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GENEALOGY OF THE PEPYS FAMILY.





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GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
PEPYS FAMILY

1273—1887

COMPILED BY  
WALTER COURTENAY PEPYS

LATE LIEUTENANT 60TH ROYAL RIFLES  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, LINCOLN'S INN



LONDON  
GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET  
COVENT GARDEN

1887

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## PREFACE.



IN offering the present compilation of family data to those interested, I wish it to be clearly understood that I claim to no originality.

It is intended—as can readily be seen by those who read it—to be merely a gathering together of fragments of family history, which has cost me many hours of research, and which I hope may prove useful to any future member of the family who may feel curious to know who his forefathers were.

I believe the pedigrees of the family I have compiled from various sources to be the most complete and accurate that ever have been published.

WALTER COURTENAY PEPYS.

61, PORCHESTER TERRACE,  
LONDON, W.,  
*July, 1887.*







## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. Arms of the Family, &c. . . . .	9
2. First Mention of the Name . . . . .	11
3. Spelling and Pronunciation of the Name . . . . .	12
4. Foreign Form of the Name . . . . .	14
5. Sketch of the Family History . . . . .	16
6. Distinguished Members of the Family . . . . .	33
7. Present Members of the Family. . . . .	49
8. Extracts from a Private Chartulary . . . . .	52
9. Correspondence. . . . .	56
10. Wills . . . . .	65
11. Pedigrees . . . . .	72







## ARMS OF THE FAMILY.



THE arms and crest of the family are described by Burke in his "General Armoury" (London, 1884), as follows :—

*Arms.*—Sa. on a bend or, between two horses' heads erased ar. 3 fleurs de lis of the field.

*Crest.*—A camel's head erased or, bridled, lined, ringed and gorged with a ducal coronet, sa.

I am informed by Charles Athill, Esq. (Bluemantle), that "the original grant of armorial bearings to your family has been omitted to be registered, but the arms and crest have on several occasions been admitted. The earliest instance I find is in the year 1563, when the right of Thomas Pepys of Southcreke,<sup>1</sup> co. Norfolk, was allowed at the Visitation of Norfolk in that year, and on several subsequent occasions it has been confirmed."

The earliest drawing of the arms and crest I have discovered is annexed to a pedigree of the Norfolk branch in "Genealogies of Families in Norfolk, 1612," given in No. 4756 of the Harleian MS. ; but this especial one (set out at p. 74) is dated 1585, and signed "Robert Cooke—Clarencieux."

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Pepes of Southcreke. Will proved 11 April, 1582 (Norwich Registry), Harleian MS., Nos. 1101 and 1154, Brit. Museum.

The motto, “*Mens cujusque is est quisque*,” adopted by the family, I cannot exactly trace as to date. It first occurs connected with the arms of Samuel Pepys the Diarist; and Mr. Henry Wheatley, in his book, “*Samuel Pepys and the World he lived in*,” attributes the adoption to him. Most likely he is right.

It is a quotation from Cicero’s “*Somnium Scipionis*,” 8, the whole passage being as follows :—

“*Tu vero enitere, et sic habeto te non esse mortalem sed corpus hoc. Nec enim is est quem forma ista declarat ; sed Mens cujusque is est quisque non ea figura quæ digito monstrari potest.*”

“But do you bear in mind, and endeavour to show, that it is not yourself that is mortal, but this body of yours ; for that which a man’s form declares him to be, is not the real man himself, but it is the mind of each one that makes the real man, and not the mere frame which may be pointed out with the finger.”—J. E. O.





## FIRST MENTION OF THE NAME.



THE first mention of the name in English manuscript I have been able to discover occurs in the "Rotuli Hundredorum" (Edw. I., 1273), and is as follows:—

“ Hundr de Stane

1/

“ Com Cantabr

“ *Ric Pepis*    tz j mes' & roð de eod G r' oð p omibz ”

Translation. — *Richard Pepis* holds one messuage and one rood of land of the same G. He pays a halfpenny for the lot.

2/

“ Hundr de Wytlisford

“ Com Cantabr

“ Henxton

“ *Joñs Pepes*    ten' de dca P<sup>o</sup>orissa unā placeā g<sup>l</sup>in dī' roð p s<sup>d</sup> vic  
eid viiiij<sup>d</sup> iij þ car' þ c' iijð & ead P<sup>o</sup>orissa ten' ut  
sua ”

Translation. — *John Pepes* holds of the said Prioress one plot of half a rood by a rent to her of eightpence, and three fisheries of the value of three pence, and the same Prioress holds them as her own.



## SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAME.



It will be observed that in the extracts just given two spellings of the name occur, though no doubt the same surname is intended. This recklessness is very common in all old manuscripts and books even as late as the last century. In some of the wills I have examined, dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the name is spelt in three different ways in the same document.

Perhaps it would be thought impossible to misspell the same name in seventeen different ways ; so I have extracted from my records specimens of each spelling, with a reference where each occurs.

1. Pepis.       Rolls of the Hundreds, 1273.
2. Pepy.        Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1439.
3. Pypys.      Will of Laurence Pypys, 1511.
4. Pipes.       Ditto.
5. Peppis.     Will of John Peppis of Branktre, 1518.
6. Peppes.     Will of Margaret, wife of above, 1519.
7. Pepes.      Will of Thomas Pepes of Cottenham, 1520.
8. Peppys.     Will of John Peppys of Debden, 1552.
9. Peaps.      Will of John Peaps of Cambridge, 1636.
10. Pippis.    Will of Anna Pippis of Cambridge, 1639.



11. Peapys. Magdalen College, Cambridge, Records, 1653.
12. Peps. Samuel Pepys, marriage register, St. Martin's in the Fields, 1655.
13. Pypes. Admon. of Wm. Pypes' Estate, 1656.
14. Peypes. Letter of Edw. Montagu to Chief Justice Pepys, 1656.
15. Peeps. Extract from "Coffee House Paper," Samuel Pepys' Diary.
16. Peepes. Marriage licence, John Peepes and Mary Gibson, Apr. 1683.
17. Peyps. Burial register of Samuel Peyps, St. Olave's, Hart Street, 1703.

The accepted spelling of the name "Pepys" was adopted generally about the end of the seventeenth century, though it occurs many years before that time.

There have been numerous ways of pronouncing the name, as "Peps," "Peeps," and "Peppis." The Diarist undoubtedly pronounced it "Peeps," and the lineal descendants of his sister Paulina, the family of "Pepys Cockerell," pronounce it so to this day.

The other branches of the family all pronounce it as "Peppis," and I am led to be satisfied that the latter pronunciation is correct by the two facts, that in the earliest known writing it is spelt "Pepis," and that the French form of the name is "Pepy" (p. 14).





## FOREIGN FORM OF THE NAME.



HIS takes the form of "Pepy," "Pepie," or "Pepe." Sir William Betham, in his "Baronetage" (London, 1805), mentions that the family may have come from Languedoc, which supposition is supported by the name "Pepyons" occurring in the "Armorial General de la France," Hozier, Paris, 1768, Registre 6, in an ancient contract of marriage in the Province of Languedoc, dated 1292, and in "Le Cabinet Historique," iii., p. 12, also by Hozier, in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, the name "Pepie" occurs.

I chanced to read the discourse of a French pastor whose name is "Pepy," and I wrote to him and inquired into his family history. The statement upon the subject which he makes, and which is given below, curiously exactly corresponds with Sir William Betham's supposition. It will also be observed that M. Pepy mentions a tradition of his family having in the first place come from Italy to Languedoc. The name unquestionably exists in that country, the two well-known Italian authors, Guglielmo Pepe or Peppe, 1611, and Baron Antonio Pepi, 1750-70, testifying to the fact.

The following is M. Pepy's letter :—

“ Porrentruy, Jura-Bernois,

“ 18 Oct., 1880.

“ TRÈS HONORÉ MONSIEUR,

\* \* \* \* \*

“ Il m'est difficile de vous envoyer, quant à l'objet de votre lettre, des renseignements positifs ou même intéressants.

“ Une tradition très ancienne dans ma famille, qui est originaire de La Rochelle et de Rochefort-sur-mer, est que notre premier ancêtre connu, médecin assez capable, est venu du Midi de la France habiter Rochefort au temps du Ministre d'Etat Colbert ; et que ce médecin descendait, probablement, de la famille Pippio ou Peppio dont l'un des membres a été le fameux Giulio connu, dans l'histoire de la peinture, sous le nom de Jules Romain. Cette famille italienne a pu se répandre dans le Languedoc, comme vous le supposez, et les récits de ma famille concorderaient en ce point avec votre manière de voir.

“ Vous connaissez peut-être par vos lectures et vos recherches l'existence de la vieille famille Von Pippitz, qui habite, je crois, le Tyrol Autrichien et qui doit venir originairement de l'Italie, tant ce pays a eu des relations constantes avec les deux Tyrols.

“ Recevez, &c., &c.,

“ J. PEPY-DERAMEZ,

“ Docteur de Sorbonne,

“ Curé de Porrentruy,

“ Berne.”





## SKETCH OF THE FAMILY HISTORY.

**I**N the following sketch of the family history I have attempted to enumerate most of the succeeding representatives of each generation in as concise a manner as possible, while still giving a few details concerning those who, alluded to in various records, &c., barely come under the head of "distinguished," and thereby obtain separate notice.

The first of the name in 1273 were evidently but small copyholders. Within 150 years (1420) three or four of the name had entered the priesthood, and others had become connected with the monastery of Croyland, as bailiffs, &c. In 250 years (1520) there were certainly two families; one at Cottenham, co. Cambridge, and another at Braintree, co. Essex, in comfortable circumstances as yeomen farmers. Within fifty years more (1563), one of the family, Thomas, of Southcreeke, co. Norfolk, had entered the ranks of the gentry sufficiently to have his coat-of-arms recognized by the Herald Cooke, who conducted the Visitation of Norfolk in that year. From that date the majority of the family have been in good circumstances, with perhaps more than the average of its members taking up public positions.

It has been already stated that the first mention of the name occurs in the Rolls of the Hundreds of Stane and Wytlisford, co. Cambridge, in the year 1273.

In two deeds relating to College lands in the parish of Cottenham,

co. Cambridge, dated respectively 20th March, 1329, and 30th July, 1340 (Cole's MS., British Museum, vol. i., p. 56, vol. xlii., p. 44), "William Pepis" and "William Pipys" appear as landholders in that parish, most probably one and the same person. This evidence that the family existed in Cambridgeshire, and at Cottenham (where it was afterwards so numerous), at such early dates, is interesting, although the connection with the after members is lost.

---

The next mention of the name is in 1411, when "John Pypys," Chaplain to the Guild of the Holy Cross, was buried in the parish church of Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The tomb is described by Gough in his "Sepulchral Monuments" (London, 1786, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 39, and "History of Derbyshire," by Stephen Glover, Derby, 1822, vol. ii., p. 303) as of alabaster and of fine character. Gough gives an engraving of it.

---

According to the Court Roll of the Manor of Pelhams, in the parish of Cottenham, Thomas Pepys was "bayliffe of the Abbot of Crowland in 1434" (p. 53), but I have failed to identify him with succeeding members of the family, several of whom, however, remained connected with that monastery until its dissolution. I have not been more successful with Robert Pepys, mentioned by the Heralds Harley and Cooke in their Visitations of the County Norfolk of 1563 and 1585 (Harleian MS., Brit. Museum, Nos. 1101 and 1154, pp. 48-50 and 127), and with whose name all former pedigree compilers have headed their work.

---

The next member of whom there is mention is "Henry Pepes alias Peppys," of Depedale, co. Norfolk, whose will, dated 24th February, 1439, was proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich, 18th March, 1439. He thereby leaves to his wife, Isabel, cattle and agricultural implements, by which I conclude he was a yeoman farmer.

---

Robert Peppy was Rector of Beeston, Norfolk, 1428-39 (Blomefield's "Norfolk," vol. xi., p. 15, edit. 1810). Perhaps he was the father of

Robert Pepy, who, in the seventeenth of Henry VI. (1439), was presented by Alice, Prioress of St. George's, Thetford, to the Chapel of St. Edmund at King's Lynn (Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, Brit. Mus., p. 380).

---

Another member of the family within the next century entered the priesthood—Laurence Pypys, having made his will the 13th April, 1511, proved the 13th August following (Principal Registry, Somerset House), in which he describes himself as "Clericus" of Stallham, co. Norfolk. The ecclesiastics named by him as executors having renounced, one William Pipes, most likely the testator's brother, was granted the administration of the estate.

---

The first member of the family whose descendants I have definitely been able to trace, by wills or otherwise, is "John Peppis the elder, of Branktre, co. Essex," and his wife, "Margaret Peppes, of Branktre, co. Essex, widow, late wife of John Peppes the elder, of Branktre, now lately deceased." These two wills are dated respectively the 31st December, 1518, and 8th May, 1519, and were proved on the same day, the 15th July, 1519 (Principal Registry, Somerset House). John Peppis was evidently the head of an Essex branch of the family, which entirely died out in 1551, thirty-three years after the date of his will, as a reference to the Pedigree A, compiled from wills, will show.

---

The first ancestor of the existing branches of the family I can trace descent from is "William Pepis the elder, of Cotenham, co. Cambridge, yeoman," whose will, dated 20th March, 1519, and that of his wife, Margaret, dated 4th January, 1529, are given *in extenso* at pp. 65 and 68, and show that he was in very substantial circumstances as a yeoman.

On the authority of a genealogical note made by this William Pepys' grandson (p. 53), "he was brought up by the Abbot of Crowland in Huntingdon, and he was born at Dunbar in Scotland, a gentleman whom the said Abbot did make his bayliffe of all his lands in Cambridgeshire,

and placed him in Cottenham. The which William aforesaid had 3 sons, 1 Thomas, 2 John, 3 William." It was evidently upon the authority of the above note that Roger Pepys (eldest son of Talbot, in whose writing this note comes down to us) informed his first cousin once removed, Samuel Pepys the Diarist, "that we did certainly come out of Scotland, with the Abbot of Crowland" (Diary, June 12, 1667). I cannot quite follow this Scottish descent, as, on the authority of the same note-book, one Thomas Pepys filled a similar position to the Monastery of Croyland in 1434, and I think I have shown that the family had been pretty numerous in the Eastern Counties between that date and William of Cottenham's time.

---

Thomas, William of Cottenham's eldest son, was also of Cottenham, and married Clemence, daughter of Nicholas Thurlow, by whom he left a large family, all mentioned in his will, proved the 4th May, 1521 (Principal Registry, Somerset House). He held lands under the Abbot of Croyland, and in his will directs that rent should continue to be paid to that dignitary. His second son, Richard, was appointed by John Wells, last Abbot of Croyland, bailiff and collector of the Manors of Cottenham, Hokynton, and Drydrayton on the 11th January, 1539 (Gough's "History of Croyland," Appendix, p. 122).

The descendants of this branch settled principally at Burnham Westgate, co. Norfolk, and were very numerous, but by the last quarter of the seventeenth century they had greatly diminished. At that date the chief representative was settled in London, Richard Pepys, citizen and upholder of London; will proved 23rd May, 1679 (Principal Registry, Somerset House). His descendants were resident in London in 1802, but were then very few in number, and have since died out; about the same date the name disappeared in the co. Norfolk (Pedigree A).

---

John, William of Cottenham's second son, married Cicely, daughter and heiress of John Style of Wyveston, co. Norfolk, and became, evidently, a man of wealth, for he purchased the manors of Roses and

Holkham, co. Norfolk, in 1541 (Blomefield's "Norfolk," edit. 1810, vol. vii., p. 80). He lived at Southcreeke, and by his will, dated 10th May, 1541, and proved 11th February, 154½ (Principal Registry, Somerset House), in which he is described as "merchant," he left to his son Thomas "My manor of Roses and all other manors, lands, freehold and copyhold, lying in Southcreeke, Syderston, Barwyke, Skulthorp, Burnham Overy, Burnham Norton, Burnham Westgate, Burnham Depdale, in co. Norfolk," and his manor of Holkham and all lands appertaining, to his second wife, Elizabeth, for her life.

The chief representatives of this branch remained settled at Southcreeke, and married, to their pecuniary advantage, into the Norfolk families of Seafoule, Drury of Godwick, Walpole of Houghton, and Walpole of Broomsthorpe. Thomas Pepys, a member of this branch, baptized at Mileham, 16th January, 1640, became Master of the Jewel Office to Charles II. and James II., and was of Hatcham Barnes in the parish of Deptford (hence "Pepys Street" now in that parish) and Merton Abbey, co. Surrey. He married Ursula, daughter of Bryan Stapylton of Myton, co. York (Burke's "Commoners," 1835, vol. ii., p. 209). Both he and his wife are frequently mentioned in the Diary.

Upon the death of Edward Pepys of Broomsthorpe and Southcreeke in 1663, without surviving issue, the landed property of this branch, which must have been considerable, passed to the family of Sir Arthur Harris of Hayne, near Stowford, co. Devon (Blomefield's "Norfolk," edit. 1810, vol. x., p. 349). He had married Theophila, only child of John Turner of Kirkleatham, co. York (Burke's "Extinct Baronetage"), Sergeant-at-Law and Recorder of York, by Jane, daughter of John Pepys of Southcreeke and Ashstead, co. Surrey, who died in 1652. This is doubtless "Madame Turner" and her daughter "The" so frequently mentioned by the Diarist (Pedigree B).

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William, William of Cottenham's third son, married Alice, daughter of John Smith of Wighton, co. Norfolk, and was the ancestor of Samuel



the Diarist, and of the three surviving branches of the family ; therefore it is a pity that no more is known of him beyond the fact that he was a "yeoman of Cottenham," and that his brother John of Southcreeke mentions him in his will as his heir failing his own sons (p. 68). He had a numerous family, six sons and two daughters, all mentioned in their uncle John's will. The eldest son, William, is the author of the genealogical "noate" given at p. 53.

---

John, his second son, must in early life have been connected with the administration of the confiscated Abbey lands, for on the 15th July, 1547, he was granted a patent of annuity for £86 (equal to some £900 at the present day) in consideration of his surrender of other patents of King Henry VIII. and of the auditorship of the lands, revenues, &c., of the abbeys of Glastonbury and Reading (p. 54). He married Edith, daughter and sole heiress of Edmund Talbot of Cottenham and St. Clement, Cambridge. She not only inherited her father's property, but also that of her grandmother (wife of John, the son of Sir Gilbert Talbot), in whom had been centred the property of two families, viz., Sorrel and Ristoft (p. 54).

In addition to considerable landed property brought to him by his heiress-wife, John Pepys made extensive purchases, probably with her money, in Cottenham, Histon, Chesterton, &c., and in December, 1579, a large property, lately belonging to the Burgoynes, but then the property of Thomas Thoresby by marriage, situated in the parishes of Impington, Waterbeach, Girton, and Histon, co. Cambridge, was added by purchase to his former possessions (p. 52). He began building a considerable manor house at Impington, and by his will, dated 2nd July, 1589 (p. 69), he left full directions that funds from his estate should be provided for its completion, which directions were complied with, and his descendants resided in the house until it passed away by failure of male heirs in 1805. The following description of it, written in 1774 by the Rev. W. Cole (Cole's MS., Brit. Mus., vol. iv., pp. 74 and 90) will be of

interest:—"At a small distance from the Church, S. of it, a very elegant seat of seven windows in front and built of brick, belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Pepys y<sup>e</sup> present Lord of y<sup>e</sup> Manor [Charles Pepys, who died 1778], adorned with beautiful gardens and canals about it. A noble hall, with two Corinthian pillars on one side of it, is in the centre. On one side a dining-parlour, kitchen, &c. On the other an elegant dining-room and drawing-room, and by the hall a most beautiful saloon and staircase, with an opening to the top of the house with a gallery into which all the bedchambers have entrance—the whole elegantly fitted up and furnished."

(In June, 1887, I saw over this house, through the kindness of the present owner, W. B. Caldwell, Esq. I found that Mr. Pine Coffin, to whose family it came by marriage in 1805, sold it about 1862 to Charles Bamford, Esq., who spent a large sum in recasing the building, renovating the stone work, additions, &c.; in 1873 it was resold by him to the present owner; the interior quite corresponds still to the above account. The shield of Pepys arms, quartered with the lion for Talbot, is in excellent preservation over the hall porch.)

John Pepys of Impington died in 1589, and was buried at Cottenham the 16th July; he left a large family of six sons and four daughters, and a widow who was his second wife, Edith the heiress having died about 1585. His eldest son, John, was disinherited by his father, but notwithstanding he was destined to become the ancestor of the surviving branches of the family. His fourth son, "Thomas the red" (to distinguish him from an elder brother, "Thomas the black," who died young) was grandfather of the celebrated Diarist Samuel (p. 36), who was born in 1632 at Brampton, Hunts, and married in 1655, at St. Martin's in the Fields, Elizabeth St. Michel, daughter of Balthazar St. Michel, of French origin, by whom he had no issue. Samuel Pepys died in 1703 at Clapham, and by his will, dated May, 1703 (Principal Registry, Somerset House), he left his property to his nephew John Jackson, son of his sister Paulina, the representatives of whom are now the family of Pepys Cockerell.

John Pepys' sixth son, Talbot, was his father's favourite, for he left him (p. 70) the Impington manor house and the bulk of his landed property. He was born in 1583, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1605. On the 12th April, 1625, he was elected member for Cambridge borough, but did not sit long, for that Parliament was dissolved the following August, and he was not re-elected (Return of Members to Parliament, 1213 to 1702, Brit. Mus.). In 1624 he was appointed Recorder of Cambridge, and held that office until 1660 (Cooper's "Annals of Cambridge," vol. iii., p. 169), when he was succeeded in it by his son Roger, of whom more hereafter.

In connection with this appointment the following letters were sent by Viscount Mandeville, Lord President of the Council, and the Duke of Buckingham to the Corporation recommending Talbot Pepys for the Recordership:—

“After my hartie commendacions.

“Whereas I am informed that M<sup>r</sup> Brackyn, Recorder of your Towne, hath expressed him self soe farre that he is willinge to resigne his Recordershipp unto M<sup>r</sup> Talbutt Pepys of the Middle Temple, a gentleman who hath beene many yeares well knowen unto me to bee of very honest conversacion & integritie & able & sufficient to supply that place, I have therefore thought good to recommend him unto you, of whom yf you shall please to make choice to succeed M<sup>r</sup> Brackyn, I doe assuredly perswade myselfe that you shall ever finde him true and faythfull to performe his beste service to your corporacion. And I shall acknowledge it as a respecte unto myselfe, and so I reeste

“Your very lovinge friend,

“MANDEVILLE.

“Whitehall, ij Octobris Anno Dni 1624.”

“To my very lovinge freinds the Maior and Aldermen of the Towne of Cambridge.

“After my hearty commendacions. Whereas I am given to understand that M<sup>r</sup> Brackyn, Recorder of the Towne of Cambridge, is willinge to resigne his place to M<sup>r</sup> Talbott Pepys, a gentleman that hath beene employed in some affayres of myne, of whose integritie & sufficiencie I have had good testimonie, therefore I am desirous to recommend him unto you as a man every way fytt for that place, of whom if you shall make choice to succeed M<sup>r</sup> Brackyn, I shall take for a curtesie which I shal be readye to acknowledge, and reste

“Your very lovinge friend,

“BUCKINGHAM.

“Royston, the xvij of October, 1624.”

The above letters were read at a Common Day of the Corporation of Cambridge, held on the 27th of October, when Talbot Pepys was appointed Recorder, and made a freeman. At another Common Day, held on the 16th of November, the following letter from Talbot Pepys was read :—

“To the Righte Worshipfull and mine especiall good friends the Maior, Aldermen, & Burgesses of Cambridge.

“Righte Worshipfull,

“Beeing certified that uppon M<sup>r</sup> Brackyn’s resignacion of his Recordership it hath pleased yow to conferre uppon me that his place by election, I thereby acknowledge myselfe wholly engaged to your whole bodey in generall. And in testimony of true thankfull acceptacion of your loves therein doe professe myselfe (by the gracious assistance of Almightye God) ready carefully and faythfully uppon all occasions to the uttermost of my power to preserve & promote the good of the Corporacion & of every particular member thereof, in the same meanes as mine owne private-beinge by the sence of your love & favors herein to me shewen, as in the name & outward callinge so in sincere love & affection, reallie & truly incorporated yours, and shall (God willinge) att

the end of the Terme shew myselfe ready personally to be informed of the particular duties of my place, and then and in the mean tyme (if cause be) to doe for you any service.

“ Yours assuredly,

“ TALBOTT PEPYS.

“ Middle Temple in London, 13 November, 1624.”

Talbot Pepys must have assisted the Parliamentary party by a good deal more than his good wishes, for it is recorded (Cole's MS., Brit. Mus., vol. xxi., p. 28) “Anno 1648 June 9. Ordered that the sum of £500 formerly bequeathed to Mr. Speaker for the use of the Publick by Mr. Pepis, late Recorder of the Town of Cambridge, be employed towards making up of 3 months pay for the troop of horse to be raised for the Parliaments guard.”—*Journals of House of Commons*, vol. v., p. 592.

The compiler of this minute killed Talbot Pepys many years before his death, for under date July 15, 1661, he is thus mentioned by the Diarist :—“Rode to Impington, where I found my old Uncle sitting all alone, like a man out of the world, he can hardly see, but all things else he do pretty livelyly.” At that date he was aged seventy-eight, having been born in 1583. He married twice. By his first wife, Beatrice, daughter of John Castell of Raveningham, co. Norfolk, whom he married 3rd August, 1615, he left three sons and one daughter. He died in March, 1666, aged eighty-three, and was buried at Impington.

---

Talbot's eldest son, Roger, is the “cozen Roger” so very often alluded to in the Diary. He distinguished himself in many ways. He married four wives, the second a lady of large fortune, Parnell, daughter and heiress of John Duke of Worlingham, Suffolk, and Lord of the Manor of Diss, co. Norfolk (Blomefield's “Norfolk,” ed. 1810, vol. i., p. 12). Her father in 1649 left Diss Manor between his two daughters, Parnell and Anne. The latter dying unmarried, her sister and co-partner Parnell became Lady of the Manor. Roger was Recorder of

Cambridge from 1660, when he succeeded his father, until 1678, when the Corporation removed him "for acting in conjunction with the factious party against the Court and loyal interest" (Cooper's "Annals of Cambridge," vol. iii., pp. 478 and 578); however, he obtained a mandamus for restitution to his office, and established the validity of the same in the Court of King's Bench the following year, 1679. He was elected member for Cambridge borough 12th April, 1661, and sat throughout the "Long Parliament" until 24th January, 1678, when it was dissolved. At the election for Cambridge the following month he was unsuccessful (Return of Members to Parliament, 1213-1702, Brit. Mus.). He died 4th October, 1688, and was buried at Impington.

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The great-grandson of Roger Pepys was Charles of Impington, born there 22nd October, 1710. He married Anne, daughter of John Spelman of Narborough, co. Norfolk. He died without issue at Bath, 17th January, 1778 (Cole's MS., Brit. Museum, vol. iv., p. 74), the last male representative of the Impington Pepys'. By his will, dated 11th August, 1773, and proved 3rd February, 1778 (Principal Registry, Somerset House), he appointed his wife, Anne, sole executrix and residuary legatee. At this lady's death, in 1805, the Cambridge and Norfolk estates passed under her will, dated 3rd February, 1778, and proved 22nd April, 1805 (Principal Registry, Somerset House), to the Rev. John Pine of Exeter, for life, with remainder to his second son, Charles—Charles Pepys of Impington's sister, Hannah Anne, having married John Pine of East Down, co. Devon, the father of the above Rev. John Pine (Pedigree D).

This is the second branch of the family I have shown to have died out, and its possessions pass to another name, although large families several times were born to their representatives. This fact substantiates that the Diarist was right when, on the 26th April, 1664, he wrote, "and it is a sad consideration how the Pepys' decay." In another part of the present work I have alluded to the same process going on at the

present day (p. 49); whether "sad" or not to be few in number is a question of opinion.

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The fourth and youngest daughter of John Pepys of Impington was Paulina, married to Sir Sidney Montagu, younger brother of Henry, first Earl of Manchester (Burke's "Peerage"). Their only son, Edward, was born 27th July, 1625, and became so notable that a sketch of his life is here given.

He was a very distinguished military commander under the Parliamentary banner during the Civil War, and subsequently joint High Admiral of England, in which capacity, having had sufficient influence to induce the whole fleet to acknowledge the restored monarchy, he was elevated to the peerage by Charles II., 12th July, 1660, by the titles of Baron Montagu, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and Earl of Sandwich; his Majesty also conferring upon him the Order of the Garter. His gallantry as a naval commander is historic ("Burials in Westminster Abbey," Col. Chester, London, 1876, p. 176). Refusing to quit his ship at the battle of Southwold Bay, 28th May, 1672, against the Dutch, he was blown up in her with a few sailors who (heroically) would not leave him. He was buried in the Duke of Albemarle's vault in Westminster Abbey. Lord Sandwich married Jemima, daughter of John, first Lord Crewe, and left a large family. He stood his first cousin once removed, Samuel the Diarist, in good stead, and is frequently mentioned by him.

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John, the eldest son of John Pepys of Impington, whom I have before mentioned as being disinherited by his father (p. 22), was of the Middle Temple, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bendish of Bower Hall, Steeple Bumsted, co. Essex, and is the last Pepys described as "of Cottenham," though the name remained at Impington, hard by, until 1805. He died in 1604, was buried at Cottenham, and left a family of four sons and two daughters. John, his eldest son, was of Stoke, next Clare, co. Suffolk, and died without issue in 1642.

He by his will, dated 17th January, 1641, and proved 20th May, 1642 (Principal Registry, Somerset House), left all his estate to his next brother, Richard (p. 34), who was of the Middle Temple, and treasurer of that inn, 1643-4 (Dugdale's "Origines Juridicales," Brit. Mus., p. 222). His shield of arms can now be seen on the wainscotting and window of that hall, dated 1644. He was elected member for Sudbury borough, co. Suffolk, on 16th March, 1639-40, and sat until that Parliament was dissolved, 5th May, 1640 (Return of Members, 1213-1702, Brit. Mus.). Early in 1654 he was appointed Sergeant-at-Law, and on the 30th May of the same year one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and in September, 1655, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland (Foss's "Judges of England," vol. vi., p. 467; Liber Hiberniæ, Linc. Inn Library; Lodge's "Patentee Officers," p. 31), which office he continued to hold until his death, 2nd January, 1658. Chief Justice Pepys married, first, Judith, daughter of Sir William Cutte, Knt., of Arkesden, co. Essex, both families in the former generation having been connected by intermarriage with the Bendish family. The Chief Justice's second wife was Mary, daughter of Captain Gosnold, who died at Dublin in 1660, and whose will was proved 10th October of that year (Principal Registry, Somerset House).

It is singular that Samuel Pepys never once mentions Chief Justice Pepys in his Diary, for he was decidedly fond of those in good position, especially when connected with himself, and the Chief Justice was the Diarist's first cousin once removed, and was in high office at the very date the Diary was being written, 1655-58. Charles, brother of Francis Glasscocke, who married Mary, elder sister of Judith Cutte, the Chief Justice's first wife (Pedigree of Cutte, "Essex Archæological Transactions," vol. iv., p. 42), is mentioned several times as "Cousin Glasscocke."

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The Chief Justice's eldest son, Richard, married, very early in life, Mary, daughter of John Scott of Walter Belchamp, co. Essex, and his name, and that of his wife Mary and daughter Mary, are found in the



list of passengers in the ship "Ffrancis" of Ipswich, John Cutting, master, bound for New England, the last of April, 1634 ("Researches among British Archives," Samuel G. Drake, Boston, 1860). Amongst the correspondence (p. 56) will be found a letter from the Chief Justice to his two sons, Richard and George, addressed to them at Boston, New England, in 1641. In 1642 Richard Pepys purchased land near that town ("Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers in New England," Jas. Savage, vol. iii., p. 393, Boston, 1861). From family letters I find that he returned to England about 1650, when he settled down at Ashen Clare, co. Essex, in the neighbourhood of his wife's home, and there several of his children and grandchildren were baptized (Parish Registers, Ashen Parish).

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Richard's eldest son, Richard of Warfield, Berks, and afterwards of Hackney, died unmarried in 1722, and his will was proved the 14th May in the same year (Principal Registry, Somerset House). His second son, John, born at Ashen in 1656, settled in London, and in April, 1683, married Mary, daughter of Alice Gibson, widow (Parish Register, St. Sepulchre's, Holborn). He was Master of the Clock-makers' Company, 1707-8 (Records of Company), and died in 1737, leaving three sons and a daughter.

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Richard Pepys' third son, George, born at Ashen in 1657, settled at Worcester, and his descendants distinguished themselves in the City of London, his eldest son, Richard, being Master of the Clothworkers' Company in 1769, and his grandson and great-grandson, both of whom were named "William Hasledine," were Masters of the Cutlers' Company in 1792 and 1822 and 1828 (Companies' Records). His great-grandson, William Hasledine (p. 41), was Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the most distinguished chemists of his day. By experiments made with apparatus constructed by himself, he greatly advanced the knowledge of the powers of electricity, and brought nearer its practical use.

He died at Earl's Court, Kensington, in 1856, and his grandchildren are now settled in the City of London and at Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany.

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The eldest son of John Pepys, Master of the Clockmakers' Company, was Richard, who died at Hackney in 1727, leaving an only son, Richard, who died unmarried at York in 1787.

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The second son was John, of the parish of St. Dunstan's, London, who died in 1750, leaving a son, Edmund, of the Inner Temple and Braywich House, Berks, who married Sarah, only child and heiress of J. Triquet, Esq. Mr. Edmund Pepys died in 1817, and was buried in St. Pancras Church, where there is a monument to his memory. His eldest son was John Pepys, of Lower Berkeley Street, London, born in 1776. He married Sarah, daughter of John Bond, Esq., of Lombard Street, and Mitcham, Surrey. John Pepys died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, of 20, Portland Place, London, born in 1806, and who married Louisa Jane, daughter of Colonel Davis, of Harley Street, London. Mr. Edmund Pepys died in 1878, leaving four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Mr. Edmund Pepys, of 20, Portland Place, born in 1834, is now the representative of this the senior branch.

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The third son of John Pepys, Master of the Clockmakers' Company, was William, of Lombard Street, banker, to whom the estate of Ridley Hall, co. Cheshire, passed by sale from Orlando Bridgeman in 1705 (Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. ii., p. 161). Ridley had formed part of the Egerton estates, and on the 4th June, 1643, stood a siege from the Parliamentary forces; the hall was burnt down in 1706 from the upsetting of a bale of flax, and has never been rebuilt. The estate is still in the possession of Lord Cottenham. William Pepys married, in 1738, Hannah, daughter of Dr. Russel, of Lewes, Sussex,—one of the dis-

coverers of Brighton,—and widow of Alexander Weller; he died in September, 1743, leaving two sons, both of whom succeeded in after life. The elder, William Weller, born in 1740, filled the office of Master in Chancery for thirty years (1775-1805), and was created a baronet in 1801; he was well known in the society of his day, and is frequently mentioned in the works of Hannah More, Madame d'Arblay, &c. The younger, Lucas, became one of the first physicians, and was appointed Physician to King George III. and created a baronet in 1802; he married, in 1772, Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, by whom he left at his death, in 1830, two sons and a daughter—married in 1804 to William Courtenay, eleventh Earl of Devon, and who, by the death of her brothers without issue, become her father's heiress.

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Sir William Weller Pepys married, in 1777, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable William Dowdeswell, M.P., of Pull Court, Tewkesbury (Chancellor of Exchequer, 1765), and by her left three sons and three daughters at his death, 2nd June, 1825. The second daughter, Isabella Sophia, married, in 1813, the Rev. Thomas Whately, brother of the future Archbishop of Dublin. Sir William, by his will dated 29th July, 1813, left a sum to be laid out by his trustees in the purchase of land, with which in 1834 was purchased the estate of Tandridge Court, Godstone, co. Surrey, which, with additions, is still the property of Lord Cottenham.

Sir William's eldest son, William Weller, born 4th May, 1778, was never married, and died in 1845 at Tandridge, where he was buried. The second son, Charles Christopher (p. 43), born in Wimpole Street, London, 30th April, 1781, and educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn and became a celebrated judge. For more than nine years (January, 1836, to September, 1841, and July, 1846, to June, 1850); he filled the high office of Lord High Chancellor of England; he was created Baron Cottenham 20th January, 1836, upon his appoint-

ment to the Chancellorship, and Viscount Crowhurst and Earl of Cottenham, the 11th June, 1850, upon his resignation of that office. Lord Cottenham married, at Bloomsbury Church, London, 30th June, 1821, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of William Wingfield, Master in Chancery, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Maria, daughter of the first Earl Digby; he died at Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on his seventieth birthday, the 29th April, 1851, and was buried at Totteridge, Herts, leaving twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

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Lord Cottenham's eldest son, Charles Edward, born 30th April, 1824, succeeded him as second earl, but died unmarried, 18th February, 1863, and was buried at Tandridge, when he was succeeded by the second son, William John, born 15th August, 1825. He married, 11th October, 1870, Theodosia Selina, only daughter of Sir Robert Dallas, Bart., and died 21st January, 1881, and was buried at Tandridge, leaving two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, born 18th May, 1874, is now fourth Earl of Cottenham.

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Henry, the third son of Sir William Weller Pepys (p. 31), was born 18th April, 1783, and was ordained Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1840, and translated to the See of Worcester the following year; he died 13th November, 1860, at his episcopal residence, Hartlebury Castle, near Worcester, leaving two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Philip Henry, held the office of Registrar in Bankruptcy for several years before his death in February, 1886, thereby further justifying the observation which occurs in Foss's "Judges of England" (vol. vi., p. 467):— "In the family of Pepys is illustrated every gradation of legal rank from Reader of an Inn of Court to Lord High Chancellor of England."



## DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.



HERE note in chronological order those members of the family who have in several ways been distinguished, the dates of their birth and death, and reference to other pages in which they are more particularly mentioned.

RICHARD PEPYS, Chief Justice of Ireland, born 1588, died January, 1658 (p. 34).

SAMUEL PEPYS, F.R.S., the Diarist, born 1632, died 1703 (p. 36).

SIR LUCAS PEPYS, Bart., Physician to the King, born 1742, died 1830 (p. 40).

WILLIAM HASLEDINE PEPYS, F.R.S., a celebrated chemist, born 1775, died 1856 (p. 41).

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS, Lord Chancellor, &c., &c., created Earl of Cottenham, born 1781, died 1851 (p. 43).

HENRY PEPYS, Bishop of Worcester, born 1783, died 1860 (p. 48).

## RICHARD PEPYS, CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRELAND.

*From Foss's "Judges of England," London, 1857, vol. vi., p. 467.*

"In the family of Pepys is illustrated every gradation of legal rank, from Reader of an Inn of Court to the Lord High Chancellor of England. The first who attained legal honours was Richard, the son of John Pepys of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, and the nephew of Talbot Pepys, who was a Reader in the Middle Temple in 1623. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of John Bendish of Steeple Bumsted, co. Essex. He was the second son, and choosing the law for his profession, he studied at the Middle Temple; there he arrived at the post of Reader in the autumn of 1640, and was elected Treasurer of the Society in 1643. Beyond the notice of his name as a barrister in Style's Reports, there is no other trace of him until January, 1654, when he was appointed Sergeant, immediately after which he was named on the Commission for the Spring Circuit through the Midland Counties, and on the 30th May, 1654, he was made Baron of the Exchequer. Within a year he was removed to the Chief Justiceship of the Upper Bench in Ireland, for though the date of his patent is not given, it appears that on the 14th June, 1655, he was placed in that character as Chief Commissioner of the Great Seal of that country. He was relieved from this extra duty on 20th August, 1656, by the nomination of William Steele, Chief Baron of the English Exchequer, to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Chief Justice Pepys at the time of his death in January, 1658, was the sole judge of his court, and it is much to his credit that in times like those in which he flourished, no touch of calumny sullies his name."

The following extracts from MSS., &c., relating to Chief Justice Richard Pepys, are worth adding to the above memoir:—

"The 25 day of Sept., 1654.

"Warrant under the Privy Seal of Edmund Prideaux, Esq., Attorney

General, to prepare a Bill for constituting Richard Pepis, Esq., Sergeant-at-Law, Lord Chief Justice, for holding pleas in the Upper Bench in Ireland. To hold it during good behaviour with a salary of 500 pounds.”—*Sloane Ayscough MS., Brit. Mus., No. 4184, fol. 47; Catalogue of Warrants, 1653-56.*

“Oliver P.

“Instructions given by US by the advice of our Councill to our Trustie and right well-beloved Charles Fleetwood, Esq., our Deputie in the Dominion of Ireland, and to such other persons as hereby are nominated and appointed to bee of our Councill with our Deputie for the Government of the said Dominion.

“To continue and bee in force for the space of three years and noe longer.

“It being necessarie for the good government of the Dominion of Ireland in al affaires thereto belonging That a Councill be establishit to assist our Deputie therein that Government, Wee reposing great trust and confidence in the fidelitie, wisdome, and advice of our Trustie and well-beloved Richard Pepys, one of the Barons of our Exchequer (and four others) doe nominate, assigne, and appoint them to be of our Councill with our said Deputie, and therefore Will that our said Deputie shall use their advice and Councill in al Affayres concerning the said Government as hereafter shalbee more particularly directed in these Instructions.

“Whitehall, 17 Aug., 1654.”

*Sloane Ayscough MS., Brit. Mus., No. 5014 (original warrant).*

The following is from an author whose biassed mind evidently could never discover much good in any servant of the Commonwealth, so the negative praise he bestows upon Chief Justice Pepys may be considered eulogy :—

“Pepys was Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, to which situation he had been removed from the station of Puisne Judge in England.

Obscurity is merit in a period teeming with every vice which can flow from irreligion or hypocrisy. We do not hear of Pepys as a judicial bloodhound soliciting the properties of convicted criminals, so let us presume him reasonably innocent.”—SMYTH, *Law Officers of Ireland*, London, 1839, p. 291.

In a sermon preached by Edward Worth, D.D., at the funeral of Chief Justice Pepys, entitled: “The Servant doing, and the Lord Blessing. Sermon at funeral of Rt. Hon. Rich. Pepys (who deceased 2 Jan. 1658). Edw. Worth; D.D. Dublin, 1659,” Brit. Mus., he is thus spoken of:—

“Few mention his name without some eulogie—the honest Lord Pepys, or the good Lord Pepys. He was a faithful and wise Ruler in Civil things as well as Sacred, both as a Master in his own family, and as a Magistrate in the Commonwealth. First, as a Master, his servants were not like slaves, but lower friends. Secondly, as a Magistrate, the Chief Justice he might say with Samuel, ‘Whose ox or whose ass have I taken?’”

#### SAMUEL PEPYS, F.R.S.

*From “Penal Laws and Test Act,” Sir Geo. Duckett, Bart., London, 1883, pp. 73-4.*

“Samuel Pepys, the well-known Diarist, was the eldest surviving son of John Pepys, who was descended from a family of that name at Cottenham in Cambridgeshire.

“His brothers were John and Thomas. The former was Clerk of the Acts to the Trinity House. The brother of John Pepys, senior, was Thomas, of Bride Lane, London, who had a son, Thomas, cousin to Samuel. What relation he bore to Roger, the M.P. for Cambridge in



1660, we have not ascertained [first cousin once removed.—W. C. P.]. A letter from him to Samuel Pepys—in the Bodleian—tends to the belief that he was of Impington, co. Cambridge. After pursuing some trade (as has been said, though on no very authentic grounds), John Pepys, senior, eventually settled at Brampton in Hunts on a small property which he had inherited from his eldest brother, and he was also of Ellington, in the same county. It was at the former place that Samuel Pepys was born, in 1632. After leaving the school at Huntingdon, and that of St. Paul's, London, he went to Cambridge and entered Magdalen College, where we find his admission at folio 12 of the College Register:—

“ ‘Oct’ 1650 Samuel Peapys filius Johannis Peapys annos natus—e schola Paulina admissus est sizator, Tutor(e) Domino Morland.’

“ His cousin was Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, whose father, Sir Sidney Montagu (a younger brother of Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton), had married Paulina, third daughter of John Pepys of Cottenham aforesaid. It was doubtless to this renowned naval commander that Samuel Pepys owed much of his subsequent advancement. Sir Edward had been employed to bring over Charles II. to England at the Restoration in 1660, Pepys accompanying him as Secretary on that occasion. In the same year he was nominated ‘Clerk of the Acts of the Navy,’ and thrown into almost daily intercourse with the Duke of York as Lord High Admiral. He was very active in his department on the breaking out of the Dutch War in 1664, and remained at his post during the whole time of the Plague in the year following, regardless of the dangers which surrounded him. During the memorable Fire of London he exerted himself also very conspicuously, as detailed in his own Diary. When, in 1667, the officers of the Navy Board were summoned to the Bar of the House of Commons respecting the success of the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter against Chatham Dockyard, Pepys undertook their defence, and succeeded, in a brilliant speech of three hours’ duration, in so disproving all charges made against the Board that the inquiry went no further.

“In a contest for Aldborough, in Suffolk, in which the Duke of York and Lord Henry Howard (afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk) exerted themselves for his return, he was unsuccessful, and in 1673, although he was chosen for Castle Rising, his return was disputed, proceedings taking place in the House of Commons against his election on the grounds of religious principles. In 1685 he was returned for Sandwich, one of the Cinque Port boroughs, as well as for Harwich, for which latter place he elected to sit.

“Upon the passing of the Test Act in 1673, the Duke of York having resigned all his employments, the king called Mr. Pepys into his own service as ‘Secretary of the Affairs of the Navy.’ In 1679 he was accused, with Sir Anthony Deane, a Commissioner of the Navy, on the depositions of Col. John Scott, of treasonable correspondence with the French king as to the state of the English navy, and also of a design to dethrone the king and extirpate the Protestant religion. He and Sir Anthony were committed to the Tower under the Speaker’s warrant on May 22nd, and S. Pepys’ place at the Admiralty was filled by the appointment of Thomas Hayter. When the two prisoners were brought to the Bar of the King’s Bench on the 2nd of June, the Attorney General refused bail, but subsequently they were allowed to find security for £30,000. At length, after several months’ delay, it was found that Colonel Scott refused to acknowledge the truth of his original deposition, and the prisoners were relieved from their bail on February 12th, 1679-80.

“In 1680, when in attendance upon Charles II. at Newmarket, he took down in shorthand from the king’s mouth the narrative of his escape after the Battle of Worcester, which is now in the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College, Cambridge. So high, indeed, was Pepys in favour both with Charles II. and his brother, that we are told on reliable authority, that when the latter was in the act of sitting for his portrait to Sir Godfrey Kneller, intended as a present to him, then Secretary of the Admiralty, news coming that the Prince of Orange had landed, James II., with the utmost composure, desired Kneller to finish the picture, ‘that his good friend might not be disappointed.’ This picture was at one time in the

possession of Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, and has been engraved by Vertue. Samuel Pepys had assisted at James II.'s coronation as one of the Cinque Port Barons.

“ Upon the accession of William and Mary he lost his appointment, an order made out by the Commissioners of the Admiralty on the 9th of March, 1688-9, commanding him to give up all documents connected with his office to Phineas Bowles, the newly-appointed Secretary of the Admiralty, and although he had represented Harwich in two Parliaments—those, namely, of 1678-9 and 1685—the electors refused to return him for the Convention Parliament of 1688-9. He retired to his house at Clapham, and there lived quietly until his death, May 26th, 1703, from the stone—a disease he had suffered from throughout his life.

“ His death and funeral are thus mentioned by Evelyn in his Diary, and by Charles Hatton to Lord Hatton. The latter writes: ‘ June 5th, 1703. Mr. Pepys, who was a very valuable person and my particular friend, to whom dying he left mourning, is dead and was yesterday buried; several persons of quality and note being at his funeral.’ Evelyn observes: ‘ 26th May, 1703. This day died Samuel Pepys, a very worthy, industrious, and curious person, none in England exceeding him in knowledge of the navy, in which he had passed through all the most considerable offices. When King James went out of England he laid down his office, and would serve no more, but withdrawing himself from all public affairs he lived at Clapham, with his partner, Mr. Hewer, formerly his clerk, in a very noble house and sweet place. Mr. Pepys had been for forty years so much my particular friend that Mr. Jackson [son of Samuel Pepys’ sister, Paulina, and his heir] sent me complete mourning, desiring me to be one to hold up the pall at his magnificent obsequies, but my indisposition hindered me from doing this last office.’ ”

## SIR LUCAS PEPYS, BART.

Sir Lucas Pepys was born 26th May, 1742, and was the younger son of William Pepys, of London, banker, and of Ridley Hall, Cheshire, by Hannah, widow of Alexander Weller, and daughter of Dr. Richard Russel. Sir William Weller Pepys was Sir Lucas's elder brother. Both brothers were educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where Sir Lucas took the degrees of A.M. 1767, M.B. 1770, M.D. 1774. On settling in London he fixed his residence in St. Anne's Street, Soho, and as early as 1769, at the age of twenty-seven, was appointed one of the physicians of the Middlesex Hospital. In 1770 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. On the 30th October, 1772, Sir Lucas married Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes. In 1779 he was appointed Physician to King George III., and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, November 9th, 1780. In 1781 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for visiting Madhouses. By patent dated January 22nd, 1784, in which he was styled as of Boxhill in Surrey, he was created a Baronet with remainder, on failure of his own male issue, to his elder brother, William Weller, who was, however, raised to the same dignity in 1801.

Sir Lucas was appointed Physician General to the Army in 1794. In 1799 he resigned the office of Treasurer to the College of Physicians, which he had held for some years. The Countess of Rothes, having died June 2nd, 1810, Sir Lucas married, secondly, June 29th, 1813, Deborah, daughter of Anthony Askew, M.D. He died in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, 17th June, 1830, aged eighty-eight, leaving two sons and one daughter, married to William Courtenay, eleventh Earl of Devon.

## WILLIAM HASLEDINE PEPYS, F.R.S.

*From Knight's Biography, London, 1862.*

“William Hasledine Pepys, F.R.S., was born in the year 1775 in the City of London, where his father conducted in the Poultry a superior business as a cutler and maker of surgical instruments. [This establishment was continued by Mr. Pepys' son Robert until 1863, when the Poultry was pulled down to make way for city improvements.] His early history is connected in a remarkable manner with that of the progress of chemistry, and of some other branches of science in this country, as well as with that of various institutions formed for their advancement. In March, 1796, the Askesian Society was established by the association of a number of young men for their mutual improvement by the discussion of philosophical subjects. Of these Mr. W. H. Pepys was one. He became a member of the committee for apparatus appointed by the Society, and took an active part in the experimental elucidation to the members of facts generally understood and in the repetition and examination of new discoveries.

“Mr. W. H. Pepys also contributed papers to the same body, which, from the residence or occupation of its members in the City of London, eventually led to the foundation of the London Institution, and through the British Mineralogical Society in part also to the establishment of the Geological Society of London, of all which Mr. Pepys was an early member and office-bearer. His skill and ingenuity in the construction of apparatus proved most important auxiliaries in the progress of chemical and electro-chemical science in England for a period exceeding thirty years. His researches on respiration, prosecuted in conjunction with Mr. William Allen, and published in the “Philosophical Transactions,” may be said to have established the foundation of our exact knowledge of the chemical changes produced in the air by that process, while their preliminary experiments on carbon and carbonic acid, re-

corded in papers contained in the same collection, confirmed several points in the chemical history of those bodies which had remained in doubt or been insufficiently examined. In 1808 Mr. W. H. Pepys was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in the proceedings of which he took an active part for many years. As just intimated, he was named as one of the managers of the London Institution, and for many years continued an active member. The arrangement for the laboratory, the collection of chemical and philosophical apparatus, and subsequently the Lectures, were mainly carried out by him, and from 1821-24 he was Honorary Secretary. After an interval of some years he was again elected a Manager, and afterwards a Vice-President. Under his direction a voltaic battery of 2000 double plates of zinc and copper was constructed for the laboratory, with which many of Sir Humphrey Davy's experiments on the magnetic phenomena produced by electricity were made, with the personal assistance of Mr. W. H. Pepys. In the "Philosophical Transactions for 1823" is described another voltaic battery, devised by Mr. W. H. Pepys for the performance of electro-magnetic experiments, and constructed for the London Institution, consisting of two plates only, one of copper, the other of zinc, but these each fifty feet in length and two in width, coiled round each other. A remarkable experiment repeated by Sir H. Davy with this apparatus is described in a paper by him in the same volume. A similar apparatus was produced about the same time, but quite independently, by Dr. Seebech of Berlin.

"Mr. W. H. Pepys retained to the last his interest in the progress of science, together with a vivid recollection of the part which he and his friends had taken in the production of the English School of Chemistry among the contemporaries of Davy and Wollaston.

"Mr. W. H. Pepys died at his house, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, on August 17th, 1856, aged eighty-one."

## LORD CHANCELLOR COTTENHAM.

*From Foss's "Judges of England," vol. ix., p. 239, London, 1857.*

"Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of Cottenham, was directly descended from the above-mentioned Richard Pepys (p. 34), being the second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, who held the office of Master in Chancery from 1775 to 1807, and obtained a baronetcy in 1801, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1765. He was nephew of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., physician to George III. Both these baronetcies centred in him by the death of his brother in 1845, and of his cousin, the Hon. Sir Henry Leslie in 1849, and are now merged in the peerage he attained. His younger brother, Henry, held the Bishopric of Worcester, 1841-60.

"Lord Cottenham was born on April 30th, 1781, in Wimpole Street, London, and was educated at Harrow, from whence he proceeded at the age of sixteen to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Law in 1803. Having previously entered himself as a member of Lincoln's Inn, he availed himself of the instruction of the two most eminent men in Common Law and Equity, Mr. Tidd and Sir Samuel Romilly, till he was called to the Bar in November, 1804. He attached himself to the Court of Chancery, but though esteemed a skilful draughtsman, his progress was not rapid; he did not obtain a silk gown until 1826, but after this he had no reason to complain.

"Soon after the accession of William IV. he was appointed in November, 1830, Solicitor General to the Queen, and in July, 1836, he entered Parliament, first for the borough of Malton, and afterwards for Higham Ferrars. In the Senate he supported the Liberal party, to which he was always attached, and was raised by that party to the post of Solicitor General to the king, on which occasion he was knighted.

He had filled that office for little more than six months when the Mastership of the Rolls became vacant, to which post, passing over the Attorney General, Sir J. Campbell, Sir C. C. Pepys was appointed September 29th, 1834.<sup>1</sup> In the interval between that month and April, 1835, there had been two changes of ministry, and on the second change, when the Liberal party resumed power, the Great Seal was put into commission, at the head of which the new Master of the Rolls was placed.

“At the end of nine months, on January 16th, 1836, the Great Seal was delivered to Sir C. C. Pepys as Lord Chancellor, and four days afterwards he was created Baron Cottenham. For nearly the six following years he performed the functions of his high office in a most satisfactory manner, and on September 3rd, 1841, on the restoration of the Conservative party, he retired and remained out of office while that party remained in power, but assisted in hearing appeals to the House of Lords and Privy Council.

“When the Conservatives were in turn obliged to quit office, he resumed his seat on the woolsack on July 4th, 1846. Towards the end of four years Lord Cottenham’s health began to succumb under the labours of his position, and his sufferings at last interfered much with his duties. In the prospect of his retirement, her Majesty, or rather perhaps his party, showed the value placed upon his services by raising him two steps in the peerage. He was on June 1st, 1850, created Viscount Crowhurst and Earl of Cottenham, and on the 4th of the same month, under pressure of severe illness, he resigned the Great Seal, having held it as Chancellor nearly ten years.

“With the hope of restoring his health he travelled on the Continent, but his relaxation came too late. Within ten months of his resignation he died at Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on his seventieth birthday, April 29th, 1851.

<sup>1</sup> It was on this occasion that Lord Brougham wrote: “Pepys, next to Sugden, being by far the best man of the Chancery Bar.” “I had never for one moment doubted that Pepys was the right man.”—*Life of Lord Brougham, written by himself*, London, 1872, vol. iii., pp. 342, 434.



“Lord Cottenham proved himself a most excellent judge; as an advocate he was a sound and practical adviser, and an accurate and logical reasoner, but without that ready eloquence which is often the principal attraction. But these very qualities rendered his decisions in the character of judge of the greater value, enabling him at once to see the real merits of the point in dispute, and to discard from his consideration useless technicalities and irrelevant arguments.

“As a Senator, both in and out of office, he originated and supported several amendments of the Law, and in his own Court he introduced some regulations for the simplification and more satisfactory conduct of its proceedings. It speaks most highly in his favour that his judicial merits were not praised by his own friends only, but fully acknowledged by the opposite party also (see below).

“He was peculiarly cold and sedate in his manner, and extremely tenacious of his opinions, and though he was a staunch adherent to the Whig party, he never took much interest in politics.

“In 1821 Lord Cottenham married Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., Master in Chancery, by Lady Charlotte Maria, daughter of the first Earl Digby; by her he had fifteen children, twelve of whom survived him.”

*From the first leading article, “The Times,” Sept. 3rd, 1841.*

“It was impossible for us to publish, as we did yesterday, the orders just issued by Lord Cottenham for the better regulation of the business of the Court of Chancery, and which may be regarded as his parting legacy to the profession over which he has so usefully presided, without feeling that some public expression of the sense universally entertained of his services was due to the noble and learned lord. It has been the particular good fortune, or rather merit, of Lord Cottenham to have sustained with universal applause an elevation for which his qualifications were not at the beginning appreciated by the public. To a perfect familiarity with the practice, and acquaintance with the

recorded decisions of these courts, he brought an enlarged common sense and a mind disposed to recur to fundamental principles of equitable jurisdiction. Few judges have approached more closely to the true medium between a slavish adherence to forms and precedents and a carelessness about tampering with established principles of action. There has been nothing technical in Lord Cottenham's judgments, and yet he has never departed from the settled artificial system of his Court, but has left it developed in clearer, more consistent, and more legitimate proportions than when it began to receive modifications under his hands. He has always appeared to feel the importance of checking undue legislation, not by delays and harassing costs, which render justice inaccessible, but by throwing a steady light upon the principles of the law and marking out as clearly as possible the rules which ought to govern the practical intercourse of mankind.

“Great industry and an intellect apprehensive of principles and quick to detect and discard secondary and irrelevant matter have enabled him to despatch the business of the Court with comparative speed, without withholding from the most trifling case that full attention and consideration which was its due. His decisions have given an unusual degree of general satisfaction, and it has been a remarkable merit, that instead of shrinking from making precedents and endeavouring (as Lord Eldon was apt to do) to confine the principle, and therefore the public utility, as well as the personal responsibility of his judgments within the narrowest possible limits, he has always manifested a desire to exhaust as far as possible the question at issue between parties and to take every fair opportunity of settling the future law of the Court.

“Lord Cottenham's demeanour towards counsel and all parties concerned before him has been uniformly and without exception, and in equal degree to all, courteous and attentive. No judge was ever more free from the weakness of lending his ear with an undue bias to particular individuals; the youngest member of the Bar when arguing before him was under no apprehension that the effect of his case or of his

arguments would suffer on account of his personal obscurity, or the eminence of those who might be retained on the other side. Lord Cottenham was in every respect master of his own Court.

“The services of Lord Cottenham to the country have not been confined to his excellent administration of justice ; he has introduced several useful measures into Parliament for the purpose of facilitating justice, and had he met with the support which was due both to his character and to the measures themselves from his colleagues in the late Government [Lord Melbourne’s], the public would ere this have had the benefit of the chief of those improvements ; as it is, he has succeeded in procuring the enactment of a statute by which new powers have been conferred on the Lord Chancellor, with a view to changes in the Courts of Equity ; the first points of that enactment are an exceedingly valuable step in the work of simplification in the Procedure of the Courts of Equity.

“As a politician we have differed from Lord Cottenham. We believe him to be a very decided Whig partisan and to have exhibited that partisanship in the use of the influence and patronage of his office. It may fairly, however, be inferred from the circumstance that his official conduct has never been impeached with success in any point of detail, that it has not been possible to lay to his charge, as a minister of the Crown, any action unworthy of his high character as a judge and private gentleman.

“If there is any mark of Royal favour and distinction which Lord Cottenham on leaving office would be willing to accept, it would be universally felt to be a tribute to his services, and we are sure that it would be an equal satisfaction to Sir Robert Peel to advise, to her Majesty to bestow, and to the nation to witness it.”

## HENRY PEPYS.

Henry Pepys, the third son of the before-mentioned Sir William Weller Pepys, was born in London, 18th April, 1783. His elder brother was Lord Chancellor Cottenham. Henry Pepys was educated at Harrow School, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1804, and was elected Fellow of his College the year following. In 1807 he was ordained in holy orders, and in 1822, after many years' work as Tutor of his College, he took the College living of Moreton, Chipping Ongar. In 1826 he was appointed Prebendary of Wells.

In 1840 he was elevated to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, and in 1841 translated to the See of Worcester.

Bishop Pepys was a Liberal in politics, and voted for the Endowment of Maynooth, the Repeal of the Corn Laws and Navigation Laws, in favour of the Jews' Disabilities Bill, and for the Divorce Bill.

He married, at St. Marylebone Church, January 27th, 1824, Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. John Sullivan—the eldest son of which marriage, Philip Henry, born 1824, became Registrar in the Court of Bankruptcy, and died 1886.

Bishop Pepys died at Hartlebury Castle, near Worcester, 13th November, 1860, leaving his widow, two sons, and two daughters.



## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

NOTE.—*It is suggested that this sheet be inserted at page 48.*

Page 19, line 11. Amongst the MSS. of Samuel Pepys the Diarist in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a pedigree (Rawl. MS. A. 185, folio 444) which is alluded to in the Catalogue of S. Pepys' MS., British Museum (Add. MS. Lansdowne, No. 30,220). I find it is merely a copy of that taken at the Visitation of Cambridge, 1619, by Henry St. George Clarendieux, which is printed at the end of this volume. In the British Museum Catalogue it is described, "Pedigree from his grandfather's great-grandfather William Pepys of Cottenham." In one respect that is correct, for it is the pedigree from William Pepys of Cottenham, 1541, but the name of the Diarist's grandfather, Thomas of Eaton, does not appear in it.

Page 20, line 9. In the Record Office, London, amongst the Inquisitiones Post Mortem 33-4 Henry VIII., is an inquiry into the Estate of John Pepes of Southcreke, which was held by Thomas Halse, Eschaetor, at Norwich Castle, 26th Oct., 1542. The death of John Pepes on the 16th Jan., 1542, is therein mentioned; also his marriage to Elizabeth Sturges, widow, and the names of his son Thomas, his brother William, and nephew William the younger; also Thomas Jenyson and Richard Bolter, husbands of his sisters Margaret and Joan, and John Norton, husband of his daughter Clemence. His will, dated 10th May, 1541, proved 11th Feb., 1541-2 (Somerset House), is also set out.

Page 25, line 6. Under the Act of 19th August, 1643, "for the Sequestration of Papists' and Delinquents' Estates," Talbot Pepys was appointed Chairman of the Committee for the County of Cambridge. (Add. MS. Brit. Mus., No. 5494, fol. 67.)

Page 31, line 7. Mrs. Hannah More thus describes Sir William Pepys' character: "Our acquaintance of between forty and fifty years, which ripened into a firm and lasting friendship, has proved one of the most pleasant events of my life. He was a shining ornament of that select society in which, for a long series of years, we passed so many agreeable evenings together. His fine taste, his various literature which he had always at command, his polished manners, the happy union of the gentleman and the scholar which rendered him so interesting a companion, are still fresh in my mind and heart. I believe he was the last of that society, as he was perhaps the most accomplished."—"Memoirs of Hannah More," by William Roberts, London, 1835, vol. iv., p. 260.

The following letter from Sir W. W. Pepys to Mrs. Hannah More refers to his portrait by F. Thomson, R.A., now in the possession of Lord Cottenham, and of which many members of the family possess engravings:—

“WIMPOLE STREET,  
“ May 12, 1808.

“Shall I tell you that at the age of sixty-eight I am sitting for my picture at the earnest request of my dear children. Could I but show you the letter in which my

son conveyed his own and his sister's request you would say that you never saw a picture of filial attachment which gave you more pleasure."—*Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 265.

- Page 31, line 27. *For* 30th April, 1781, *read* 29th April, 1781.  
Page 43, line 14. *For* 30th April, 1781, *read* 29th April, 1781.  
Page 50, line 20. *For* Leslie John Pepys, *read* Charles John Leslie Pepys.  
Page 50, line 21. *For* Guy Leslie Pepys, *read* Arthur Guy Leslie Pepys.  
Page 51, line 9. *For* Canada, *read* California.  
Page 51, after line 15. *Add*—  
29. Constance Charlotte Pepys. 1877. Worcestershire.  
30. Bertha Geraldine Pepys. 1879. Ditto.  
31. Reginald Whitmore Pepys. 1883. Ditto.  
Page 51, line 27. *For* Descendants of Sir W. W. Pepys, died 1825, 28.  
*Read* „ „ „ „ 31.  
Page 51, line 29. *For* Total, 42.  
*Read* Total, 45.

#### “PEPYS ISLAND.”

The family name for eighty-four years (1684-1768) appeared upon navigation charts to designate a small island supposed to form one of the Falkland group in the South Atlantic Ocean.

This circumstance is narrated in “History of Voyages in the South Sea and Pacific,” by Jas. Burney, F.R.S., London, 1816, vol. iv., p. 137:—

“William Dampier and Ambrose Cowley set out from Cape Charles, Virginia, on the 23rd Aug., 1683, bound for the South Seas, avowedly on a voyage of discovery, but truly on a buccaneering expedition. On the 28th Jan., 1684, they sighted the northernmost of the islands discovered by Captain John Davis in 1592 (called the Sebald de Weert Islands). From the circumstance of their falling in with this land originated the extraordinary report of an island being discovered in the South Atlantic Ocean in lat. 47° S., and by Cowley named “Pepys Island,” after the Secretary to the Admiralty. It was long supposed to exist, and was much sought after by navigators of different European nations within our own time.”

There is a full description of the island in Cowley's MS. Journal, Sloane MS., Brit. Museum, No. 54, in which it is stated to be well covered with wood, “with innumerable fowls,” and a good harbour for 500 sail. The editor of Cowley's “Journal,” William Hack, embellished this account with a drawing of the island, in which is introduced an Admiralty Bay and Secretary's Point.

Captain Cook in his first voyage, 1768, after leaving Rio de Janeiro, “sailed over the position which had been assigned by Cowley to Pepys Island, and finally dispelled all belief in its existence.”—“English Circumnavigators,” Nimmo, Edinburgh, 1874, p. 479.



## PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.



CONSIDERING the number of years—more than six hundred—for which there is positive proof that the name has existed in England, the number of persons bearing it is curiously small. I have for many years taken great interest in this particular question, and have invariably searched every directory I have come across, the result being that I have always identified any of the names entered; nor have I ever heard of the name occurring among those classes not generally included in directories, and one good reason for thinking that the name does not exist among those classes is, that if it is mentioned to them in any part of the country, they invariably seem quite at a loss, and never recognize it as one they have heard before.

From personal inquiry in America and Australasia I have every reason for stating that the name is not known on either continent, except in one instance in Canada, which I have taken into account.

Therefore I have good grounds for asserting that there is but one family of the name, in three branches, and that the number of all persons bearing it (excluding married women) is in this year, 1887, but forty-two, as follows:—

*The Pepys Family.**Senior Branch.*

## DESCENDANTS OF EDMUND PEPYS, DIED 1817.

Name.	Born.	Residence.
1. Edmund Pepys . . . .	1834	London.
2. John Alfred Pepys . . . .	1838	Ditto.
3. Henry Pepys . . . .	1840	Ditto.
4. Violet Pepys . . . .	1880	Ditto.
5. Dora Melanie Pepys . . . .	1882	Ditto.
6. Arthur Pepys . . . .	1846	Ditto.
7. Caroline Pepys . . . .	1836	Ditto.
8. Sarah Emma Pepys . . . .	1844	Ditto.

*Second Branch.*

## DESCENDANTS OF SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART., DIED 1825.

Name.	Born.	Residence.
1. Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, fourth Earl of Cottenham . . . .	1874	London.
2. Everard Digby Pepys . . . .	1876	Ditto.
3. Mary Pepys . . . .	1878	Ditto.
4. Henry Leslie Pepys . . . .	1830	France.
5. Leslie John Pepys . . . .	1874	Ditto.
6. Guy Leslie Pepys . . . .	1875	Ditto.
7. Gerald Leslie Pepys . . . .	1879	Ditto.
8. Evelyn Pepys . . . .	1872	Ditto.
9. George Pepys . . . .	1832	London.
10. George Digby Pepys . . . .	1868	Ditto.
11. Charles Sidney Pepys . . . .	1875	Ditto.
12. Alice Evelyn Pepys . . . .	1871	Ditto.
13. Walter Courtenay Pepys . . . .	1840	Ditto.
14. Walter Evelyn Pepys . . . .	1885	Ditto.



	Name.	Born.	Residence.
15.	Helen Emily Pepys . . .	1876	London.
16.	Amy Theresa Pepys . . .	1878	Ditto.
17.	Dorothy Caroline Pepys . . .	1879	Ditto.
18.	Charlotte Maria Pepys . . .	1822	Russia.
19.	Frances Mary Pepys . . .	1823	London.
20.	Emily Harriet Pepys . . .	1829	Ditto.
21.	Herbert George Pepys . . .	1830	Worcestershire.
22.	Herbert Frederick Pepys . . .	1865	Canada.
23.	Charles Henry Pepys . . .	1871	Worcestershire.
24.	Evelyn Pepys . . .	1864	Ditto.
25.	Marian Emily Pepys . . .	1866	Ditto.
26.	Florence Pepys . . .	1868	Ditto.
27.	Helen Beatrice Pepys . . .	1870	Ditto.
28.	Gertrude Amy Pepys . . .	1875	Ditto.

*Third Branch.*

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM HASLEDINE PEPYS, F.R.S., DIED 1856.

	Name.	Born.	Residence.
1.	William Hasledine Pepys . . .	1848	Germany.
2.	William Price Pepys . . .	1853	London.
3.	Frederick Pepys . . .	1858	Ditto.
4.	Lydiana Pepys . . .	1820	Ditto.
5.	Eliza Pepys . . .	1825	Ditto.
6.	Emily Pepys . . .	1884	Germany.

*Totals.*

Descendants of Edmund Pepys, died 1817	8
„ Sir W. W. Pepys, died 1825	28
„ W. H. Pepys, died 1856	6
	Total, 42.



## EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE CHARTULARY.



HIS MS. book was discovered in 1852 in a chest in the parish church of Bolney, Sussex, by the vicar, the Rev. Joseph Dale, and by him delivered to Henry Pepys, Bishop of Worcester. The entries are chiefly in the handwriting of Talbot Pepys of Impington, Recorder of Cambridge (p. 23); he was great-uncle to Samuel the Diarist.

This curious book, bound in vellum, is still in the possession of the family.

The title-page is thus inscribed :—

“Jesu filii Dei miserere mei  
Liber Talboti Pepys de instrumentis ad feoda pertinentibus  
exemplificatis  
Aliena non concupisco  
Hereditas mihi potius cælestis.”

*Folio I.*—Mr. Thomas Thursbie feoffment to John Pepys my father of Impington Manor 22 Eliz. 1579, 10 Dec. In the deed he is styled “Thomas Thoresby of Ashwicken com Norff ar.”

*Folio II.*—His release to John Pepys, dated two days after.

*Folio VII.*—Indenture of bargain and sale of Spicer’s Close in Ches-

terton, from William Spicer to John Pepys, dated 4 July, 15 Eliz. (1573).

*Folio XII.*—An Indenture dated 22 May, 3 Jacobi, 1606, in which Robert Pepys the younger was of Cottenham, Thomas Pepys of Impington, Apollo Pepys of Gray's Inn, and Talbot Pepys of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

*Folio XV.*—Indenture quadro partite, made 28 May, 7 Jacobi (1610), between 1. John Pepys of Middle Temple, 2. Thomas Pepys of Sutton, Isle of Ely, 3. Apollo Pepys of Gray's Inn, 4. Talbot Pepys of Middle Temple, relative to lands bequeathed to the three latter in their father John's will.

Beginning at the other end of the book are a variety of memoranda made by Talbot Pepys of his legal transactions, and of his expenses in various suits of law, interspersed with genealogical entries, which are here copied :—

“In the Court Roll of the Manor of Pelhams in Cottenham 12 Hen. VI. (1434) Thomas Pepys bayliffe of the Abbot of Crowland.”

“A noate written out of an oulde booke by my Uncle William Pepys.”

“William Pepys who died at Cottenham 10 Hen. VIII. (1519) was brought up by the Abbot of Crowland in Huntingdon, and he was born in Dunbar in Scotland, a gentleman whom the said Abbot did make his bayliffe of all his lands in Cambridgeshire, and placed him in Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, the which William aforesaid had 3 sons, 1 Thomas, 2 John, 3 William, to whom Margarett was mother naturallie. [This expression in those days conveyed exactly the opposite meaning to what it does now.]

“1. And this Thomas Pepys had in Cottenham—Richard and Nicholas, who died a student at London young.

“Richard had issue—Richard (who had issue at Burnham), Nicholas, William (who had issue), all born at Burnham Westgate in Northfolke.

“2. John had issue Thomas Pepys in Southcreake in Northfolke, who had issue Fermer and John.

“ Fermer had issue.

“ John had issue.

“ 3. William had issue in Cottenham (me) 1 William, 2 John, 3 Robert, 4 George.

“ All which have issue 17 Febr. 1613.”

“ 15 Julii 1<sup>o</sup> Ed. VI. (1547). A patent of a grant of £86 annuities to John Pepys during his life in lieu of his surrender of other pattenes of K. Henry 8 of the auditorship of the lands, revenues, etc. of the Abbeyes of Glassenbury and Redding, w<sup>h</sup> came to K. H. 8 by attainder.

“ My brother Thomas, junior, dep’ted out of this life upon Tuesday, the second day of May, 1615.

“ 3<sup>to</sup> Augusti a<sup>o</sup> dñi 1615. I tooke to wife Beatrice Castle, daughter to John Castle Raveningham, in the Countie of Norfolke, Esquier, sister to M<sup>r</sup> Roger Castle, and daughter of Frances Playters, aunt to the now Sir Tho. Playters of Soterley in the Countie of Suffolk, Kn<sup>t</sup>. Deo gra’s Benedicto D’ni super nos.

“ Hugh Dorrell married Eliz. dau. & sole hñe of John Ristoft, who had issue Eliz. dau. & sole heir, mar. to John Talbot, heire of Sir Gilbert Talbot, and had issue John Talbot, married to Edith Balaam, who had issue Edmund Talbot, married to Alice Rewse, who had issue Edith Talbot, dau. & sole heiress, married to John Pepys, father to Talbot Pepys, mar. ut supra.

“ 3<sup>to</sup> Maij 1617 Att Heydon between 9 & 10 of the clocke in the morne was John Pepys my second son borne [LL.D., bur. at Cottenham 19 Aug. 1692, marr. Katherine, widow of Thos. Hobson of Cottenham] and was christened on the Tuesday 8 Dec. his godfathers Edmond Bedingfeild & Apollo Pepys the Lady Anne Townshend godmother. God blesse him !

“ At Norw<sup>ch</sup> on Tuesday being the fift day of June 1621 between the howers of eleven & twelve in the night Thomas my third sonne was borne [M.D., d. unmarr. 1664] and baptised the (blank) day of the month. His godfathers my brother S<sup>r</sup> Sydney Montagu K<sup>nt</sup> and S<sup>r</sup>

Tho. Bendish Barronet. His godmother my cozen Mary Plaiters. God blesse him !

“ At Norw<sup>ch</sup> on Tuesday being the 30<sup>th</sup> day of Januarie 1622 within a quart<sup>r</sup> of an hower of one of the clocke in the morning of the same day my daughter Paulyna [after wife of Hammond Claxton of Boughton, co. Norfolk] was borne. Godfather M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Varney. My sister the Lady Mountagu & my sister Bedingfeild godmothers. God blesse her !

“ At Norw<sup>ch</sup> my sonne Henry was borne & died at nurse & was buried at Lakenham neare Norwich.”





## CORRESPONDENCE.



THE following correspondence of Chief Justice Pepys with his sons, and a letter from his cousin, Edward Mountagu, &c., will I think be of interest.

I am enabled to give them through the kindness of Mr. Edmund Pepys, of 20, Portland Place, in whose possession are the originals.

The care of seventeenth century college tutors for the pockets of undergraduates' parents, illustrated in the last letter, is astonishing in these days.

### LETTER I.

RICHARD<sup>1</sup> PEPYS TO HIS SONS RICHARD<sup>2</sup> AND GEORGE.<sup>3</sup>

*(Addressed)*

“To his louving sonnes Richard and George Pepys att Boston in New England.

“Sonnes,

“I have sent you Each of you a suite of apparell, 3 shirts, and 3 payre of stokkings, and I have sent also £50 2s. in gold to you. All

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards (1655) Lord Chief Justice of Ireland ; died in Dublin, Jan. 1658.

<sup>2</sup> Eldest son of Chief Justice R. Pepys ; afterwards of Ashen, co. Essex ; living 1678.

<sup>3</sup> Second son of the Chief Justice ; went about 1642 to Surat, East Indies ; died there before 1655.

carriage is payd for. If you have a mynd to come home then (when you have certaine notice that all is settled in peace heare) come and I shalbee gladd to see you. Wee are now in a dangerous & sadd condicion. Every day in feare of Cyvell Warr. I pray God settle our country and state in peace.

“If George be willing to goe into Spayne & be a prentice to a Factor there, I have sent a letter to one there to that purpose and will duly forward such condicions as shalbee agreed uppon for him. I have sent you another letter to M<sup>r</sup> Francis Rowton of — town, least this should miscarry.

“I thank God wee are all in health, and I pray God gyve us grace humbly and patiently to submitt our plans to his holy wyll.

“I pray God blesse you.

“I rest

“Y<sup>r</sup> louving father,

“R. PEPYS.

“Middle Temple,  
4 Feb. 1641.”

## LETTER II.

CHIEF JUSTICE RICHARD PEPYS TO HIS SON RICHARD.

*(Addressed)*

“To his louving sonne M<sup>r</sup> Richard Pepys att Ashen in Essex.

“Sonne Rich,

“You doe or may know that I have to lyve & mayneteine you all as well as myselfe from the Mill, Rayments, Blands, and the fee farm rents, which all makes but £155 and out of which taxes must be paid.

“If then you have yearely out of it £60 paid, what is leaft to me & my wyfe to lyve uppon, taxes deducted, not neare £100 paid, & for the place I am now in it is not save for my lyfe, nor is my lyfe sure in this world, but God be thanked for all & many a good cause.

“ Be careful of whatt we have & be contented. I pray God make us so & truly thankfull to God for what we have. Remember me to your wyfe.

“ I pray God blesse you & yours,

“ Y<sup>r</sup> louving father,

“ R. PEPYS.

“ Dublyn, 15 Aug. 1655.”

### LETTER III.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEPYS TO HIS SON RICHARD.

*(Addressed)*

“ To his louving sonne M<sup>r</sup> Richard Pepys att Ashen in Essex, near to Clare.

“ Sonne Rich,

“ I would not have you want, and I know you would not haveing £60 per annum allowed. I assure you I hadd not soe much when I had 2 children. Goe on cairefully & husbandly. I hope I maybe able to allow you more afterwards, but as yett if I should dye, your mother <sup>1</sup> must have Rayments & Blands farmes and then you have but your mill & your fee farme rents, & whiles I lyve I hope you will not quitte the mill. Your mothers joynture for my mayntenance for my lyfe.

“ The place I now hold being not inherritance, and if out of it I cann provyde for y<sup>r</sup> brother Sam<sup>2</sup> I think it well.

“ Comend me & my wyfe to y<sup>r</sup> wyfe. Our louve to you.

“ I pray God blesse you.

“ Y<sup>r</sup> louving father,

“ R. PEPYS.

“ 28 Aug. 1655.”

<sup>1</sup> His son's stepmother; died in Dublin, 1660; will proved 10 Oct., 1660 (Principal Registry, Somerset House).

<sup>2</sup> Remained in Dublin after his father's death; living there unmarried 11 Sept., 1660.



LETTER IV.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEPYS TO HIS SON RICHARD.

“Sonne Richard,

“I have received my brother’s inclosed and have returned an answer which is inclosed.

“I am glad you have soe good and true a frynd soe neare & I pray have a care to avoyd flattering companions & such as will if they can insinuate into you, pretending much love & intending their owne advantage.

“Comend me to Thos. Wade & hys wyfe, James —— & hys wyfe & Pegg Argent and all my frynds in Stoake. I pray God blesse you & y<sup>r</sup> wyfe, to whome remember my true love.

“I rest

“Y<sup>r</sup> lo. fa.

“R. PEPYS.

“Y<sup>r</sup> mother remembers her love to you & y<sup>r</sup> wyfe. Remember us both to our frynds att Clare.

“Dublyn, 20 Oct. 1655.”

LETTER V.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEPYS TO HIS SON RICHARD.

“Sonne Richard,

“I hope my brother Sam<sup>1</sup> Pepys did not take it that I was angry with him for y<sup>r</sup> folly, but I was angry with you, & did write earnestly to him to advyse you in it & for your being a Justice I wish you were fitt for it, but as yett I think you nott fitt.

<sup>1</sup> Samuel Pepys of Steeple Bumstead, co. Essex, younger brother of the Chief Justice; will proved 8 Feb., 1665 (Essex Wills—Principal Registry, Somerset House).

“Remember me kindly to my brother Sam, & because the ways are badd for him to travell desyre him to write to my Unkle Talbott<sup>1</sup> about M<sup>r</sup> Gardeners land in Wisbeach—for my Unkle being neare may know more hys mynd.

“I have noe more but my love to you & your wyfe, my brother Sam & sister, & to Thomas Wayde & his wyfe. Praying God to blesse you & yours

“I rest

“Your lo. fa.

“R. PEPYS.

“Dublyn, 14 Jan. 1656.”

#### LETTER VI.

##### CHIEF JUSTICE PEPYS TO HIS SON RICHARD.

“Sonne Richard,

“I have noe greate busines to write of but to put you in mynde to serve God in truth & synceritye in hart & that as your children grow in years able to take it you seisen them with instructions to love & feare God. I have now bought the houses in Cottenham, but if you should lyke to goe thether I would not have you goe yett but I entend if God gyves lyfe to buy a better for you eare long. Truly I lyke not for you to take y<sup>e</sup> office of a constable. I think it a place of credit in its degree, but I think never before put uppon a judge’s sonne. I have not more but my love to y<sup>r</sup> wyfe & I pray God blesse you & y<sup>rs</sup> & rest

“Y<sup>r</sup> louving Father

“R. PEPYS.

“Dublyn, 8 Oct. 1656.”

<sup>1</sup> Talbot Pepys of Impington, Recorder of Cambridge, died March, 1665.

## LETTER VII.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEPYS TO HIS BROTHER SAMUEL.

“ Good Brother

“ Itt hath pleased God to encrease my estate in a good portion. As also to increase my yeares and thereby admonish me to looke to my end, which when it shall come I must leave all or most of my estate to my sonne Richard. My desire is that you be pleased to take him to you att some convenient tyme and in his presence together with him to deliver my good friends Thomas Wade & John Barker together to desire my good friends give you & my sonn Richard a full & true account of all my estate in theire or either of theire hands or in the hands of any other by theire or either of theire disposinge, & from halfe yeare to halfe yeare as you tow shall think fitt, and to call in the £1000 left at Bury & lett them with your advises dispose of itt for me. I wish all my mony well layd out in the Isle of Ely or in Cambridgeshire or as neare itt as may be.

“ R. PEPYS.

“ Dublyn, 8 of Dec. 1658.”

## LETTER VIII.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEPYS TO HIS SON RICHARD.

“ Son Rich

“ Goe on for Thetford or any good thinge there abouts. My cosen Roger<sup>1</sup> writes of £400 a yeare neare the Isle of Ely. My sonne Strudwicke<sup>2</sup> writes it for him, you may lett that be enquired after. He writes that I may have what I will of it & truly I would have what I buy lay all together as neare as I could & if Ashen and Smithfeild were sold I

<sup>1</sup> Roger Pepys of Impington died 4 Oct., 1688.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Strudwicke married the Chief Justice's daughter Elizabeth.

myght lay out £6000, itt may be more. Lett my brother Sam know that I have his little noate & shall let his sonn<sup>1</sup> have £100 when he needeth itt & I desire him to goe on with my accompt as I formerly writt, & you to joyne in takinge of it. For building att Ashen or any where else I am against itt, but rather desire to sell all in Essex or Suffolke, and to lay alltogether if itt may be or at least in Cambridgeshire. I have now received word from my sonne Strudwicke that my brother Sam hath gyven security for £200 & accordinge to his noate upon my paying him £100 he is to gyve his bond for £100 more. Myne & my wyfe's loves to you & your wyfe & brother Sam & his & all our freinds.

"I pray God blesse you & yours.

"Y<sup>r</sup> louvinge father,

"R. PEPYS.

"Dublyn, 22 Dec. 1658."

*Note.*—The Chief Justice never lived to carry out these intending purchases, as on the 19th January, 1658, "R. Santhey" was appointed Chief Justice pro tem., in place of "Pepys deceased."—"*Liber Hiberniæ*," *Lincoln's Inn Library*; *Lodge's "Patentee Officers,"* p. 31.

## LETTER IX.

E. MOUNTAGU TO CHIEF JUSTICE PEPYS.

(*Addressed*)

"Ffor the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice Peypes."

"My Lord

"The occasion of this trouble to you is the necessitie of my makinge provision for my younger children out of my lands, which being most of them in Trustees names (whereof y<sup>r</sup> selfe is one) are out

<sup>1</sup> John Pepys of Great Bardfield, co. Essex; proof of will, 22 May, 1665 (Essex Wills—Principal Registry, Somerset House).

of my reach untill you have executed y<sup>r</sup> Trust declared upon my marriage.

“I presume you will agre in opinion with mee that it is best to make provision in time for younger children & not leave them wholly to the mercye of an elder brother.

“The number of children I have will show you the necessitie of this course, for that you may have all clearnesse in grantinge my desire I send you here enclosed a letter from Sir Gilbert Pykering<sup>1</sup> declaringe his owne & my sisters consent herewith, who have a remainder (though I think it bee not in it such very considerable after for many children as I have 7 livinge & my wife neare her tyme of another).”

[Here follow particulars of intended deeds.]

“I have also sent you y<sup>e</sup> counterpart granted by my father Crewe,<sup>2</sup> before my marriage, be pleased to return it when you have perused it for y<sup>r</sup> satisfaction.

“I have nothings in comãd to you from my Lord Protector, but I presume he considers your desire. You heare I suppose of y<sup>e</sup> committment of M<sup>r</sup> Maynard, Twisden & Wyndham Fox for urginge y<sup>e</sup> insufficiencye of y<sup>e</sup> instrument by w<sup>ch</sup> his Highness governs, on their Clients behalfe. If y<sup>e</sup> foundation wee act upon be not admitted surely wee are all offenders. That Act by its authoritye & y<sup>e</sup> publique affaire must needes in tyme synk under our hands.

“My Lord Henry Cromwell is hastinge over to you. Thus with my humble dutye & service to my Lord Deputye & y<sup>e</sup> rest of my good ffriends with you

“I remain y<sup>r</sup> most humble servant & affectionate cousin,

“E. MOUNTAGU.

“May 29, 1655.  
Whitehall.”

<sup>1</sup> Son of Sir George Pickering, Bart., by Elizabeth, daughter of John Pepys of Cottenham, the writer's aunt.

<sup>2</sup> John, first Lord Crewe, father of the writer's wife.

## LETTER X.

RICHARD PEPYS' SON RICHARD<sup>1</sup> TO HIS FATHER, FROM  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

“Deare Father

“Sir, Since I came up my tutor hath given me a mourning gowne & cap new to cost near 3 pounds. He hath bought me an old gowne & cap to were to chappel in mornings & in wet weather, for he would have me spare my new one which I wear till I have taken my degree, y<sup>e</sup> price of y<sup>e</sup> old one is but 11<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.

“You may understand by this my tutor will expect more money over a month, by which time or before he minds to se you in y<sup>e</sup> country. Y<sup>e</sup> 3 next quarters & this which is passing will stand you in £10 a quarter with my degree. I thought good to give you notice that you might the better provide.

“Sir when I came up I left a booke of M<sup>r</sup> Mays called ‘Don Carlos’ upon y<sup>e</sup> hal table which I would have carried downe if he had been at home, pray present my service to him & give it him with many thanks. Our news is very bad at present. M<sup>r</sup> Burback, a fellow of our Colledge & my next neibour is soe mad that he hath run about y<sup>e</sup> Court with a naked sword & hath run all about y<sup>e</sup> towne naked, he brake his glass windows & doors & disturbs all with knocking & calling before 3 o’clock in the morning, but they have sent him away to be tamed.

“Thus returning you many thanks for your fatherly care of me,

“I rest y<sup>r</sup> dutiful son,

“R. PEPYS.

“Aug. 10, 1675.”

<sup>1</sup> Richard Pepys of Warfield, co. Berks, and Hackney, died unmarried; proof of will, 14 May, 1722 (Principal Registry, Somerset House).



## WILLS.



THE following wills of William and Margaret Pepys of Cottenham, dated 1519 and 1529, are given *in extenso* because they are the earliest of the family from whom direct descent can be traced, although earlier wills of the name exist—the earliest dated 1434, that of Henry Peppys of Depedale, co. Norfolk (Norwich Consistory Court).

The will of John Pepys, date 1589, is given because it is very full of genealogical details.

### THE WILL OF WILLIAM PEPIS OF COTTENHAM.

“In the name of God amen, the xx<sup>th</sup> day of the month of Marche in the x<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reyne of King Henry the VIII. I William Pepis the elder of Cottenham, in the diocese of Ely, in the countie of Cambrygg, yoman, beyng of hoole mynde & good remembrance thanked be Almyghty God, make my testament & last will in this maner of wise. Ffirst I bequeth my soule to Almighty God to our blessed lady Saint Mary and to all the holy Company of hevyn. And my body to be buried within the parisshe Church of Cottenham aforsaid in the highe Aley against my sete there. I bequeth to the highe Altar of the said Church xx<sup>s</sup>. To the Church Wardens of the same Church towards

the reparaçons of the body of the said Church xx<sup>s</sup>. I will have xx tapers burning about my herse at my buriall day & 7<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> days & I gyve & bequeth for the wast of the same tapers viii<sup>d</sup>.”

[Many legacies to priests follow.]

“To the reparacion of the causeway within the said towne of Cottenham, xi<sup>s</sup>. To the reparacion of the highe way bitweene Histon and Cottenham, xx<sup>s</sup>.”

[Bequests to brothers and nuns to sing masses for his soul and to the churches of Waterbeth, Landebeth, Milton, Girton and Hokynton.]

[Bequest to the Abbot and Convent of Crowland of 21s. to have masses sung for his soul.]

[Bequest to poor of Cottenham.]

“I will that Margarett my wyf shall have the estate of all myn Implements and stuff of household together with all myn silver plate and also my horses, five mares, cartes with all my ploughes, with all the carte gere & ploughe gere belonging to the same. And also all my bullocks greate & smalle, and also all my shepe, ewes & lambs of myne owne brede. And also all the croppes of greyne of this yere growyne. And also my garners and houses unto such tyme as Will<sup>m</sup> Pepis my sonne cometh unto hys age of xxi yeres. So that my said wyf shall honestly fynde the said William in all thyng to him necessarie unto he come unto his said age of xxi yeres. And at the same age I will that my said wyf shall delyvyr unto the said William the one half of all my said implements and stuff of household & silver plate. And also the one half of all the said bullocks & shepe & the hoole number of cartes, ploughes, horsse, and mares aforesaid at his said age of xxi yeres. Then I will that she shall dispose the one half of the premisses to here afore assigned & given at her fre wyll and pleasure.

“And if it happen the said William to decease before that he comethe unto his said age of xxi yeres then I will that the parte of the premisses shall remayne to myne Executors to dispose of after their discrecion.

“I gyve and bequeth to Alice my daughter xl<sup>s</sup> whyche I have



gyven & delyvered unto my wyf with myn owne hande to the use of the said Alice so that she be ruled and gyuded by her said moder and myn Executors. And if it happe the said Alice to decease before that she be married then I will that my said wyf shall delyver the said xl<sup>l</sup> to myn Executors they to dispose it for the welfare of my soule after their discrecion.

“I gyve and bequeth to any of the children of my sonne Thomas Pepys John Pepis and Richard Bolter to any of them xx<sup>s</sup>. To Clemence Cicely and Margarett wife of the said Thomas John & Richard and to Johane Jenyson to any of them xx<sup>s</sup>.

“I will that my feoffees of trust of and in my free charter lande and medowes and pastures which thereto appertain in Cottenham which are of the yerely value of x<sup>l</sup> or thereabouts over all charges shall suffer Margarett my wif to have the hoole profytt and issues of the same landes Unto such tyme as William Pepis my sonne shall come to his age of xxi yeres. And then he to have all the same fre Charter landes to hym and his heires male.

“And if it happe the said William to decease before that he come unto his said age of xxi yeres or withoute issue male then I will that after his decease and of the said Margarett my wyf that my sonne Thomas Pepys shall have all the fre charter landes etc.

[Same entail to John Pepys, his son, with remainder to churchwardens of Cottenham for benefit of church and poor of town.]

“I gyve and bequethe to Margarett my wif my tenement and curtilage with all the landes thereunto belongyng called Whistons with the appurtenances for the terme of her lyf. And also all myn other landes and tenements to them appertaining to the same Margarett to suche tyme as William Pepis my sonne come to his age of 21 yeres. And then he the said William to have all my said copyhold except Whistons to hym & to his heires for ever.

“And after the decease of the said Margarett the said William also to have the farm tenement called ‘Whistons’ with the appurtenances to hym & to his heires for ever.

[Entail to Thomas and John Pepys.]

“The residue of all my said goods and catelle above not bequethed nor assigned first and principally my dettes to be paid I gyve and bequethe to myn executors to dispose of any residue after payment of my said dettes for the welfare of my soule after their discrecion.

“And I make and ordayne Thomas Pepys and John Pepys my sonnes and Richard Bolter my sonne in law my faithfull and true Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

“Witness: William Whiston [brother-in-law].

“Proved at Ely 20 May, 1519, by Thomas & John Pepys Richard Bolter.”

#### THE WILL OF MARGARET PEPIS.

*From Wills in Diocese of Ely, Cole's MS., vol. lx., p. 216.*

“Margaret Pepis de Cotenham 4 Jan. 1529 21 Hen. 8 Widow. My body to be buried in the high Alley of the Church of Cotenham next the grave of W<sup>m</sup> Pepis my husband.

“To the high Altar 4 combs of barley. To the repair of the Church 6/8. For my burial in the Church, 6/8. I will that 6 tapers be burning about my herse at my burial day and 7<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> days, and for the waste of them, 20<sup>d</sup>. To every Gylde within the Towne keeping a light within the Church, 8<sup>d</sup>. So that they come with their banners to bring my body to burial, and to each Banner bearer a penny.

“To each of the 4 Orders of Freres in Cambridge, 6/8. To the Abbot and Convent of Croyland, 20<sup>s</sup>. To every unmarried godchild, 4<sup>d</sup>. To Master Richard Wellowe to sing & celebrate Masses for my soul for a year, 8 marks.

“To every man, woman, & child of Cotenham that comes to the Church at my burial & 7<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> days to pray for my soul, one penny. To Sir Edward Brigham to pray for my soul, 6/8. To Sir John Roger, the Chauntry priest, to pray for me, 3/4. To the Town Causway, 3/4.

To the Smythe Fen Causway, 20<sup>d</sup>. To Cambridge way, 40<sup>s</sup>. To the Grehulfen banke, 20<sup>d</sup>. To dear Alyce Pepys, jun<sup>r</sup>, 13/4, a feather bed, bolster, 3 pewter platters, 3 pewter dishes. Residue of my goods one half to my son Will<sup>m</sup> Pepys, & the other half to be disposed of by my Executors, John and William Pepys, my sons.

“Witnesses: Richard Welldon, Clerk.

“Sir Edward Brigham, Parish Priest.

“Proved at Ely, 1529.”

#### THE WILL OF JOHN PEPYS OF COTTENHAM.

“In the name of God, Amen. The second daie of July in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand five hundred fourescore and nyne, I, John Pepys of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge, beinge sick of bodye but of good and perfect remembrance, I thanke God therefore, make my last Will and Testament as followeth:—

“First I doe bequeath and comend my soule into the hands of Almighty God, trusting assuredlie thorough his great mercie to be saved by the passion of Jesus Christ my Redeemer.

“Item I will that my body be entombed in the Church of Cottenham.

“Item I will that my debts be paid by myne Executors.

“Item I will and bequeath to all my foure daughters, Elizabeth, Edith, Susan, & Paulina,<sup>1</sup> to everie of them two hundred poundes to be paid in convenient time after my debts be paid.

“Item I doe give unto my sonne, Thomas Pepys the elder,<sup>2</sup> and to his heires, my house in Cottenham, wherein Childe now dwelleth [and lands].

“Item I doe give and bequeath unto my sonne, Thomas Pepys<sup>2</sup> the

<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth married Sir George Pickering, Bart. Edith died unmarried. Susannah married, in 1602, Robert Beale of Whittlesea, Isle of Ely. Paulina married Sir Sidney Montagu, and was mother of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich.

<sup>2</sup> John Pepys had two sons named Thomas. From the Visitations it appears that the elder was for distinction called “the Black;” he died unmarried. The younger, called “the Red,” was grandfather to Samuel the Diarist, and died 1615.

younger, and to his heires, my tenement in Cottenham wherein Thomas Crippwell now dwelleth [and lands].

“Item I doe give & bequeath unto Robert<sup>1</sup> Pepys, my sonne, & his heires, my tenement in Impington now in the occupation of Mother Pocock [and lands].

“Item I doe give & bequeath unto Apollo,<sup>2</sup> my sonne, & to his heires, my house in Impington wherein Robert Wade now dwelleth [and lands].

“Item I doe give & bequeath to Talbote,<sup>3</sup> my sonne, & his heires, the scite of my mannour in Impington [and the bulk of his landed property].

“Item I make Robert Pepys and George Pepys, my brethren, and my brother in law, M<sup>r</sup> John Brockett, my Executors.

“Item I will that they, notwithstanding any bequest or gift in this my last Will mencioned, shall holde & enjoye my mannour in Impington, & all my said land & tenements lying in Cambridgeshire, as well in reversion as in possession, untill such time as my debts and legacies be paid, and my house in Impington be builded & finished, paying yearely to every one of my three elder sons, viz., John, Robert, and Thomas, five pounds at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael the Archangel and the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady, by even porcions.

“Item to everie of my two eldest daughters yerely sixe pounds thirteene shillings and fourpence at the said feasts by even porcions as before, untill such time as my debts and bequests before bequeathed be paid.

“For my two youngest sons I will that my executors shall fynde them in learninge, allowing them sufficient exhibicion and maintenance to their discrecion.

“Item I doe give & bequeath unto Anne, my wief, fortie pounds, to be paid with as much speed as can be at the discrecion of my Executors.

<sup>1</sup> Robert Pepys of Wisbeach died without issue 1630, leaving a will.

<sup>2</sup> Apollo Pepys of Gray's Inn died unmarried 1644, leaving a will.

<sup>3</sup> Talbot Pepys of Middle Temple and of Impington, Recorder of Cambridge, died 1665.

“Item I doe give unto John Pepys,<sup>1</sup> my sonne, xx*l*.

“Item I doe give unto John<sup>2</sup> & Richard Pepys,<sup>3</sup> the sonnes of my sonne John Pepys, to either of them xx*l*.

“Item I doe give unto John Pepys, the sonne of my brother Robert Pepys, six pounds thirteen shillings & four pence.

“Item I doe give unto my brother Robert Pepys, my brother George Pepys, & my brother in law John Brockett, yf they prove my Will & be my executors, in recompense of their travill to every one of them xx*l*.

“Item I doe give to William Pepys, the sonne of my brother William Pepys, twenty pounds.

“Item I do give unto George Pepys, the sonne of my brother George Pepys, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

“Item I doe give unto my cozen John Pepys, my godson, dwelling in Northolke, six pounds thirteen shillings & fourpence.

“Item I doe give unto my son, Thomas Pepys the younger, one hundred pounds.

“Item I will that all my household stuff, as plate, jewells, & bedding, and all such other my implements of household as my first wief did not give with my consent, to be equally divided amongst my children exceptinge my sonne John.

“Item I revoke all other Wills before this my last.

“In Witness whereof:

“By me, Richard Bolter.      By me, John Pepys.

“By me, Thomas Watts.      By me, John Blithe,

“Vicar of Impington.

“Proved at Ely, 26 Nov. 1589.”

<sup>1</sup> The eldest son, disinherited by this will. He married Elizabeth Bendish, and from him descend all present representatives.

<sup>2</sup> John Pepys of Stoke next Clare, Suffolk, died unmarried 1642, leaving a will.

<sup>3</sup> Afterwards Chief Justice of Ireland; died in Dublin, 1658.



## PEDIGREES.



HEREAFTER follow seven pedigrees, the first three copies from those to be found in the Visitations of the Counties of Cambridge and Norfolk by the Heralds of the College of Arms, which in many respects do not correspond with contemporary family history to be obtained from wills and parish registers. The last four pedigrees were compiled by myself at an expenditure of considerable time, labour, and coin. They are derived from many sources, all detailed below. About 115 wills and administrations, dating from 1439 to 1805, have been taken out for their construction—ninety by myself—besides industrious searching in very many other quarters. The result, I believe I may fairly claim, is the fullest and most reliable set of pedigrees of the Pepys family ever published.

The following are the sources from which they have been compiled :—

*Sloane MS.*  
*Harleian MS.* } British Museum.  
*Cole's MS.*

*Parish Registers.*—Cottenham, Impington, Mileham, Ashen, Burnhams, and London parishes.

*Wills and Administrations. Registries.*—Somerset House, Norwich, Peterborough.

*Official Records.*—Clockmakers', Cutlers', Grocers', Upholders', and Clothworkers' Companies.

*County Histories, &c.*—Blomefield's "Norfolk," edit. 1810; Manning's "Surrey;" Lipscombe's "Bucks;" Cooper's "Annals of Cambridge."

*Diary of Samuel Pepys.*—Minors Bright edition, 1878.

*Private Correspondence.*

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I beg to acknowledge the great assistance I have received from Thomas Tallack, Esq., of Norwich, who generously threw his rich store of genealogical notes open to me.

*Note.*

The letters S. N. P. before the date and proof of wills refer to the registries—Somerset House, Norwich, or Peterborough—in which they are to be found.

The words "living 1589," &c., after a name, denote mention in a relative's will of administration of that date.





CHISWICK PRESS :—C. WHITTINGHAM AND CO., TOOKS COURT,  
CHANCERY LANE.



MARGARETT, dau. to Richard  
 Boston, Burnham Markett,  
 in Com. Norffolke.

CLEMENCE, marr. to Adam Rowston of Barcham, Clarke.	MARGARETT, marr. to John Harte of Southcreke, Clarke.	WILLIAM PEPES of Burnham Depe, in Com. Norffolke, Gent., 4 <sup>th</sup> sonne to Richard.	LUCYE, dau. to Robart Thurlow of Sutton, in Com. Norffolke, Gent.
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WILLIAM, sonne and heire.	RICHARD, 2 sonne.	NICHOLAS, 3 sonne.	MARGARETT, eldest dau.	MARY, 2 <sup>nd</sup> dau.	ALICE, 3 dau.
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20 of December and in y<sup>e</sup> 28  
 of Q. Eliz. A<sup>o</sup> 1585.

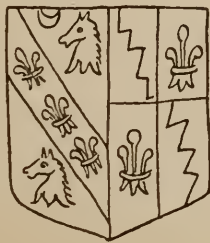
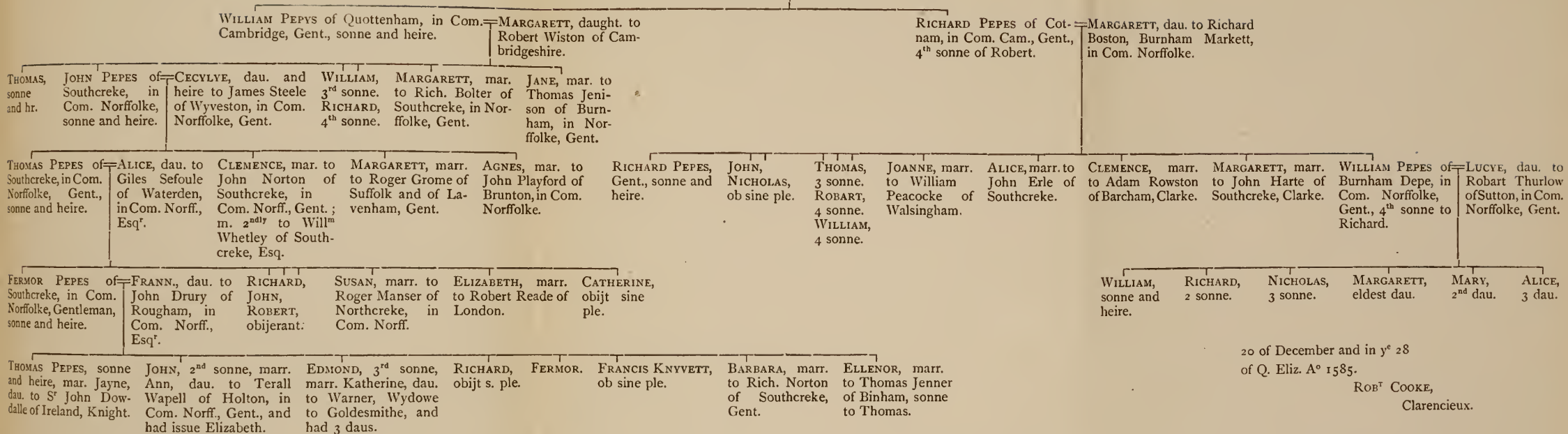
ROB<sup>t</sup> COOKE,  
 Clarencieux.



## PEDIGREE FROM VISITATION OF NORFOLK, 1585.

Taken by Robert Cooke, Clarendieux.—Harleian MS., No. 4756, Brit. Mus.

ROBERT PEPYS of Quottenham, in Com. Cambridge,  
Gent., mar. and had issue as fowloweth.

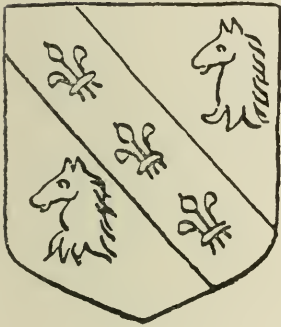




II.

PEDIGREE FROM VISITATION OF CAMBRIDGE,  
1619.

*Taken by Henry St. George, Richmond, for William Camden,  
Clarencieux.—Harleian MS., No. 1043, Brit. Mus.*



WILL. PEPIS of=Alice, da. of  
Cotenam, in cō  
Camb.

JOHN PEPIS of=EDITH, da. and sole heire  
Cotenam. of Edmund Talbot of  
Cotenam, in co. Cambr.

JOHN PEPIS of=ELIZAB., da. of John  
Cotenam. Bendish of Romford,  
in com. Essex.

SAMUEL 4.	JO. PEPIS of=ELIZAB., da.	EDITH, mar.	ELLEN, mar.
THOMAS 3.	Cotenam, of Jo.	Jo. Wil-	Geo. Bette of
RICHARD 2.	living 1619. Wicksted,	liams of	Colworthy, in
	de com. Cambr.	Cottenh <sup>m</sup> , in	co. Cambr.
		co. Cambr.	



1684.

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— = SIR GILBERT FAITH = ROB. BEALE  
PICKERING of of Whittlesea,  
Tichmarsh. co. Cam.

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=KATHERINE, dau. THOMAS, PAULINA =HAMOND CLAX-  
of ——— M.D., TON of Bough-  
and widow of ob. cæl. ton, co. Norfolk.  
Thos. Hobson  
of Cottenham.

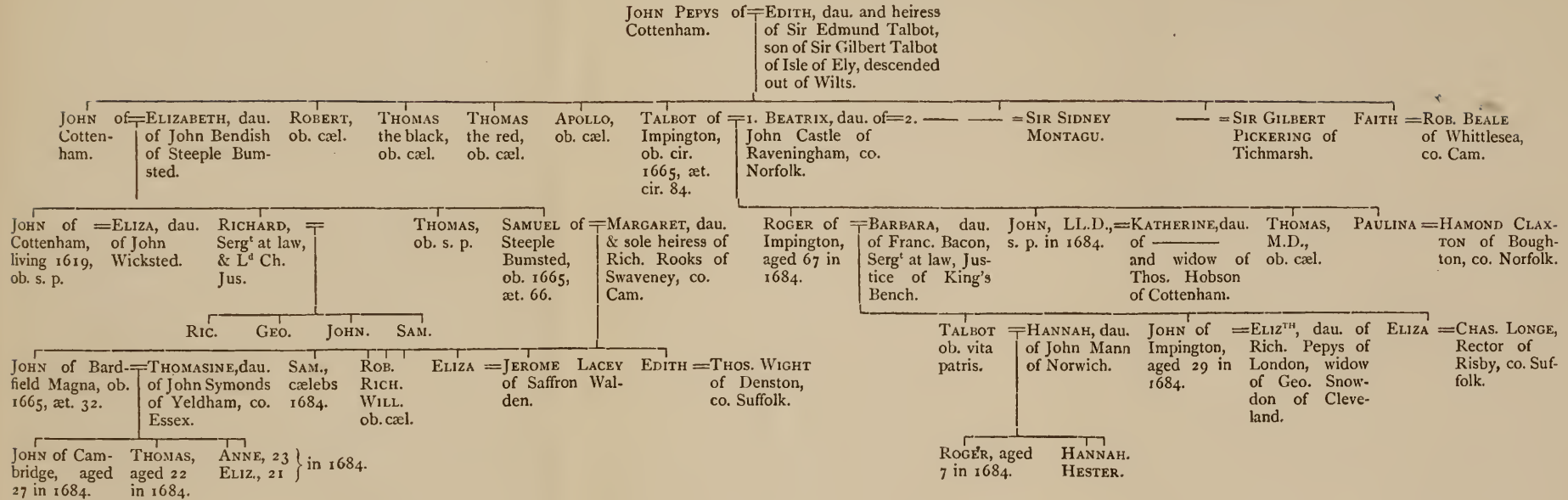
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. JOHN of =ELIZ<sup>TH</sup>, dau. of ELIZA =CHAS. LONGE,  
n Impington, Rich. Pepys of Rector of  
aged 29 in London, widow Risby, co. Suf-  
1684. of Geo. Snow- folk.  
don of Cleve-  
land.

III.

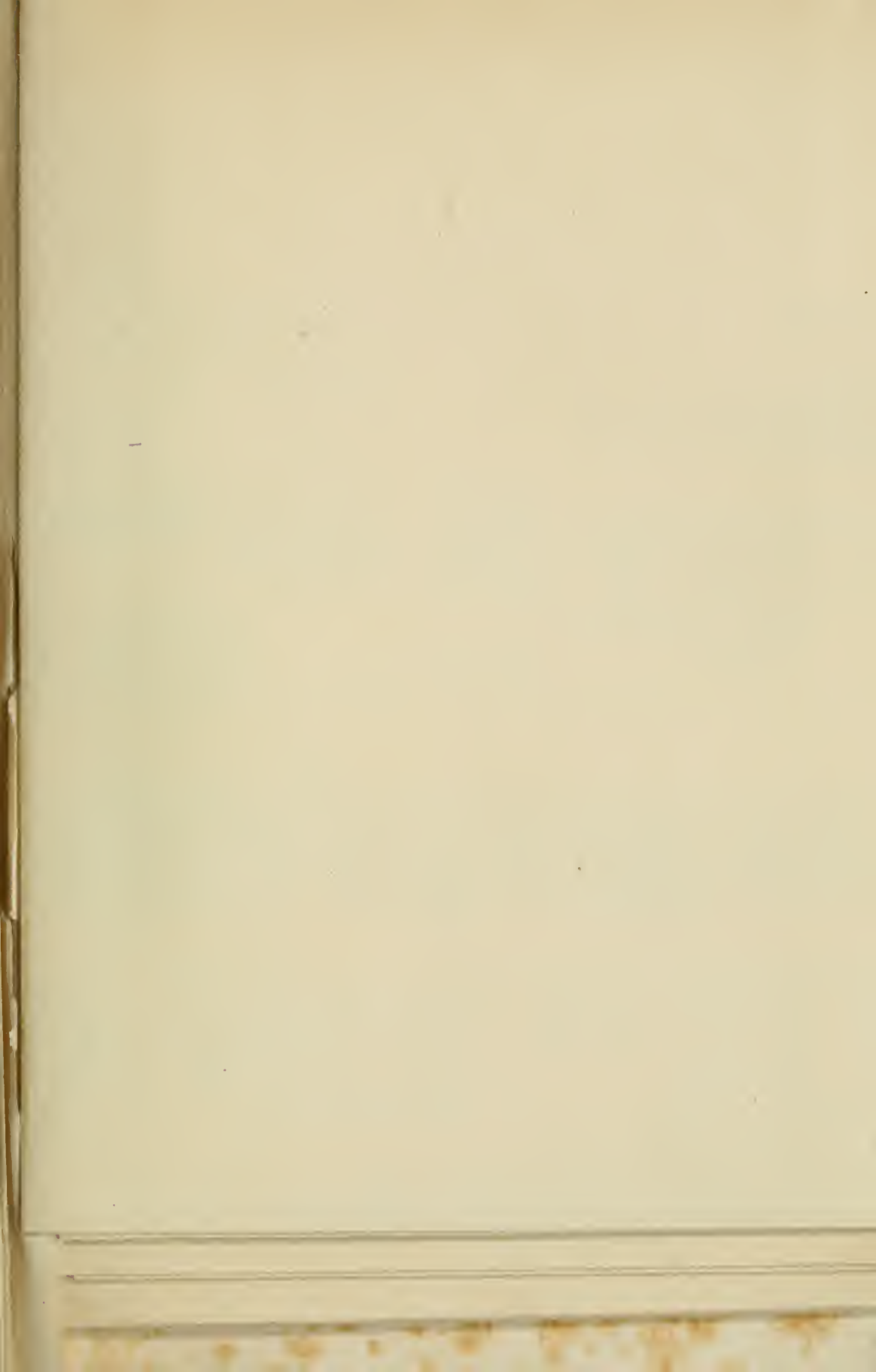
PEDIGREE FROM VISITATION OF COUNTY CAMBRIDGE, 1684.

*Taken by Henry St. George, Knt., Clarendieux.—Col's MS., Brit. Mus., vol. xxi., p. 28.*









IV.

A.

EARLY ESSEX BRANCH.

JOHN PEPPES of Brankre, co. Essex. Date of will 31 Dec., 1518; proof 15 July, 1519. MARGARET — Date of will 8 S. May, 1519; proof 15 July, 1519.

RICHARD, of London, scri- JANE — vener. Date of will 25 S. June, 1523; proof 17 July, 1524; ob. s. p.

WILLIAM, = JOAN — d. before 1550, s. p. after wife of — Bray, of London.

JOHN, of Debden, co. Essex. Date of will 30 Jan., 1551; ob. s. p. 3 Mar., 1550; proof 1577. Date of will 10 Oct., 1577.

JOHANNA BYRD, widow, d. co. Essex, July, 1577. Date of will 10 Oct., 1577.

THOMAS, of University of Cambridge, d. before 1523.

MARGARET, m. before 1518; d. living 1550.

JOHN FREYKE, ELIZABETH, = WM. JOHN m. before 1523; d. before 1550. GOODWYN.

THOMAS, of Cottenham yeoman. Date of will 8 Apr., 1521; proof 4 May, 1521.

WILLIAM PEPI of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, yeoman. S. Date of will 20 Mar., 1519; proof 20 May, 1519; bur. at Cottenham. MARGARET, dau. of Robert Whiston, of co. Cam- bridge. Date of will 4 Jan., 1529; proof, no date, 1529.

FIRST NORFOLK BRANCH.

CLEMENCE, dau. of Nicholas Thurlow, living 1521.

JOHN, of South-creeke, co. Nor-folk, merchant. WILLIAM, of Cottenham, living 1518. MARGARET, living 1518. JOAN, living 1518. ALICE, living 1529.

B. C-D.

NICHOLAS, living 1521; d. a student in London (Talbot Pepps' MS.).

RICHARD, of Cottenham, b. before 20 Mar., 1578; marr. at Burnham West-gate 11 June, 1543.

MARGARET, dau. and heiress of Richard Boston of Burnham Market; living as widow 8 Aug., 10 Jac.

AGNES, MARGARET, CLEMENCE, DOROTHY, all unmarr. and under age 8 Apr. 1521.

Note.—B. W. = Burnham Westgate, co. Norfolk.

RICHARD, of B. W., son and heir, bapt. at B. W. 4 Aug., 1544; bur. there 4 Oct., N. 1596. Proof of will 6 Oct., 1596; had property at Fulbourne, co. Cambridge.

JOAN, bapt. at B. W. 11 July, 1546, = at Little Walsingham, Wm. PEAKOK of that place, 23 Jan., 1574.

ROBERT, bapt. at B. W. 16 June, 1548, = BARBARA, dau. of Thomas Pepps of S. Creeke, co. Norfolk.

NICHOLAS, bapt. at B. W. 8 Mar., 1551; living 6 Oct., 1596; 4756 Harl. MS. says he died s. p.

ALICE, bapt. at B. W. 6 Aug., 1553, = JOHN ERLE of South-creeke.

MARGARET, bapt. at B. W. 26 Dec., 1558, = after 22 Aug., 1574, JOHN HARTE of Southcreeke, Clerk, Rector there 1563-71.

THOMAS, bapt. at B. W. 27 Apr., 1556; living 22 Aug., 1574.

CLEMENCE, bapt. at B. W. 18 Oct., 1563, = ADAM RAWSTHORN, Rector of Bircham Newton.

ELIZABETH, bapt. at B. W. 3 June, 1566; living 22 Aug., 1574.

JOHN, d. s. p. (Harl. MS. 4756).

WILLIAM, d. s. p. (Harl. MS. 4756).

WILLIAM, of Burnham Uffe, bapt. at B. W. 11 May, 1561; had five children S. living 11 Feb., 1609. Date of will 18 Apr., 1639; proof 27 Feb., 1675. LUCY, dau. of Rob. Thurlow, of Burnham Sutton; under age on 25 May, 1590; living 11 Feb., 1609. Not named in husband's will.

RICHARD, bapt. at B. W. 20 Feb., 1572; bur. there 2 Apr., 1578.

JOHN, bapt. at B. W. 29 Sept., 1577; bur. there 6 Aug., 1612. N. Date of will 8 Aug., 1612; proof 7 Oct., 1612.

MARGARET, living 8 Aug., 1612. NICHOLAS, bapt. at B. W. 2 Apr., 1580. Deviser of Fulbourne property, and was to go to JOHN THURLOW. CAMBR. UNIVERSITY.

ANNE, bapt. at B. W. 5 Apr., 1575, = 31 Nov., 1581, = 1 Nov., 1582.

JANE, bapt. at B. W. 21 Jan., 1581, = WM. BROWNE.

ALICE, bapt. at B. W. 13 Nov., 1582.

RICHARD, A. B. Ch. Coll., Camb.; 1605, A. M.; Rector of Brisley, N. 1615-61. Date of will 12 July, 1659; proof 10 Mar., 1661.

FRANCES, living 10 Mar., 1661.

WILLIAM, hur. at B. W. 16 Sept., 1633. PEACE, living 18 Apr., 1639. WILLIAM, living 18 Apr., 1639, then under 24 years.

RICHARD, of Great St. Bartholomew, London, Citizen and Upholder, Governor of Christ's Hospital. Deviser of father's property at B. W. S. Date of will 6 July, 1677; proof 23 May, 1679.

I. JANE, 2. ANNE — both died before 1677.

NICHOLAS, of B. W. Date of will 17 Oct., 1677; proof 9 Feb., 1678. MARY, = THOMAS FOULCAL. SARAH, = WILLIAM BURTON.

MARGARET, = JOHN STEVENTON of London, exor. of brother-in-law's will. MARY, = ROBERT SAUNDERSON. ALICE, living 1639, = CLEMENT ATTHORPE, Rector of Beachamwell, co. Norfolk, 1623-55.

RICHARD, living 12 July, 1659; had most of his father's library.

DANIEL, living 12 July, 1659; had most of his father's library.

THEODORE, living 12 July, 1659.

AMV, living unmarr. 12 July, 1659.

ROBERT, living 1677 and 1705.

GRACE, living 1677.

ANNE, living 1677, = CHRISTOPHER ECLETON.

WILLIAM, Citizen and Upholder. Date of will 23 June, 1705; proof 1 Aug., 1705. Wife sole legatee.

MARY, of St. Sepulchre's, S. Holborn. Date of will 1 Apr., 1723; proof 18 Oct. 1723.

CHARLES, JOHN, BENJAMIN, MARY, all living 1677. ELIZABETH, = G. GEO. SNOWDON of Cleveland, co. York. 2. JOHN, 2nd son of Roger Pepps of Impington, who d. 1709.

RICHARD, ROBERT, JANE, ELIZABETH, all minors in 1677.

WILLIAM, of H. M. S. "Cumberland," S. Admon. to mother, March, 1741.

CHARLES, of H. M. S. "Gosport." Admon. to sister Anne, 23 June, 1705.

ROBERT, living 1723; exor. of mother's will.

RACHEL, living 1723; = THOS. LANE, extrix. of her mother's will.

ELIZABETH, = WILLIAM ELLIOTT. MARY, = EDWARD BAKER.

STEVENTON, Citizen and Grocer of London, S. b. before 1677. Date of will 27 Sept., 1723; proof 1 Sept., 1727.

BETHIAH, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, S. Admon. to son Steventon 3 Oct., 1769.

NICHOLAS, bapt. at B. W. 12 Sept., 1600; mar. before 1620; Clerk in Guildhall, London, before 1645 (will of Apollo Pepps, 1645).

JANE, dau. of Thos. Utherof Hoe, living 19 Mar., 1641.

RICHARD, bapt. at B. W. 28 Jan. 1603; A. B., Ch. Coll., Camb., 1624; Clerk of King's Lynn; d. there; bur. at St. S. Nicholas, 12 Jan., 1652. Date of will 11 Jan., 1652; proof 20 July, 1653. Great-nephew Thomas sole legatee.

JOHN, bapt. at B. W. 20 Apr., 1606, d. an infant.

ELIZABETH, bapt. at B. W. 31 July, 1602.

PAULINA, bapt. at B. W. 13 Dec., 1607.

FRANCES, bapt. at B. W. 23 Dec., 1609; legatee in will of Eliz. Bunting, widow, 9 Nov., 1637; living unmarr. 11 Jan., 1652.

MARGARET, bapt. at B. W. 11 Aug., 1611.

STEVENTON, of St. Andrew's, S. Holborn. Date of will 7 Jan., 1773; proof 29 Jan., 1773.

ALICE, d. 1802; extrix. of husband's will. WILLIAM, living 1723.

THOMAS, of King's Lynn, d. Apr., 1692, et. 63; b. at St. S. Margaret's, Lynn. Date of will 13 Mar., 1688; proof 3 Nov., 1692. Had land, &c., in Tilney St. Lawrence. Called cousin by Samuel the Diarist in letter, 1 Feb., 1678.

GRACE, dau. of Francis Hughes, M.A., Bedell of Camb. University; d. 20 Mar., 1696, et. 59; bur. at St. Margaret's, Lynn (monument). Date of will 2 Mar., 1696; proof 6 Apr., 1697.

NICHOLAS, living 1688.

JANE, bapt. at Hoe 18 Sept., 1627; unmarr. 2 Mar., 1696.

THOMAS, living in Jan., 1652.

JOHN, of Great Yarmouth; marr. there S. 6 Mar., 1694. Admon. to widow 31 Oct., 1708.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Geo. Spilman of Great Yarmouth. N. will 26 Dec., 1715; proof 31 Jan., 1716; bur. at Great Yarmouth 21 Jan., 1715.

STEVENTON, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, living 1773. S. Admon. of father's estate 21 Dec., 1802.

BETHIAH, = PHIPPS, living 1802; mar. before 1773.

THOMAS, of London and Wyndham, co. Norfolk. S. Date of will 1706; proof 1712; d. unmarr.

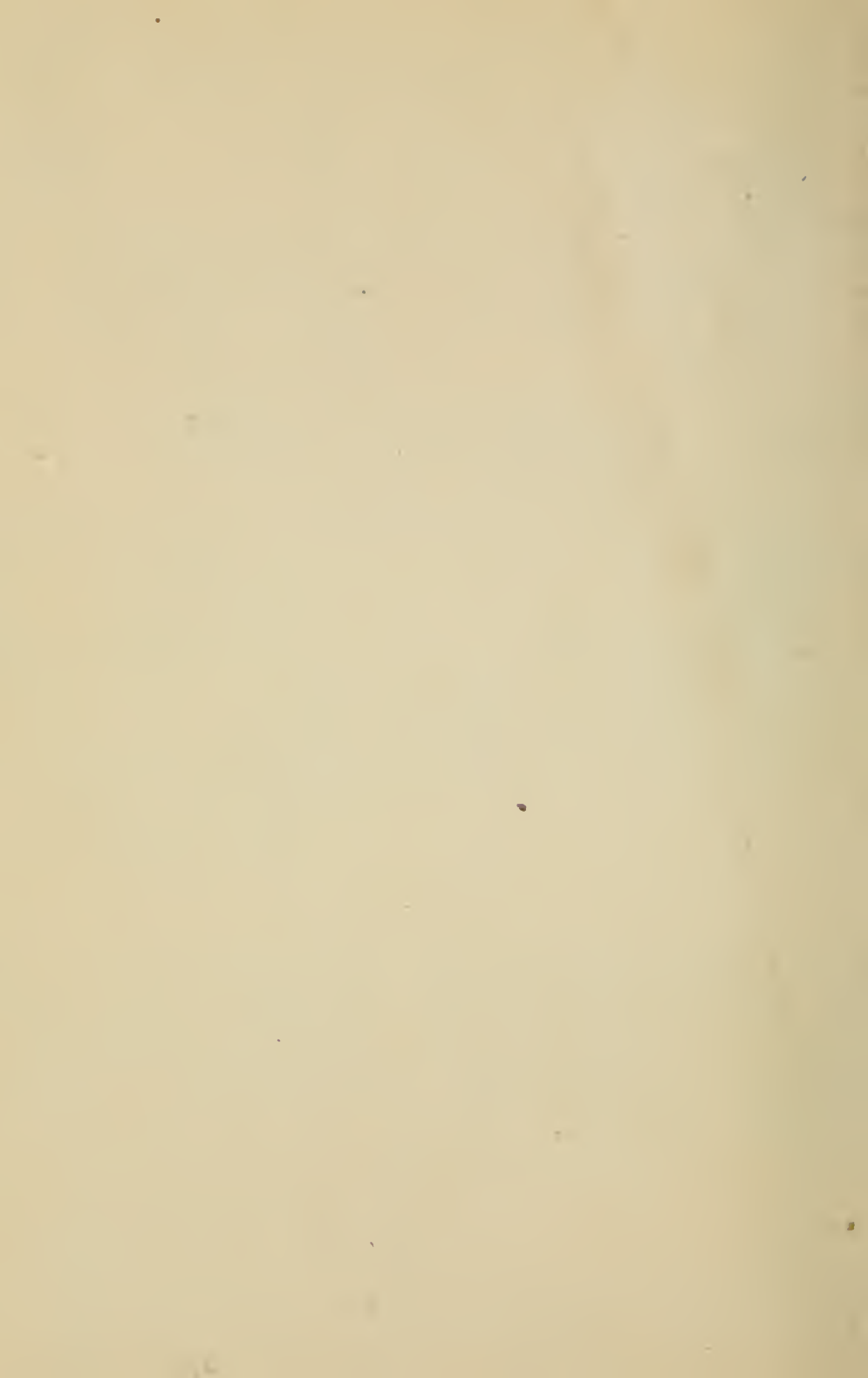
JANE, unmarr. in Mar., 1696. Deviser of lands under mother's and brother's wills; living 1714.

REV. THOS. HAZLEWOOD, D.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Camb.; d. before 20 Apr., 1714.

GRACE, marr. before 1688; of London; living 1720.

SAMUEL, bapt. at Great Yarmouth 26 Jan., S. 1695. Admon. to father's estate 6 Aug., 1723.

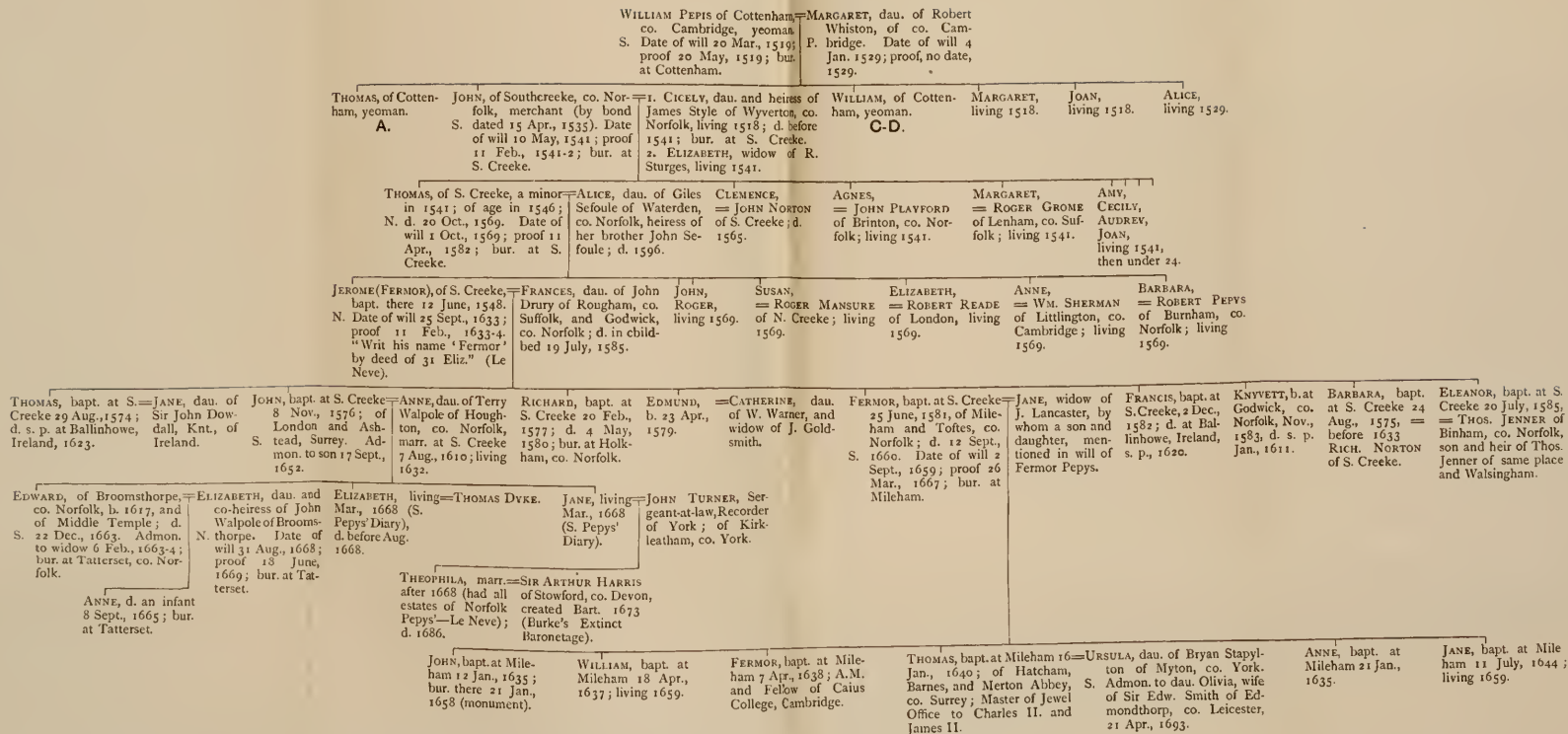
CRANGER, bapt. at Great Yarmouth 16 Mar., 1700.





## SECOND NORFOLK BRANCH.

B.







## D. IMPINGTON BRANCH.

WILLIAM PEPS of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, yeoman. S. Date of will 20 Mar., 1519; proof 20 May, 1519; bur. at Cottenham.

MARGARET, dau. of Robert Whiston, of co. Cambridge. Date of will 4 Jan., 1529; proof, no date, 1529.

THOMAS, of Cottenham, yeoman. A.  
JOHN, of Southcreeke, co. Norfolk, merchant. B.  
WILLIAM, of Cottenham, yeoman, a minor in 1518; living 1541.  
ALICE, dau. of MARGARET, John Smith of Wighton, co. Norfolk, living 1518.  
JOAN, living 1518.  
ALICE, living 1529.

WILLIAM, living 1589.  
JOHN, of Cottenham and Impington, yeoman. P. Date of will 2 July, 1589; proof 26 Nov., 1589; bur. at Cottenham 15 July, 1589.  
I. EDITH, dau. and heiress of Edmund Talbot of Cottenham and St. Clement, Cambridge, a minor in 1546 and unmar.; bur. at Cottenham 25 Sept., 1583. 2. ANN, dau. of — Jenyson, marr. at Cottenham, 11 Oct., 1587; living 1589.  
ROBERT, living 1589.  
GEORGE, living 1589.  
CATHERINE, living 1589.  
MARGARET, living 1589.

JOHN, of Cottenham, yeoman. C.  
ROBERT, of Wisbeach.  
THOMAS the black.  
THOMAS the red (grandfather of Samuel the Diarist).  
APOLLO, of Gray's Inn.  
TALBOT, of Middle Temple, bapt. at Impington 2 Apr. 1583. Adm. scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 22 July, 1601; Recorder of Cambridge 1624-60; d. March, 1665-6; bur. at Impington.  
I. BEATRICE, dau. of John Castell of Raveningham, co. Norfolk, marr. 3 Aug., 1615.  
2. PAULINA —, bur. July, 1626, at St. Peter Apostle, Cambridge.  
ELIZABETH, = EDW. BEDINGFIELD.  
EDITH, d. 1601.  
SUSAN, b. 1580, = ROBERT BEALE.  
PAULINA, b. 1581, = SIR S. MONTAGU.

ROGER, of Impington and Middle Temple, bapt. at Heydon, co. Norfolk 13 May, 1617; Recorder of Cambridge 1660-88; M.P. for Cambridge 1661-78. P. Date of will 31 Aug., 1688; proof 13 Oct., 1688.  
I. ANNE, dau. of Luke Banks, of Beck Hall, Giggleswick, co. York, d. s. p. before 1641.  
2. BARBARA, dau. of Francis Bacon, Sergeant-at-Law and Justice of King's Bench; bur. at St. Gregory's, Norwich, 2 Mar., 1657.  
3. PARNELL, dau. and heiress of John Duke of Worthingham, co. Suffolk, and Lord of Diss Minor, co. Norfolk. Settlement dated 21 Mar., 1659; d. before 27 May, 1663.  
4. MRS. DICKENSON, widow, marr. 1668.  
JOHN, of Cottenham, bapt. at Heydon 14 Dec., 1618; Fellow of Trin. Hall, S. Cambridge. Date of will 2 Sept., 1690; proof 3 Nov., 1692; bur. at Cottenham 19 Aug., 1692, ob. s. p.  
L.L.D., = KATHERINE, widow of Thomas Hobson of Cottenham. P. Date of will 31 May, 1703; proof 24 June, 1703; bur. at Cottenham 22 June, 1703.  
THOMAS, M.D., born at Norwich 5 June, 1621; Fellow Trinity Hall, Cambridge; d. unmar. at Impington. S. Date of will 20 Aug., 1664; proof 4 Feb., 1665.  
HENRY, born at Norwich; bur. at Lakenham, an infant.  
PAULINA, born at Norwich 30 Jan., 1622, = HAMOND CLAXTON of BOON, co. Norfolk; living 1664.

TALBOT, of Impington and Diss, b. in Chancery Lane, London, 20 Mar., S. 1646; d. 1681. Admon. to widow Dec. 15, 1681.  
HANNAH, dau. of John Mann of Norwich, Alderman. S. Date of will 3 Dec., 1690; proof 3 Nov., 1692; bur. at St. Andrew's, Norwich.  
JOHN, of Impington, b. there 1655; bur. there 1709.  
ELIZABETH, dau. of Richard Pepps of London, widow of George Snowden of Cleve-land, co. York.  
FRANCIS, b. at Impington, 1648.  
ROGER, b. at Impington, 1653.  
BARBARA, b. at Impington, 1649; d. 1689.  
THOS. GALE, D.D., Deac. of York, d. 1702.  
ELIZABETH, b. at Impington, 1651; d. at Risby 2 Feb., 1716.  
CHAS. LONGE, B.D., Rector of Risby, co. Suffolk, d. 1719.

TALBOT, b. 1686, d. an infant.

ROGER, of Impington and Diss, b. 1677; Sheriff for Huntingdon 1712. S. Date of will 6 Dec., 1730; proof 23 Mar., 1732.  
ANNE, dau. of Wm. Turner of N. Elmham, co. Norfolk, marr. 31 Mar., S. 1703. Date of will 17 June, 1751; proof 10 Mar., 1753.  
BARBARA, bapt. at Impington 1681, of city of S. Norwich. Date of will 2 Apr., 1733; proof 6 Oct., 1733.  
HANNAH, b. at Impington 1682. Admon. Rector of Chippenham, to husband 21 May, co. Suffolk, and Preben-1719; bur. at Chippenham, co. Suffolk.  
SAMUEL KNIGHT, D.D.,

TALBOT, bapt. at Impington 6 Feb., 1703; d. 24 July, 1717; bur. at St. Nicholas, King's Lynn.

ROGER, WILLIAM, d. infants.

CHARLES, of Impington and Diss, bapt. at Impington 2 Oct., 1710; d. at Bath, Jan., 1778; bur. at Impington. S. Date of will 11 Aug., 1773; proof 3 Feb., 1778.  
ANNE, dau. of John Spelman of Narborough, co. Norfolk; marr. 26 May, 1747, at St. John's, Bedford Row. Date of will 2 Feb., 1778; proof 22 Apr., 1805; bur. at Impington.

ROGER, a student of Clare Hall, Cambridge; bur. at Impington 9 May, 1728.

HANNAH ANNE, bapt. at Impington 30 Oct., 1708; marr. there 9 Jan., 1731; d. before 1778.

JOHN PINE of East Down, co. Devon.

BARBARA, extrix. of her mother's will, unmar., in 1753.

ELIZABETH SOPHIA, of Impington, d. unmar. Date of will Dec. 16, 1736; proof Nov. 30, 1737.

ANNA, HENRIETTA, d. young.

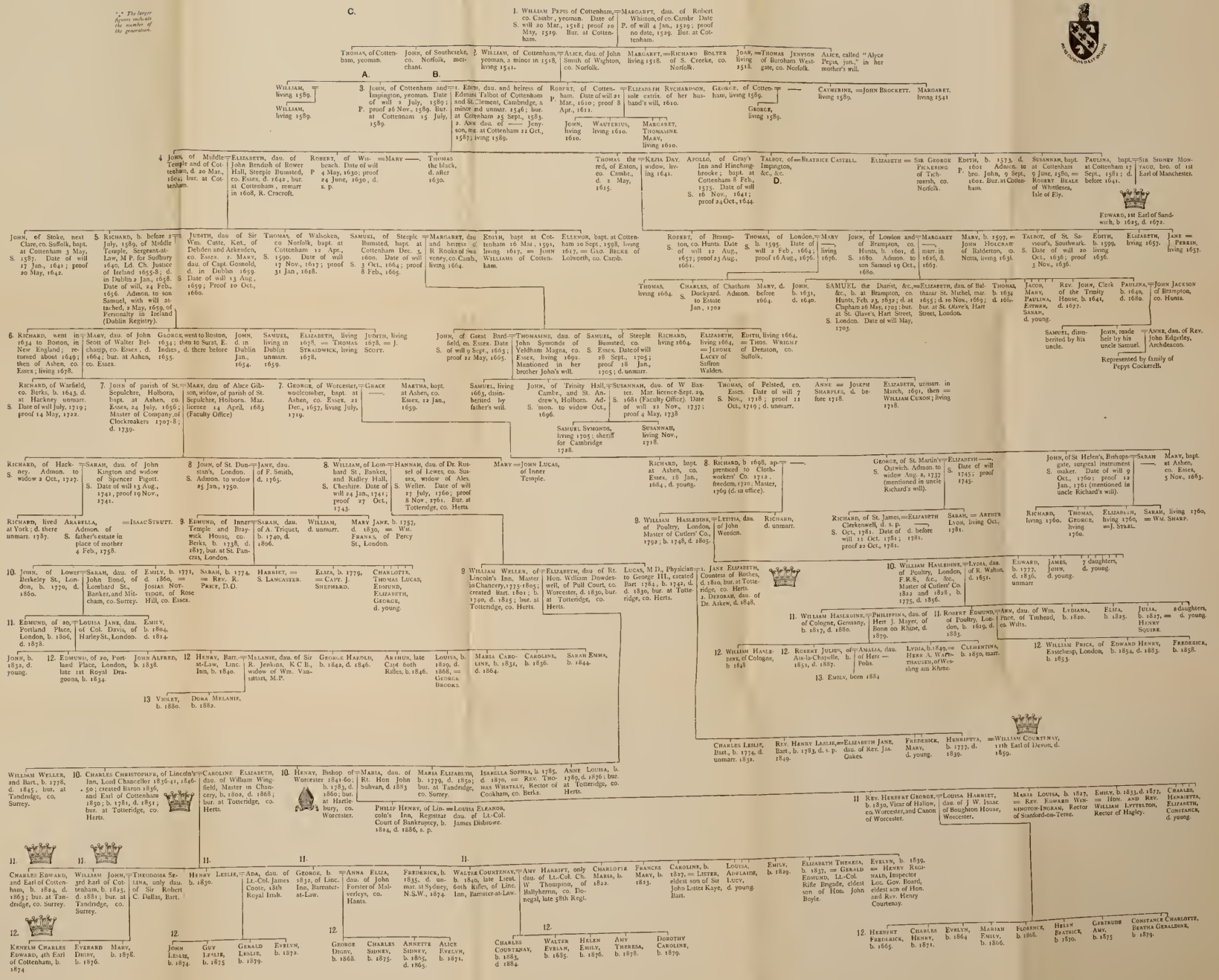
JOHN, Clerk in Orders, of Exeter; succeeded to life interest in uncle's estates under aunt's will, 1805; remainder to his second son Charles.







VII. SURVIVING BRANCHES.

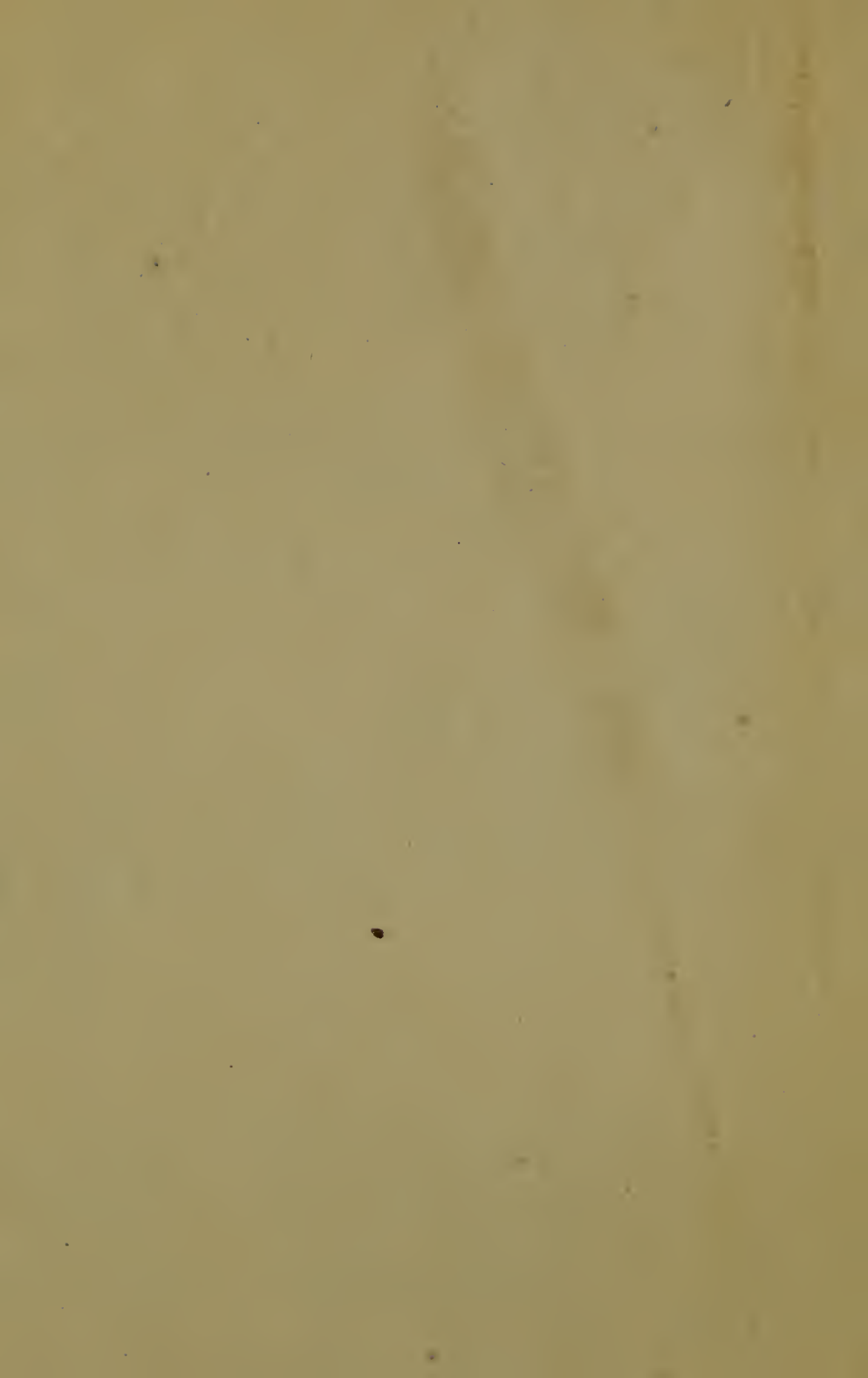


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