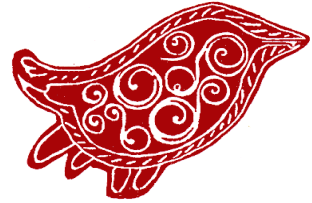


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Revisiting the origins of Co. Cork Kingstons

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INTRODUCTION

Exactly thirty years ago this journal published A. Richard Kingston's paper "The Origins of Co. Cork Kingstons,"¹ which provided a generation of researchers with the most comprehensive published study of the Kingston family in Ireland. In addition to introducing and evaluating many historical references to Co. Cork Kingstons, including the widely but erroneously held belief that 'Co. Cork Kingstons came to Ireland with William of Orange and settled on land received as a reward for services at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690' (p.77), the author combines folkloric tradition with documentary evidence to hypothesise, ultimately, that many if not most Co. Cork Kingstons descend from Colonel Samuel Kingston, who, according to the *Books of Survey and Distribution* (Annesley copy), had received lands forfeited by Teige O'Crowley in the townland of East Skeaf (parish of Kilmaloda, barony of East Carbery) near Timoleague, Co. Cork, during the Cromwellian plantation of the 1650s.² Samuel and his son John, both of East Skeaf, were the only Co. Cork Kingstons named in the 1659 census (Pender, 2002, p.214),³ but A. Richard Kingston does concede that only the Titulados or principal persons were named in the census (e.g. in Bandon 43 of the town's 542 English and 304 Irish inhabitants were named), so the absence of other named Kingstons in no way signifies that there were no others residing in the county. He opines that Col. Kingston had probably come from England with the main Cromwellian forces rather than having enrolled

in the local Munster army, while acknowledging that links to the Munster army are suggested by the fact that John Brayly and Richard Dashwood, who both received land grants in East Skeaf, the same townland as Kingston, definitely did serve in the Munster army. Many Cromwellian settlers received their land grants in lieu of monetary payment for military service, and that the baronies of East and West Carbery were amongst those designated for the use of the army clearly implies, according to A. Richard Kingston, that the grant of land in East Skeaf to Col. Samuel Kingston was for such service. Although unable to identify the regiment to which Col. Kingston belonged or the home area from which he joined the army, A. Richard Kingston states that in 1647 Parliament had ordered Colonel Townsend's regiment to be transported to Ireland from the West of England to reinforce the Munster army. Col. Townsend later resided in the parish of Glenbarrahane/Castlehaven (at Castletown, which was subsequently renamed Castletownshend), but also lived for periods – including at the time of the 1659 census (Pender, 2002, p.214) – in the parish of Kilbrittain (townland of Kilbrittain), a parish that adjoins that of Kilmaloda. That the surname Kingston is frequently found in Somerset and Gloucestershire in the West of England leads A. Richard Kingston to favour these localities as Col. Kingston's likely place of origin in England. This view supports earlier claims of Co. Cork Kingston origins in the West of England, and more specifically in Somerset.⁴ In the course of his article, A. Richard Kingston

raises many counter-arguments to his hypothesis, and cites many references to the Kingston family that conflict with his conclusion. However, his optimistic treatise, offering what was at the time the most credible published theory of Co. Cork Kingston origins, has been enthusiastically received by Kingston researchers to the extent that his hypothesis that the Kingstons of Co. Cork were a Cromwellian family, descending from the aforementioned Col. Samuel Kingston who came to West Cork from Somerset, has become the dominant one, and the several misgivings expressed by him in his paper appear to have been largely forgotten.

In addition to revisiting some of the sources documented by A. Richard Kingston (including those that, as he acknowledges, trouble his ultimate hypothesis), I shall present a number of vital pieces of pre-Cromwellian evidence that are not addressed in his 1981 paper and which prove that the Kingston family were, by 1611, established in much the same area of West Cork as that later inhabited by Col. Samuel Kingston. Furthermore, I shall challenge, by means of genetics, the belief that Co. Cork Kingstons have Somerset origins, and introduce an alternative evidence-based theory of Northamptonshire origins. I shall not revisit in any detail earlier published accounts of the Kingstons of West Cork, which A. Richard Kingston effectively, and convincingly, judges to contain some facts but many more inaccuracies.⁵

EARLY 17th CENTURY RECORDS

The 1641 Depositions were a serious omission from A. Richard Kingston's research. These witness testimonies relating to the 1641 Irish rebellion were collected in the years following this rebellion. The collection includes approximately 8,000 original documents.⁶ Depositions were collected mainly from Protestants, as a means of documenting their losses and experiences during the rebellion. Many are statements of material losses, including robberies, arson, and bad debts, but some are witness state-

ments to more serious crimes including murder. Each deposition was signed by the deponent, but written and co-signed by commissioners. One deposition was made by a Thomas Kingston, yeoman, of Clonakilty in the parish of Kilgariff, Co. Cork, on 12th September 1642,⁷ and it is surprising that A. Richard Kingston did not discover its existence while researching the Kingston family during that period – for the Depositions probably constitute the most important source of historical information relating to 17th century Ireland. Thomas Kingston is included in a list of Co. Cork deponents, presumably intended to be complete, which was compiled by Nicholas Canny (Professor of History at National University of Ireland, Galway), and published in *Cork: History and Society* (1993).⁸ In his deposition Thomas Kingston catalogues personal losses which he estimated to the value of £217 and 6 shillings, and which included dispossession of some land in Clonakilty.

There is one other Kingston deposition. This was made by Paul Kingston of Brachny (Breaghna), a townland adjacent to the village of Ahiohill (eight miles from Clonakilty and six miles from East Skeaf) in the parish of Desertserges, Co. Cork, ten days later, on 22nd September 1642. He estimated the value of his personal losses at £71. Even if A. Richard Kingston had been aware of the existence of the Depositions, he probably could not have found this one because it was misbound in the Louth/Monaghan volume of depositions in Trinity College, Dublin. The depositions were bound in their current volumes, by county, immediately after they were donated to the college in 1741, on the occasion of the centenary of the rebellion. This implies that the deposition of Paul Kingston has been effectively lost for 270 years. This deposition is not included in Canny's aforementioned list. Significantly, the error in collating the document with Co. Louth depositions was not resolved during the digitisation of the depositions (2007–2010), as this deposition had been

published online in December 2009, erroneously transcribed and catalogued as 'Paul Kingston late of Brachny in the parish of Disertforgers & barony of kynal meth & within the County of Lowth . . .'.⁹ I discovered this mis-bound deposition on 15th March 2010, and on notifying the Project authorities the official transcription was amended to 'Paul Kingston late of Brachny in the parish of Disertsergers & barony of Kynalmecky & within the County of Corke . . .'.¹⁰ I have since been informed by Professor Canny that a small number of depositions were found bound in the wrong counties, and, furthermore, that there were deponents who had land in several counties but whose statements were filed under only one. The script of the Munster depositions is difficult to decipher, but that the document is indeed a Co. Cork deposition is in no doubt. No barony of 'kynal meth' (or similar) exists in Co. Louth. More compellingly, the two witnesses, Thomas Graye and Philip Bisse, worked almost exclusively in Munster during this period, and on the same day that they witnessed Paul Kingston's deposition the two men also witnessed several other undisputed Co. Cork depositions. The aforementioned Philip Bisse, Archdeacon of Cloyne, was ultimately responsible for the collection of depositions in Munster, and that process ceased when he was killed by rebels on the Cork to Youghal road in July 1643.¹¹

These two Kingston depositions provide clear evidence that branches of the Kingston family were already established in West Cork when Col. Samuel Kingston (who died in 1703) was probably in his youth.¹² However, a much earlier record exists which indisputably confirms that Kingstons had settled in West Cork by 1611, during the Munster Plantation, before Samuel Kingston was born. This justifies George Bennett's inclusion in *The History of Bandon, and the Principal Towns in the West Riding of County Cork* (1869, p.9) of Kingston among the families who settled in Phane Becher's seignory of Castlemahon, in Kinalmeaky.¹³

In 1611 the first Jacobean survey of the Munster Plantation took place. Inquisitions were held in five Munster locations in August of that year, the last of which took place in Mogeely in East Cork on 30th August 1611.¹⁴ This was in all likelihood Mogeely Castle and estate located two miles from Tallow, an important English stronghold during the Munster Plantation, and not the village of Mogeely some thirteen miles away near Castlemartyr. On that day the inquisition documented the status of the plantation lands within the barony of Kinalmeaky. This barony contained two seignories, one of which, on the southern side of the River Bandon, was that of Castlemahon. This seignory, one of thirty-five estates of escheated land in Munster which were designated for English settlers in the aftermath of the Second Desmond Rebellion, was originally acquired by Phane Becher on 30th September 1588.¹⁵ It comprised land in the barony of Kinalmeaky which was confiscated after the death of Conor O'Mahony. Phane Becher's son and heir Henry leased most of the seignory, in 1604, to Captain William Newce and John Archdeacon for a term of thirty-one years. Soon afterwards Archdeacon's lease was assumed by John Shipward of London. Shipward, Newce, and Henry Becher have been credited with the foundation of Bandon.¹⁶ Nineteenth-century transcripts of the original reports of the 1611 inquisitions survive,¹⁷ which state that 'Pawle Kinston holdeth C. acres of lande for the tearme of xxi years by dimise from the saide John Shipwarde and a dwelling house thereupon erected'. The transcripts confirm elsewhere that John Shipward was dead by the time that the inquisition was undertaken, and his will is dated 1611.¹⁸ Paul Kingston's twenty-one year lease of one hundred acres was from John Shipward, and not from Richard Shipward his son and heir, thus indicating that Kingston had probably been present prior to 1611. Shipward was not in possession until 1604 or shortly afterwards, and therefore we can be certain that Paul Kingston obtained this

lease from John Shipward sometime between late 1604 and early 1611. Although many leaseholders are listed by townland, many more, including Paul Kingston, are not associated with a location more specific than the seignory of Castlemahon. Therefore, unfortunately, it is not possible to determine where exactly he first settled, if indeed this was his first lease in Ireland. Settlement was reportedly slow in the early years of the plantation, but, after the Battle of Kinsale in 1601, increased significantly during the first decade of the 17th century.¹⁹ However, it has been claimed that Thomas Beamish, who also leased 100 acres from John Shipward in the seignory of Castlemahon (more specifically in ‘Cappynvre and Brittasse’ – Brittas is the western part of Killountain three miles west of Bandon on the southern bank of the Bandon river), was the same Captain Beamish who commanded a company in 1601.²⁰ It is conceivable that Paul Kingston, too, arrived earlier than 1604 – but I have been unable to find mention of him prior to 1611. To gain some insight into the experience of these settlers we again turn to George Bennett (1869, pp.8–9):

Shipload after shipload of the colonists arrived in Kinsale harbour, where they landed, and made their way along a bridle-path. The bridle-path led from Kinsale to Roche’s Castle, at Poulnalong; thence along the northern bank of the river to Downtaniel Castle; and from thence it continued its course still along the river’s northern banks, until it reached a ford well-known in these days, the site of which may still be recognized by the rocks which appear above the surface of the water, a few yards to the west of the principal bridge of our town [Bandon].

The country through which they passed was deeply wooded; and they struggled through it with more or less difficulty, until they reached Castlemahon. Many of the strangers had brought with them their wives and children, hazarding their all upon the venture; but more of them came alone, resolved on seeing and judging of the probabilities of getting on, before they left their peaceful homesteads in England for the swamps and the forests of a country where packs of wolves roamed about almost

unmolested, and which a fierce and hardy native race claimed as their own.

According to MacCarthy-Morrogh ‘the great majority of initial tenants either came with their families or arranged for their arrival once the head of the household was safely settled.’²¹ As specified in the Elizabethan Fiaints,²² recipients of one hundred Munster Plantation acres were to be either ‘copyholders or others of baser tenures’; Paul Kingston’s term of twenty-one years presumably favours the latter. The potential area of Paul Kingston’s settlement is not as broad as one may imagine. The vast majority of Becher’s seignory was on the southern bank of the Bandon river, and, although it did include part of the townland of Coolfadda on the northern bank, Shipward’s interests were all south of the river.²³ According to Bennett (1869, p.8) the seignory stretched from ‘Farrinashishery’ in the west to the Bridewell river at its eastern extremity (a distance of less than eight miles), but confined within Kinalmeaky barony.²⁴

ADDRESSING RESIDUA OF A. RICHARD KINGSTON’S THEORY

We are now in a stronger position to address some references to the Kingston family which A. Richard Kingston cites, but which remain unreconciled with his ultimate hypothesis. The earliest among these are two references made by George Bennett to Kingstons. The first, to which I have referred above, offers Kingston as one of 170 surnames listed among those who settled in Phane Becher’s land in Castlemahon seignory at about the time that Becher took possession (Bennett 1869, p.9). Bennett’s second early reference to the Kingston family appears as an illustration of Bandon’s judicial system when he includes Richard Kingston among those who had to pay ‘fines and penalties’ in 1619 (Bennett 1869, p.46). As A. Richard Kingston observes, many of Bennett’s sources are unknown, and others have since come to be lost. Among the latter is the Council Book of Bandon that recorded the period 1613 to 1764.

An earlier monograph by Bennett entitled *The History of Bandon*²⁵ contains a similar but shorter list of early settlers to Becher's land, in which Kingston is not included among the eighty-six surnames listed (1862, p.6).

A. Richard Kingston was unable to reconcile the patriarchal status of Col. Samuel Kingston which he had proposed with the existence of the following six²⁶ documented contemporary Kingstons: Paul Kingston of Cashelbeg townland in the parish of Desertserges (bordering the parish of Kilmaloda in which Col. Samuel Kingston resided) who died in 1683; James Kingston of Desertserges parish who died in 1749; two Jeremiah Kingstons, both of Kilmaloda parish, who died in 1685 and 1692; Martha Kingston, a widow of 'St Finbar's parish' (*sic*), Cork, who died in 1720; and William Kingston who was sworn freeman of Clonakilty in 1707. Not one of these individuals is mentioned in Col. Samuel Kingston's will (dated 1703), and their existence clearly poses an insurmountable challenge to the credibility of the Colonel's position as patriarch and first Kingston in Co. Cork. They could, however, be comfortably reconciled with the much earlier Paul Kingston, named in the 1611 Inquisition, as patriarch.

According to Cork historian Diarmuid Ó Murchadha,²⁷ although the 16th and 17th century plantations added great variety to the range of Cork surnames, only one such surname – Kingston – can be considered to have proliferated in the county. This being the case, a further challenge to Col. Samuel Kingston's supreme patriarchy is A. Richard Kingston's own concession (p.91):

Turning to the larger family of one hundred and thirty Kingston households in the south west division of Co. Cork in Griffith's Valuation it seems . . . highly improbable that all of these have Skeaf origins. Even in the context of the phenomenal growth of Ireland's population prior to the Famine it is still hard to credit that one household could proliferate to one hundred and thirty households in less than two hundred

years (from the 1659 Census to the 1853 Valuation), especially when we find that in some lines of descent the name died out.

Of course, as we now know, this proliferation commenced half a century or more prior to the 1659 Census, and, as we shall see, Col. Samuel Kingston was in all likelihood just one member of a second (or possibly third) generation of men responsible for this proliferation of related Kingstons.

A. Richard Kingston uncovered definite early 18th-century connections between Skeaf Kingstons and the Drimoleague area, where Kingstons have been most numerous, in the Registry of Deeds. The documents to which he refers inform us that James Kingston senior of Ballycatteen (three miles from Skeaf), the youngest son of Col. Samuel Kingston, owned land in the townlands of Baurnahulla, Kilscohanagh, Derrynagree, and Clashduff, all in the parish of Drimoleague which is twenty-five miles from Skeaf. These documents include marriage settlements for James Kingston's two sons, Samuel and George, dated 1713 and 1723 respectively, deeds relating to his third son James, and the 1718 deed of Kingston's lessee Anthony Butler. However, A. Richard Kingston admits that very few of James' sons or grandsons appear ever to have lived in Drimoleague, and those clearly documented to have lived there had no male offspring. Therefore the argument that Col. Samuel Kingston was a direct ancestor of a significant proportion of Drimoleague Kingstons is unconvincing – although it is almost certain he was related to all of them, as I shall argue later.

Finally, A. Richard Kingston briefly mentions 'two vague references to a Henry Kingston in reports from Capt. John Hodder of Cork to Sir Philip Persevall in London in 1644 and 1646' (p.80). The references which are cited for these are not, as one may well assume, the original letters, but the transcripts of the aforementioned letters which were published under the title *Report on the manuscripts of the Earl of*

Egmont by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1905,²⁸ eight years after the original papers of the Earl of Egmont (the Perceval family) were deposited with that Commission. Closer reading of these transcripts reveals that this individual, named 'Mr. Henry Kingston' in the transcript of the earlier letter (p.248) and 'Mr. Kingston' in the transcript of the later one (p.315), was discussed in connection with Doneraile and Mallow in North Cork. In terms of what we now know of early Co. Cork Kingstons it is difficult to determine whether or not he is likely to have been related to the West Cork Kingstons. Henry is not a forename historically associated with West Cork Kingstons, and no other links have been found between West Cork Kingstons and North Cork during this period. However, the existence of a deposition made in 1642 by Henry Kniveton,²⁹ a 'British Protestant' living in Mallow (no status recorded), which names John Hodder, prompted the present author to examine the evidence more closely. It may be expected that transcripts published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission are necessarily accurate, as A. Richard Kingston clearly did, but having challenged their accuracy I have been informed by Dr Arnold Hunt, Curator of Historical Manuscripts at the British Library (where the original Egmont papers are now held), who re-examined the original papers on my behalf, that the 1905 published transcription was inaccurate: the letter dated 12th March 1644/5 refers to a Mr Henry Knifton, and that dated 15th September 1646 to a Mr Knifton. Hence there was no contemporary reference that we know of to any Kingston in North Cork in the first half of the 17th century.

The precise relationships between the documented 17th-century West Cork Kingstons, namely Paul Kingston (inquisition of 1611), Richard Kingston (Bandon judicial system, 1619), Paul Kingston (deposition of 1642, Breaghna), Thomas Kingston (deposition of 1642, Clonakilty), Col. Samuel Kingston (Crom-

wellian plantation, and the census of 1659), Paul Kingston (of Cashelbeg who died in 1683), and two Jeremiah Kingstons (both of Kilmaloda parish, died 1685 and 1692) will probably never be known,³⁰ but they are likely to have been close kin, as can be deduced from genetic analysis (below). Bennett (1869, p.346) might offer some clue when he states that 'in all likelihood the town [of Clonakilty] was founded by some of those who came over to the new colony on the banks of the Bandon towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, as the names of many of its first inhabitants are common to both settlements – one brother settling in one place, and another in the other.' That Kingston is not included in his list of forty-seven surnames of early settlers in Clonakilty that follows is probably not significant (p.347).

With advances in genetics as a genealogical tool, particularly during the past decade, it is time to revisit the quest to determine the origins of Co. Cork Kingstons.

KINGSTON SURNAME DNA PROJECT

The Kingston surname DNA project³¹ was launched on 4th May 2007 by two descendants of Drimoleague Kingstons, with the author as project administrator (aided somewhat by his profession as a pathologist) and Tom Weingart as co-administrator (aided by his previous experience with the Weingart surname DNA project). Genetic genealogy focuses upon three distinct forms of DNA (Y chromosomal, mitochondrial, and autosomal), but Y chromosomal DNA analysis is the optimum method for a surname project because only males have a Y chromosome, which is passed essentially unaltered (with the exception of rare and random mutations) from father to son just as surnames conventionally are in most Western societies. Therefore the Y chromosome of every male Kingston matches the Y chromosome of every male Kingston to whom he is related through a purely paternal line. A non-match between two males who share a common surname, and who,

prior to testing, were expected to share a common male ancestor, implies that a non-paternity event has occurred at some time in one of those two ancestral lines. A non-paternity event, in the context of genetic genealogy, occurs when a male (knowingly or otherwise) takes a surname other than that of his biological father. Examples of a non-paternity event include illegitimacy, adoption, taking the surname of a stepfather, or, less often, taking a maternal line surname for reasons relating to social status or inheritance. A more subtle example relates to the use of secondary surnames, a practice which is particularly common in West Cork,³² whereby families with a very common surname became identified by a nickname that, in some cases over time, became the principal surname. The latter practice can sometimes result in considerable confusion, as in the case of the established surname of Whooley (in Gaelic, Ó hUilín) which was originally a secondary surname of a branch of the O'Driscoll family. However, not only is Ó hUilín alternatively anglicised Whelton but it is itself a derivation of Ó hUallacháin (which has been anglicised both as Holland and as Wholohan), so that some males bearing the surnames O'Driscoll, Whooley, Whelton, Holland, and Wholohan (and, indeed, other secondary surnames of various O'Driscolls, such as Minihane and Cadogan, which are also now established as independent surnames) may very well share common Y-DNA inherited from a common O'Driscoll ancestor, resulting in a false perception to those unfamiliar with the use of secondary surnames that a non-paternity event has occurred. The Kingston surname DNA project has thus far not discovered any non-paternity events.

The broad aim of the project since its formation has been to investigate the origins and inter-relatedness of all Kingstons, but with an emphasis, at least initially, on Co. Cork Kingstons. This has involved, firstly, determining if Co. Cork Kingstons all share common Kingston ancestry and, secondly, investigating

where in England the family originally came from. The first objective would be achieved by testing representatives from numerous Kingston families with Co. Cork origins, with proven wide-ranging origins in the various parts of the county where Kingstons have traditionally settled. The second would rely on testing Kingstons from various parts of England; specifically Kingstons with well researched ancestry from areas where Kingstons are known to have been living around the time that the ancestors of Co. Cork Kingstons left England to settle in Ireland (c.1600). In *Blood of the Isles*³³ Bryan Sykes (Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Oxford, and founder of Oxford Ancestors, a genealogical DNA testing company) writes that a strictly enforced feudal system was instigated all over England after the Norman conquest whereby estates insisted that surnames be adopted so that inheritance of land tenancies from father to son could be properly controlled, which resulted in practically everyone in England having a surname by the end of the thirteenth century (2006, p.271). It is likely that the Kingston surname was adopted independently by a number of unrelated families, who each had an association with one of the various Kingston locations in England – although it seems probable, unless they bore the name of a manor held by them (and I have found no evidence that they were manorial lords), that these families had left that area before they first began to use the surname.

The Y-DNA results of the Kingston surname DNA project can be seen in table 1(a and b). Recruitment to such a project can be challenging, not least because – in most situations – only a male with the Kingston surname is suitable for testing (by means of a painless cheek swab). Samples 2 and 3 alone have been analysed by the Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF); all others were analysed by Family Tree DNA (FTDNA). FTDNA, a commercial genetic genealogy company based in Texas but with a laboratory at the University

Sample/Unique ID Group A (modal)	Earliest known Kingston ancestor	Gen	Haplogroup	Y-DNA 12 markers												Y-DNA 25 markers												
				DYS393	DYS19/394	DYS391	DYS385b	DYS426	DYS388	DYS389-1	DYS392	DYS389-2	DYS458	DYS459a	DYS459b	DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464a	DYS464b	DYS464c	DYS464d			
1	68119	George Kingston, bc1813, Meenies, Drimoleague, Co. Cork	5	R1b1b2a1b5	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
2	smg12	George Kingston, bc1813, Meenies, Drimoleague, Co. Cork	5	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	24	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
3	smg1	Paul Kingston, bc1805, Meenies, Drimoleague, Co. Cork	6	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	24	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
4	106714	Richard Kingston, b1790s, Clodagh, Drimoleague, Co. Cork	6	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18
5	107275	William Kingston, bc1730s, Clodagh, Drimoleague, Co. Cork	8	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
6	109951	Samuel Kingston, bc1760s, lived Timoleague & Madame, Ballinascorhy, Co. Cork	6	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
7	186680	Col. Samuel Kingston, bc1620s, lived East Skeaf, near Timoleague, Co. Cork	8	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
8	93641	Paul Kingston, bc1750, lived Drombeg & Dungannon, Co. Cork	7	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
9	182431	James Kingston, b1800, lived Drombeg & Union Hall, Co. Cork	6	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
10	N91340	James Kingston, bc1810, lived Inchinagolagh, Abbeystreetwy, Co. Cork	5	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	30	15	15	17	18	
11	99618	William Kingston, bc1840s, Caheragh, Co. Cork	4	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
12	179667	Samuel Kingston, bc1760, Bantry, Co. Cork	7	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
13	114954	Thomas Kingston, bc1771, Ireland	6	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
14	173705	John Kingston, bc1670, Silverstone, Northamptonshire, England	10	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	17	18	
15	179680	Samuel Kingston, bc1740, lived Paulterspurty, Northamptonshire, England	8	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
16	170539	Thomas Kingston, bc1791, lived Cople, Bedfordshire, England	5	R1b1b2	12	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18	
Group B (modal)					12	22	14	11	13	14	11	14	12	11	28													
17	138799	James Kingston, bc1805, Leeds, Yorkshire, England	5	I1	12	22	14	11	13	14	11	14	11	12	11	28												
18	138797	James Kingston, bc1805, Leeds, Yorkshire, England	5	I1	12	22	14	11	13	14	11	14	12	11	28													
Group C (modal)					13	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	31	15	16	17	17	
19	150315	Robert Kingston, bc1705, Somerset, England	7	R1b1b2	13	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	16	17	17	
20	145431	Robert Kingston, bc1705, Somerset, England	7	R1b1b2	13	24	14	11	14	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	31	15	16	17	17	
Non-matching members																												
21	107117	Walter Kingston, bc1537, Barnstaple, Devon, England	13	R1b1b2	13	25	14	10	12	14	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	32	15	15	17	18
22	107546	Samuel Kingston, bc1730, lived Eversley, Hampshire, England	7	R1b1b2	13	24	15	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	31	18	9	10	11	11	26	15	18	29	14	15	16	18
23	142045	James Robert Kingston, bc1863, England	4	I2b1	14	23	15	10	14	15	11	13	13	12	31	15	8	9	11	11	24	14	20	27	11	14	15	
24	190580	Thomas Edward Kingston, b1814, Tennessee, USA	5	I1	13	25	16	11	14	15	11	13	11	13	11	29	16	18	10	10	12	26	15	20	28	14	14	15

Table 1(a)

Gen: generations of descent from sample provider to his named earliest known Kingston ancestor (generation 1).

of Arizona, is the market leader, with the advantage of a Y-DNA database several times larger than any competitor (in December 2010 their database included approximately 200,000 Y-DNA records, with 100,000 tested to 37 markers or more). They market 12, 25, 37, and 67 marker tests. SMGF is a non-profit organisation with a much smaller database, which is based in Salt Lake City, Utah. Samples 1 and 2 are from the same person (the author), analysed at FTDNA and SMGF respectively with, reassuringly, identical results for all of the markers which were reported by both laboratories.

At the time of writing (December 2010) the project has twenty-four Y-DNA samples from twenty-three individual Kingston males, representing twenty-one distinct Kingston families. Two of these families account for four of the individual participants who have been tested (two sets of two cousins, Groups B and C). Although none of the other nineteen Kingston families within the project can be connected by paper records (despite genealogical research which has been extensive in most cases), fifteen of the families, as a result of Y-DNA analysis, are now known to be related and to share a common Kingston ancestor. These fifteen families have been grouped together as Group A. The fifteen families include twelve families of documented Irish origin (samples 1-13 in table 1, with samples 1 and 2 from the same individual) and three families of documented Northamptonshire (and neighbouring Bedfordshire) origin (samples 14-16 in table 1). Of the fifteen families in Group A, eleven trace their Kingston ancestors back to the western part of Co. Cork. These eleven comprise four families who trace origins to Drimoleague parish (two from Meebies townland and two from Clodagh³⁴ townland), two of the families came from the Timoleague area (including that of Col. Samuel Kingston of East Skeaf), another two of the families came from the Drombeg area (located between Rosscarbery and Glandore), and one family each traces Kingston origins to

Inchinagotagh in Abbeystrewry parish, Caheragh, and Bantry. A twelfth Kingston family, several members of which emigrated to Canada between 1821 and 1826, has well documented Irish origins, although documentation uncovered to date does not reveal the precise location of these origins within Ireland. As a result of Y-DNA analysis this family is now also known to be related to the eleven aforementioned families with Co. Cork origins. Furthermore, this family shares many of the common forenames of West Cork Kingstons and it is highly likely that West Cork is where they lived until the 1820s. Three further Group A families, with known origins in Northamptonshire and neighbouring Bedfordshire in England, can also be confirmed to share a common Kingston ancestor with the twelve families of Irish origin on the basis of Y-DNA analysis. None of the direct Kingston ancestors of these latter three families are known to have settled in Ireland, and the fact that all Irish Kingstons tested have been shown to match, genetically, Kingstons from Northamptonshire and neighbouring Bedfordshire provides very strong evidence that the original Kingstons who settled in Co. Cork came from Northamptonshire.

Of the three matching Northamptonshire/Bedfordshire families, one traces origins to Paulerspury and another to Silverstone. Both of these parishes are very close to Towcester in Northamptonshire, Paulerspury being two miles and Silverstone four miles from Towcester. The third matching English Kingston family traces origins to Cople in Bedfordshire, where the earliest known Kingston married and settled in 1819, but there is evidence to suggest that he originally came not from Bedfordshire but from approximately twenty-five miles away in the Stony Stratford/Wolverton area of Buckinghamshire, just over the border from Northamptonshire and only seven miles from Towcester. The direct lines of these families contain some interesting characters. George Kingston (born 1870), and his wife (and third cousin) Mabel



Fig. 1. George Kingston, President of the Elim Pentecostal Church, and his wife Mabel.

Kingston (see fig. 1), were the great-grandparents of the individual with Silverstone origins who submitted sample 14. George, like many of his Kingston relatives, was a butcher, but later in life he served as President of the Elim Pentecostal church, a mainly UK-based Christian denomination. Charles Kingston (born 1831), and his wife Harriet Lowth (see fig. 2), were the great-grandparents of the individual with Cople origins who submitted sample 16. This couple emigrated to Queensland, Australia in 1857 with their two eldest children, and the Logan City suburb of Kingston, near Brisbane, is named after this pioneering family. Another historical Northamptonshire Kingston of interest is Dr Richard Kingston (born c. 1635) (see fig. 3), a political pamphleteer, government spy, and Anglican clergyman, and, while much is known of his life, of his lineage we know only that he was the son of a Northamptonshire farmer.³⁵ Another noteworthy 17th-century Northamptonshire Kingston is John Kingston, a Towcester merchant, who was one of numerous issuers of trade tokens (halfpennies and farthings) when, between 1648 and 1672, no official low denomination coinage was produced in England and Wales. His halfpenny (see fig. 4), which is composed of a copper alloy, bears on the obverse the words 'JOHN KINGSTON OF TOWCESTER MERCER' around an image of a balance; the

reverse bears the same words around his initials 'I.K.' and the year 1666. His farthing, which is also composed of a copper alloy, bears on the obverse the words 'JOHN KINGSTON OF' around the arms of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. The reverse bears the words 'TOSSETER MERCER' around the initials 'I.G.K.'; the additional initial G is that of his wife Grace. The farthing is undated, but from the same period as the halfpenny.³⁶

As no Co. Cork Kingstons have failed to match one another, it is highly likely that all twelve Irish Kingston families tested descend from the Kingstons who first settled during the Munster Plantation in Castlemahon seignory. No Kingston line can document a direct line of descent from Paul Kingston, who was named in the 1611 Inquisition, but it is likely that all Co. Cork Kingstons descend either directly from Paul or from close kin of his (i.e. brothers or close cousins). The oldest documented continuous line of Irish Kingston ancestry is that of Col. Samuel Kingston (born c. 1620s), the subject of A. Richard Kingston's paper; one of the very few remaining documented male Kingstons of that line has provided sample 7 for this project. That this sample matches those of the other Co. Cork Kingstons proves that all Co. Cork Kingston families represented in this project, and probably all other Co. Cork Kingstons too, are related to Col. Samuel Kingston, although not necessarily by direct descent.



Fig. 2. Charles Kingston, after whom Kingston, Queensland, Australia, is named, and his wife Harriet.



Fig. 3. A portrait of Richard Kingston, which originally appeared as the frontispiece to his *Pillulæ pestilentiales, or, A spiritual receipt for cure of the plague*, published 1665. (© National Portrait Gallery, London)



Fig. 4. A 1666 John Kingston halfpenny; *left*, obverse; *right*, reverse.
(© The Trustees of the British Museum)

We can generate a modal haplotype for Group A, which is composed of the most common result for each marker among the samples in that group. The modal haplotype is the closest approximation we can make to what the haplotype of the common ancestor of these fifteen families might have been. None of the families tested need necessarily possess this modal haplotype exactly, but as it happens five families do. Four of these have not had all 67 FTDNA markers tested, so they may well deviate from the modal haplotype were further testing to be performed. One family tested for the maximum 67 markers available at FTDNA does match the modal haplotype exactly (sample 13). All other families deviate by between one and three markers from the modal haplotype, although it needs to be emphasised that all fifteen families in Group A match one another very convincingly. These deviations are the result of rare and random mutations which occurred in the direct Kingston line of the sample providers in more recent generations (i.e. after their line separated from the ancestral lines of the other Kingstons tested). These mutations are of no biological sig-

nificance, but offer the potential to align families within Group A more closely to one another. All of the mutations discovered to date for the members of Group A are unique to that sample provider, with one exception. Samples 9 and 10 each share an identical mutation of marker DYS456. While it is possible that the same mutation occurred twice in two separate (but related) lines, it is more likely that the mutation occurred only once, in a direct Kingston ancestor who was common to these two sample providers, and who was not a direct ancestor (but, nevertheless, related) to all other individuals tested. These two lines trace to Drombeg (near Rosscarbery) and to Inchinagotagh (Abbeystrewry parish). The Kingstons of Inchinagotagh were in residence in that townland by 1840, but had not been so during the compiling of the Tithe Applotments just over a decade earlier.³⁷ Inchinagotagh is approximately halfway between Drimoleague (to the north) and Skibbereen (to the south). At only four miles from Drimoleague, where Kingstons were most populous, it may be tempting to assume that this family originated there – and indeed Drimoleague

Kingstons do form a non-paternal line of the sample provider. However, the shared mutation with Drombeg Kingstons suggests a migration route to Inchinagotagh from the south. It is noteworthy that the earliest known ancestors of both lines were called James Kingston, and James is an extremely uncommon name among Drimoleague Kingstons but a prominent one among Drombeg and Skeaf Kingstons. It is hoped that yet more about the inter-relatedness of Kingstons may be learned from mutational analysis in the future. Certainly mutations have the potential to enable future sample providers pin-point the location of origin of their Kingston line if they match not only the other Kingstons of Group A, but the mutations specific to certain lines within this group.

The strength of the Y-DNA matches between the Group A Kingston samples cannot be overstated, for none of the individual samples has any closer match in the entire FTDNA database (approximately 200,000 Y-DNA samples as of December 2010) than their match to each of the other Group A samples.

Y-DNA haplogroups are the major branches on the Y chromosome tree, which are defined by single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutations that have accumulated over time. All members of a single haplogroup descend from a single male in whom that particular SNP mutation occurred (several thousand years ago), and haplogroups are usually associated with a specific geographic region. Accepting that all members of a particular haplogroup do share common deep ancestry, haplogroup analysis does not facilitate research within a meaningful genealogical timeframe (i.e. since surnames came into use). All sixteen samples in Group A have been estimated on the basis of their marker profiles to belong to haplogroup R1b1b2, and one of these (sample 1) has subsequently undergone deep clade (SNP) testing which confirms this haplogroup – with a more specific designation of R1b1b2a1b5 (P312+ M269+ L21+ U152- U106- SRY2627- P66- M65- M37- M222-

M153-). Undoubtedly each of the other fifteen Group A samples would display the same SNP profile if tested. R1b1b2 is by far the most common haplogroup in Britain and Ireland.

Of particular significance in the results of all Group A samples is marker DYS393=12. Less than 2% of those with the R1b haplogroup in Western Europe display this result, most of the others showing DYS393=13. Within R1b the Atlantic Modal Haplotype (or Haplotype 15) includes those with DYS393=13. Conversely, within R1b the Armenian Modal Haplotype (or Haplotype 35) includes those with the much rarer DYS393=12.³⁸ Haplotype 35 is found with greatest frequency in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, decreasing towards Western Europe. Haplotype 15 shows the opposite trend, and is present with greatest frequency in Western Europe. There is a theory that members of Haplotype 35 are descended from those who found shelter in Anatolia during the Last Glacial Maximum while members of Haplotype 15 are descended from those who spent that period in Iberia. There are a number of theories that attempt to account for how Haplotype 35 found its way to Britain and Ireland. These include mass migration of Roman soldiers of Alan and Sarmatian origin to England (a theory favoured by the Border Reivers DNA Study³⁹), migration of Sephardic Jews, and Pictish origin (some authorities believe that the Picts originally came from Scythia). This issue is a controversial one, and rather than assuming that DYS393=12 among Group A Kingstons signifies Western Asian origins, we must accept that, although DYS393 is a very slowly mutating marker, it is also possible that DYS393=12 simply represents a mutation from the more common DYS393=13 occurring in Britain in an ancestor common to all Group A Kingstons. There may, in the future, come to light a genetic marker with the ability to differentiate between individuals with genuine Western Asian R1b haplotypes and individuals without such origins but with mutations that mimic such a haplotype.

That the Co. Cork and Northamptonshire Kingston families tested do share a common paternal ancestor is not in any doubt; conversely, that the Y-DNA of Co. Cork Kingstons does not match the Y-DNA of those Somerset Kingstons that have been tested significantly challenges the hypothesis expounded by A. Richard Kingston. It is certainly conceivable that, prior to 1600, the scale of settlement by Kingstons genetically related to the Co. Cork family extended beyond the area of Northamptonshire around Towcester. However, although it is possible that the specific branch of the Kingston family which settled in Ireland may have been living elsewhere in England in the period leading up to the Munster Plantation, this is unlikely. The closeness of the genetic match between Irish and Northamptonshire Kingstons (in particular the Kingstons from Paulerspury) favours a most recent common ancestor quite a short time before the patriarch(s)⁴⁰ of the West Cork branch left England (i.e. as short a timescale as possible – or, more specifically, as few generations as possible – prior to 1600). To illustrate this point we can examine more closely samples 13 and 15, which are from individuals who cannot possibly share a common Kingston ancestor born after 1611 (by which time we know that the Irish and non-Irish branches of this Kingston family had split). F^TDNATiPTM analysis provides us with a probability of 96.18% that these men share a common Kingston ancestor within twelve generations.⁴¹ Comparison between other Irish and non-Irish Group A participants results in lower but still very significant probabilities of a common Kingston ancestor within the same number of generations. Given that the ancestor(s) of Irish Kingstons left England at least four hundred years ago, even if related Kingstons with an historical connection to an area of England other than Northamptonshire were to be found, it is unlikely that these would provide as close a match with Irish Kingstons as that which exists between samples 13 and 15 – and only a closer

genetic match could seriously challenge the Towcester area of Northamptonshire as the one from which Co. Cork Kingstons probably originated in the period immediately before they settled in Co. Cork.

Of peripheral interest is the work of the Kingston Research Group in Adelaide, South Australia, whose purpose is to identify illegitimate progeny of Charles Cameron Kingston by DNA analysis.⁴² He was the Premier of South Australia between 1893 and 1899. His father was Sir George Strickland Kingston, engineer and politician, a native of Bandon, Co. Cork, who emigrated to Australia in 1836. The project has attracted much media attention since, for the purposes of extracting DNA, Charles Cameron Kingston's body was exhumed from West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide, in March 2008, a century after his death. The project is funded by Adelaide businessman Malcolm Simpson, and prominent Group members include John Bannon (former Premier of South Australia) and John Rau (current Attorney-General of South Australia). Y-DNA is unlikely to survive after such a long interval, but other forms of DNA have been retrieved, and results unveiled in May 2010 reported a more than 95% probability that the aforementioned Malcolm Simpson is a direct descendant of Charles Cameron Kingston. This descent is believed to be through Simpson's grandmother, who was reportedly an illegitimate daughter of Kingston. The Simpson line has naturally been the primary focus of the project, and is of little immediate interest to the Kingston surname DNA project since none of Charles Cameron Kingston's Y-DNA can have passed to his daughter. However, the Kingston Research Group also reported, in May 2010, that an 82-year old Queenslander named Peter Beaumont was also shown to be a likely descendant of Charles Cameron Kingston, through his father William Beaumont, who was allegedly Kingston's son by his housekeeper Muriel Priscilla Holt. If this is genuinely the case then

Peter Beaumont's Y chromosome must match that of his paternal Kingston grandfather, and should therefore presumably also match the Y chromosome of all Group A Kingstons. Initial contact with the Group with the aim of collaborating our results has been encouraging.

The Kingston surname DNA project contains eight Kingston samples that do not match the Group A samples. The two Group B participants are first cousins, whose most distant known Kingston ancestor lived in St Peter, Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Although Y chromosome analysis essentially supports their relationship, they do differ from each other on one of the twelve markers tested, and clearly this mutation must have occurred either in one of the two individuals tested or in one or other of their fathers. These individuals belong to haplogroup I1, which is most commonly found in Scandinavian populations, and which accounts for far less of the British population than does haplogroup R1b1b2. The two Group C participants are fourth cousins. Their most recent shared common ancestor was their third-great-grandfather William Kingston, who was born in Chew Magna, north-eastern Somerset, England, in 1747, although they can trace their Kingston line back further than this. They differ on just two of the 37 markers for which they have both been tested, and, like the members of Group A, they belong to haplogroup R1b1b2. Unlike the members of Group A, they are of the more common Haplotype 15 (Atlantic Modal Haplotype).

There are four ungrouped participants (samples 21–24). The most distant known Kingston ancestor for sample 21 lived in Barnstable, Devon, England, in the 1500s. The most distant known Kingston ancestor for sample 22 lived in Eversley, Hampshire, England, in the 1700s. Like the members of Groups A and C, both belong to haplogroup R1b1b2, and like the members of Group C they both have DYS393=13 and are therefore of the more common Haplotype 15 (Atlantic Modal Haplotype). The most distant known Kingston ancestor for

sample 23 emigrated to North America, living in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but he is known to have been born in England in about 1863. Where in England he was born is still under investigation. The sample belongs to the European haplogroup I2b1, which is uncommon in Britain. The most distant known Kingston ancestor for sample 24 was born in Tennessee, USA, c. 1814. In all probability this family originated somewhere in England, but documented details of their Old World origins have not been discovered. The sample has been confirmed to belong to haplogroup I, which is uncommon and which bears none of the subsequent SNP mutations which identify the sub-clades of I1 and I2b1 discussed above.

We can conclude that, between Groups A, B, and C, and the further four ungrouped participants, the project now contains members from seven genetically independent Kingston families. This supports our earlier hypothesis that the Kingston surname was probably adopted independently by families from different places called Kingston. That so many Kingston families are represented in this project increases the chances of future participants finding a useful match.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE KINGSTONS

In the 1881 census Northamptonshire contained at least twice as many Kingstons per head of population (i.e. frequency) than any other county in England, and the majority of these were living near Towcester. Northamptonshire was followed in second place by neighbouring Bedfordshire, with the county of Somerset in fourth place. Although there were numerically more Kingstons in London (city and county) than in Northamptonshire, because of the much larger population in London the frequency of the Kingston surname was far lower there.⁴³ The earliest indisputable record of Kingston settlement in southern Northamptonshire – in Towcester and surrounding villages – is the will of a Thomas Kyngston⁴⁴ from Stoke Bruerne which

is dated 20th October 1521, and there follow several more 16th-century Kingston wills for Stoke Bruerne, and three for other relatively nearby parishes in the southern part of Northamptonshire (Croughton, Northampton, and Moreton Pinkney). However, a Robert Keniston is named in the same rural parish of Stoke Bruerne in the Northamptonshire Tax Assessment of 1301.⁴⁵ This entry could certainly indicate that Kingstons were in this part of Northamptonshire by 1301 – three centuries before they left England for Ireland. The original records of the Northamptonshire Tax Assessment of 1301

survive for all of Cleyley hundred (which contains Stoke Bruerne), but records survive for little over half of all taxpayers in the county of Northamptonshire so there could possibly have been other Kingstons/Kenistons in Northamptonshire in 1301. That no mention of any other Keniston (or Kynaston – a Shropshire name) has been found in Northamptonshire in these or in any later records (including census records for the entire period 1841-1901) adds further to the argument that this was indeed a Kingston; in all likelihood making Robert Keniston the earliest known Northamptonshire Kingston. Incidentally, the value collected from Robert Keniston was 10¼d., making him one of the poorer taxpayers in Stoke Bruerne. Further tax records, the Tudor Lay Subsidies, were recorded for Northamptonshire between 1523 and 1525 (Cleyley Hundred in 1524).⁴⁶ Stoke Bruerne includes five Kyngston/Kyngson individuals, some of whom were named in the aforementioned 1521 will. Beyond Stoke Bruerne these records, which survive for the whole of Northamptonshire, also named one Kingston each (with variable spellings) in nearby Easton



Fig. 5. 12th-century Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stoke Bruerne.

Neston & Hulcote and Roade, and two a little further afield in King's Sutton. In contrast with the 1301 Tax Assessment, Northamptonshire Kingstons were among the wealthier taxpayers in their communities in the Tudor Lay Subsidies.

Church records for Stoke Bruerne commenced in 1560, and at a similar time in neighbouring Paulerspury (1557) and Towcester (1561) (see figs 5-7). Although in later centuries Kingstons were very numerous in Paulerspury, apart from an isolated burial record of an Ann Kingston in Paulerspury in January 1595/6,⁴⁷ there are no further Kingston parish records in Paulerspury until the baptism of Martha Kingstone in March 1738/9. In Towcester the earliest surviving Kingston parish record is the baptism of Frances daughter of Willm Kyngston in May 1598. Wills provide clear evidence of strong family links between the Kingstons of Stoke Bruerne and neighbouring parishes (including Towcester and Paulerspury). In the aforementioned Stoke Bruerne parish records there are forty-five Kingston baptisms between 1560 and 1611, but there is no mention of a Paul among them. This may suggest that the Paul Kingston



Fig. 6. The author with arms folded (samples 1&2) and Andrew Kingston (sample 15) at the 12th-century Church of St James the Great, Paulerspury, on 5th September 2010. This was quite possibly the first time in over 400 years that the Northamptonshire and Irish branches of this Kingston family have been knowingly reunited.

who was living near Bandon by 1611 came from a parish other than Stoke Bruerne – and church records for many neighbouring parishes commence much later. But while it is highly likely that Paul Kingston came from this general area of Northamptonshire, we should not yet dismiss the possibility that he came, more specifically, from Stoke Bruerne, and this for the following reasons. Firstly, it is certainly possible that Paul was born before 1560 (before baptisms were recorded there). Secondly, the forename of one male Kingston who was baptised in Stoke Bruerne in March 1563/4 is illegible. Thirdly, he may have been born to a Stoke Bruerne family but baptised in another parish (or even baptised in Stoke Bruerne but the baptism was not recorded). One of these two last options would certainly appear to be the case for a William Kingston, who was named in the 1612 will of his father Thomas Kingston (probate 1618) and the

1618 will of his mother Agnes. William's marriage, in 1608, to Joyce Wickines is recorded in Stoke Bruerne parish records, yet no record of his baptism has been found despite the probability that he had been born after Stoke Bruerne parish records began (on the basis that William had an elder half-brother John by his father's first wife, and she appears to be the 'Alice wife of Thomas Kingston' of Stoke Bruerne who was buried in that parish in March 1566/7). It is also clear that not all family members were named in wills, and the lack of any reference to Paul Kingston in Northamptonshire wills or parish records does not allow us to draw negative conclusions regarding his origins.

These Kingstons from near Towcester, who undoubtedly shared a common ancestor with Co. Cork Kingstons, were not the only Kingstons in Northamptonshire. There was one other smaller family of Kingstons at the opposite



Fig. 7. *Left to right:* The Chantry House (15th century), St Lawrence Church (12th century), and Town Hall (19th century), Towcester.

end of the county, near Peterborough (over fifty miles north-east of Towcester), inhabiting an area which incorporated parts of Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire (including that part of Cambridgeshire which was once Huntingdonshire). Initial research incorrectly suggested that this family included the Kingston Clan, also known as the Latter Day Church of Christ, a polygamous Mormon fundamentalist denomination in Utah whose controversial aim to purify the Kingston family pedigree by encouraging incestuous plural marriages between close relatives – sometimes involving brides as young as 13 – has, in recent years, resulted in the imprisonment of some of the Kingston elders. The patriarch of this branch of the Kingston family was one Frederic Kingston, who made his way from Peterborough to Utah Territory in 1858, a journey which involved stowing away on a ship bound for America, after a warrant was put out for his arrest when he failed to pay his creditors.⁴⁸ However, further research has revealed

that Frederic Kingston and his twin brother Charles, who were born in Peterborough on 1st March 1829, were the illegitimate sons of John Bull and Ann Kingston (née Speechley). Ann was the widow of Thomas Kingston, who had died a year earlier on 20th March 1828. Thomas was therefore clearly not Frederic's father, although Frederic was raised within the Kingston family – a family which can be traced back to Edward Kingston (born 1530) who lived in Elton, Huntingdonshire, seven miles from Peterborough.⁴⁹ Therefore the male Kingston descendants of the aforementioned Frederic Kingston (which include the members of the Kingston Clan), although now Kingston in name, possess Y chromosomes that should match, apart from one another's, Y chromosomes of people surnamed Bull, not Kingston. Excluding, therefore, all descendants of Frederic Kingston, we have not yet been able to recruit any genuine male Kingston with Peterborough origins to the Kingston surname DNA project,

so we do not yet know if they share a common ancestor with their namesakes from near Towcester.

It may never be possible to determine from which geographical Kingston settlement the Northamptonshire (and Co. Cork) Kingstons take their surname. Unless descended from manorial lords, which is unlikely, given the relative poverty of the earliest-known members of the family, it has to be assumed that they had left the settlement before they adopted the Kingston surname. There are currently more than forty placenames in England that contain 'Kingston'. There are none in Northamptonshire, but there is a King's Sutton where, incidentally, in the aforementioned Tudor Lay Subsidies (*temp.* Henry VIII) there were two Kingston taxpayers. The Kingston suburb of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, fourteen miles from Towcester, is believed to be a new settlement.⁵⁰ Kingston, Cambridgeshire, is fifty miles to the east of Towcester. In this old village stands the Church of All Saints and St Andrew, parts of which survive from the 12th century.⁵¹ These are among the closest to Towcester of the numerous Kingston settlements in England.

ORIGINS OF MUNSTER PLANTATION SETTLERS

Although many English settlers arriving in southern Ireland during the Munster Plantation probably did come from the south-west of England (including Somerset), the plantation was widely publicised throughout England. In trying to recruit settlers to the Munster Plantation Queen Elizabeth had letters sent to people of distinction in every county in England in the hope of enticing the local gentry to send the junior members of their families to Ireland as undertakers (Bennett, 1869, 4-5), with an obligation to plant ninety households of settlers – not including that of the undertaker – on each full seignory of twelve thousand acres bestowed.⁵² In light of the genetic evidence presented, any hesitation to abandon the theory

that West Cork Kingstons have Somerset origins would appear unnecessary. Origins of English settlers of more modest means to Munster during this period are very rarely documented, but it is clear that some of the more significant Munster Plantation settlers in West Cork were from the opposite side of England to Somerset: the Bechers and Shipwards were from London,⁵³ the Boyles and Gookins⁵⁴ were from Kent, the Beamishes are believed to have come from Suffolk,⁵⁵ and William Newce⁵⁶ was from Hertfordshire. Robert Payne, who had been involved in the textile industry in Nottinghamshire and who obtained a freehold of 600 acres from Phane Becher, was employed as Becher's agent in Kinalmeaky in 1590.⁵⁷ Several letters were written by Payne in 1589 to twenty-five partners, in which he promoted strongly the notion of settling in Ireland (more specifically in Kinalmeaky).⁵⁸ Objects of his praise included the fruitful soil, the richly stocked Bandon river, and Becher's honesty. He claimed that in Becher's seignory 'there are many small perselles of 50, 60, or some a hundred acres to be had as good cheape and under as good conditions as the best, for his speciall care is that every Inhabbiter there should have as much libertie as a free-holder in England' (p.11). One of the twenty-five partners to whom Payne wrote, Nicholas Garson of Nottinghamshire, had the letters published verbatim as a pamphlet in 1590. In *Making Ireland British 1580-1650*⁵⁹ Canny informs us that Payne's aforementioned pamphlet is the only identified piece of printed propaganda relating to plantation in Munster. There was clear precedent, therefore, to seek to entice settlers from parts of England other than the south-west to Co. Cork, and more specifically to Kinalmeaky.

In turning attention to our area of interest, there are some noteworthy examples of migration from the southern part of Northamptonshire to Ireland during the early years of the Munster Plantation (pre-1611), signifying a strong likelihood that Northamptonshire

Kingstons knew of the opportunities in Ireland. Sir Walter Raleigh married Queen Elizabeth's lady-in-waiting, Elizabeth (Bess) Throckmorton, in 1591, without the requisite permission or knowledge of the Queen. Bess' father, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, owned estates in Paulerspury and Silverstone, and allegedly it was at Paulerspury that Raleigh and Bess had courted.⁶⁰ Sir Walter Raleigh, an Undertaker and Munster resident, was granted an exceedingly large seignory of 42,000 acres in East Cork and Waterford. His close acquaintance and fellow Munster colonist, the poet Edmund Spenser, was also an Undertaker. Spenser, who had been granted the seignory of Kilcolman in East Cork, was resident in Co. Cork when, in 1594, he married Elizabeth Boyle, who came from Bradden, near Towcester. She was a relative of Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork. Sir Christopher Hatton of Northamptonshire was, as an Undertaker, granted the seignory of Knocknamona, Co. Waterford. Robert Fermor, the son of Sir George Fermor and grandson of Sir John Fermor, all of Easton Neston manor in the Northamptonshire parish of Easton Neston which lies immediately adjacent to the parishes of Stoke Bruerne and Paulerspury, went to Ireland in about 1599 as a lieutenant in the company of his wife's brother, Sir John Bolles. Robert Fermor received large grants of land in Ireland, and, although I have been unable to determine the location of this land, his son Jasper and grandsons lived in Co. Cork. Robert Fermor was killed at the battle of Carlow of 1616.⁶¹ Although Robert Fermor's sister Anne Fermor (who was also known as Mary) married Barnabas O'Brien, 5th Earl of Thomond, this marriage did not take place until 1615,⁶² by which time Paul Kingston had already been in Ireland for some years. Interestingly, the 1565 will of John Kingston⁶³ of Shutlanger in the parish of Stoke Bruerne mentions land held by grant of the aforementioned 'right worshipful Sir John Fermor knight' (Robert Fermor's grandfather). A later Fermor, the 3rd Earl of Pomfret,

bought the Kingston estate in Shutlanger in 1803.⁶⁴ Moving discussion to Northamptonshire settlers in Ireland of more modest means, the 1637 nuncupative will of Thomas Haddon⁶⁵ of Charwelton (thirteen miles from Towcester) informs us that Haddon died in Ireland leaving an estate worth a total of £56 15s. 4d.

There was also interest among some Northamptonshire inhabitants who did not settle in Ireland. The will of John Shepard, mercer, of Towcester, was written in 1643 and proved three years later.⁶⁶ In it he detailed 'item concerninge my adventure in Ireland upon the Propositions for lands, my adventure being one hundred and Fiftie Poundes (although the assignement to mee from Sir Gilbert Pickeringe is for three hundred poundes adventure and soe wholly made over to mee yet my cozen Richard Farmer hath one hundred poundes in the Adventure) and my brother George Waple hath fiftie poundes in the Adventure . . .'. Perhaps significantly, Shepard's wife, whom he had married in October 1615, was Frances, daughter of William Kingston of Towcester. She is likely to have been the same 'Frannces' whose baptism in May 1598 was identified above as the first Kingston entry in the parish records of Towcester.

While there is certainly no suggestion that the Northamptonshire Kingstons were socially comparable with the Throckmorton and Fermor families, the strong likelihood is that there was an awareness among members of all social ranks in this part of Northamptonshire of the opportunities provided by the Munster Plantation. It is also worth noting that not all Northamptonshire Kingstons of the period in question moved in purely provincial circles. The 1607 will of Thomas Kingston,⁶⁷ described as a gent, of Shutlanger in the parish of Stoke Bruerne, bequeathed several rental properties which he owned in Grays Inn Lane, Middlesex (now in central London), and he also left personal items to a few named Londoners. Therefore it is clear that he had both business and

social connections in London, through which he may have gained a relatively early knowledge of affairs in Ireland.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that A. Richard Kingston's treatment of the subject of Co. Cork Kingstons origins surpassed any previously published research into the Kingston family in Ireland. Although quite thorough in his analysis of that material he did research, his failure to explore earlier sources (in particular the Depositions which were collected following the 1641 rebellion, and the 1611 Inquisition which documented the status of plantation lands in Kinalmeaky) resulted in a flawed hypothesis. He missed some vital early references to Co. Cork Kingstons which refute his proposition that Col. Samuel Kingston was the patriarch of most Co. Cork Kingstons. Indeed it appears that at least one if not two generations of Kingstons already resided in Co. Cork when Col. Kingston was born.

In contrast to A. Richard Kingston's portrayal, in the face of evidence to the contrary, of the Co. Cork Kingstons as a Cromwellian family with Somerset origins descending primarily from one Col. Samuel Kingston of East Skeaf (a theory which replaced the previously held view that this family had arrived a generation later with Williamite forces shortly before the Battle of the Boyne in 1690), we now have a family descending, most likely, from Munster Plantation settler Paul Kingston, who came from near Towcester in Northamptonshire where his family had probably lived since 1301 or earlier, and who, at a time when the population of England was increasing rapidly, seized an opportunity to acquire a tenancy of one hundred plantation acres under attractive terms in a Munster which was downtrodden and depopulated by years of war and famine. Indeed, in contrast to the situation during the later Cromwellian plantation, the perceived need to repopulate Munster during the latter years of the 16th century led Eng-

lish settlers, with a measure of self-deception, to emphasise 'the philanthropic nature of their enterprise.'⁶⁸ Paul Kingston was settled in possession of a twenty-one year lease in Kinalmeaky by 1611, when Oliver Cromwell was still a boy. The conflicting arguments raised within A. Richard Kingston's treatise are, I believe, resolved by this new evidence-based hypothesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Kingston surname DNA project could not exist without the willing participation of those families who submitted samples and genealogical information. I wish to thank John Kingston and Diane Kingston for providing images (figs 1 and 2 respectively) of their great-grandparents; the National Portrait Gallery, London, for permission to reproduce the image of Dr Richard Kingston; and the Trustees of the British Museum, London, for permission to reproduce the image of the John Kingston halfpenny. I am very grateful to Leonard Madden and Tom Weingart, who both have West Cork Kingston ancestry, for their valued contributions, and also to Mary Taylor of Towcester. Having focussed on numerous Kingston families and their origins, I dedicate this work to my immediate Kingston family (my parents, sisters, nephews, wife Kerry, and children Conor and Ciara).

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- 1 A. Richard Kingston 'The Origins of Co. Cork Kingstons' *JCHAS* 86 (1981), 75-99.
- 2 Samuel Kingston received a joint grant with James Draper of 117 acres 3 roods 19 perches (and possibly a further 7 acres 3 roods 26 perches in the same townland). The reason for the joint grant is unknown, but the men may have been related. In the 1611 inquisition (to be discussed later in this paper) the two entries immediately preceding that of Paul Kingston are of Thomas Drap and Christopher Drap, whose leases were under identical terms to Kingston's.
- 3 Seamus Pender (ed.) *A Census of Ireland circa 1659 with essential materials from the Poll Money Ordinances 1660-1661* (Dublin: Irish Manuscripts

Commission, 2002), 214. In the townland of East Skeaf, parish of Kilmaloda, are listed as Tituladoes 'James Draper Joseph his sonn Samuel Kinstone John Kinstone his sonn'.

4 The reference which A. Richard Kingston notes as 'Reeves 1872' was published under the title 'The Kingston Family in West Cork' in the *Magazine of the United Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross* in September 1893, with a slightly altered version published as a separate pamphlet in Armagh in 1929. It states that 'Colonel James Kingston, the first of the family that visited Ireland, came from the West of England in 1690, with William III'. On page 76 A. Richard Kingston quotes 'one firm advocate' (not otherwise specified) as having stated that the Kingstons came from Somerset.

5 These include the aforementioned 'The Kingston Family in West Cork', and a six-paged pamphlet *The Royal Descent of Kingston*.

6 1641 Depositions Project [online] Available: <1641.tcd.ie> [Accessed 4 December 2010].

7 TCD MS 825, fols 247r-247v, Deposition of Thomas Kingston, 1642-Sep-12, 1641 Depositions Project, online transcript October 2010. Available: <1641.tcd.ie/deposition.php?depID=825247r228> [Accessed 20 October 2010].

8 Nicholas Canny 'The 1641 depositions as a source for the writing of social history: County Cork as a case study' In: P. O'Flanagan and C.G. Buttiner (eds) *Cork: History & Society: Interdisciplinary Essays on the History of an Irish County* (Dublin: Geography Publications, 1993), 249-308.

9 TCD MS 834, fols 030r-030v, Deposition of Paul Kingston, 1642-Sep-22, 1641 Depositions Project, online transcript December 2009. Available: <1641.eneclann.ie/viewdeposition.php?txtKeyword=&id=834030r022&totalpages=2&page=1&fol=fol.%2030r> [Accessed 15 March 2010].

10 TCD MS 834, fols 030r-030v, Deposition of Paul Kingston, 1642-Sep-22, 1641 Depositions Project, online transcript December 2009. Available: <1641.tcd.ie/deposition.php?depID=834030r022> [Accessed 20 October 2010].

11 1641 Depositions Project [online] Available: <1641.tcd.ie> [Accessed 25 November 2010].

12 I estimate that Col. Samuel Kingston is likely to have been born no later than the 1620s on the basis

that his son John, who was named amongst the 'Tituladoes' in the 1659 census, married in 1666. That he was born earlier than 1620 is unlikely when it is considered that he died in 1703, and, as argued by A. Richard Kingston, he is likely to have acquired the rank of Colonel at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

13 George Bennett *The History of Bandon, and the Principal Towns in the West Riding of County Cork* (Cork: Francis Guy, 1869).

14 Michael MacCarthy-Morrogh *The Munster Plantation: English Migration to Southern Ireland, 1583-1641* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1986), 145.

15 Michael MacCarthy-Morrogh 'The Foundation of Bandon, Co. Cork' *JCHAS* 91 (1986), 55-62.

16 Ibid.

17 RC4/2 (Cork), Transcripts of Chancery Inquisitions, National Archives of Ireland.

18 Sir Arthur Vicars (ed.) *Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810* (Dublin: Edward Ponsoby, 1897), 425: 'Shipwarde, John, the elder, Castle Mauhowne, co. Cork, gent.'

19 MacCarthy-Morrogh *The Munster Plantation*, 149.

20 Charles Beamish (2001) 'A New Beamish Book'. Available: <beamishbook3.tripod.com/newbeamishbook/newbeamishbook.htm> [Accessed 23 November 2010]. An earlier Beamish publication, C.T.M. Beamish *Beamish, a genealogical study of a family in County Cork and elsewhere* (London: L. Humphries, 1950), 18, identifies the *Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland* as the source of information regarding the existence of a Captain Beamish in 1601. Robert Pentland Mahaffy (ed.) *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1601-3* (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1912), 200, details a Captain Beamish (who, in 1601, was in command of one hundred footmen in Munster), and although many other officers are also named, there is no Kingston among them.

21 MacCarthy-Morrogh *The Munster Plantation*, 113.

22 *The Irish Fiants of the Tudor Sovereigns During the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth I. Vol. 3. The Irish Fiants of Queen Elizabeth I: 1586-1603* (Dublin: Éamonn de Búrca for Edmund Burke Publisher, 1994), 19-21 (fiant 5032 (6550)).

- 23 MacCarthy-Morrogh 'The Foundation of Bandon, Co. Cork'.
- 24 Confusingly, Farranasheshery (Farrinashishery) and Breaghna (Brachny) are said (in Bennett (1869) and in the deposition of Paul Kingston respectively) to lie within the barony of Kinalmeaky. In fact these townlands lie to the west of that barony, within the barony of East Carbery.
- 25 George Bennett *The History of Bandon* (Cork: Henry and Coghlan, 1862).
- 26 These six Kingston records are referenced by A. Richard Kingston as follows: the will of Paul Kingston is mentioned in W.P.W. Phillimore (ed.) *Indexes to Irish Wills*, Vol. II, London, 1910, 64; James Kingston, both Jeremiah Kingstons, and Martha Kingston are mentioned in *Index of Administration Bonds, 1630-1857*, Diocese of Cork; William Kingston is mentioned in Dorothea Townshend 'Notes on the Council Book of Clonakilty', Part V, *JCHAS* (1895).
- 27 Diarmuid Ó Murchadha *Family Names of County Cork* (Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin: Glendale Press, 1985), 3.
- 28 *Report on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont*, Vol. I. (London: Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1905).
- 29 TCD MS 824, fols 088r-088v, Deposition of Henry Kniveton, 1642-May-13, 1641 Depositions Project, online transcript October 2010. Available: <1641.tcd.ie/deposition.php?depID=824088r080> [Accessed 20 October 2010].
- 30 Among the documented 17th-century West Cork Kingstons which I have listed I have not included those known to descend from Col. Samuel Kingston. It is possible that the three named Paul Kingstons (1611, 1642, 1683) represent just two men, for Breaghna is only three miles west of Cashelbeg.
- 31 The Kingston surname DNA project website contains the author's contact details together with regularly updated information relating to this ongoing project. Interest (with or without participation) is always welcome. <familytreedna.com/public/Kingston/default.aspx>. Additional information, with numerous Kingston pedigrees, including those of all families involved in the Kingston surname DNA project, can be found on a second project website: <worldfamilies.net/surnames/kingston/>.
- 32 Tim Cadogan 'Surnames of County Cork'. Available: <freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~callahan/cork.html> [Accessed 17 December 2010].
- 33 Bryan Sykes *Blood of the Isles* (London: Bantam Press, 2006).
- 34 One of the two Clodagh families tested (sample 5) includes Jane Kingston, the mother of Irish nationalist and footballer Sam Maguire (1877-1927). Therefore all Group A Kingstons are related to him. According to Drimoleague Church of Ireland parish records Jane Kingston, of Clodagh townland, was baptised on 23rd January 1851, when she was one day old, and she married John Maguire on 25th February 1868 at the age of seventeen.
- 35 W.A.J. Archbold, 'Kingston, Richard (b. c.1635, d. 1710?)', rev. M.E. Clayton, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, (Oxford University Press, 2004); online edn, Jan 2008. Available: <oxforddnb.com/view/article/15627> [Accessed by subscription 9 February 2010].
- 36 R.H. Thompson and M.J. Dickinson *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles: 44, The Norweb Collection: Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750, Part IV Norfolk to Somerset* (London: Spink & Son Ltd., 1993), plate 20.
- 37 This Kingston family was in residence in Inchinagotagh by 6th January 1840 when Richard, son of James and Ann Kingston, was baptised in the Church of Ireland parish of Abbeystrewry. In Griffith's Valuation (published in 1853, but drawing on information gathered c.1850), in the townland of Inchinagotagh, James Kingston is named as tenant of house, offices, and land (61 acres 1 rood 7 perches), and as immediate lessor of an unoccupied house and garden of 11 perches. No Kingstons are recorded in Inchinagotagh in the Tithe Applotment Books of the late 1820s. Given the extent of James Kingston's holding c.1850, this absence strongly suggests that the family did not reside in the townland in the late 1820s. Generally, but not universally, the Tithe Applotment Books record only holdings of one acre and upwards (the Tithe Applotment Books of some parishes include smaller holdings), thus only those who were tenants of less than one acre are unrecorded in these books. It is unlikely, given the comfortable size of James Kingston's holding c.1850, that the family had resided in the townland, but

holding less than one acre, in the 1820s.

38 Haplotype 35 analysis [online]. Available: <freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/haplo_r1b_ht35_analysis.htm#ht35_three> [Accessed 5 December 2010].

39 Border Reivers DNA study [online]. Available: <freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~donegalstrongs/dnasarmatian-reivers.htm#hypothesis> [Accessed 5 December 2010].

40 The evidence is such that I firmly believe that all West Cork Kingstons share a common ancestor. Such an ancestor may have settled in West Cork (in which case the Paul Kingston of the 1611 Inquisition suggests himself as the most obvious candidate), but it is also possible that Paul and one or more male Kingston relatives who did not descend from him (i.e. brothers, cousins, or uncles) may have settled in West Cork, in which case the single most recent common ancestor of all Co. Cork Kingstons may never have left Northamptonshire.

41 This complex calculation incorporates the fact that samples 13 and 15 are known not to share a common ancestor within the last six generations. The probability that these two men share a common ancestor within sixteen generations is 99.48%, and the probability approaches 100% with successive generations. By contrast, when analysing any potential relationship between the same Irish Kingston and the Somerset Kingston who had the maximum number of markers tested (i.e. sample 20) the probability that these two men share a common Kingston ancestor within twelve generations is 0.00%, and the probability within sixteen generations is 0.01%. The FTD-NATiP™ results are based on the mutation rate study presented during the 1st International Conference on Genetic Genealogy, on 30th October 2004. The probability takes into consideration the mutation rates for each individual marker being compared. Since each marker has a different mutation rate, identical genetic distances will not necessarily yield the same probabilities.

42 Michael Owen 'DNA tests prove link to Federation father', *The Australian* [newspaper, online version], 12th May 2010. Available: <theaustralian.com.au/news/nation/dna-tests-prove-link-to-federation-father/story-e6fig6nf-1225865219319> [Accessed 10 July 2010]; also Michael Owen 'DNA to identify founder's progeny', *The Australian* [newspaper, online

version], 10th May 2010. Available: <theaustralian.com.au/news/nation/dna-to-identify-founders-progeny/story-e6fig6nf-1225864257992> [Accessed 10 July 2010].

43 British Surnames and Surname Profiles: Kingston. Available: <www.britishsurnames.co.uk/surnames/KINGSTON/1881census> [Accessed 21 Dec 2010].

44 Archdeaconry Court of Northampton, wills, 1st series, B48, f15: will of Thomas Kyngston, 1521, Stoke Bruerne.

45 Stephen Swailes 'Medieval Northamptonshire: The 1301 Assessment for a Fifteenth (30 Ed. I) E/179/155/31' based on transcripts of original Northamptonshire Tax Assessment (1301) at National Archives, Kew (E/179/155/31). Available: <medievalgenealogy.org.uk/subsidies/intro.shtml> [Accessed 28 September 2010]. The 1301 tax assessment was based on one fifteenth of a person's movable goods (i.e. Robert Keniston's taxable wealth was fifteen times 10¼d.). A total of £11 2s. 5¼d. was collected from 120 taxpayers in the vill of Stoke Bruerne, with individual payments ranging from 6s. 4¾d. (Lord Hugh leppens[er]) to just 3d. The vill of Stoke Bruerne incorporated three adjacent villages – Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, and Alderton – and Robert Keniston was listed in the first. Only 19 of the 120 taxpayers paid less than Robert Keniston, but the surviving records of the 1301 Assessment of Northamptonshire contain, of the 7896 taxpayers, only a single payment of less than 2d., so there may well have been poorer parishioners who were not documented.

46 Stephen Swailes 'Northamptonshire Tax Assessment, 15 Hen VIII: Cleyley Hundred' based on transcripts of original Tudor Lay Subsidies for Cleyley Hundred (1524) at National Archives, Kew (E/179/155/130). Available: <www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/subsidies/transcripts/cleyley16c.shtml> [Accessed 28 September 2010].

47 This date format is explained by the fact that according to the Julian calendar the new year began on 25th March each year.

48 Mormon Fundamentalism [online]. Available: <www.mormonfundamentalism.com/ChartLinks/CharlesWKingston.htm> [Accessed 27 November 2010].

49 Most of this information has been provided

- directly to me (July 2010) by Susan Holley Jackman, second-great-granddaughter of the aforementioned Frederic Kingston. Additional information obtained from the LDS website: <familysearch.org> [Accessed 5 July 2010].
- 50 In personal communication (March 2010) I have been informed by Ruth Meardon, Principal Library Assistant (Local and Family History Library), Milton Keynes Library, that 'the area of Kingston here is only about 15 years old'. She quotes from Anne Baker *Street names of Milton Keynes: East* (History Press Limited, 2006): 'Kingston is an area (grid square) within the City of Milton Keynes and is named after a bridge (Kingston Bridge) which crosses Broughton Brook on the A5130 near Fen Farm'.
- 51 Ben Colburn and Mark Ynys-Mon 'Cambridgeshire Churches' [Internet], Kingston, All Saints and St Andrew. Available: <druidic.org/camchurch/churches/kingston.htm> [Accessed 21 Dec 2010].
- 52 MacCarthy-Morrogh *The Munster Plantation*, 108.
- 53 Michael MacCarthy-Morrogh 'The Foundation of Bandon, Co. Cork' *JCHAS* 91 (1986), 56.
- 54 John F. Dorman (ed.) *Adventurers of Purse and Person Virginia 1607-1624/5*. 4th edition, Vol. Two, Families G-P (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2005), 99. Also Frederick W. Gookin *Daniel Gookin 1612-1687, Assistant and Major General of the Massachusetts Bay Colony* (Chicago, 1912), 29-30.
- 55 Charles Beamish (2001) 'A New Beamish Book'. Available: <beamishbook3.tripod.com/newbeamishbook/newbeamishbook.htm> [Accessed 23 November 2010].
- 56 Lyon Gardiner Tyler (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, Vol. 1 (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1915), 85.
- 57 MacCarthy-Morrogh *The Munster Plantation*, 231.
- 58 Robert Payne (1589) 'A Brife description of Ireland: Made in this yeere 1589 by Robert Payne unto XXV of his partners for whom he is undertaker there' In: Aquilla Smith (ed.) *Tracts Relating to Ireland*, Printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, Vol. I. (Dublin, 1841), section II, 1-14.
- 59 Nicholas Canny *Making Ireland British 1580-1650* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001), 136-7.
- 60 Official Pury End and Paulerspury website. Available: <puryend.co.uk/history.html> [Accessed 15 December 2010].
- 61 Source of information regarding Robert Fermor is 'Farmor of Millwood', *Burke's Landed Gentry*, online version, Available: <burkespeerage.com> [Accessed by subscription 18th October 2010]; Source of information regarding his son Jasper is Vere Langford Oliver *The History of the Island of Antigua*, Vol. II (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1896), 6.
- 62 'Inchiquin, Chief of O'Brien of Thomond', *Burke's Peerage*, online version, Available: <burkespeerage.com> [Accessed by subscription 19th October 2010].
- 63 Northamptonshire Record Office, Wills Book 3 f130, M/f 87: will of John Kingston the younger of Shutlanger, 1565.
- 64 'Stoke Bruerne', *A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 5: The Hundred of Cleley* (2002), 374-413. Available: <www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22791> [Accessed 15 December 2010].
- 65 Will of Thomas Haddon late of Charwelton 1637. Available on microfilm of original MS at the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, Strand, London; Family History Library (LDS), FILM 187593 NAW (Northamptonshire Archdeaconry Wills) PART 2, First series page 49.
- 66 Prerogative Court of Canterbury, PROB 11/196: Will of John Shepard, Mercer of Towcester, Northamptonshire, 1646. The will also makes reference to John's younger brother Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, New England, a Puritan minister, one of the founders of Harvard, and a direct ancestor of Presidents John Quincy Adams and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 67 Prerogative Court of Canterbury, PROB 11/110: Will of Thomas Kingston, Gentleman of Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, 1607.
- 68 MacCarthy-Morrogh *The Munster Plantation*, 28.