: a hind statant or, carrying in her mouth a branch of roses, argent, stalked and leaved vert.



## VI.

## ELIAS TRAVERS.

ELIAS TRAVERS, eldest of the four sons of John Travers, Rector of Farringdon, Co. Devon, entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, previous to the year 1602; took his B.A. degree, and was Elected Fellow in 1604-5; M.A. 1608; B.D. 1615; and D.D. 1620; presented by his Father's trustee to the Rectory of Farringdon on the 21st November, 1620. He resigned it on or before 6th February, 1621-2, and appears to have retired to Cambridge, where in 1625 he wrote (in Latin) two gratulatory Odes, one on the Accession, the other on the Marriage of Charles Ist. In 1628 he accepted a College Living, the Rectory of Thurcaston, Co. Leicester, where he resided until his death, on 6th October, 1641. He lived and died unmarried, and was buried at Thurcaston. In his will, dated 2nd October, 1641, with Codicil dated "the seconde daye of October, at night, in the year aforesaid," and proved in London by his Nephew and Executor, William Sheares, 28th December, 1641, He bequeaths—To the Right Honorable and Most Reverend James (d), by God's providence Lord Primate of Armagh, and Mr. Thomas Gattcker, Parson, of Rotherhithe, a thousand (5) pounds charged on his Estate at .

(d) James Usher (the pupil and friend of his uncle, Walter Travers, B.D.) was translated from Meath to the Archbishopric of Armagh in 1624, and died in 1655.

(5) *The Bequest may be taken as a mark of respect to the memory of his uncle Walter, the Provost, who had distinguished Elias among his Nephews by naming him overseer of his Will. The £1000 was not paid by William Sheares, the Executor, who in the following year was among those who advanced to the Parliament money (his contribution being £300) for the purpose of suppressing the Irish Rebellion. The subscribers, or adventurers as they were designated, were to have forfeited Estates granted to them. In Cromwell's Cromwellian Settlement, William Sheares' name is among the adventurers for a grant of 666 acres, 2 roods, and 26 perches, in the barony of Eliogartie, Coy. Tipperary. This Grant was transferred from his Son and Heir to Trinity College, in part satisfaction of their claim. The following is a copy of the Act:—*

*" 17 & 18 Charles II. (1665), Cap. II., sec. 131, Irish—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the Commissioners for execution of this Act shall set out and allot unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the*

Anstye, Co. Leicester, towards the redeeming of an impropriation or appropriate Church in the Kingdome of Ireland, to be restored and made presentative for ever, beseeching them that they would be pleased to take upon them the care to see the same so bestowed and the full right and perpetuity of presentation to be conveyed and settled upon Trinity College, in the Kingdome of Ireland; to his brother Samuel Travers, all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate and being within the Town of Nottingham (e). To the poor of the parish of Thurstaston see many Newe Bibles with the Common Prayer as my Executor shall think meete, and five pounds in money. To the poore of Mount Sorrell fiftie of the like Bibles with the Common Prayer, and forty shillings in money to be distributed at the discretion of Mr. John Willowses, the Curate there, the wch five pounds and forty shillings I will have so distributed upon the daye of my funerall, And the Bibles within one quarter of a year after unles I dispose for the said poor of Mountsorrell the said Books in my lifetime. To the poor of the Burrough of Leicester twenty of the like Bibles yearly to be distributed at the discretion of Mr. John Angell, the Confrator of William Wiggstone's Hospitall in Leicester, and of Mr. Thomas White, the vicar of St. Martin's in Leicester, and of their and oither of their successors for the tyme being yearly, and every yeare duringe the space of twenty yeares next after my deccase. And for the due and better performance thereof my Executor shall paye or cause to be payed to the said Mr. John Angell and Mr. Thomas White and their and eithor of their successors Six pounds thirteene shillings foure pence of like money At the feast days of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary

*College of the Holy and undivided Trinity, near Dublin, the 666A. 2R. 26P., English measure, in the County of Tipperary and Barony of Eliogartie, heretofore allotted to William Sheeres for his Father's adventure of £300, which, in pursuance of a decree in the High Court of Chancery in England were since conveyed to the Provost, &c., of said College towards the satisfaction of a charitable bequest, devised to them by Elius Travers, Doctor of Divinity, Deceased."*

(e) In part bequeathed to him by his uncle Walter Travers, D.D., in 1634-5. See Will, p. 29. Instead of dividing a small Estate into eight portions, according to the provisions of the Will, it seems probable that Elius Travers bought up the shares of his brothers, sisters, and cousin, and became possessed of the whole.

and St. Michell the Archangell by even and equal portions, and moreover my Executors shall seale and deliver his or their bonde to George Martin of the said Borough, Draper, Edmond Cradock, Samuell Wanley, and William Brewen, of the same Borough, Mercers, with condition under written for the due payment of the said Six pounds thirteene shillings four pence Yearly in manner aforesaid for and during the said twenty years, for the uses of the said poore and for no other use. Provided alwayes that the said Mr. John Angell and Mr. Thomas White and their Successors doe make seale and deliver to the use of my Executor making such payment one or more acquittance or acquittances, testifying their receipt accordingly from tyme to tyme dureing the said twenty years. To my servants, Francis Wilson and Elizabeth Johnson, each of them five pounds. To my servants, Thomas Adcock and Henry Beebe, twenty-six shillings eight pence. To my brother Samuel Travers, the brazen watch wth the Alarum wch hangeth in my chamber. To my brother Walter, my mathematique instruments, viz., quadrant, sector, compasses, and astrolobe of brasse. To my sister Anne, my silver watch. I give to my cosen (f) Thomas Travers, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, one parcell. of my books, the catalogue whereof I have subscribed with my owne hande for him. And whereas Emmanuell College hath twenty pounds due unto me uppon Bonde from Mr. Gody or the Bonde whereby the same xx<sup>li</sup> is due in their custody to my use, I bequeath the said twenty pounds to their Clerke my ymediate successor as parson of Thurecaston towards the reparation of the defects and of the late decayes in my parsonage. In consideration of which legacie I have good hope that my successor will be soo fully satisfied as never to question my Executor for any pretended delapidation, and therefore I ordaine and institute my immediate successor to be my Executor in the particular for to aske and have the sayd twenty pounds. Item, I bequeath to Mr. Richard Richardson, of Leicester, clerke, my Cloth gowne. Item to my two sisters Susanna (g) and Elizabeth, each of them twenty pounds; and to my brother John Travers I bequeath the King of Spaine's

(f) i.e., his nephew, Thomas Travers, son of his brother Samuel.

(g) Susan, in Wills of her mother and uncle Walter, widow of William Sheeres, Clerk, who resigned the Vicarage of Brixham, Co. Devon, in 1617, and mother of William Sheeres, Executor to this Will.

Bible in eight volumes. All the rest of my lands, goods, credits, &c., remaining unbequeathed, I give and bequeath to my Cosen (*i.e.* nephew) William Sheerds (Sheeres) whom I nowe ordaine and institute to be the Executor of this my will. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale. E. Travers. The witnesses to the will are three of the servants, to whom legacies are bequeathed; and one Peter Whitehead. The books left to Thomas Travers, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, were "Athenæi Opera," Gr. Lat.; "Diogenes Laertius," Gr. Lat.; "Quintilliani Opera" "Epigrammata," Gr. Lat., and a work on the "Cathecisme." The codicil drawn up a few hours subsequently in the presence of the three servants only, simply reduces his sister's legacies, and alters the gift to his brother John Travers to "the Hebrew Bible and Greek testament bound together, and my Gould ringe."

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## VII.

### SAMUEL TRAVERS.

SAMUEL TRAVERS, second son of John Travers, Rector of Far-  
ringdon, county Devon, by Alice his wife, was born previous  
to the year 1590, and matriculated as a pensioner at Sydney  
Sussex College, Cambridge, 5th July, 1604. He took his  
B.A. degree in 1606-7, and then removed to Magdalen Col-  
lege, proceeding M.A. in 1610. On 9th February, 1615, he  
was admitted by the Bishop of Exeter to the Vicarage of  
Thorverton, Co. Devon, on the decease of Philip Turner  
the last Incumbent, having been presented thereto by Ludovic  
Heyman, of Dunchidloch, Co. Devon, gent., to whom the  
next presentation had been conveyed by William Kellier,  
Rector of Dunchidcock, Canon of Exeter Cathedral and Arch-  
deacon of Barnstaple (*h*). He was afterwards presented to

(*h*) Episcopal Register, Exeter:—William Kellier was presented to Dun-  
chidloch by William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, 17th Jan., 1587. He married  
Mary, dau. of William Carey, Gent., who, dying 6 July, 1607, was buried

the Vicarage of Littleham, county Devon, probably by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. And on 13th May, 1625, a dispensation (6) was issued, permitting him to hold that living with that of Thorverton, he being at the same time private chaplain to Richard Lord Robartes. In 1629 (2nd October) he became a Prebendary of Exeter. In 1641, on the decease of his brother Elias, he inherited a considerable portion of the family property at Nottingham, which was first acquired by his grandfather Walter Travers, the goldsmith, and by him bequeathed to his sons in 1575. This property he held until his death, when it passed, as will be seen, to his eldest son Zachary Travers. Being a devoted Royalist, he suffered much for his loyalty during the Civil Wars, and was sequestered by the Committee of Devon for delinquency about 1646. Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," says: "he was also barbarously turned out of his house, when he was in such a weak and languishing condition that he was forced to be supported by two persons, and died in about a fortnight after (i). But this assertion is untrue, for he survived his ejection (7) from Thorverton nearly two years, and died about the middle of June, 1648 (k). He was twice married, and had issue by both wives; by the first five sons—Zachary, Thomas, Samuel, Henry, and Edward; by the second (Elizabeth), several children, who were infants at the time of his decease and whose Christian names have not been recovered. His will, preserved in the District Registry of the Court of Probate, Exeter, is as follows:—

on the North Aisle of Exeter Cathedral. The right of next presentation to Thorverton had been granted to him by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. He died towards the end of 1645, aged about 90.

(6) *It may be inferred that it was through the interest of Lord Robartes, Samuel Travers became so amply endowed.*

(i) Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," fol., Lond., 1714, vol. 2, p. 376.

(7) *Samuel Travers, though benefitting so largely by the patronage of Lord Robartes, resisted the temptation of accepting the politics of that nobleman, who was a noted Parliamentarian, and whose niece his son Thomas married about the time of the ejection from Thorverton.*

(k) He was succeeded by one Preston, who was thrust into the living by the same Committee that had dispossessed Mr. Travers. He came from Mary-Tavy, in this County, and had an augmentation of £50 a year granted him by the Committee for plundered ministers, April 4th, 1647, out of the lands of the Dean and Chap. of Exeter. *Ibid.*

" In the name of God, Amen. I, Samuel Travers, of Thor-  
 erton, in the County of Devon, Clerk, being sick and weak  
 of body, but in perfect mind and memory, praised be God,  
 do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and  
 form following :—First, I bequeath my soul unto Almighty  
 God, which gave it unto me (waiting with full assurance of  
 the gracious promise of God of a happy and joyful resurrec-  
 tion unto eternal life), and my body to Christian burial.  
 Item, I give and bequeath unto my eldest son, Zachary  
 Travers, all my lands lying and being in Nottingham to him  
 and his heirs for ever. Item, I give and bequeath unto my  
 son, Samuel Travers, the sum of twenty shillings, to buy him  
 a ring, if he come and claim it. Item, I give and bequeath  
 unto my son Thomas Travers, my second best book in my  
 Library. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Henry  
 Travers, the sum of twenty pounds, to be paid to him two  
 years after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto my  
 son Edward Travers, the sum of forty shillings, to be paid  
 one year after my decease, if he come and claim it. Item, I  
 give and bequeath unto my brother John Travers, any one  
 book that he will make choice of out of my Library : and I  
 shall desire my said brother John Travers to look over my  
 papers(8), and burn such as are not fit to come abroad. Item,  
 I give and bequeath unto my sister Ann Jacob (1), a mourn-  
 ing ring of fifteen shillings a piece. Item, I give and bequeath  
 unto my servant Elizabeth Ward, the sum of ten shillings.  
 The care of my younger children, born of the body of my  
 now wife, Elizabeth Travers, I commend wholly to her, not  
 doubting but that she will faithfully see them to be brought  
 up in the fear and service of God. And, lastly, I do give and  
 bequeath unto my said wife, Elizabeth Travers, all my goods,  
 chattels, bills, bonds, debts, and whatsoever appertains or  
 belongeth unto me, which I have not already given away,  
 and whom I do make my full and whole Executrix. In wit-  
 ness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 15th  
 day of May, 1648, Samuel Travers. Signed and sealed in

(8) *No one in these troubled times could be selected more appropriately for looking over the private papers of his brother, and possibly destroying compromising correspondence, than John Travers, a fellow-sufferer.*

(1) Youngest daughter of John Travers, of Farringdon, married first to John Gernon, Esq., circ. 1621-2, and afterwards to a Mr. Jacob.

the presence of those whose names are under written, Richard Truslade, John Barton." Proved in the Principal Registry of the Lord Bishop of Exeter on the 23rd day of June, 1648, by Elizabeth Travers, widow and relict of deceased, the sole Executrix. Inventory cccviii<sup>l</sup> i<sup>s</sup>.

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### VIII.

#### ZACHARY TRAVERS.

ZACHARY TRAVERS (*m*), son and heir of Samuel Travers, Vicar of Thorverton, and senior male representative of his great-grandfather Walter Travers, the goldsmith, was doubtless of age previous to his father's decease in 1648. On 10th May, 1653, being lawfully seized in his demesne as of fee in the messuage or tenement, with divers houses, edifices, and appurtenances, situate in the towne of Nottingham, late in the occupation of Elizabeth Linley, widow (under an unexpired lease for twenty-one years from Elias Travers, D.D.), at the yearly rent of v<sup>l</sup>, he conveyed the same to Richard Whitty, of Nottingham, upholsterer, and his heirs for ever (*n*). He is mentioned in the will of his uncle John Travers, Vicar of Brixham, Co. Devon, dated 4 December, 1655, thus:—"Item, I give and bequeath unto my loving cosen Mr. Zachary Travers, my French Bible, together with the rest of my French Bookes." As to how he settled in life, whether he ever married, or what became of him after this date we cannot conjecture, nor for what reason out of his large library his uncle should have specially left him books in the French language. Possibly he may have been attached to some foreign (*9*) embassy, and have died abroad.

(*m*) Named, doubtless, after his father's maternal uncle Zachary Hooker, Rector of St. Michael, Carhays, county Cornwall, who died *circa* 1643.

(*n*) Proceedings in Chancery, W. W. 9, No. 17.

(*9*) *There are no grounds for the suggestion that he had been attached to an embassy. Such an appointment must have come from the Parliamentary party*

## IX.

## THOMAS TRAVERS.

THOMAS TRAVERS, second son, was educated for the Church. He matriculated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1637; took his B.A. degree in 1640-1, and M.A. in 1644. He is said to have married a niece of the Noble Lord Robartes; but whether that nobleman was Richard Lord Robartes, his father's patron, or his son, John Lord Robartes, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1679, has never been satisfactorily explained. Calamy the Younger, in his "Nonconformist Memorial," says:—"Mr. Thomas Travers, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge—a holy, active person, and a lively preacher, much celebrated in this county and the neighbouring parts—was for some time Lecturer of St. Andrew's in Plymouth, and assistant to Mr. George Hughes. He was thence called to St. Columb Major, Cornwall, where he was very useful till the Bartholomew Act silenced him." But "the truth is, John Beauford, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, was illegally ejected from St. Colomb Major by Cromwell's triers in 1652, and Thomas Travers of Magdalen College substituted, John Beauford being again restored in 1662" (o). We are utterly ignorant of the after-history of Thomas Travers, of the date of his death, and of the number (10) of his children. Calamy asserts that he had a son, Elijah, who became

*then in power. This is not likely. His uncle John, the victim of that party, would hardly have described him, if politically opposed, as his "loving cousin," i. e. nephew. No other son of Samuel Travers is noticed in John Travers' will. Again, Samuel Travers, also a victim, distinguished him among the members of his first family by devising to him the family property at Nottingham. It would seem rather that Zachary shared his father's and uncle's opinions, and so acquired their special favour; and these opinions may have so prejudiced his affairs, that it became necessary to part with the Nottingham property.*

(o) Note by R. W. Ingram, Esq.

(10) *The ignorance respecting Thomas Travers' family arose from no attempt being made to acquire the information. Search in the parish registries of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and of St. Columb's Major, would have disclosed the baptisms of his four children. While Mr. Smith Travers's volume was in the press, he became acquainted with the fact that "Samuel Travers, founder of the College of Naval Knights at Windsor, was 2<sup>d</sup> son of Thomas Travers," and states so in an addendum as also in pedigree.*



pastor of a congregation in Dublin. And if so, he may probably be identified with an Elias Travers, who was admitted M.A. at Cambridge by Royal letters in 1675. Of the history of the younger sons of Samuel Travers, of Thorverton, beyond the mere fact that they were living in 1648, we have discovered nothing. (10 a)

## X.

## JOHN TRAVERS.

JOHN TRAVERS, 3rd son of the Rector of Farringdon of that name, matriculated as a pensioner, at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, 6th July, 1610, and proceeded B.A. in 1613-14. He was soon afterwards ordained, and on 19th December, 1617, was presented by the king to the Vicarage of Brixham, with the chapels of Chinston and Kingsweare, Co. Devon (p), and was admitted by the Bishop of Exeter, 28th December, following. The diocesan institution books state the vacancy to have been caused by the resignation of William Sheeres (q) the last incumbent, who, as shown in the pedigree (p. 11), had married Susan Travers, sister to his successor. John Travers married (perhaps a sister of William Sheeres) previous to 10th June, 1622, for his wife appears as a legatee under a will of that date, viz., that of his mother Alice Travers, of Farringdon (p. 37). By this wife, who died between 1648-55, —he had 7 children, 3 sons and four daughters, Henry, Raleigh, Giles, Mary, Millian, Philip, and Dorothy Travers. Purchasing or acquiring, in right of his wife, considerable property in the neighbourhood of his living, and (in 1634-5) inheriting part of the estate of his uncle Walter Travers, B.D.,

(10 a) *Samuel Travers' 4th son Henry died as a Priest Vicar-Choral of Exeter Cathedral, where, on the same stone which records the decease of his uncle Walter Travers, Rector of Pitminster, formerly existed the following inscription :—"Here lyeth also Henry Travers, one of the Priest Vicars-Choral of this Church, who died the 2nd February, Anno Dom. MDCLXXVIII."*

(p) Patent Rolls in Record Office.

(q) Of an old Devonshire family, located in the neighbourhood of Brixham, and owning lands there from the time of Edward III. The Vicarage of Brixham was worth £100 per annum in 1645: and was therefore of greater real value than now when about £500 per annum.

at Nottingham, he lived until the outbreak of the civil war in comparatively affluent circumstances, formed an extensive library, and became a learned man and an eloquent preacher. But like his brother Samuel, his fervent sympathy with the Royalist cause attracted the attention of the Parliamentary Committee, and in or about 1645-7, he was ejected from his vicarage. Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," gives the following narrative of the shifts he was put to for the next ten years.

"The causes and reasons of this excellent person's sequestration was not all of the same kind, the chief and fundamental one was his unshaken loyalty, which as it was of itself enough to have rendered him obnoxious in those, so it was more especially criminal in him after he had by a handsome and becoming reproof for some ill things which she had done, stirred up the resentment of a certain gentlewoman of his parish, who was nearly related to some of the great men then in power, and made use of that alliance to the wicked purpose of gratifying her revenge by getting Mr. Travers turned out of his living; and to this must be added a third cause, which was that a certain person who could comply with the terms, had married the waiting maid of the family, nearly related to some of the leading men in those days, and wanted a good living, and accordingly Brixham was pitched upon to gratify him.

"Before Mr. Travers was actually turned out he had been disturbed in his church during the time of Divine service, by some of the Parliament soldiers, and after he was dismissed from it, his successor, Mr. Morris, would not allow him to reside in a small part of the vicarage house so long as till he could conveniently remove his family, and more particularly, as I have been told, denied him so much as to let his books remain in the vicarage house, at which he said the good old gentleman wept, though in truth the very hardship was a favour, not common in these days, for others of the intruders, would not allow either the books or any other of the goods to go out of the house. This Mr. Morris continued in the living about 2 or 3 years, and then dying was succeeded by one Kempster (11), a very sorry fellow, especially if compared with

(11) *In reference to the sufferings of John Travers, and the treatment received by him from his successor, described as "one Kempster, a very sorry*

Mr. Travers, and one of the sufferers mentioned in the abridgment (Calamy's of "Baxter's Life"); nor can I find he was a whit less cruel to the family of his sequestered predecessor than Mr. Morris had been, for when poor Mrs. Travers (who, if I can conjecture right, had by her ill usage been provoked to speak some hard words to him) attended there for her fifths, he offered to pay her five pounds, if she would keep a better tongue in her head, to which when she replied that she thought the losers might have leave to speak, he turned her away without either paying her the five pounds or any other fifths for ever after. But although the two intruders acted thus unmercifully with him while they were eating his bread and that of his wife and seven children, yet his great excellent character extorted a respect from some of those very gentlemen of the neighbourhood who wished as well to the rebellion as either Mr. Morris or Mr. Kempster had done, and accordingly the very brother in law of the gentlewoman, whose revenge had been a chief occasion of Mr. Travers' suffering, took compassion on him, and though otherwise covetous enough he opened his hand to poor Mr. Travers in his sufferings, and indeed he gave a very good return for it, having declared that he believed him to be as good a man as lived on God's earth. By the charity of this gentleman and the help of a small school, first at Chinston Ferrars, and afterwards at Kings Weare (two daughter churches of the parish); he lived sometime with his numerous family, until at length another gentleman (a relative likewise to the very lady who had got him turned out, and a well-wisher also to the rebellion) procured him the liberty of preaching at a little place near Brentford in Middlesex.

"This the gentleman meant him as a favour, and therefore

*fellow," it may be well to see the opinion held of Kempster by his friends. Calamy says—"Mr. John Kempster, M.A., of Christchurch, Oxford, and Chaplain of the College, at his first going to Brixham he lived at Lupton, and there married one Mrs. Nicholls—a pious, prudent, charitable gentlewoman—one of whose brothers was minister at Lesgarde, and another mayor of that Corporation. After he was ejected he removed to Dartmouth, where he preached occasionally in his own house. From thence he was obliged to depart by the Five-mile Act, and went to London, where he was well known, and lived in good repute. Though he had not the most agreeable delivery, his occasional preaching in London had the approbation of many judicious ministers and people, and his life was unblameable. He died of an apoplexy in July, 1692.*

Mr. Travers was no less obliged to him than if he had reaped the benefit of it, which he did not, for some time after the gentleman meeting him asked him what he had for supplying the cure, to which Mr. Travers readily answered, 'That he had very much,' for, said he, 'I never preached to a more attentive people in my life'; but said the gentlemen, 'What do they pay you?' 'Sir J. Harvey,' replied Mr. Travers, 'thrice invited me to dinner.' 'But that,' returned the gentleman, 'is no maintenance.' 'Sir,' said Mr. Travers, to this effect, 'I thank God and you that I may preach the Gospel. I have dined to-day, and God will provide for to-morrow.' At this place the person who sent me these informations saw him with a few buttons to his doublet, a great pin to keep his breeches together, and a blue leather point to keep the sole and the over-leather of one of his shoes together; notwithstanding which he was at that time one of the most cheerfull men in the company, so much resignation, humility, contentedness, sweetness of temper, and calmness of mind, discovered itself both in his countenance and action.

"How long he continued at that place I know not; but at length his great learning and excellent qualities became known to Mr. Rous, of Eton, who got him removed to a small place of £40 a year in the Isle of Wight, where he died. He was a man of a primitive simplicity, incomparably learned, and painfull in his calling; of an humble, affable, and courteous temper; of a most sweet and pleasing converse; of a most strict temperance, and of a most exemplary life—all which excellent qualities made him exceedingly beloved both at this living and that where he died; insomuch, that the people of the latter place wrote a letter of thanks to Mr. Rous, and desired him to send them another such, if he could tell where to find him." (r) The Mr. Rous here mentioned was the celebrated Francis (12) Rous, who was made Provost of Eton

(r) Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," fol., Lond., 1717, Vol. ii., p. 376.

(12) *This Francis Rous resided at Lomrake, Cornwall, was M.P. for Truro: After Charles I.'s death he was Knight of the Shire for Devon and Speaker of the Short Parliament, and afterwards one of Cromwell's lords. On his death he was honoured with public obsequies. He was great uncle of Elizabeth Rous, who, prior to 1648, married Thomas Travers, nephew of John Travers; hence the interest he took in the welfare of the latter, though differing in politics.*

by authority of the Parliament of 1643, and died at Acton, near London, on the 7th June, 1658—"the small place" in the Isle of Wight being the perpetual curacy of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, then and now in the gift of Eton College. At this place, with his three unmarried daughters, he appears to have spent the remaining portion of his life. Here he made his will, and here, doubtless, he was buried.

Vicesimo die Decembris, Anno Domini mdcLv. In the name of God, Amen. I, John Travers, Clerke, Curate of the Parish of St. Hellens, in the Isle of Wight, being (I praise God) of perfect minde and memory, doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following:—First of all, I commend my soull unto God, my Maker, Redeemer, and Sanctifyer, and my body to the Earth, in sure and certaine hope of resurrection to a blessed immortallity. As for the temporall Estate, which God of his bounty hath beene pleased to give and leave unto me, I doe thus dispose of it. Imprimis, I doe give and bequeath unto my sonne Henry Travers, my seale ring and my Hebrew Bible (*s*). Item, I doe give unto him my Latine Bible of Junius and Tremellius' translation (*t*), with Marginall Notes. Item, I doe give and bequeath unto my sonne Raleigh Travers, five pounds. Item, I give and bequeath unto my sonne Giles Travers, twenty shillings to buy him a ring. Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Hickes, Ten pounds, to be paid within one year after my decease. Item, I doe give and bequeath unto my sister Mrs. Ann Jacob (*u*), twenty shillings, to buy her a ring. Item, I give and bequeath unto my loveing cozen (*x*), Mr. Zachary Travers, my French Bible, together with the rest of my French bookes. Item, I give and bequeath unto my niece Anne Travers, daughter of my deceased brother, Walter Travers, Fifty pounds, which I left in the hands of Mr. John Porter, of Taunton, in Somersetshire. Item, I give and

(*s*) Probably the Hebrew Bible bequeathed to him by his brother Elias Travers in 1611.

(*t*) *Bibl. Sacra sive libri Canonici Latine facti a Junio Tremellio et Franc Junio necnon libri qui vulgo dicuntur Apocryphi Lat. redditi et notis quibusdam Aucti a Fra Junio.* 2 Voll. Fol. Franc ad-Mon. 1579.

Subsequent Editions were published in 1593, 1596, and 1607.

(*u*) Anne Travers married, circ. 1621, 2, t., John Gernon, and subsequently a Mr. Jacob.

(*x*) His nephew Zachary, eldest son of Samuel Travers, of Thorverton.

bequeath unto my nephews Walter Travers, John Travers, and Thomas Travers, sones of my said brother Walter Travers, a third part of my bookes (those formerly bequeathed excepted). Item, I doe give and bequeath unto Grace Stoker, twenty shillings if she live in my service at the time of my decease. Item, I doe give unto Philip Travers, Dorothy Travers, and Millian Travers, my daughters, my House in Kingsweare, my Mills at Brixham Kay, with the Cellar and other the appliances, as also my part of the Common Meadow adjoining. Item, I doe give and bequeath unto my said daughters Philip, Dorothy, and Millian, my two closes of ground in Mill Lane. And alsoe I doe give and bequeath unto them my said daughters, Philip, Dorothy and Millian, my Grounds near Kingstone, commonly called the Church Lands, in the Parish of Brixham and County of Devon, during the term which I have in all the premises respectively; and my will is, that they shall have and enjoy all the foresaid tenements joyntly, and in case any one of them dye, I doe advise that the two which survive shall have the whole Estate: all the rest of my Goods and Chattels, moveable and immoveable, I doe give and bequeath unto my said daughters, Philip Travers, Dorothy Travers, and Millian Travers; whom I doe make and constitute Executrixes of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Scale, the day and yeare above written. J<sup>o</sup> Travers, in the presence of James Mallett, William Sanbery, x his marke. This Will was proved at Londone, the 10th day of June, 1659, before the Judges for Probate of Wills and Granting Administrations, lawfully authorized by the oath of Millian Travers, one of the Executrixes named in the said Will, to whom administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Debts of the said deceased was committed, she being first sworne truly to administer the same, power being reserved to Dorothy Travers, the other Executrix (y) named in the said Will, to take the lyke probate and administration when she shall come and legally demand y<sup>e</sup> same.

Of the after-history of the children of John Travers nothing

(y) From this expression one would infer that Philip Travers, the remaining daughter and executrix, had died in the interval between the signing and the proving of the Will, i. e. 21st Dec., 1655, and 10th June, 1659.

is known beyond what has been given in the pedigree (p. 11). His eldest son, Henry Travers, in all probability, ended his days as a Priest Vicar Choral of Exeter Cathedral, where, on the same stone which recorded the decease of his uncle Walter Travers, Rector of Pitminster, formerly existed the following inscription (z): "Here lyeth also Henry Travers, one of the Priest Vicars Choral of this Church, who died the 2nd February, Anno. Dom. MDCLXXVIII. (12)

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XI.

WALTER TRAVERS.

WALTER TRAVERS, fourth and youngest son of John Travers, Rector of Farringdon, Co. Devon, matriculated as a pensioner at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 23rd March, 1615-16. Removing thence to Emmanuell College, he proceeded B. A. in 1618. He was named in his father's will, dated 1st March, 1618-19, and appears as sole Executor to that of his mother, 10th June, 1622. On the 8th February, 1634-5, he was presented by King Charles I. to the Rectory of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, and a few months later (16th July, 1635) to the Vicarage of Wellington in Somersetshire. How long he remained there is uncertain; but previous to the year 1640, we find him Rector of Pitminster, County Somerset, and one of the Chaplains-in-Ordinary to the King on the 13th July, 1640. He made his will, being led to do so, not on account of age or infirmity, but, as he says, by the prevailing sickness in those parts being reminded of his mortality. He bequeathed to his brother, Samuel Travers of Thorverton, the best book in his study, and to his brother John, "Rector" of Brixham, the pick of the remaining works.

(z) "History of Devon," ii., p. 37.

(12) *This is an error. John Travers' eldest son was the Rev. Henry Travers, M.A., Rector of Loxhore, Devonshire, who died and was buried there, 16th Sept., 1666, as appears from the Parish records. His sister Dorothy was married in Loxhore parish church, on 18th Oct. in the same year, to Philip Pine, son of Edward Pine of East Downe, as appears from same records. The Henry Travers referred to in the text was Henry, son of Samuel Travers. See note, page 47.*

To his sister Anne Jacob, he left a small bequest, and divided the residue of his goods, chattels, plate, linen, money, and money due, between his four children Walter, John, Thomas, and Anne Travers, who were then under age. He appointed as his executors his brothers John and Samuel, and humbly requested his well-beloved friends Mr. Chancellor Cotton and Mr. Archdeacon Cotton to be overseers. Instead of being carried off by the then prevailing sickness, he outlived the making of his will some five or six years, and died at a not very advanced age on 7th April, 1646. We cannot say when or whom he married, but there is every reason for supposing that his wife died some years before him; his children were all living in 1655. As appears by the will of his brother and surviving executor, John Travers, and one of them, Thomas Travers, may probably have been the individual of that name who entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, and took his B. A. degree 15th January, 1656-7. Walter Travers was buried in Exeter Cathedral, where a century back an inscription (then almost illegible) remained to his memory. *Hic Jacet Walter Travers Artium Magister Rector Pitmistercenis in com Somersetensi Capellanorum qui Regiæ sunt Majestati unus qui Obiit Septimo Aprilis Anno Dom. MDCXLVI.*

We have copied the foregoing inscription literatim from Polwheles Devon, ii, p. 37.



## XII.

## CONCLUSION.

THE three daughters of John Travers of Farringdon were all living in 1641, in which year they appear as Legatees under the will of their brother Elias, but two of them, Susan and Elizabeth, probably died before 1648. Susan had issue by her husband William Sheeres, two sons and a daughter, William, Ralph, and Anne Sheeres (*a*), all born previous to the year 1622. Elizabeth, by her husband Richard Jarvis or Jervis, had a daughter Elizabeth, and possibly several other children, but Anne the youngest, although twice married, would seem to have died childless. In concluding our account of this family, it occurs to us that we have passed over Humphrey Travers and his sister Anne, the youngest children of Walter Travers, the goldsmith, without a word of remark, but the fact is that in respect of them we have nothing to add to the few facts stated in the pedigree on p. 24. Should any antiquarian friend glancing through this very rough sketch be reminded of some interesting fact in his possession not here referred to, we beseech him to communicate it to us in as brief a note as may suit his convenience, and we can assure him beforehand of our heartiest thanks.

(*a*) 1636, Probate of the Will of William Sheeres, clerk, deceased, late Rector of St. Stephen's and of All Hallows, Goldsmith-street, Exeter, was granted to Susanna, his wife, 15th March, 1636. (Epis. Reg. Exon.)



PEDIGREE, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

OF THE

TRAVERS FAMILY,

*A SUPPLEMENT TO THE FOREGOING FROM MATERIALS*

*COLLECTED BY.*

RICHARD J. HONE,

AND ARRANGED BY

FREDERICK B. FALKINER.



# TRAVERS PEDIGREE,

Continued by R. J. HONE.

Arms borne by this Family of Travers, as depicted (quartered with those of Rous) on the front of the building of the Travers College, Windsor:—Argent, on a chevron gules, three griffins' heads erased or, a chief azure charged with three besants.

**THOMAS TRAVERS**, second son of Samuel Travers, Vicar of Thorverton; matriculated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1637; took his B.A. in 1640-1, and M.A. in 1644; Fellow of Magdalen; First Cure Lecturer of St. Andrews, Plymouth; Rector of St. Columb Major from 1650 to 1662, when ejected; married Elizabeth, widow of Francis Rous, daughter of William Rous, granddaughter of Richard first Lord Roberts, and niece of the Earl of Radnor.

1. **Elias**, or **Elijah**, eldest son; baptised at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, 15 December, 1648; admitted, by Royal Letters, M.A., Cambridge, 1675; secretary to his great-uncle, the Earl of Radnor, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1669; chaplain from 1676 for some years to Lord Massereene; subsequently resided at Antwerp. On his return to Ireland he was imprisoned by King James' party. In 1690 he was called to the pastorate of Cook-street Presbyterian Congregation, Dublin. Married Elizabeth ———. His death took place on the 5th May, 1705; administration intestate, Dublin, 1705.

2. **Samuel**, second son; M.P. for Bosney, 1695-1700; M.P. for Windsor, 1716-1722; M.P. for St. Mawes from 1722 until his death; Surveyor-General during reigns of William III. and Queen Anne; Auditor-General to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.). Died 17 September, 1725. Will proved 3 November, 1725; bequeathed small legacies to his nieces Isabella and Alice, daughters of his brother Elias; the corpus of his estate for the creation of an Institution to be known as "The Poor Knights of Windsor, of the Foundation of Samuel Travers." Died unmarried.

1. **Isabella**, baptised at St. Columb Major, 30 November, 1656.

2. **Alice**, baptised at St. Columb Major, 29 June, 1658.

Either Isabella or Alice married —. Holditch, and had a son Samuel, named as executor in the will of his uncle Samuel Travers, the M.P.

Thomas, died unmarried before 1725.

Isabella, eldest daughter, was co-defendant with her sister, as nieces and heiresses-at-law of their uncle Samuel, in the Chancery proceedings instituted to carry into effect the trusts of his will. She died unmarried, having predeceased her sister.

Frances, died unmarried before 1725.

Alice, third daughter, married **JAMES HARTLEY** of Dublin. On her sister's death the Chancery proceedings connected with Samuel Travers' estate were continued against her and her husband.

1. **John**, died a p.

2. **Travers**, born 1723; married first, 1747, Anne Spence, by whom he had no issue; secondly, in 1752, Anne Gibton, daughter of William Gibton. On his mother's death Travers Hartley was made defendant in the English Chancery suit, which was brought to an end by a Royal Charter being granted for the establishment of the Travers Naval College at Windsor. He is described in the Royal Charter of the 23rd June, 1798, as "Travers Hartley, Esqre., son and heir of Alice Hartley, the surviving niece and heiress-at-law of Samuel Travers." He was M.P. for Dublin City from 1762; died 27th March, 1796; buried in St. John's churchyard, Dublin. Will proved by his son James Hartley. Coat of arms borne by Travers Hartley:—Ermine on a chief, gules; a rose, with a *fleur-de-lis* on each side. Crest, a demi-stag, horned.

3. **James**; had issue a son James, who died unmarried; and a daughter Annie, who married, in 1778, Godfrey Owen Vaughan, and had issue two sons and three daughters, viz.

Isabella, died unmarried, 1790. Will proved 15th January, 1791, by Travers Hartley, at Dublin.

1. **James**, a *diver* of the Bank of Ireland; died unmarried, 1810.

2. **William**, died unmarried.

3. **John**, died unmarried.

4. **Elizabeth**, married Ed. Litton in 1772.

5. **Isabella**, died unmarried.

6. **Elizabeth**, married, first, Chas. Moloney, and secondly, George Barnes, by whom she had issue.

7. **Temperance**, married John Blackley.

8. **Anne**, married Addison Hone, and had issue one son.

9. **Travers**.

10. **James**, married Elizabeth Hone; no issue.

11. **Isabella**, married Robt. Bentley, and had issue two sons, Robert and Godfrey.

12. **Mary**, married — Swift, and had issue Richard and Benjamin, with seven daughters.

13. **Annie**, married Benedict Arthur; had issue William, Benedict, and James, all died unmarried, and three daughters—1. Mary, married Warrick Hyndman; 2. Eliza, married Robert Fox, and had issue six sons and one daughter; 3. Annie, married — Hunter.

1. **Richard**, born 1778; killed in Battle of Coruña, Java, 1811.

2. **James**, married 1809 Anne Bentley; issue one son and four daughters; died in 1832.

3. **Travers**, died in childhood.

4. **Eliza**, married Robt. Hall in 1803; had three sons and five daughters; died in 1829.

5. **Anne**, married Nisnian R. McIntire; had six sons and five daughters; died in 1868.

6. **Rebecca**, married Nathaniel Falkner; died without issue 1874.

7. **Tempe**, married Richard Falkner; had four sons and one daughter; died 1888, in her 82nd year.

8. **Anne**, who married Charles P. Wallace. Issue six sons and three daughters; died 1887.

9. **John**, married, 1st. Eliza Cilly, and 2ndly, Mary Haverfield, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter; died 1862.

10. **Travers Robert**, married Elizabeth Lewery, and had issue three sons and three daughters; died 1876.

11. **Anne**, died 1856, married John Smith, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

12. **Bridley**, born 1796, died 1861; married Anne, daughter of Joseph Hone, and had issue eight sons and four daughters.



# MR. HONE'S SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCHES.



## I.

### THOMAS TRAVERS.

THOMAS TRAVERS, second son of Samuel Travers, Vicar of Thorverton, matriculated at Magdalen College, in 1637, which would give the date of his birth to have been about 1620. He took his B.A. degree in 1640-1, and M.A. in 1644. He was Fellow of Magdalen after being ordained; his first Cure was that of Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Plymouth; while there he married Elizabeth (1647), eldest daughter of William Rous, of Halton, M.P. for Truro, in the 1st Parliament of Charles 1st, by Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Lord Robartes of Truro, and sister to John Earl of Radnor. Thomas Travers was probably acquainted with his future wife's family from childhood; his father had been Richard Lord Robartes' chaplain so far back as 1626. Elizabeth Rous's mother was married on 24th April, 1617, from which it may be inferred that Elizabeth, the eldest child, was born about the same year (1620) as Thomas Travers. Elizabeth Rous had married, firstly, her cousin Francis Rous, of Wootton Underidge, Co. Gloucester; and had issue a son, Thomas. On the death of Richard Rous, only son of William Rous and the Honorable Mary Robartes, Elizabeth succeeded to the estates, which upon her death passed to her son by her first marriage, Thomas Rous. It may be well here to say something of the families with which Thomas Travers thus became allied.

Sir Richard Robartes was advanced to the peerage in 1625 by the influence of the Duke of Buckingham; for this, it was said, he paid £10,000. A charge made against Buckingham in 1626 was "that, knowing Robartes to be rich, he forced

him to take that title of honour, and that in consideration thereof he paid £10,000 to the Duke's use." Richard Lord Robartes died in 1634, and was succeeded by his son John, who fought under the Parliamentary banner, but afterwards was favourably received by Charles II., made Privy Councillor, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1669), and created Earl of Radnor in 1679. He is described as "a staunch presbyterian, sour and cynical, just in his administration, but vicious under the semblance of virtue, learned above any of his quality, but stiff, obstinate, proud, and jealous, and every way intractable." He died in 1685.

Another relative of political importance was Francis Rous, uncle of William Rous, of Halton, M.P. for Truro in Charles I.'s reign. After the death of the King he was M.P. for Devon, Speaker of the Short Parliament, and, in the following year, appointed one of Cromwell's Lords; he was also Provost of Eton College. He died in the lifetime of the Protector, and was honoured with public obsequies.

Thomas Travers, while at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, was assistant to the Rev. George Hughes, who had been appointed Rector in 1644; the service was then conducted without a liturgy. Mr. Hughes was afterwards ejected under Charles II. It is clear that, in accepting the Cure under such a Rector, Thomas Travers had gone over from the party with which his family had been associated and suffered for. His doing so was from conviction, for at that time he had not formed his connection with the Rous and Robartes families. His change of politics must have been distasteful to his father, who, in his will bequeaths him his "second best book." His uncle John does not name him in his will, while he mentions his brother Zachary with affection.

As might be expected, soon after his marriage he secured advancement. The date of his removal to St. Columb can be approximately arrived at; a child of his, baptized on the 9th August, 1650, at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, was buried on 27th October, 1651, at St. Colomb Major. The living of St. Colomb Major was worth £400 a year, equivalent to £2,000 now.

Thus, shortly after the ejection of his father and uncle, we find Thomas Travers put into a valuable living, in room of an ejected Royalist, the Rev. John Bouaford, M.A., who lived to



be restored in 1662, after eleven years' occupation by Thomas Travers. Of his after-life we can only quote from Calamy, that "after his ejection he was much favoured by the noble Lord Robartes, who was uncle to his wife"; and Dr. Armstrong says he became a Presbyterian minister. Certain it is, he did not follow Lord Robartes' example by conforming on the Restoration; if he had done so he should probably have obtained preferment. We take the following from Calamy (Palmer's edition, 1775, vol. i., p. 275):—"St. Columb Major, a sequestered rectory of the annual value of £400. Mr. Thomas Travers, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, an holy, active person, and a lively preacher, eminent in this county (Cornwall) and the neighbouring parts. He was for some time lecturer of St. Andrew's, in Plymouth, and assistant to Mr. G. Hughes. He was thence called to this place, where he was very useful, till the Bartholomew Act silenced him. Afterwards he was much favoured by the noble Lord Robartes, who was uncle to his wife. His son, Mr. Elijah Travers, was afterwards pastor of a congregation in Dublin."

Thomas Travers left two sons, Elijah (*alias* Elias) and Samuel; and two daughters, Isabella and Alice. The sons were baptized at St. Andrew's, Plymouth; the daughters at St. Columb Major, Cornwall. The register of the parish of St. Colomb Major, and portion of that of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, have been published by Hamilton and Adams, 1881, under the editorship of Mr. A. J. Jewers, F.S.A. At page 300 there is the following reference to the baptisms of Isabella and Alice Travers:—

"This Isabella and Alice were sisters of Samuel Travers, Esq., M.P. The Isabella and Alice named in his will were daughters of his brother, the Rev. Elias Travers, of Dublin. Their father, the Rev. Thomas Travers, matriculated at Cambridge, and entered Magdalene College in 1637, took his B.A. in 1640-1, and M.A. 1644. (He was the second son of the Rev. Samuel Travers, vicar of Thorverton, Devon, who died in 1648, and grandson of John Travers, rector of Farrington, Devon, who married, in 1580, Alice, daughter of John Hooker, chamberlain of Exeter.) Thomas Travers married, according to Calamy, 'a niece of the Noble Lord Robartes,' and, as Dr. Boyce tells us, his son Elias was nephew to John Lord Robartes; and his son Samuel, the M.P., used the armes of

Rous (or, an eagle displayed azure) quartered with those of Travers. It would appear that Thomas Travers, the rector of St. Colomb, must have married Elizabeth, daughter of William Rous of Halton, by Mary, sister of John Lord Robartes. This Elizabeth married, first, her cousin, Francis Rous, of Wootton Under-Ridge, County Gloucester. The Rev. Thomas Travers was lecturer at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, prior to his going to St. Colomb, in which church were baptised his son Elias and a son Samuel, buried at St. Colomb, 27th October, 1651."

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## II.

### ELIAS TRAVERS.

ELIAS, otherwise Elijah Travers, eldest son of Thomas Travers, Rector of St. Colomb, Major, baptized at St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The baptismal entry is as follows: "1648, Dec. 15th; Elias, s. of Mr. Thomas Travers." He was admitted M.A. of Cambridge by Royal Letters, 1675.

The following biography is taken verbatim from a pamphlet by the late Rev. James Armstrong, M.A., Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation of Strand-street, Dublin. The pamphlet contains a charge, delivered by the Ministers of Dublin at the ordination of the Rev. James Martineau (a distinguished Divine still living, 1897) to the Pastoral Office, over the Congregation of Eustace-street, Dublin, with an appendix, containing a history of the Presbyterian Churches in Dublin, with biographical sketches of Ministers, published by Hunter, London, 1829. Under the head of Cook-street Congregation, Mr. Armstrong writes:—

"Rev. Elias Travers, M.A.—Born in Cornwall, 1648; son of the Rev. Thomas Travers (1), a Presbyterian Minister in that

(1) *It may be inferred from this that Thomas Travers became a Presbyterian minister after his ejection from St. Colomb Major.*

shire, educated in the University of Cambridge. He was nephew to Lord Robartes, Earl of Radnor; and being a youth of great talents, he was trained up by his uncle with a view of having those talents employed in some dignified and lucrative office. Lord Radnor having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the year 1669, Mr. Travers accompanied him as his Secretary. Having a decided bias towards the office of the Christian ministry, he was "earnestly urged by his relations to conform to the Established Church, in which their interest, as well as his own abilities and merits, gave the prospect of obtaining considerable advantages for him (a). But having maturely weighed the declarations and subscriptions required as terms of ministerial conformity, and finding they were such as his judgment could not comply with, he preferred the peace of his conscience before those proffered preferments; and in opposition to the importunate solicitation of several of his relatives, that were most capable to befriend him, espoused the despised cause of Nonconformity." His uncle, the Earl of Radnor, was greatly attached to him, and retained him for several years in his own family, as his domestic chaplain; but finding him immovable in his principles of dissent, appears to have withdrawn his patronage (2). In the family of Lord Massareene he found a secure asylum, being fixed there as domestic chaplain and successor to Mr. Howe, in the year 1676. Happy in the society of a noble family whose sentiments were congenial with his own, Mr. Travers continued in this situation fourteen years, during which period he had frequent opportunities of preaching to the congregation of Cooke-street, of which the Massareene family were members. In one of his visits to this city he was ordained by the Dublin Presbytery to the Christian ministry at large. During his residence at Antrim he was in

(a) Lord Robartes was evidently then a churchman. His son-in-law Ezechial Hopkins was his chaplain. This Ezechial Hopkins was Rector of St. Mary Arches, Exeter, 1669, became Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1669, Dean of Raphoe, Bishop of Raphoe, 1671, and of Londonderry, 1681, indicating pretty clearly that Mr. Armstrong's statements as to Mr. Travers' loss, in not taking advantage of his relations' influence, are correct.

(2) *The last favour conferred was procuring the Royal Letters by which Elias Travers in December, 1675, then in his 27th year, was admitted M.A. of Cambridge, in view of entering the ministry. He had left the University before taking his degree in order to accompany Lord Radnor into Ireland.*

constant brotherly communion with the Presbyterian ministers in Ulster, and received their thanks for his attention to the Congregation of Antrim during a vacancy, with their request that, while he abode in the country, he would continue to officiate amongst them. About the time of the siege of Derry, Lord Massareene having removed to England with his family, and the congregation at Antrim being destitute of a pastor, Mr. Travers remained there, resolved to abide by his post at every hazard. He was imprisoned for some months by King James's party. On the settlement of Ireland by King William, he received an unanimous call to Cooke-street, and was fixed there as sole pastor in the latter end of the year 1690. There he continued till his death, which took place May 5th, 1705, in the 56th year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph Boyse, minister of Wood-street, "who extols, from personal knowledge," the suitableness of his unblemished conversation to the dignity of his profession, as a minister, as well as a Christian. In reference to his works, as well as his doctrine, he was a truly shining light; the genuine effects of that divine faith that was deeply rooted in his heart appearing in a truly exemplary life. His mien and deportment had a tincture of his birth and good breeding, joining a venerable gravity with a most affable sweetness in his whole behaviour. He had a true spirit of catholic charity. His love was far from being confined to a self-distinguished party. He had a just dislike of the narrow spirit of any that would engross the name of the Church and of Christian communion to themselves. He reckoned catholic unity and communion to lie in the essentials of Christianity, not in human additions to it."

I have dwelt on the life of this excellent man at greater length than is, perhaps, allowable in so short a compendium, because I consider him the most remarkable instance in the entire history of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, of a man renouncing the most flattering worldly prospects, from a disinterested attachment to religious truth. With his abilities, education, and endowments, under the high patronage of his family connexions, he might have attained to some lofty station either in the Church or State. In his disregard of all these secular advantages when compared with religious sincerity, he manifested a principle of integrity of the very highest

order, and left to his (b) family and congregation a noble example of a truly virtuous and independent spirit (3).

Thomas Travers, only son of Elias Travers, and Frances his second daughter, probably died in childhood; no record of their existence after the death of their father can be found. The proceedings in the English Court of Chancery, hereafter referred to, prove that they died without issue prior to the year 1725.

### III.

#### ISABELLA TRAVERS.

ISABELLA TRAVERS, eldest daughter of Elias Travers, so named from her aunt Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Travers. She is referred to in the will of her uncle Samuel thus:—"I give unto my cousin Isabella Travers the sum of three hundred pounds." It was usual at that period to call a nephew or niece "cousin." For instance, Elias Travers, Rector of Thurcaston, calls his nephew Thomas "cousin" in his will, and William Sheares (his sister's son) also "cousin." Again, John Travers in his will speaks of his brother's son Zackery as "cousin."

Samuel Travers seems to have taken little interest in the welfare of the children of his brother during the twenty years he survived their father, and at his death devised his ample fortune for the purposes of a public institution. This led to the Chancery proceedings in which Isabella and her sister were defendants, as nieces and co-heiresses-at-law of Samuel Travers.

Isabella predeceased her sister, and died unmarried.

(b) Mr. Armstrong adds the following note:—This example has not been exhibited in vain: His grandson, Travers Hartley, Esq., for many years representative of the city of Dublin, was one of the most upright and independent members of the Irish Parliament; and, in religious integrity, he trod in the steps of his venerable forefather. From Mr. Travers are descended the respectable families of Hartley, Litton, Blackley, B. Hone, Hall, M'Intire, Falkiner, Vaughan, Barnes, &c.

(3) *From the period of Elias Travers' ministry at Cook-street to the present, descendants of his have been members of the congregation, which subsequently moved to Strand-street, and is now located at Stephen's-green,*

## IV.

## ALICE TRAVERS.

ALICE TRAVERS, second daughter of Elias Travers, Pastor of Cook-street Congregation, is mentioned in her uncle Samuel Travers' Will. She married James Hartley, of Cúffe-street, Dublin. During their residence there, the house was burned down : in the *débris* was found a diamond ring of Alice Hartley's. It passed to her granddaughter Rebecca Litton, and is now in the possession of a member of the family. Rebecca Litton, the granddaughter referred to, described her as distinguished by calm good sense and strength of character.

An oil painting in the possession of Sir Frederick R. Falkiner, portrays her as bright complexioned, with fair hair, and blue eyes.

Her children were—John (died *s. p.*) Travers, eldest surviving-son and heir-at-law ; James, married, and had issue (see Pedigree) ; Isabella died unmarried.

## V.

## SAMUEL TRAVERS.

SAMUEL TRAVERS, second son of Thomas Travers, Rector of St. Colomb Major, received the same training and advantages from the patronage of Lord Radnor as his brother Elias ; but, unlike him, was by no means disposed to forego them, and accordingly we find him employed in several dignified and lucrative offices. His instincts seem to lead him in a different direction from all other members of his family. While they sacrificed all worldly prospects for conscience sake, his ambition led him to association with the powerful, and ultimately to the confidence of Royalty. Quite apart from his brothers' daughters, he had ample opportunity of doing good among numerous relations, who had unjustly suffered during the

Civil wars ; yet we find him in his Will (while declaring " that having long and seriously considered how I might do the most and the most lasting good to mankind with that wherewith it had pleased God to bless me ") leaving £500 for the erection of a monument to himself in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. That, however, was a small matter compared to the main disposition of his Will, which was an ingenious contrivance to perpetuate his name at Windsor, as well as in the memory of all future Sovereigns of England.

He directed his hospital to be erected near the Castle of Windsor, for the habitation of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and directed the purchase of an estate of £500 a-year for their maintenance. The inmates were to be thus supplied: the Commissioners of the Navy were to supply three Lieutenants for each vacancy, out of whom the Lord High Admiral was to choose two, and the King's Majesty one of them, and so from time to time for ever. He was member of Parliament for Bossiney, from 1695 to 1700. Between that year and 1715, he had no seat. It is very possible that he, a Whig, was not in Court favour during Queen Anne's reign. In 1715, he stood for Windsor, and was at the foot of the poll, but was seated on petition.

In the 2nd Volume of the " Annals of Windsor," by Tighe and Davis, published 1858, by Longmans, page 499, there will be found a curious account of Royal interference at this election.

It is therein stated that at the General Election in January, 1715, after the accession of George the First, party spirit ran very high between the Whigs or Ministerialists on the one side, and the Tories or High Churchmen on the other. Windsor was closely contested. The Tory candidates were Sir Christopher Wren, who received 141, votes, and Robert Gayer, who received 137 votes. The Whig candidates, Sir Henry Ashurst, 136 votes, and Samuel Travers, 135 votes. Ashurst and Travers petitioned on the ground of bribery by the sitting members, who, in turn, alleged bribery by Ashurst and Travers. Among witnesses called by the sitting members, William Sherwood swore that " Mr. Brett, the Duke of Kent's steward, told him, the Duke desired his vote for Ashurst and Travers." Thomas Joy swore, " he was asked by the Duke of

Kent's secretary to vote for Ashurst and Travers, and that it was the King's desire they should do so."

Joseph Stannard "said he had been given 4s. 6d. by Mr. Winwood, who acknowledged it was Mr. Travers' money."

Joseph Buckmaster said, "he was offered the making of buckskin breeches for several families at a guinea a pair if he voted for Ashurst and Travers; but if he did not, the making of the Charity breeches was to be taken from him, and that he heard the Sexton say, if they were not chosen, the King would not come to the town."

Upon the whole matter, the Committee came to the resolution that neither Sir Christopher Wren nor Robert Gayer were duly elected, and that Sir Henry Ashurst and Samuel Travers were duly elected. He sat for Windsor until the dissolution of the Parliament in 1722, when he was returned for St. Mawes, which seat he held at his death. He was Surveyor-General during the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, and afterwards held the post of Auditor-General to the Prince of Wales (Geo. 2nd), who conferred on him the castle and demesnes of Tintagel in Cornwall, his native county.

At pages 467-8, of the 2nd volume of the "Annals of Windsor," will be found the copy of a report of "Samuel Travers, Esq., His Majesty's Surveyor-General," made under an order of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 14th December, 1699, in relation to additions to the Little Park, at Windsor; and at page 489, a further report by him as Surveyor-General in reference to certain alterations by Queen Anne, and the erection of Datchet Bridge. By grant the Queen confirmed the Report "of our trusty and well beloved Samuel Travers Esq., our Surveyor-General."

Samuel Travers quartered the arms of Rous, his mother's family, with those of Travers. He died unmarried on the 17th September, 1725.

The first volume of the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1731, page 442-3, gives a copy of Samuel Travers' Will, under the heading of "Extract E. Registro Curie Prorogative Cantuar." "I, Samuel Travers, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, esq., Auditor-General to His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, humbly recommending myself both in life and in death to the infinite goodness of God, do make my last Will and Testament as follows:—



" First, I give and bequeath to my good friend, Walter Carey, Esq., Surveyor-General to His said Royal Highness, the sum of £400 with my Dutchy lease, with the castle and demesne of Tintagel in Cornwall.

" Item, I give unto my nephew Samuel Holditch, the sum of £400, with all my books (except my plate), my Chariot, and horses, and my wearing apparel, he giving thereout to my servant John Powel the full value of £20 ; and I appoint said Walter Carey and Samuel Holditch to be executors of this my will.

" Item, I give and bequeath a sufficient sum of money to purchase and erect, in St. James-square or on Cheapside Conduit, an equestrian statue in brass, to the glorious memory of my master, King William the third.

" Item, I give unto the illustrious Young Prince William Augustus (c) £500 towards buying him a George when he shall be made Knight of the Garter.

" Item, I give unto the Right Hon. the Lady Essex Robartes £500 to buy her a Jewel.

" Item, I give unto my cousin Isabella Travers the sum of £300, and to her sister Alice £100.

" Item, I give unto William Munday £100 ; and having long and seriously considered how I might do the most, and the most lasting good to mankind, with that wherewith it had pleased God to bless me, I bethought myself of introducing a better way of educating young men of quality and condition in the principles of virtue and honour, and in useful learning, in order whereunto I agreed for Beaufort House at Chelsea, as the properest situation for that purpose, but meeting with some discouragements therein, which made me apprehend that the age was not disposed to receive so great a benefit, I leave that blessing to some future and happier season, and have now turned my thoughts another way, wherein I hope I may do some good, without encountering so many difficulties.

I therefore give, grant, devise, and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, my funeral charges and legacies being first paid, my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the county of Essex and elsewhere, with all debts, arrears, bills, bonds, and other specialities, goods, and chattels with

(c) Afterwards Duke of Cumberland, victor at Culloden.

all my estate, both real and personal, whatsoever, and where-soever, to my said executors, Walter Carey, and Samuël Holditch, and their heirs, upon special trust and confidence that they shall and will out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said estate, settle an annuity or yearly sum of £60 to be paid to each and every one of seven gentlemen to be added to the present eighteen poor Knights of Windsor, the said annuities to be charged upon an estate of £500 per annum, to be purchased and set apart for that purpose in the county of Essex, by my said executors and trustees.

“And I humbly pray his Majesty that the said seven gentlemen may be incorporated by charter, with a clause to enable them to purchase or hold lands in Mortmain, and that a building, the charge whereof to be defrayed out of my personal estate, may be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of Windsor, for habitation for the said seven gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English Men-of-War. But the repairs to be in the first place paid out of the said estate of £500 per annum, and then £12 per annum to be applied to the governor or senior of the seven, and the remainder to be equally divided between him and the other six.

“I desire that these gentlemen to be incorporated may be single men without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion of scandal. I would have them live in a collegiate manner, in order whereunto I would have £26 a-year deducted out of their several allowances, to keep a constant table. And I do appoint the Chief Governor of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and the Provost of Eton College to be Visitors, with power for them or any two of them to act.

“As often as any vacancy shall happen I desire that they may be thus supplied. The Commissioners of the Navy to choose three Lieutenants for each vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being to choose two, and the King's Majesty to nominate one of them, and so from time to time for ever. I make it my request to the L. of Godolphin, the Lord Townsend, Lord Carlton, Mr. Compton, Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice King, the Lord Chief Baron Eyre, Mr. Topham, and

Mr. Reeve, to be the overseers of this my will, and to take care that the same be duly executed, according to the true intent, and meaning thereof, and my meaning is that any charges or expenses of my executors or overseers shall be borne out of my estate.

"I desire to be buried as near as may be to the free chapel of St. George at Windsor, where a monument may be erected over me, to the value of £500, besides what my executors think proper to be expended on my funeral, for which they shall be indemnified. All the rest of my estate not disposed of as above, I desire may be settled for the maintenance and education of boys at Christ's Hospital, in the study and practice of the Mathematics; and I do hereby revoke all other wills and codicils whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 16th day of July, 1724, S. Travers. Witnesses, Richard Rountree, John Powel, Thomas Hellar. Probatum fuit, &c., November the 3rd, 1725."

The "Statue in Brass to the glorious memory of my master King William the Third" was not erected, the civic authorities refusing a site at Cheapside or elsewhere.

The disposition for the foundation of a college at Windsor for Naval Knights was disputed as being contrary to the Statute of Mortmain, by the daughters of testator's brother Elias, *i.e.* Isabella, and Alice, wife of James Hartley. Chancery proceedings, instituted in 1726, continued until after Travers Hartley's death in 1796.

In 1798 a Royal Charter was granted to carry the will into effect. Travers Hartley doubtless had sufficient political influence to prevent this in his lifetime.

In "The Annals of Windsor," by Tighe and Davis, vol. 2, in pages 565 to 576, will be found an account of the Travers' College. The following is an extract from the Letters Patent therein given:—

"By Letters Patent, dated 23rd June, 1798, Reciting will of Samuel Travers, and that divers suits had been pending in the Court of Chancery from the death of Samuel Travers to the date of the Letters Patent. And that in a cause wherein the Attorney-General was Plaintiff and Travers Hartley, Esq., son and heir of Alice Hartley, the surviving Niece and Heir of Samuel Travers was Defendant, the Relator "had proposed that certain Farms in Essex, part of Testator's Estate, which

produced a clear income of £556, should be appropriated for the support of the seven gentlemen to be added to the eighteen poor Knights of Windsor, and also for the purchase of ground near the Castle of Windsor, to erect an Habitation for said seven gentlemen, and Reciting an order in said cause dated 26th July, 1793. His Majesty being pleased to promote the charitable intentions of Samuel Travers, Granted that the seven Gentlemen therein named, and their successors to be elected in the manner proscribed by Samuel Travers, should be a Body Corporate, for ever, by the name of 'The Poor Knights of Windsor of the foundation of Samuel Travers,' have a common seal, sue and be sued, and hold lands in Essex. That there should be a governor, and that the senior Lieutenant in the hospital should, according to his rank in the Royal Navy succeed to the office of Governor. And it was further Granted that the chief Governor of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and Provost of Eton College should be Visitors. And it was Ordered that the said Knights should lead devout lives, and daily attend divine service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. And that they should be placed together in such part of the Chapel as the Dean and Canons should think fit. And that they should live together in the house to be erected for their residence, in a Collegiate manner, and keep table together in a common hall. That they should not absent themselves for more than ten days in any one year. That they should not lie out of their respective apartments, nor haunt the Town or Taverns. That the Governor should have care of the common seal, and that the other six should be obedient to him, and all seven obedient to the Visitors. And it was further Ordained that whenever any feast of St. George should be kept within the Castle of Windsor, the Knights should sit together at table, and have an allowance of meat and drink at the charge of His Majesty and his successors. And that they should be always at the feasts of St. George, and at the Chapel, dressed in the proper uniform of the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy. And that the Visitors should have the power to expel any Knight who should marry or give occasion for scandal, or be convicted of felony or any notable crime. And that the Knights should take an oath to be faithful to his Majesty, and to observe the rules in this charter, and such other rules as might be made by his Majesty or his

successors for their better Government, or the better carrying into effect the intentions of Samuel Travers."

The following is an abstract of an indenture approved by the Master in Chancery and enrolled in Court, made between Henry Emlyn of the one part, and the Poor Knights of Windsor of the foundation of Samuel Travers, Esq., incorporated by letters patent, of the other part. Reciting the will of Samuel Travers, and that by decree of the Court of Chancery, dated 9th of July, 1729, made in a cause wherein the Attorney-General at the relation of Samuel Cockayne was plaintiff, and James Hartley and Alice his wife, and Isabella Travers, "the said Alice and Isabella being then the heiresses at law of the said Samuel Travers," were defendants, the will of the said Samuel Travers was declared to be well proved, and the trusts thereof were ordered to be carried into execution. And reciting a report of the Master, dated 24th December, 1792, made in a revived cause, wherein the Attorney-General at the relation of John Niel was plaintiff, and Travers Hartley, Esq., the son and heir of the said Alice Hartley, the surviving Niece and heir at law of Samuel Travers, was defendant. The said Master certified that a proposal had been laid before him by the said Relator for the purchase of certain ground at Windsor, near the Castle, whereon to erect a Habitation for the said seven Gentlemen conformable to the will of Samuel Travers. It was witnessed in consideration of £725, said Henry Emlyn conveyed a messuage situated in Datchet Lane, near Windsor Castle to said Poor Knights for the purposes of their Institution. The premises erected in Datchet Lane, Windsor, were completed in 1802, and consist of a range of buildings forming seven dwellinghouses, containing three apartments each, viz., kitchen, sitting and bedroom, and a mess room, with kitchens and other offices at the back. There are gardens at the South side of four of the houses, and a small yard at the back of the other three, with a Colonade in front of the houses, and a small Lawn, walled in. There is a Clock Tower and Cupola in the centre, the repairs of which cost £200 a few years since. These buildings cost in the erection between eight and nine thousand pounds.

The total amount of rents arising from the Essex property in 1835 was £1379.

For the above we are indebted to the "Annals of Windsor," vol. ii.

By an Act of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 116 (1861), it was provided that lieutenants of English men-of-war who were knights, and might succeed to the rank of retired commander, should remain such knights, and upon such lieutenants being nominated knights, and complying with the regulations otherwise in force, should be knights, and that the poor knights should thenceforth be styled "naval knights"; and by a further Act, 30 & 31 Vict. cap. 100 (1867), it was provided that a lieutenant of the Royal Navy retired with the rank of a commander, being otherwise qualified, should be eligible for appointment as a Naval Knight, and that widowers should be deemed single men within the meaning of the will of the Founder, and that appointments of widowers theretofore made should be confirmed. And by another Act, 48 & 49 Vict. cap. 42 (1885), after stating that certain persons were incorporated by a Royal Charter under the name of the Poor Knights of Windsor, of the foundation of Samuel Travers, esquire, and the persons eligible were superannuated or disabled lieutenants of English men-of-war, and that by reason of the insufficient number of persons suitable for appointment it was expedient to make commanders and captains of the retired list of the Royal Navy eligible, it was enacted (1) that a retired officer of the Royal Navy, with the rank of captain or commander, if otherwise qualified, should be eligible for appointment as one of the Naval Knights of Windsor (2), a person who had been appointed as Naval Knight of Windsor should not become disqualified by reason of his succeeding to the rank of commander or a captain or a flag officer, and (3) the said knights should continue to be styled naval knights. And lastly, an Act, 55 & 56 Vict. cap. 31 (1892), after stating the incorporation by Royal Charter, under the name of the Poor Knights of Windsor, of the foundation of Samuel Travers, esquire, and that the persons eligible for appointment were superannuated or disabled lieutenants of English men-of-war, and that by the Acts passed in the years 1861, 1867, and 1885, the Poor Knights were styled Naval Knights, and the conditions of eligibility for appointment of such knights had been altered, proceeds that, by reason of the difficulty of finding persons

eligible for appointment as such knights, and for other reasons, it was expedient that the said corporation be dissolved, and that such provision be made for dealing with the property thereof as was contained in the Act, and that the terms for the compensation to be paid to the persons who were then Naval Knights of the said foundation for the extinguishment of their rights as members of the said corporation had been agreed on between the Admiralty and those persons. Accordingly it was enacted that after the passing of the Act the corporation styled the Naval Knights of Windsor of the foundation of Samuel Travers, esquire, should be dissolved, and all property vested in or held in trust for the said corporation or for the members thereof as such, should be vested in or held in trust for the Admiralty, and should be discharged of the existing trusts as to the application thereof; and that the Admiralty should, after deducting the necessary and proper expenses of the management of the property, apply the income thereof in granting such pensions to retired officers of the rank of lieutenant in the navy, or to officers of the navy who had retired from the active list of lieutenants with the rank of commander in the Navy, and under such conditions as Her Majesty might, from time to time, by order of Council direct, and all such pensions should be distinguished as "Travers pensions," and the Admiralty were directed to grant to the persons who were then Naval Knights such compensation for the extinguishment of their rights as had been agreed upon between the Admiralty and them.

If Samuel Travers was alive he would no doubt be surprised at the changes in the dispositions made by his will of his property. On his death, the male line of Thomas Travers' descendants became extinct. We conclude these sketches with that of Travers Hartley, described in Letters Patent of 23rd June, 1798, as Travers Hartley, Esq., the son and heir of Alice Travers, the surviving niece and heir-at-law of Samuel Travers.

## VI.

## TRAVERS HARTLEY.

TRAVERS HARTLEY, eldest surviving son of James Hartley, and Alice Hartley, otherwise Travers, born in 1723, married Anne Spence in 1747, on whose death without issue, he married in 1752, Anne Gibton, daughter of William Gibton, by Rebecca Falkiner, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Falkiner, High Sheriff of Dublin County, 1721. Mr. Armstrong describes Travers Hartley as "one of the most upright and independent Members of the Irish Parliament." The appreciation of his character, both as a merchant and politician, was signified by numerous presentations; some of these are thus referred to in his will: "I bequeath to my son James, the pair of silver waiters presented to me by a Committee of the East India Company; a large silver cup, presented to me by the Annuity Company of Belfast, and the epergne lately presented to me by the Guild of Merchants of the City of Dublin."

The silver waiters, with the arms of the East India Company and of Travers Hartley engraved thereon, are now in the possession of his descendants.

A silver box, with an inscription signifying the appreciation in which his constituents held his unimpeachable integrity in Parliament, was also presented.

The following curious description of the nomination of members for the city of Dublin in 1782 is taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (d): "February 6th being appointed by the Corporation of Cutlers, Painters, Stainers, and Stationers, or Guild of St. Luke, to meet at the Music Hall in Fishamble Street, in order to nominate a proper person to represent this City (Dublin) in Parliament, the greater part of the Corporation accordingly assembled together, with the three Candidates, namely, Travers Hartley, esq., Alderman Warren, and Counsellor Pemberton, and many others who came to hear the debates, amounting on the whole to about three hundred. The circumstances of that dreadful day were most awful and melancholy; it was a day big with sorrow, lamentation, and woe to many individuals, and likewise to many families in the

(d) *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1782, 109-112.



city; it is impossible for any person to describe it, nor can any properly conceive its horrors, but those who were intimately concerned in it. However, from the authority of a person who shared in the calamity, we have been enabled to give the following faint description: After each person had taken his proper place in a large room called the Green Room, which was about twenty feet high from the ground, and a general silence preceding the whole assembly, Mr. Hartley rose, and made an honest, well-connected speech, after which many of the people, in signs of applause, clapped their hands, and stamped their feet, a considerable time, against the floor. When silence had again taken place, the Alderman rose, and made another speech, after which there was another burst of applause, of the same nature, but more general, and of longer continuance, which shook the room, and greatly contributed to the sad catastrophe, which soon after ensued. The next that rose was Counsellor Pemberton, who began to proceed in a pleasing manner, when lo! in a moment (oh, how uncertain is this life) the whole assembly disappeared—the main beam, which was rotten, broke close by the wall. The floor, like a tremendous earthquake, opened beneath them, and they, that seemed to be in peace and safety, sunk in the twinkling of an eye. But who can describe the horrid scene below, they were immediately enveloped in such a cloud of dust, that thick darkness was their portion for some time, those that were unfortunate enough, to lie under the total weight, could not possibly help themselves, while those that were so favoured by Providence as to lie above them, were filled with the most alarming apprehensions, expecting every moment that the roof or some other part would fall on them, and crush them to pieces, nor could they see any way to escape. Nothing was heard but dismal cries and groans, enough to make the heart of the most obdurate bleed. When this cloud of darkness was dispersed, what a scene presented itself to the view? Some that were buried in the ruins up to the neck were stretching out their hands, and grasping at the first object that appeared, crying at the same time with all their might to those above them for help. Here were seen faces covered with blood, and legs broken, skulls fractured, bodies bruised, and the crimson current flowing on every hand, a spectacle too shocking to enlarge upon. Here all distinction was laid aside; the rich

and poor sunk together in one promiscuous heap ; the men of wealth and honour were constrained to cry to the poor and mean, for assistance in the time of need. Oh, what is wealth, or what is honour, when the Mighty God lays His hand upon us ?

“ Many respectable citizens were brought home on doors, deprived of their senses and the use of their limbs, and numbers on sedans in the same condition, carrying with them distress and misery to their respective abodes. Nine persons had already died of their compound fractures ; others it is feared will soon follow them, while some that may survive will exhibit melancholy monuments to perpetuate the memory of this dreadful event by the loss of their legs or arms. The following is the list of the persons, hinted at in the foregoing account, that had died of their wounds—

“ Mr. Taylor, of High-street ; Mr. Deey, an attorney ; Mr. Byrne, cutler ; Mr. M'Mahon, of Abbey-street ; Mr. Pemberton, of Capel-street ; Mr. Johnston, of Cutpurse-row ; Mr. Shaw, of Essex Bridge ; Mr. Scott, of Joseph's-lane, and Mr. Dobson, of Capel-street.

“ In the midst of the mirth at the ball, in the Green Room of the Music Hall in Fishamble-street, the night preceding the above unhappy catastrophe, the assembly were so much alarmed by the frequent cracking and giving way of the flooring, that several of the company, and part of the music, through apprehension of what might happen, very prudently quitted the building and went home. It was therefore the more amazing, after such repeated strokes of the interposition of Providence, the next morning a review was not taken, and props erected, which would effectually prevent all the calamity that befell that day ; to whom to impute so shocking a neglect and indifference we know not, but cannot suppose the paltry consideration of saving a few shillings would have induced the proprietor or proprietors of the edifice to risk another crowd or so tremendous a piece of destruction.

“ February 18th. The Poll began on the Tholsell for electing a member to represent the City of Dublin in Parliament, in the room of William Clement, Esq., deceased. Alderman Warren was proposed by the Right Honourable Luke Gardiner ; seconded by Sir Richard Johnston, Bart. Mr Hartley was proposed by the Right Hon. William Brownlow ; seconded by the Right Hon. Henry Flood.

“February 27th. At the final close of the Poll at the Tholsell the numbers were :—

|                            |       |       |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| For Travers Hartley, Esq., | . . . | 1472  |
| „ Alderman Warren,         | . . . | 1202  |
|                            |       | <hr/> |
|                            |       | 2674  |
| Majority for Mr. Hartley,  | . . . | 270.” |

Whereupon the Sheriff declared Mr. Hartley duly elected, and “he was carried to the house in an elegant chair.” A print of the Poll taken at this election, with names of voters is in the possession of the Rev. Travers M‘Intire.

Travers Hartley died 27th March, 1796.

By his will he appointed his son James executor, who proved it on the 2nd of May, 1800, in Dublin. For his issue, see Pedigree.

The following appeared in the *Morning Post* of Wednesday, 31st March, 1796 :—“Many respectable citizens having expressed a desire to manifest their sense of the numerous private and public virtues which adorned the character of the late Travers Hartley, Esq., by an attendance at the funeral, such gentlemen as wish to pay their last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, are to meet at the Royal Exchange, Cork Hill, at 10 o’clock on Friday morning next in a suitable manner, but without carriages.”

In compliance with this invitation 1204 gentlemen met at the appointed day at the Royal Exchange, and walked in procession dressed with scarfs and hat-bands, from Bride-street (his residence) to St. John’s Church, Fishamble-street.

Inscription upon the Tombstone in St. John’s Churchyard (it is in good preservation)—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY  
OF TRAVERS HARTLEY ESQ  
LATE REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT FOR  
THE CITY OF DUBLIN WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE 27<sup>th</sup> MARCH 1796 AGED 73 YEARS  
HERE ALSO IS INTERRED HIS SON-IN-LAW  
JOHN BLACKLEY ESQ WHO DIED THE  
15<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 1801 AGED THIRTY FOUR YEARS  
AND OF TEMPERANCE HIS  
WIFE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
ON 10<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 1820  
AGED FORTY NINE YEARS

## VII.

## JAMES HARTLEY.

JAMES HARTLEY, eldest surviving son of Travers Hartley, survived his brothers, and as he died unmarried, the male line of descent from James Hartley and Alice Travers failed. He was a warm supporter of Henry Grattan, who succeeded his father Travers Hartley in the representation of the city on the same liberal principles. Under date of November, 1806, there is an entry in a ledger kept by James Hartley, whereby he debits the Right Hon. Henry Grattan with £400, cash paid sub-sheriff being H. G. proportion of expenses as candidate "for which I took his Bond payable with interest." No payment in respect of Principal or Interest seems to have been made up to the time of James Hartley's death.

As Director of the Bank of Ireland in 1798, James Hartley opposed the loan of money by that bank to the Government, for the expenses of putting down the Rebellion. In the same year he had his personal grievance of the grant of a Charter by the Crown, overriding his rights in the matter of the Travers College. After the Union he took the second chair at a meeting in Dublin for the purpose of calling attention to the injury caused thereby to the country.

James Hartley resided with his widowed sisters Mrs. Hone and Mrs. Blackley in York-street, his country home being Brennanstown, near Cabinteely, county Dublin; this latter he sold a few years before his death to Mr. Pim, the grandfather of the present proprietor.

James Hartley's death took place in 1810. His will was proved in Dublin by Richard Litton 23rd February, 1811.

# JOHN HOOKER'S PEDIGREE,

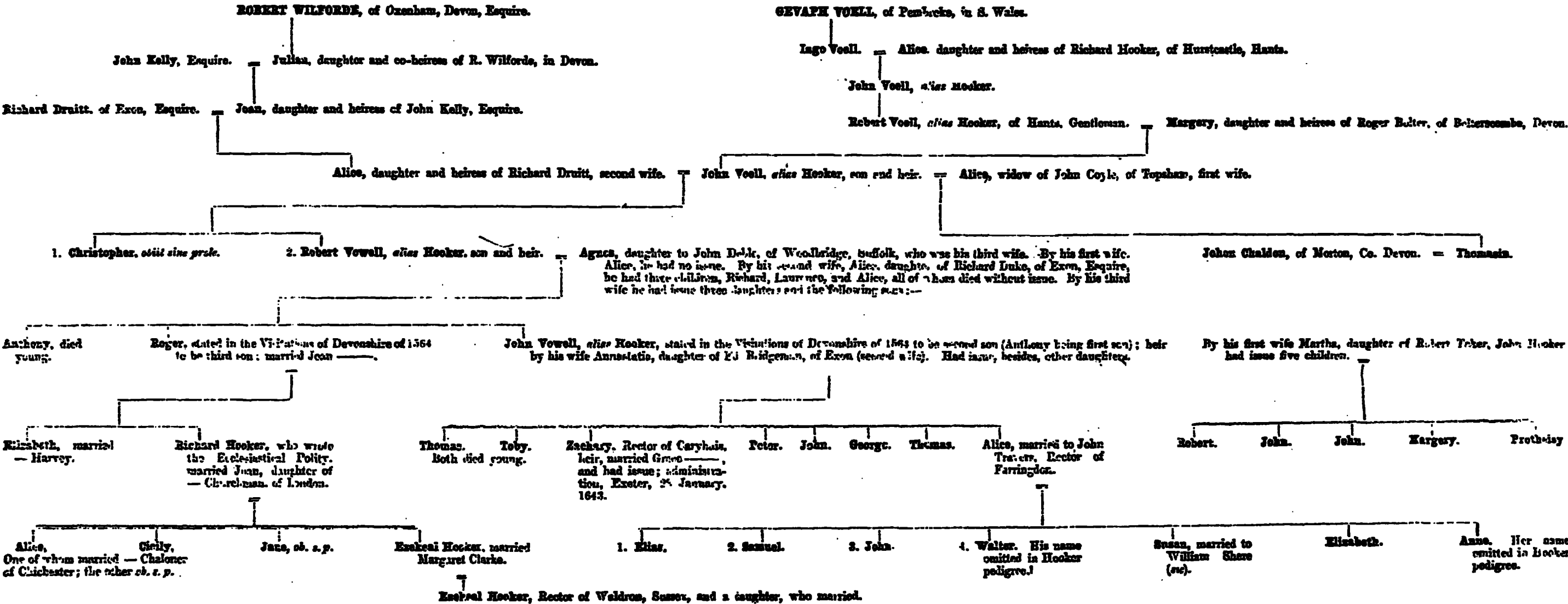
## ARMS OF HOOKER, alias VOWELL, OF EXETER.

Arms: Or, a fesse vairé, between two lions passant, guardant, sable, armed and langued, gules: no crest.

Crest (as given in the Herald's Visitation of Devon of 1564): A Lion passant, or, with a branch of cinquefoils in her mouth, argent.

Arms and Crest (as given by Edmondson): Arms—Argent, a fesse vairé, between two lions passant, guardant, sable. Crest—A lion passant, or, in her mouth a branch, leaved, vert., flowered, argent.

Given in Walton's LIFE OF RICHARD HOOKER, "*Judicious Hooker*": "*The pedigree of John Voell, alias Hooker, of Exon, Gentleman, taken out of the Office of Armes, A.D. 1597.*"





## APPENDIX.

### I. EXTRACT FROM BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN HOOKER (THE FATHER OF ALICE TRAVERS).

HOOKE alias Vowell, John, (1526-1601), Antiquary and Chamberlain of Exeter was born there about 1526, being second son of Robert Hooker, who was Mayor of Exeter 1529, by his third wife Agnes, daughter of John Doble, of Woodbridge, Suffolk. His parents died when he was ten years old. He was educated in Cornwall at a famous school kept by Dr. John Moreman, and then proceeded to Oxford. Corpus Christi College was most probably the college to which he belonged, although Exeter has been suggested, for under a tablet in the Hall of Corpus, inscribed with Latin verses concerning the founder are these words—"Hanc repurgatam tabulam restituit Johannes Hooker generosus Exoniensis 1579."

On leaving Oxford he travelled in Germany, and at Cologne he kept the common exercises of a lecture, and disputations in the law, a circumstance leading to the inference that he graduated in that faculty before he left England.

He next visited Strasburg, where he sojourned with Peter Martyr. After returning to England for a short time, he proceeded to France with the intention of travelling through Italy and Spain, but in consequence of the wars he was "driven to shift himself homewards again." Not long afterwards he married; took up his residence in the Parish of St. Mary Major in his native city; was in Exeter when it was besieged by the rebels in 1549, and applied himself to the study of Astronomy and English History.

He was elected the first Chamberlain of the City of Exeter on 21st September, 1555. He mentions his appointment in his manuscript "History of Exeter." His fee, he tells us, was £4 a year, and his liveries brought him £4 more. His office chiefly concerned the orphans, but he was also to see the records safely kept, to enter the acts of the Corporation in the absence of the Town Clerk, to attend the City Audits, to survey the city property, and to help and instruct the Receiver (Oliver "History of Exeter," p. 24). As Solicitor to Sir Peter Carew he went to Ireland on his client's business, and he was

elected Burgess for Athenry in the Irish Parliament of 1568. On 20th March, 1568-9, the Lord Deputy of Ireland and the Irish Council granted him a licence to print the Irish Acts of Parliament at his own charges (*Calendar of the Carew MSS.* 1514-74, p. 387). In 1569 he spoke vehemently in the Irish House of Commons in support of the Royal Prerogative, and so irritated the opposition that the House broke up in confusion, and his Parliamentary friends deemed it necessary to escort him to his lodgings in the house of Sir Peter Carew to protect him from personal violence. Brown Willis states that he and Geoffrey Tothill were elected Burgesses for Exeter to Queen Elizabeth's 3rd Parliament which assembled at Westminster on 8th May, 1572 (*notitia Parliamentaria*, vol. iii., Part 2, p. 80), but his name does not appear in the official list of Members of Parliament, 1578. He died at Exeter in November, 1601, and was buried on 8th November, in St. Mary's Major. By his first wife Martha, daughter of Robert Toker, of Exeter, he had issue five children, viz., Robert, John, John, Margery, Protheisy, and by his second wife Anastryce, daughter of Edward Bridgeman of Exeter, he had issue Thomas, Toby, Alice (wife of John Travers), Zachary, who became Rector of St. Michael's Carhayes, Cornwall; Anthony Thomas, Mary, Peter, Amy, George, John, and Dorothy. He was uncle of "Judicious Hooker," who, through his kindness, obtained a better education than his parents could have afforded (a Pedigree in Hooker's Works—Ed. Keble). A portrait of him is preserved in the Town Hall of Exeter. John Hooker was the principal Editor of "Holinshed's Chronicles" in 1586, which he greatly augmented, and continued more particularly in what related to Ireland. He also added to Holinshed a translation of "Giraldus Cambrensis." Among his printed works are—"The Order and Usage of Keeping Parliaments in England," 4to, London, 1572; "The Events of Comets or blazing stars made upon the sight of the Comet Pagenia, which appeared in November and December 1577," "The Description and Account of the City of Excester, in three parts—Part 1. containing the ancient history of the City, with relations of the sundry sieges thereof; Part 2, an Account of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, with memoirs of the Bishops; Part 3 contains the duties of the sworn officers of the city."



## II. FAMILY NAME TRAVERS.

TRAVERS or de Trevieres, from Treviers near Bayeux and Caen. Robert de Trevieres or Estrevers, *t.* Will. I., *m.* a daughter of Ranulph Meschin, sister of Ranulph Viscount of Bayeux, Earl of Chester. He had issue only a daughter, his heiress; but collaterals existed, of whom, in 1165, was Ralph Travers, who held from the See of Worcester, while Bertram and Pegasus Travers held from Evesham Abbey, and Robert Travers from Henry Lupel in Somerset (*Lib. Niger*). The name continued in Normandy, where Ranulph de Clinchamp, after 1188, assumed the name of Travers. Of this family was the famous Puritan preacher Walter Travers, *t.* Elizabeth.—From the “Norman People”: pub. Henry S. King, 1874.

Sir John Travers, Knight, who is described as one of the Gentlemen Waiters of the Duke of Richmond (natural son of Henry VIII.), bore the same arms as those borne by the Travers family, the subject of the foregoing memoirs, and probably was a brother or near relative of Walter Travers of Nottingham. This Sir John Travers was a Privy Councillor in Ireland in the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward IV., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; he obtained in the year 1553 a grant from the Crown of the water and taking Salmon and Fish therefrom of the River Bann in the northern part of Ireland for 41 years at a rent of £10, and on the 6th of June in the same year a licence from the Crown to export and sell to his own advantage at West Chester, Liverpool, or Bristol, for 7 years, 33 sacks of Irish Wool each containing 26 stone 1 pound. In the year 1543 he was appointed Master of the Ordinance in Ireland (the first appointment to that office), and a site of a House in St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, was given to him for this purpose. In the year 1546 grants from the Crown of several lands were made to him in the province of Leinster, and to his heirs male with reversion to the Crown (these lands he in the year 1550 obtained a licence from the Crown to dispose of). He obtained from the Crown for his services a grant of the land of Monkstown, Carrickbreannan, Newtown, and other lands in the county of Dublin. He

resided in the Castle of Monkstown, Co. Dublin, then one of the fortified castles of the Pale. He was released from his office as master of the ordinance on the 11th Sept., 1557, and was granted a pension for the rest of his life of 4 shillings a day, and the government and rule of 6 Horsemen and 6 arquebusiers as his retinue; he died on 25th May, 1562. From enquiries at the office of arms, Dublin Castle, we are informed that Sir John Travers had a son and heir Henry, and that the latter left two daughters and heiresses, viz. Mary, who married James Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, who died without issue, and Katherine, who married John Cheevers. A Petition was presented in the year 1568 to Queen Elizabeth by James Eustace, son and heir of Sir Rowland Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, stating that he had taken to wife Mary Travers, *cousin and heir* of Sir John Travers. And on the occasion of his marriage, Sir John Travers caused several assurances of his lands to be perfected to the use of the Petitioner and his wife without having obtained licence from the Crown, and having subsequently come to London to bestow a portion of his time in acquiring some knowledge by learning, the want of which in men of calling have produced many inconveniences, the profits of his lands were seized, by reason whereof he, to his great discouragement, would be compelled to discontinue his study for lack of maintenance; he therefore prayed pardon for the alienation. This Petition was referred to the Deputy. Lord Baltinglass having joined the Irish Rebellion of 1580 and 1581, a Queen's letter of 11th February, 1582, directed a grant to be made to Mary Travers, wife of the Robert, Viscount Baltinglass, of such lands as were of her own inheritance.

The Lands and Castle of Monkstown were subsequently by letters Patent granted to the Cheevers family, and at the time of the Commonwealth Walter Cheevers was deprived of them, and they were granted by Oliver Cromwell to Colonel Edmund Ludlow. At the restoration Walter Cheevers was restored to their possession.

THE END.